

## Telegraph Regulations (1938 : Cairo, Egypt)

Extracts of the publication:

*Telegraph Regulations (Revision of Cairo, 1938) annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Madrid 1932).*

London : His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1938.

### Notes :

1. This PDF contains the following sections of the publication *Telegraph Regulations (Revision of Cairo, 1938) annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Madrid 1932)*:
  - Table of Contents
  - Telegraph Regulations
  - Annex
  - Analytical Table
2. The extracts have been prepared by the ITU Library and Archives Service from the original printed text.

# Table of Contents.

CHAPTER I.		PAGE
<b>Relation to the working of Radiocommunication.</b>		
Article 1.	Application of the Telegraph Regulations to Radiocommunication .. .. .	1
CHAPTER II.		
<b>International System.</b>		
Article 2.	Composition of the System .. .. .	1
„ 3.	Use of Communication Channels .. .. .	2
„ 4.	Maintenance of Communication Channels .. .. .	2
CHAPTER III.		
<b>Nature and Hours of Service of Offices.</b>		
Article 5.	Opening, Duration and Closing of Service. Legal Time ..	3
„ 6.	Symbols describing the Kind and Duration of the Service of Offices .. .. .	4
CHAPTER IV.		
<b>General Provisions relating to Correspondence.</b>		
Article 7.	Establishing the Identity of the Sender or Addressee ..	4
CHAPTER V.		
<b>Preparation and Handing in of Telegrams.</b>		
Article 8.	Plain and Secret Language. Acceptance of these Languages	5
„ 9.	Plain Language .. .. .	5
„ 10.	Code Language .. .. .	6
„ 11.	Cypher Language .. .. .	8
„ 12.	Preparation of Telegrams—Characters which may be used	8
„ 13.	Order of arrangement of the various parts of a Telegram ..	9
„ 14.	Forms of Paid Service Indications .. .. .	10
„ 15.	Wording of the Address .. .. .	12
„ 16.	Wording of the Text .. .. .	15
„ 17.	Wording of the Signature ; Legal Verification .. .. .	15
CHAPTER VI.		
<b>Counting of Words.</b>		
Article 18.	Rules applicable to all parts of a Telegram .. .. .	16
„ 19.	Counting of Words in the Address .. .. .	18
„ 20.	Counting of Words in the Text .. .. .	19
„ 21.	Counting of Words in the Signature .. .. .	20

	PAGE
Article 22. Indication of the Number of Words in the Preamble .. .. .	20
„ 23. Irregularities in the Counting of Words. Correction of Errors ..	21
„ 24. Examples of Counting of Words .. .. .	23

## CHAPTER VII.

### Tariffs and Charging.

Article 25. European and extra-European Systems .. .. .	27
„ 26. Composition of the Tariff .. .. .	28
„ 27. Fixing of Elementary Rates in the European System ..	29
„ 28. Fixing of Elementary Rates in the extra-European System	30
„ 29. Interval before application of new Rates .. .. .	31
„ 30. Right to round off Rates .. .. .	32
„ 31. Fixing of Monetary Equivalents .. .. .	32

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Collection of Charges.

Article 32. Collection on Handing in ; Collection on Delivery .. ..	33
„ 33. Prohibition of the grant of Rebates. Penalties .. ..	33
„ 34. Errors in Collection .. .. .	34

## CHAPTER IX.

### Transmission Signals.

Article 35. Transmission Signals of the International Telegraph Alphabets Nos. 1 and 2, Morse Code Signals and Signals of the Hughes and Siemens Instruments .. .. .	34
--	----

## CHAPTER X.

### Transmission of Telegrams.

Article 36. Order of Transmission .. .. .	43
„ 37. General Transmission Rules .. .. .	45
„ 38. Alternate Transmission by Telegrams .. .. .	40
„ 39. Alternate Transmission by Series and Continuous Trans- mission by Series .. .. .	49
„ 40. Transmission with running series of Numbers .. ..	50
„ 41. Transmission of the Preamble .. .. .	52
„ 42. Transmission of other parts of the Telegram .. ..	55
„ 43. Checking the Number of Words transmitted .. ..	55
„ 44. Routine Repetition. Collation .. .. .	56
„ 45. Acknowledgment of Receipt .. .. .	57
„ 46. Procedure regarding altered Telegrams and cases of Inter- ruption .. .. .	58

## CHAPTER XI.

### Routing of Telegrams.

Article 47. Route to be followed by Telegrams .. .. .	59
---	----

## CHAPTER XII.

PAGE

**Interruption of Telegraphic Communication.**

Article 48.	General Provisions.	Diversion by Telegraph	..	..	61
„ 49.	Diversion by Post	.. .. .	..	..	62

## CHAPTER XIII.

**Cancellation of a Telegram.**

Article 50.	Cancellation before Transmission or in course of Forwarding	63
-------------	---	----

## CHAPTER XIV.

**Stoppage of Telegrams. Transmission of Government Telegrams as a Right.**

Article 51.	Offices qualified. Transmission of Government Telegrams as a Right. Notification of Stoppage	.. .. .	64
-------------	--	---------	----

## CHAPTER XV.

**Delivery at Destination.**

Article 52.	Various cases of Delivery	.. .. .	65
„ 53.	Non-delivery and Delayed Delivery	.. .. .	67

## CHAPTER XVI.

**Special Telegrams.**

Article 54.	General Provisions	.. .. .	70
„ 55.	Urgent Private Telegrams	.. .. .	70
„ 56.	Telegrams with Prepaid Reply. Use or Reimbursement of Vouchers	.. .. .	71
„ 57.	Collated Telegrams	.. .. .	72
„ 58.	Telegrams with Notification of Delivery	.. .. .	73
„ 59.	Telegrams to follow the Addressee by order of the Sender	.. .. .	74
„ 60.	Redirection of Telegrams by order of the Addressee	.. .. .	77
„ 61.	Multiple Telegrams	.. .. .	79
„ 62.	Telegrams to be Delivered by Express or by Post	.. .. .	81
„ 63.	De Luxe Telegrams	.. .. .	85

## CHAPTER XVII.

**Subscribers' Telegraph Service by Start-stop Apparatus in the European System.**

Article 64.	Subscribers' Telegraph Service by Start-stop Apparatus in the European System	.. .. .	86
-------------	---	---------	----

## CHAPTER XVIII.

**Phototelegrams.**

Article 65.	Phototelegrams	.. .. .	86
„ 66.	Application of the Provisions of this Chapter	.. .. .	87

	PAGE
Article 67. Application of the Provisions of other Chapters .. ..	87
„ 68. Conditions of Admission in the Service between Public Stations .. ..	87
„ 69. Circuits. Rules for Transmission and Delivery in the Service between Public Stations .. ..	88
„ 70. Tariff, Reimbursements and Accounting in the Service between Public Stations .. ..	89
„ 71. Service between Private Stations and with such Stations ..	90
„ 72. Tariff, Reimbursements and Accounting in the Service between Private Stations and with such Stations ..	92
„ 73. Special Services admitted with Phototelegrams .. ..	93

## CHAPTER XIX.

### Semaphore Telegrams.

Article 74. Semaphore Telegrams .. .. .	94
---	----

## CHAPTER XX.

### Radiotelegrams.

Article 75. Radiotelegrams .. .. .	97
------------------------------------	----

## CHAPTER XXI.

### Money Order Telegrams and Postal Cheque Telegrams.

Article 76. Money Order Telegrams and Postal Cheque Telegrams ..	97
--	----

## CHAPTER XXII.

### Press Telegrams.

Article 77. Conditions of Admission .. .. .	98
„ 78. Drawing up of Press Telegrams .. .. .	100
„ 79. Application of the Normal Tariff to Press Telegrams ..	101
„ 80. Transmission and Delivery of Press Telegrams .. ..	102
„ 81. General Provisions .. .. .	102

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### Meteorological Telegrams.

Article 82. Meteorological Telegrams .. .. .	102
--	-----

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### Radiocommunications to several Destinations.

Article 83. Radiocommunications to several Destinations .. ..	103
---	-----

## CHAPTER XXV.

### Reduced Rate Telegrams.

Article 84. Deferred Telegrams .. .. .	104
„ 85. Letter Telegrams .. .. .	107
„ 86. Greetings Telegrams .. .. .	109

## CHAPTER XXVI.

PAGE

**Government Telegrams.**

Article 87.	Provisions peculiar to Government Telegrams	..	..	111
-------------	---	----	----	-----

## CHAPTER XXVII.

**Service Telegrams and Service Advices.**

Article 88.	Service Telegrams and Service Advices	..	..	..	113
„ 89.	Paid Service Advices	..	..	..	110

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

**Partial and Total Reimbursements.**

Article 90.	Cases of Reimbursement of Charges	..	..	..	121
„ 91.	Procedure for Reimbursements	..	..	..	126
„ 92.	Administration which, in the cases specified in Article 90, must bear the Cost of Reimbursement	..	..	..	127
„ 93.	Administration which bears the Cost of Reimbursement in the case of Stoppage of Telegrams	..	..	..	129

## CHAPTER XXIX.

**Accounting.**

Article 94.	Administrations which establish the Accounts	..	..	129
„ 95.	Establishment of Accounts	..	..	130
„ 96.	Accounts based on Averages in the European System	..	..	133
„ 97.	Exchange and Verification of Accounts; Payment of Balances	..	..	134

## CHAPTER XXX.

**Records.**

Article 98.	Period of Preservation of Records	..	..	..	136
„ 99.	Production of Originals. Furnishing Copies of Telegrams..	..	..	..	137

## CHAPTER XXXI.

**Bureau of the Union. Reciprocal Communications.**

Article 100.	Expenses of the Bureau of the Union	..	..	138
„ 101.	Relations of Administrations with one another through the medium of the Bureau of the Union	..	..	138
„ 102.	Work of the Bureau of the Union	..	..	139

## CHAPTER XXXII.

**International Telegraph Consultative Committee  
(C.C.I.T.).**

Article 103.	International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.)	140
--------------	---	-----

## CHAPTER XXIII.

**PAGE**

**Accessions. Relations with Non-Acceding Administrations.**

Article	104.	Refusal to apply Conventional Rates	..	..	..	141
"	105.	Conditions governing Private Enterprises	..	..	..	142
"	106.	Relations with Non-Acceding Countries	..	..	..	143

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

## Conferences.

Article 107. Invitation to Conferences .. .. . 143

## CHAPTER XXV.

**Final Provision.**

Article 108. Entry into force of the Regulations	..	..	..	144
--	----	----	----	-----

Signatures .. .. . 145

**ANNEX No. I.**

**List of Code Expressions to be used in Service Advices and Abbreviations to be used in Working..**

160

**ANNEX No. 2.**

## Rules of Procedure of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.).

Article	1.	Organising Administration.	Definition and Task	..	..	162
"	2.	Invitation to the Meeting	..	..	..	162
"	3.	Opening Plenary Assembly.	Task of the Chairman of the	..	..	163
		Meeting of the C.C.I.T.	..	..	..	163
"	4.	Secretariat	..	..	..	164
"	5.	Minutes of Plenary Assemblies	..	..	..	164
"	6.	Languages and Method of Voting in Plenary Assemblies	..	..	..	164
"	7.	Working of Committees, sub-Committees and sub-sub-Committees	..	..	..	165
"	8.	Publication of Documents	..	..	..	165
"	9.	Closing Plenary Assembly	..	..	..	166
"	10.	Apportionment and Payment of Expenses	..	..	..	166
"	11.	Allocation and treatment of Business	..	..	..	167
"	12.	Preparation for a Meeting	..	..	..	168
"	13.	Representation of the C.C.I.T. at Meetings of other International Organisations	..	..	..	169

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# TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

(Revision of Cairo, 1938)

annexed to the

International Telecommunication Convention

(Madrid, 1932).

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## CHAPTER I.

### Relation to the working of Radiocommunication.

#### Article I.

#### Application of the Telegraph Regulations to Radiocommunication.

1 So far as the present Regulations do not provide otherwise, provisions applicable to wire communication are also applicable to wireless communication.

## CHAPTER II.

### International System.

#### Article 2.

#### Composition of the System.

2 § 1. Offices between which the exchange of telegrams is continuous or very active, are, so far as practicable, connected by direct communication channels, provided in sufficient number to fulfil all the requirements of the service. These channels must reach the necessary mechanical, electrical and technical standards, regard being had, so far as practicable, to the recommendations of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.).

3 § 2. If on the whole of the route, or on certain sections only, trunk telephone cables are available, these are also used, so far as practicable, for the provision of international channels of telegraph communication. For this purpose the Administrations agree together on the procedure.



As regards technical details, the joint recommendations of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.) and of the International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.) are, so far as practicable, taken as a guide.

### Article 3.

#### Use of Communication Channels.

4 § 1. The operation of international communication channels is the subject of agreement between the Administrations concerned.

5 § 2. Administrations make, for each of the international communication channels, arrangements adapted to secure the best return from it.

6 § 3. Transmissions by international communication channels are only effected, as a general rule, by terminal offices. If necessary, each Administration, so far as it is concerned, arranges for one or more intermediate offices on an important international communication channel to take the place of the terminal office, when direct working between the two terminal offices becomes impossible.

7 § 4. International communication channels, which are interrupted or are not in use, may, on national sections, be wholly or partly diverted from their normal purpose, on condition that the Administrations concerned restore them to their normal purpose as soon as the interruption ceases or as soon as they are asked to do so.

### Article 4.

#### Maintenance of Communication Channels.

8 § 1. (1) The terminal offices on busy international wires measure the electrical conditions (insulation, resistance, etc.) of these wires as often as they think necessary. They agree together as to the day and time of the measurements and communicate the results to one another.

9 (2) When trunk telephone cables are used for the provision of busy international telegraph communication channels, the measurements are taken in accordance with the special provisions of the Telephone Regulations.

10 § 2. In cases of interruption of international communication channels, the offices concerned inform one another of the result of their enquiries with a view to fixing the place and nature of the interruption. The Administrations concerned undertake to proceed as quickly as possible to remove faults ascertained and to repair or, so far as practicable, to replace the defective section in the shortest possible time.

## CHAPTER III.

### Nature and Hours of Service of Offices.

#### Article 5.

##### Opening, Duration and Closing of Service. Legal Time.

11 § 1. Each Administration fixes the hours during which offices shall remain open to the public.

12 § 2. Important offices, working direct one with another, remain open, so far as practicable, day and night without interruption.

13 § 3. In offices open permanently, the closing of daily sessions takes place at a time fixed by agreement between the offices in correspondence.

14 § 4. Offices which are not permanently open may not close before transmitting all their international telegrams to an office which is open longer, or before receiving from the office in correspondence any international telegrams on hand at the time of closing.

15 § 5. Between two offices in different countries which communicate direct, close of work is requested by the office closing to the one which remains open, and is given by the latter office. When the two offices close at the same time, close of work is requested by the office belonging to the country whose capital is more to the east, and is given by the other office.

16 § 6. With the exception of countries having two or more time zones the same time is used in all offices in the same country. The legal time or times adopted by an Administration are notified to the other Administrations through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.

## Article 6.

### **Symbols describing the Kind and Duration of the Service of Offices.**

**17** (1) In the International List of Telegraph Offices, the following symbols are used to describe the kind of service and the working hours of offices :

- N office permanently open (day and night) ;
- N/2 office with extended service (from morning to midnight) ;
- R land station (radiocommunication) ;
- S semaphore office ;
- K office at which all kinds of telegrams may be handed in and which delivers only to callers (telegraph restant) and to persons within the limits of a railway station ;
- VK office at which either all kinds of telegrams or only those of railway passengers or station officials may be handed in but no telegrams are delivered ;
- E office open only during the stay of the Head of the State or of the Court ;
- B office open only during the bathing season ;
- H office open only during the winter season ;
- \* office temporarily closed.

**18** (2) The foregoing symbols may be used in combination with one another.

**19** (3) The symbols B and H are completed, so far as practicable, by the dates of opening and closing of the temporary office in question.

## CHAPTER IV.

### **General Provisions relating to Correspondence.**

## Article 7.

### **Establishing the Identity of the Sender or Addressee.**

**20** The sender or the addressee of a private telegram must prove his identity when requested to do so by the office of origin or the office of destination respectively.

## CHAPTER V.

## Preparation and Handing in of Telegrams.

## Article 8.

## Plain and Secret Language. Acceptance of these Languages.

21 § 1. The text of telegrams may be expressed in plain language or in secret language, the latter being divided into code language and cypher language. Each of these languages may be used alone or together with the others in the same telegram ; in this latter case the telegram is a mixed telegram.

22 § 2. All Administrations accept, in all their relations, telegrams in plain language. They may refuse to admit both in acceptance and in delivery private telegrams wholly or partly in secret language, but they must allow these telegrams to pass in transit, except in the case of suspension defined in Article 27 of the Convention.

## Article 9.

## Plain Language.

23 § 1. Plain language is that which presents an intelligible meaning in one or more of the languages authorised for international telegraph correspondence, each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs.

24 § 2. By telegrams in plain language those are meant of which the text is wholly in plain language. The character of a telegram in plain language is not changed by the presence of :

- 25 (a) numbers written in letters or figures, of groups composed either of letters or of figures, provided that these numbers and groups have no secret meaning ;
- 26 (b) arbitrary or abbreviated addresses ;
- 27 (c) commercial marks, trade marks, designations of goods, arbitrary technical terms used to denote machines or parts of machines and other expressions of the same kind, provided that these marks, designations, technical terms and expressions are shown

in a catalogue available to the public, price list, invoice, bill of lading or similar document. These marks, designations, terms and expressions may, exceptionally, be composed of letters and figures ;

- 28 (d) exchange or market quotations ;
- 29 (e) groups representing meteorological observations or forecasts ;
- 30 (f) abbreviated expressions in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as fob, cif, caf, svp, or any similar expression, the admissibility of which is decided by the country despatching the telegram ;
- 31 (g) a check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text in bank and similar telegrams.

32 § 3. Each Administration specifies, from among the languages used on the territory of the country to which it belongs, those which it authorises for use in international telegraph correspondence in plain language. The use of Latin and Esperanto is also authorised.

33 § 4. The text of telegrams originating in or destined for China may be expressed wholly by means of groups of four figures taken from the official telegraph dictionary of the Chinese Administration.

## Article 10.

### Code Language.

34 § 1. (1) Code language is formed either of artificial words composed exclusively of letters, or of real words not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong and consequently not forming intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraph correspondence in plain language, or lastly of a mixture of real words as defined and artificial words.

35 (2) The code words, whether real or artificial, must not contain more than five letters ; they may be formed in any way. They must not contain the accented letter é.

36 § 2. By telegrams in code language those are meant of which the text contains one or more words belonging to this language.

37 § 3. Telegrams in code language of the European system are charged at the full rate. They do not bear the service instruction "CDE" in the preamble.

38 § 4. (1) Telegrams in code language of the extra-European system are called CDE telegrams ; they are charged at 6/10ths of the full rate.

39 (2) The officer who accepts a CDE telegram enters on the form the service instruction "CDE", which is transmitted to destination at the beginning of the preamble, in accordance with Article 41.

40 (3) In CDE telegrams of which the text contains one or more words in code language and words in plain language and/or figures and groups of figures, the number of such figures or groups of figures, reckoned in accordance with the rules for charging, must not exceed one-half of the number of chargeable words in the text and signature ; if the one-half gives a fractional number of words, it is rounded up to the next whole number.

41 (4) The following are not regarded as CDE telegrams :

42 (a) telegrams in code language of the extra-European system, of which the text contains figures or groups of figures exceeding in number one-half of the number of chargeable words in the text and signature ;

43 (b) bank and similar telegrams expressed in plain language which contain a check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text (31).

44 (5) The sender of a CDE telegram must produce the code from which the text or part of the text of the telegram has been compiled, if the office of origin or the Administration to which this office is subject requests it. This provision does not apply to Government telegrams.

45 § 5. The transit rate accruing to Administrations which admit private CDE telegrams only in transit (Article 31, § 3, of the Convention) is that which results from the application of the coefficient mentioned in 38. This

coefficient is likewise applied to terminal CDE Government telegrams in cases where Administrations do not admit private CDE telegrams originating in or destined for their own territory (Article 31, § 1, of the Convention).

## Article 11.

### Cypher Language.

46 § 1. Cypher language is formed :

- 47 1. of Arabic figures, groups or series of Arabic figures with a secret meaning ;
- 48 2. of words, names, expressions or combinations of letters, with the exception of the letter é, not fulfilling the conditions of plain language (Article 9) or code language (Article 10).

49 § 2. The combination, in one group, either of figures and letters, or of figures or letters and signs of punctuation, with a secret meaning is not allowed.

50 § 3. The groups indicated in Article 9, § 2 are not considered as having a secret meaning.

## Article 12.

### Preparation of Telegrams. Characters which may be used.

51 § 1. The original telegram must be legibly written in characters which have an equivalent in the table of telegraph signals given below and which are used in the country in which the telegram is presented.

52 § 2. These characters are as follows :

*Letters :* A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, É.

*Figures :* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

*Signs of punctuation :* Full stop (.), comma (,), colon (:), note of interrogation (?), apostrophe ('), hyphen or dash (-).

*Other signs used in writing :* Brackets ( ), fraction bar (/), underline (—).

53 § 3. Every footnote, insertion, erasure, elimination or correction must be approved by the sender or his representative.

54 § 4. (1) Roman figures are admitted as written, but are transmitted as Arabic figures.

55 (2) If, however, the sender of a telegram desires the addressee to be informed that Roman figures are intended, he writes the Arabic figure or figures, and inserts the French word "romain" or a corresponding word in any other language in front of each such figure or group of figures.

56 § 5. The multiplication sign ( $\times$ ) is admitted, although it has no equivalent in the table in these Regulations. It is replaced in transmission by the letter X.

57 § 6. (1) Expressions such as  $30^a$ ,  $30^{no}$ ,  $1^\circ$ ,  $2^\circ$ ,  $\diamond B$ ,  $1'$  (minute),  $1''$  (second), etc., cannot be reproduced by the instruments; senders must substitute an equivalent which can be telegraphed, thus for example, for the expressions quoted above: 30 power a (or 30 a), trentaine, primo, secundo, B in diamond, 1 minute, 1 second, etc.

58 (2) If, however, the expressions  $30^a$ ,  $30^b$ , etc., 30 bis, 30 ter, etc., 30 I, 30 II, etc.,  $30^1$ ,  $30^2$ , etc., indicating the number of a house, appear in an address, the counter officer separates the number from the letters or figures accompanying it, by a fraction bar. The same rule is applied in transmitting house numbers such as 30 A, 30 B, etc. The expressions in question are consequently transmitted in the following form: 30/a, 30/b, etc., 30/bis, 30/ter, etc., 30/1, 30/2, etc., 30/1, 30/2, etc., 30/A, 30/B, etc.

59 (3) Ordinal numbers composed of figures and letters:  $30^{mo}$ ,  $25^{th}$ , etc. are transmitted in the form 30 me, 25 th, etc.

### Article 13.

#### Order of arrangement of the various parts of a Telegram.

60 The various parts of which a telegram may consist must be written in the following order: 1st paid service indications; 2nd address; 3rd text; 4th signature.



## Article 14.

## Forms of Paid Service Indications.

61 § 1. Paid service indications and forms for their transmission :

62 *For special services properly so called :*

Telegrams from or for the League of Nations (781 and 782) ... ..	=Priorité Nations=
Urgent ... ..	=D=
Reply paid x ... ..	=RPx=
Collation ... ..	=TC=
Telegraphic notification of delivery (telegram with) ... ..	=PC=
Postal notification of delivery (telegram with)	=PCP=
To follow ... ..	=FS=
To follow (from the place or places of refor- warding) ... ..	=FS de x=
Telegram redirected to any other address ...	=Réexpédié de x=
x addresses ... ..	=TMx=
Communicate all addresses ... ..	=CTA=
Express ... ..	=Express=
Express paid ... ..	=XP=
Post ... ..	=Poste=
Registered post ... ..	=PR=
Poste restante ... ..	=GP=
Poste restante registered ... ..	=GPR=
Air mail ... ..	=PAV=
Telegraphi restant ... ..	=TR=
Telegram to be delivered on a de luxe form on a happy occasion ... ..	=LX=
Telegram to be delivered on a de luxe form on an occasion of mourning ... ..	=LXDEUIL=
Personal delivery ... ..	=MP=
Open ... ..	=Ouvert=
Day (delivery) ... ..	=Jour=

Night (delivery)	...	...	...	...	=Nuit=
Telegram of which delivery by telephone is compulsory	...	...	...	...	=TFx=
x days	...	...	...	...	=Jx=
ST to which the reply is to be given by ordinary letter	...	...	...	...	=Lettre=
ST to which the reply is to be given by registered letter	...	...	...	...	=Lettre RCM=
Retransmission of a radiotelegram by a ship or aircraft station	...	...	...	...	=RM=

**63** *For reduced rate telegrams and semaphore telegrams :*

Semaphore telegram	...	...	...	...	=SEM=
Press telegram	...	...	...	...	=Presse=
Meteorological telegram	...	...	...	...	=OBS=
Deferred telegram	...	...	...	...	=LC=
European letter telegram	...	...	...	...	=ELT=
Extra-European letter telegram	...	...	...	...	=NLT=
or, in certain relations	...	...	...	...	=DLT=
Greetings telegram with free text	...	...	...	...	=XLT=

**64** § 2. (1) Any paid service indication allowed by these Regulations, denoting a special service which the sender wishes to use, must be written on the form immediately before the address.

**65** (2) In a multiple telegram, the sender must write these indications before each address to which they relate. In an urgent multiple telegram, a multiple semaphore telegram, a multiple press telegram, a multiple deferred telegram, or a collated multiple telegram, however, it is sufficient for the corresponding indications to be written once only, before the first address.

**66** § 3. Paid service indications may be written in any form, but they are charged and transmitted only in the abbreviated form provided in the Regulations. The counter officer strikes out the indication written by the sender in any other than the regulation abbreviated form and substitutes

for it the corresponding abbreviation, placed between two double hyphens (*example*: =TC=).

67 § 4. If there are several paid service indications in the same telegram, the forms =D=, =SEM=, =Presse=, =LC=, =ELT=, =NLT=, =DLT= and =XLT= come first before the address. In the case of an urgent semaphore telegram or an urgent press telegram, the form =D=, is placed before the indication =SEM= or the indication =Presse=.

## Article 15.

### Wording of the Address.

68 § 1. The address must contain all the particulars necessary to ensure delivery of the telegram to the addressee without enquiry or requests for information.

69 § 2. (1) Except in the case of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams, every address, to be admissible, must contain at least two words, the first designating the addressee and the second the name of the telegraph office of the locality of destination.

70 (2) When this locality is not served by the international communication channels, the provisions of Article 62 are observed.

71 (3) The address must, in the case of large towns, include the name of the street and the number, or, in the absence of these particulars, it must state the profession of the addressee or give any other useful information.

72 (4) Even for small localities, the designation of the addressee must be supplemented, so far as possible, by further particulars for the guidance of the office of delivery.

73 § 3. In telegrams for China, groups of four figures may be used to designate the name and abode of the addressee.

74 § 4. Particulars in the address must be written in the language of the country of destination or in French; the names of territorial sub-divisions or of countries may be written in accordance with the particulars in the International List of Telegraph Offices or in accordance with their alternative names as given in the Preface to that List. Surnames, christian names, names of firms and particulars of residence are accepted as the sender writes them.

75 § 5. (1) The address may be composed of the name of the addressee followed by the word " telephone " and his telephone number. The address is then worded as in the following example : " Pauli telephone Passy 5074 Paris ", and the delivery of the telegram to the addressee by telephone is optional.

76 (2) If the sender desires that the delivery of his telegram to the addressee by telephone should be obligatory, he writes before the address the paid service indication =TF=, followed by the telephone number of the addressee ; *for example* : =TF Passy 5074=Pauli Paris. The office of destination is then bound to forward the telegram by telephone, unless this is contrary to the regulations of the Administration to which that office is subject or the addressee has expressly requested that his telegrams should not be delivered to him by telephone.

77 § 6. The address may also be composed of the addressee's name and his post office box (pigeon-hole) number. The address is then worded as follows : " Pauli boîte (or case) postale 275 Paris ".

78 § 7. When a telegram is addressed to a person at the address of another, the address must contain, immediately after the name of the actual addressee, the expression " chez ", " aux soins de " or other equivalent expression.

79 § 8. The address of telegrams addressed " poste restante " or " telegraph restant " must give the name of the addressee, including, where possible, his christian name or initials ; the use of initials alone, figures, christian name only, fictitious names or arbitrary signs of any kind is not allowed in the address of such messages.

80 § 9. (1) Telegrams may be addressed and delivered to passengers in trains. For this purpose, the sender must indicate in the address, in addition to the name of the addressee and the name of the telegraph office of destination :

81 1. the name of the railway station at which the train stops ;

82 2. the number or the name of the train, or in the absence of this, the exact time of the arrival or departure of the train and the place of departure and destination.

83 (2) In telegrams bearing such an address, the only paid service indication admitted is =D=.

84 (3) Administrations which adopt this service inform the other Administrations through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.

85 (4) Telegrams to be delivered in trains are accepted only at the risk of the sender.

86 § 10. The address may be written in an arbitrary or abbreviated form. The right to have telegrams so addressed delivered is, however, subject to special arrangement between the addressee and the telegraph office of destination.

87 § 11. When the delivery of telegrams is performed in the locality of destination, both by offices subject to the Administration and by offices of private enterprises, any office which receives a telegram with an arbitrary address unknown to it, must, without delay, apply to the other offices for the decode of the address, and those offices are bound to furnish it if able to do so.

88 § 12. (1) The name of the telegraph office of destination must be placed after the words in the address which designate the addressee and his residence, when mentioned ; it must be written as it appears in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices. It may, however, be amplified by particulars intended to distinguish it from other offices of the locality (126).

89 (2) This name may only be followed by the name of the territorial sub-division or by the name of the country, or by both. If both are used, the name of the territorial sub-division must come first after the name of the office of destination.

90 § 13. (1) When the name of the locality given as the destination, or that of the land station chosen for the transmission of a radiotelegram, does not appear in the relative International List, the sender must be required to write, after this name, either the name of the territorial sub-division, or the name of the country of destination, or both these names or other particulars which he considers adequate for the forwarding of his telegram. The same course is followed when there are several offices of the name given and the sender is not in the position to furnish definite information from which the official designation of the locality can be traced.

91 (2) In either case the telegram is accepted only at the risk of the sender. The combination in a single expression of the name of the office of destination with the name of the territorial sub-division and/or the name of the country of destination is to be regarded as an indication that the telegram has been so accepted.

92 § 14. If the address is not in conformity with the provisions of 69, 79 and 90, the telegram is refused.

93 § 15. In all cases of insufficient address, the telegram is accepted only at the risk of the sender, if he insists on sending it ; in any event the sender bears the consequences of an insufficient address.

#### Article 16.

##### Wording of the Text.

94 § 1. The text of telegrams must be written in accordance with the provisions of Articles 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of these Regulations.

95 § 2. Telegrams which contain only an address are not admitted.

#### Article 17.

##### Wording of the Signature ; Legal Verification.

96 § 1. A signature is not compulsory ; it may be written by the sender in any form.

97 § 2. The sender has the right to include in his telegram the verification of his signature, if this verification has been attested by a competent authority according to the laws of the country of origin. He may have the verification transmitted either as it is written or in the form : "signature verified by . . ." The verification is placed after the signature of the telegram.

98 § 3. The office of origin satisfies itself that the verification is genuine. It must refuse to accept or transmit the verification if it has not been attested in accordance with the laws of the country of origin.

CHAPTER VI.  
Counting of Words.

Article 18.

Rules applicable to all parts of a Telegram.

99 § 1. (1) Everything that the sender writes on his copy for transmission is charged and, therefore, included in the number of words, with the exception of the route indication.

100 (2) The following are neither charged nor transmitted :

101 (a) dashes used only to separate on the sender's copy the different words or groups ;

102 (b) isolated signs of punctuation, unless the sender has formally requested their transmission.

103 (3) When signs of punctuation, instead of being used separately, are repeated one after the other, they are charged like groups of figures (116 and 118).

104 § 2. (1) The service instructions forming the preamble (Art. 41) are not charged.

105 (2) The sender may include any or all of these instructions in the text of his telegram. They are then comprised in the number of chargeable words.

106 § 3. The verification of the signature, as transmitted, is comprised in the number of chargeable words.

107 § 4. At the time of acceptance of a telegram of more than fifty words, the counter officer marks with a cross <sup>(1)</sup> the last word of each section of fifty actual words (irrespective of the rules of charging), the paid service indications and the words in the address being included in the first section.

108 § 5. The following are counted as one word in all languages :

109 (a) each paid service indication in the form in which it appears in 62 and 67 in the second column ;

110 (b) in money order telegrams, the name of the post office of issue, the name of the post office of payment and the name of the

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(<sup>1</sup>) Transmitted as " double hyphen " (293).

locality in which the payee lives ; in postal cheque telegrams the name of the issuing postal cheque office and the name of the postal cheque office of destination. The counter officer must observe 128, in so far as it is applicable to money order telegrams ;

111 (c) every isolated letter and figure and every isolated sign of punctuation, transmitted at the formal request of the sender (§ 1) ;

112 (d) brackets (the two signs forming them) ;

113 (e) a fraction bar (except in the cases contemplated in 118 and 129) ;

114 (f) an underline, irrespective of its length.

115 § 6. Words separated or joined by an apostrophe, a hyphen or fraction bar are counted as separate words.

116 § 7. (1) Groups of figures, groups of letters, and ordinal numbers composed of figures and letters are counted at the rate of five characters to a word, plus one word for any excess.

117 (2) The designations of streets and houses, composed of figures and letters, are counted at the rate of five characters to a word, plus one word for any excess.

118 § 8. Full stops, commas, colons and dashes and also fraction bars (with the exception contemplated in 129) are counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they appear. The same rule applies to letters or figures added to a house number in an address, even when the address is in the text or signature of a telegram.

119 § 9. (1) Combinations or alterations of plain language words contrary to the usage of the language to which they belong are not allowed,

120 (2) Nevertheless, family names belonging to one person, the full names of places, squares, boulevards, streets and other public ways, names of ships, designations of aircraft, railway trains and similar designations, compound words which can be justified if necessary, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers written in words, may be grouped as a



single word, which is counted in accordance with the provisions of Article 20, § 1 or § 5.

121 (3) Numbers written in words in which the figures are represented separately or in groups, *for example*: thirtythirty instead of threethousandandthirty or sixfoursix instead of sixhundredandfortysix, are counted in the same way.

122 § 10. The counting of the office or mobile station of origin is decisive, both for transmission and for the international accounts.

## Article 19.

### Counting of Words in the Address.

123 § 1. The following are counted as one word in the address :

124 (a) the name of the telegraph office, land station or mobile station of destination written as it appears in the first column of the International Lists and completed by all the particulars given in that column ;

125 (b) the name of the telegraph office of destination or that of the land station completed either by the name of the country or smaller division of territory, or both or by any other particulars when the name of the office has not been published in the International Lists (90) ;

126 (c) the name of the telegraph office of destination completed by particulars intended to distinguish it from other offices of the locality. *Examples* : Bordeaux-Saint Projet ; Berlin W 66 ;

127 (d) the names of countries or smaller divisions of territory written as shown in the International Lists, including any alternative forms given in the prefaces to the Lists.

128 § 2. If it has not already been done, the counter officer joins up the different parts of each of the expressions which are specified in 124 to 127 and counted as one word.

**129 § 3.** A fraction bar is not counted as a character in a group of figures or of figures or letters forming a house number, even when the sender has written it upon his copy (58).

**130 § 4.** Every other word in the address is counted at the rate of fifteen characters to the word plus one word for any excess, even in the case of a telegram of which the text is written in secret language or a mixture of plain and secret language.

## Article 20.

### Counting of Words in the Text.

**131 § 1.** (1) In telegrams of which the text is entirely in plain language, each single word or each authorised compound word (120) is counted at the rate of fifteen characters to the word, plus one word for any excess.

**132** (2) Commercial marks and other designations specified in 27, formed of a group of letters or a group of letters and figures, are counted at the rate of five characters to the word plus one word for any excess. If one of these marks or designations is expressed by a real word, it is considered, as regards counting of words, as a plain language word.

**133** (3) In meteorological telegrams, the letter X is counted as a figure in the group of figures in which it appears.

**134** (4) The multiplication sign ( $\times$ ), replaced in transmission by the letter X (56), is counted as one character in the group in which it appears.

**135** (5) The method of counting prescribed in 131 applies to bank telegrams and telegrams of a similar kind containing a check word or check number as the first word of a plain language text. The length of the check word of check number may not, however, exceed five letters or five figures.

**136 § 2.** Names of telegraph offices and of land and mobile stations as defined in Article 15, § 13 and Article 19, § 1, names of towns, countries and

smaller divisions of territory, may be grouped in a single word, which is counted in accordance with the provisions of 131.

**137 § 3.** In code language as defined in Article 10, no word may contain more than five letters.

**138 § 4.** In telegrams written wholly in cypher language, each of the words, names, etc., contemplated in 48 is counted at the rate of five characters to the word plus one word for any excess.

**139 § 5.** In mixed telegrams (21) each plain word, each authorised compound word, each group of figures or letters and each of the words, names, etc., contemplated in 48 are counted respectively at five characters to the word, plus one word for any excess.

#### Article 21.

##### Counting of Words in the Signature.

**140 § 1.** (1) Each word in the signature is counted at the rate of fifteen characters to the word, plus one word for any excess, even in the case of a telegram of which the text is in secret or mixed language.

**141** (2) When, however, an arbitrary word, other than a registered address (86) appears in the signature, such a word is counted at five characters to the word plus one word for any excess.

**142 § 2.** Names of telegraph offices and land and mobile stations as defined in Article 15, § 13 and Article 19, § 1, names of towns, countries and smaller divisions of territory may be grouped in a single word, which is counted in accordance with the provisions of 131.

#### Article 22.

##### Indication of the Number of Words in the Preamble.

**143 § 1.** In the case of difference between the number of words reckoned according to the rules for charging and the number of actual words (including isolated letters and figures, groups of letters and of figures and punctuation

and other signs), a fraction is used, except in service telegrams and unpaid service advices, the numerator indicating the number of words reckoned according to the rules for charging and the denominator the number of actual words.

**144** § 2. This rule applies specially :

- 145** 1. to a telegram in plain language containing words of more than 15 characters ;
- 146** 2. to a telegram, of which the text is in code language, containing plain language words of more than 5 letters ;
- 147** 3. to groups of figures or letters comprising more than 5 characters.
- 148** 4. to a mixed telegram containing words exceeding the unit of length ;
- 149** 5. to the case contemplated in 141.

### Article 23.

#### Irregularities in the Counting of Words. Correction of Errors.

**150** § 1. As an exception to the general rule laid down in 122, when a telegram in plain language or the plain language part of a mixed telegram contains combinations or alterations of words of a language other than the language or languages of the country of origin, contrary to the usage of that language, Administrations have the right to direct that the delivery office shall collect from the addressee the amount undercharged. When this right is exercised, the delivery office may decline to deliver the telegram if the addressee refuses to pay.

**151** § 2. Administrations which make use of the foregoing provision notify this to the other Administrations through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.

**152** § 3. In the case of refusal to pay, a service advice worded as follows is sent to the office of origin "A Wien Paris 18 1710 (date and time of handing in) = 456 eighteenth Lemoine (number of telegram, date in words, name of addressee) held (if delivery of the telegram has been withheld pending collection of the deficiency) (quote the words irregularly combined or altered) . . . words (state how many words should have been charged)." If the sender, on being duly informed of the reason for non-delivery, agrees to pay the deficiency, a service advice worded as follows is sent to the office

of destination. "A Paris Wien 18 1940 (date and time of handing in) = 456 eighteenth Lemoine (number of telegram, date in words, name of addressee) deficiency collected." On receipt of this service advice, the delivery office delivers the telegram, if it has been withheld.

153 § 4. In the application of this Article, and also 108 to 118, 122, 128 and Article 20, a ship is regarded as forming part of the territory of the Government to which it is subject.

154 § 5. When the Administration of origin ascertains that an undercharge has been made for a telegram, it may collect the deficiency from the sender, and it acts similarly when the irregularity is brought to its notice by an Administration of transit or the Administration of delivery. In these cases, if the charges can be collected, their shares of the amount are due to the different Administrations concerned.

155 § 6. A transit office may not suspend transmission of a telegram and, except in the case provided for in 150 and in Article 51, a delivery office may not suspend delivery.

156 § 7. When the office of destination observes that a deferred telegram, expressed in a language other than one of those of the country of origin, does not comply with the conditions laid down in 721 to 723, or that a deferred telegram does not comply with the conditions laid down in 725, 726 and 729, it may collect from the addressee a supplementary charge equal to the difference between the cost of the telegram at full and at deferred rate.

157 § 8. The same provisions are applicable to letter telegrams and greetings telegrams.

158 § 9. When the office of destination observes that a press telegram does not comply with the conditions laid down in 669, 671, 682 to 686 and 689, it may collect from the addressee a supplementary charge equal to the difference between the cost of the telegram at full and at press rate.

159 § 10. If the addressee refuses to pay this charge, the provisions of 150 and 152 are applied.

## Article 24.

## Examples of Counting of Words.

160 The following examples determine the interpretation of the rules to be observed for counting words :—

							Number of words In the address	In the text and signature
New York <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Newyork	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Frankfurt Main <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Frankfurtmain	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sanct Pölten <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Sanctpölten	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Emmingen Kr Fallingbostel-Soltau <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Emmingenkrfallingbostelsoltau (29 signs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Emmingen Wuertt <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Emmingenwuertt	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
New South Wales <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Newsouthwales	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abescot <sup>(2)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
=RP 2,50= (paid service indication)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
=Réexpédié de Tokio= (paid service indication)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
=TF Passy 5074=	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—

								Number of words
Van de Brande	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Van debrande	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vandebrande	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Du Bois	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dubois (personal name)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Belgrave Square	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Belgravesquare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hyde Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hydepark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydepark square	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hydeparksquare...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

<sup>(1)</sup> In the address these different expressions are joined by the counter officer.

<sup>(2)</sup> Names of offices conforming with the indications in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices.

<sup>(3)</sup> See 141.

## Number of words

Saint James street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Saintjames street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Saintjamesstreet (16 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stjamesstreet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5th Avenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
332nd Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
East 36 street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
East thirtysix street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
East thirtysixstreet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rue de la paix	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rue dela paix	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rue de lapaix	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rue delapaix	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ruedelapaix	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boulevarditaliens (17 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Boulevarddesitaliens (20 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bditaliens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corso Umherto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Corsoumberto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corso Carlo Felice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Corso Carlofelice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Corsocarlofelice (16 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

*House Numbers.*

5 bis (transmitted in the address 5/bis)	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 A or 15 <sup>a</sup> (transmitted in the address 15/a)	...	...	...	...	...	1
15-3 ou 15 <sup>a</sup> (transmitted in the address 15/3)	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 bpr (transmitted in the address 15/bpr) (5 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	1
15/3 h 1 (transmitted in the address 15/3/h/1) (5 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 bis/4 (transmitted in the address 15/bis/4) (6 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	2
A 15 (transmitted in the address A/15)	...	...	...	...	...	1
1021 A/5 (transmitted in the address 1021/A/5) (6 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	2
19 B/4 ög (transmitted in the address 19/b/4/og) (6 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	2

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Two hundred and thirty four	...	...	...	...	...	5
Twohundredandthirtyfour (23 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Trois deuxtiers	...	...	...	...	...	2

	Number of words.					
Troisdeuxtiers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Troisneufdixièmes (17 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sixfoursix (instead of 646)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Quatorzevingt (instead of 1420)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eentweezes (instead of 126)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Einzweivier (instead of 124)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Un deux quatre (three different numbers)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Deux mille cent quatre-vingt-quatorze	...	...	...	...	...	6
Deuxmillecentquatrevingtquatorze (32 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Responsabilité (14 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Incompréhensible (16 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	2

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Wie geht's <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wie geht's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wie gehts <sup>(2)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
a - t - il <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
a - t - il	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
c ' est - à - dire <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
c'est-à-dire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
aujourd'hui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
aujourd'hui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
porte-monnaie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
portemonnaie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prince of Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Princeofwales (ship)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3/4 8 (one group, 4 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
44 1/2 (5 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
444 1/2 (6 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2
444,5 (5 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1
444,55 (6 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2
44/2 (4 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1
44/ (3 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
27th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(<sup>1</sup>) The sign or signs of punctuation (52), of which transmission has been requested are underlined with a small dash by the counter officer, in order to attract the attention of the signalling officer.

(<sup>2</sup>) Combination sanctioned by use.





							Number of words.
G.H.F.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ghfquarantecinq (commercial mark) (15 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
197a	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
199a (transmitted 197a/199a) (commercial mark) (9 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
M (transmitted 3/M) (commercial mark)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
21070A(1) (commercial mark) (one group of six characters, brackets and a number)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
21070A1 (7 characters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
D1003 (aircraft designation)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Detausenddrei (aircraft designation)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
D/12 or D12 (designation of a railway train)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
L'affaire est urgente, partir sans retard (7 words, 2 underlines)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
L'affaire est urgente, partir sans retard (7 words, 2 underlines, 1 sign)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Reçu indirectement de vos nouvelles (assez mauvaises) télégraphiez directement (9 words, 1 parenthesis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

## CHAPTER VII.

## Tariffs and Charging.

## Article 25.

## European and extra-European Systems.

**161 § 1.** As regards the application of charges and certain service rules, telegrams are subject either to the European system or to the extra-European system.

**162 § 2.** The European system includes all the countries of Europe, with Algeria and those territories outside Europe which are declared by the respective Administrations to belong to the European system.

**163 § 3.** The extra-European system includes all countries other than those indicated in the previous paragraph.

**164 § 4.** A telegram is subject to the rules of the European system when it passes exclusively over the communications of countries belonging to that system.

165 § 5. Governments which have, outside Europe, channels of communication in respect of which they have acceded to the Convention, declare whether they mean to apply to them the European or the extra-European system. This declaration is implied in the relative entry, in the Tables of rates, or is notified subsequently through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.

## Article 26.

### Composition of the Tariff.

166 § 1. The tariff for the telegraphic or radioelectric transmission of international correspondence is made up :

- 167 (a) of the terminal rates of the Administrations of origin and destination ;
- 168 (b) of the transit rates of intermediate Administrations in cases where the territory, installations or channels of communication of those Administrations are used for the transmission of correspondence ;
- 169 (c) where the case arises, of the transit rate of each of the two stations performing a radioelectric transmission or of cables used for submarine transmission.

170 § 2. The rates resulting from the application of the provisions of § 1 to correspondence exchanged between the offices of any two countries of the Union must be uniform by the same route and in the two directions.

171 § 3. The tariff is established by word pure and simple. Nevertheless :

- 172 (a) for telegrams of the European system, except letter telegrams and greetings telegrams, a minimum charge as for five words is collected. Each Administration has, however, the right to impose a minimum charge of not more than one franc fifty (1 fr. 50) <sup>(1)</sup> per telegram, when the charge for five words is less than 1 fr. 50, or to collect the charge in any way convenient to it, subject to the observance of Articles 30 and 31;

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Here, as elsewhere throughout the Regulations, the gold franc, as defined in Article 32 of the Convention, is meant.

173 (b) for CDE telegrams and deferred telegrams, a minimum charge as for five words is compulsorily collected.

174 § 4. Any Administration which provides a direct transit channel for international communication, may require the terminal Administrations to guarantee a minimum revenue from transit charges.

### Article 27.

#### Fixing of Elementary Rates in the European System.

175 § 1. For correspondence of the European system, the rates are fixed in accordance with Table A published by the Bureau of the Union. These rates must not, however, be greater than :

176 (a) eleven centimes (0 fr. 11), terminal rate, and six-and-a-half centimes (0 fr. 065), transit rate, for the following countries : Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Poland ;

177 (b) thirty-two centimes (0 fr. 32), terminal rate, and twenty-seven-and-a-half centimes (0 fr. 275), transit rate, for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ;

178 (c) eighteen centimes (0 fr. 18), terminal rate, and thirteen-and-a-half centimes (0 fr. 135), transit rate, for Turkey ;

179 (d) eight-and-a-half centimes (0 fr. 085), terminal rate, and six-and-a-half centimes (0 fr. 065), transit rate, for the other countries of Europe.

180 (2) As an exceptional and temporary measure, in the case of Bulgaria, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, the terminal rate is fixed at nine centimes (0 fr. 09). The transit rate of these countries is fixed at six-and-a-half centimes (0 fr. 065).

181 § 2. (1) For traffic exchanged radioelectrically between countries of the European system, the radioelectric rate contemplated in 169 may not be less than the total of the telegraph rates which would be due to the transit Administrations for the same traffic exchanged by the least expensive telegraph route.

182 (2) When the relations are between two State radioelectric stations, the whole transit charges are shared equally between them. When one or

more intermediate State radioelectric stations, situated on the least expensive telegraph route, intervene, the transit rates are shared in the same way for each section.

183 § 3. When the intermediate stations used are not situated on the least expensive telegraph route, the charge to be collected from the sender, which may not be less than the charge for the least expensive telegraph route, is fixed and shared by agreement between the Administrations concerned, provided always that the normal terminal rates are applied.

184 § 4. (1) In the European system all Administrations have the right to reduce their terminal and transit rates. These modifications must, however, have as their aim and result, not the creation of competition in charges between existing routes, but rather the opening to the public, at equal rates, of as many routes as possible.

185 (2) The combinations of rates must be adjusted in such a way that the terminal rate of origin shall always be the same, whatever the route followed, and similarly with the terminal rate of destination.

186 (3) The tariffs resulting from these modifications must be notified to the Bureau of the Union with a view to their inclusion in Table A.

187 § 5. The charge to be collected for telegrams between two countries of the European system is always and by all routes the charge by the normal route in operation, which, by application of the elementary rates and the rates for the cable and radioelectric sections, if any, as shown in Table A, gives the lowest figure, except in the cases contemplated in 183 and 188.

188 § 6. If, however, the sender, taking advantage of the option allowed to him by Article 47, has prescribed the route to be followed, he must pay the charge proper to that route.

#### Article 28.

##### Fixing of Elementary Rates in the extra-European System.

189 § 1. For correspondence of the extra-European system, the terminal and transit rates are fixed in accordance with Table B published by the Bureau of the Union. The rates of the countries included in the European

system, with the exception of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, may not, however, exceed :

- 190 (a) twenty centimes (0 fr. 20), terminal rate, and fifteen centimes (0 fr. 15), transit rate, for Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Poland and Turkey <sup>(1)</sup> ;
- 191 (b) fifteen centimes (0 fr. 15), terminal rate, and twelve centimes (0 fr. 12), transit rate, for all the other countries.

192 § 2. In the extra-European system, all Administrations have the right (subject in the case of European Administrations to the prescribed maxima) to modify their terminal and transit rates for all or part of their relations, on condition that the terminal rates thus fixed are applicable to all routes between the same two countries.

193 § 3. (1) In the extra-European system each Administration notifies to its own offices the routes applicable to telegrams handed in by the sender without a route indication. When the route notified by the Administration is not the cheapest, the Administration of origin is bound to transmit the route indication in the preamble of telegrams, when necessary to ensure the correct forwarding of the telegrams.

194 (2) In the case of telegrams with a route indication, the provisions of 188 are applied.

#### Article 29.

##### Interval before application of new Rates.

195 § 1. No new rate, and no modification either general or of detail relative to tariffs, is effective until 15 days after its notification <sup>(2)</sup> by the Bureau of the Union, excluding the day of despatch, and it is not applied until the 1st or 16th of the month, whichever date next follows the expiration of this period.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> It is agreed that France and Italy may provisionally and temporarily, increase their terminal rate to twenty-two centimes (0 fr. 22), and that Germany and Spain may provisionally and temporarily maintain their transit charges in force at the time of signature of these Regulations.

<sup>(2)</sup> If there are several notifications the date of the first only is to be considered in reckoning the interval.

196 § 2. (1) The interval of 15 days is reduced to 10 days for modifications intended to equalise rates to those already notified for competing routes.

197 (2) Nevertheless, for radiotelegrams originating with mobile stations, modifications of telegraph tariffs are not applicable until a month after the periods fixed in 195.

198 § 3. The provisions of the above paragraphs admit of no exception.

### Article 30.

#### Right to round off Rates.

199 § 1. The charges to be collected by virtue of Articles 25 to 29 may be rounded up or down, either after application of the normal word rates fixed according to the Tables published by the Bureau of the Union, or after increasing or diminishing these normal rates in accordance with the monetary or other convenience of the country of origin.

200 § 2. Modifications made by virtue of 199 apply only to the charge collected by the office of origin and do not involve any alteration in the share of rates proper to the other Administrations concerned. They must be arranged so that the difference between the charge collected for a telegram of fifteen words and the charge calculated exactly in accordance with the Tables by means of the gold franc equivalent, fixed in conformity with the provisions of Article 31, is not more than one-fifteenth of the latter rate, that is, the regulation charge for one word.

### Article 31 (1).

#### Fixing of Monetary Equivalents.

201 § 1. In order to ensure the uniformity of charge prescribed by 170, the countries of the Union fix, for the collection of their charges, an equivalent in their respective currencies approximating as nearly as possible to the value of the gold franc.

202 § 2. Each country notifies the equivalent which it has chosen direct to the Bureau of the Union. The Bureau of the Union prepares a table of equivalents and transmits it to all the Administrations of the Union.

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(1) Article common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

203 § 3. The equivalent of the gold franc may undergo in each country changes corresponding to the rise or fall in value of the currency of the country. The Administration which modifies its equivalent fixes the date from which it will collect charges according to the new equivalent ; it notifies this to the Bureau of the Union, which informs all the Administrations of the Union.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Collection of Charges.

#### Article 32.

##### Collection on Handing in ; Collection on Delivery.

204 § 1. Charges are collected from the sender, except, in the cases provided for in these Regulations, where they are collected from the addressee.

205 § 2. The sender of an international telegram has the right to ask for a receipt showing the amount charged. The Administration of origin has the right to charge and retain for this service, a fee of not more than twenty-five centimes (0 fr. 25).

206 § 3. When a charge is due on delivery, the telegram is only delivered to the addressee on payment of the amount due, except when the Regulations provide otherwise (Articles 59, 60 and 62).

207 § 4. If the charge to be paid on delivery is not collected, the loss is borne by the Administration of delivery, in the absence of special arrangements made in conformity with Article 13 of the Convention.

208 § 5. Telegraph Administrations, however, take measures, so far as possible, by obtaining, when necessary, a deposit from the sender, with a view to ensure that when charges payable on delivery are not collected either through the addressee's refusal to pay or through inability to find him, they shall be recovered from the sender, except where these Regulations provide otherwise (Art. 60, § 4).

#### Article 33.

##### Prohibition of the grant of Rebates. Penalties.

209 The Administrations of the Union reserve to themselves the right to take action against private enterprises which, either directly, or through the medium of their agents or sub-agents, grant to senders or addressees,



in any way whatsoever (per word, per telegram, by means of discounts, etc.), rebates having the effect of reducing the charges notified to the Bureau of the Union. Such action may involve the suspension of service with these enterprises.

### Article 34.

### Errors in Collection.

**210 § 1. Amounts undercharged in error must be made good by the sender.**

**211 § 2.** Amounts overcharged in error and the value of excess stamps affixed to telegrams are refunded to the sender, in accordance with the internal regulations of each country.

## CHAPTER IX.

### Transmission Signals.

**Article 35.**

**Transmission Signals of the International Telegraph Alphabets Nos. 1 and 2,  
Morse Code Signals and Signals of the Hughes and Siemens Instruments.**

**212 § 1.** The following tables show the signals of the international telegraph alphabets Nos. 1 and 2, the Morse code signals and the signals of the Hughes and Siemens instruments.

213 § 2. Signals of multiplex instruments according to the international alphabet No. 1.

214

### Letters.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

215

*Figures.*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

216

### *Punctuation and other signs.*

Full stop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comma	...	...	...	...	...	...	,
Colon	...	...	...	...	...	...	:
Note of interrogation	...	...	...	...	...	...	?
Apostrophe	...	...	...	...	...	...	'
Cross	...	...	...	...	...	...	+
Hyphen or dash	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Fraction bar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	/
Double hyphen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	=
Per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	%
Left-hand bracket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(
Right-hand bracket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	)
Error	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*

217 Each space between two words, between two numbers or between a word and a number is indicated by a "blank." Similarly a number is separated from a sign which does not belong to the number by a "blank" A group consisting of figures and letters must be transmitted with the figures and letters linked together by a double hyphen.

*Examples :* 3=B, AG=25.

A number which includes a fraction is transmitted with the fraction linked to the whole number by a double hyphen.

*Examples :* 1=3/4 and not 13/4 ; 3/4=8 and not 3/48 ; 363=1/2 4 5642 and not 363 1/2 4 5642.

218 Words and passages underlined are preceded and followed by two dashes (*example :* — — sans retard — —) ; they are underlined by hand by the operator at the delivery office.

219 Accents on the letter E are made by hand when they are essential to the meaning (*example :* achète, acheté). In the latter case the sending telegraphist repeats the word after the signature, signalling the accented E between two "blanks" so as to draw the attention of the receiving operator to it.

220 To call the office, the word "ohé" is transmitted followed by the indicator of the office called, finishing with several inversions (alternate tapping of the keys for the signals "letter blank" and "figure blank").

221 To indicate an error in transmission : the signal \*

222 To give "wait" : the combination ATT

223 To indicate the end of a telegram : the signal +

224 To indicate the end of the transmission : the two signals + ?

225 To indicate the end of work : the two signals + + given by the office which has transmitted the last telegram.

226 The following table shows the current impulses for the transmission of letters and signs, and indicates the polarity of the various impulses :

## International telegraph alphabet, No. 1.

No. of Signal	Letter Shift	Figure Shift	No. of impulses				
			1	2	3	4	5
1	A	1	-	+	+	+	+
2	B	8	+	+	-	-	+
3	C	9	-	+	-	-	+
4	D	0	-	-	-	-	+
5	E	2	+	-	+	+	+
6	F	( <sup>1</sup> )	+	-	-	-	+
7	G	7	+	-	+	-	+
8	H	+	-	-	+	-	+
9	I	( <sup>1</sup> )	+	-	-	+	+
10	J	6	-	+	+	-	+
11	K	(	-	+	+	-	-
12	L	=	-	-	+	-	-
13	M	)	+	-	+	-	-
14	N	( <sup>1</sup> )	+	-	-	-	-
15	O	5	-	-	-	+	+
16	P	%	-	-	-	-	-
17	Q	/	-	+	-	-	-
18	R	-	+	+	-	-	-
19	S	.	+	+	-	+	-
20	T	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	+	-	+	-
21	U	4	-	+	-	+	+
22	V	,	-	-	-	+	-
23	W	?	+	-	-	+	-
24	X	,	+	-	+	+	-
25	Y	3	+	+	-	+	+
26	Z	:	-	-	+	+	-
27	Carriage Return ( <sup>2</sup> )		-	-	+	+	+
28	Fresh line ( <sup>2</sup> )		-	+	+	+	-
29	Letter blank (space)		+	+	+	+	-
30	Figure blank (space)		+	+	+	-	+
31	x (Error)   x (Error)		+	+	+	-	-
32	Instrument at rest		+	+	+	+	+

- Negative current.

+ Positive current.

(<sup>1</sup>) At the disposal of each Administration for its internal service.(<sup>2</sup>) For page printers

227 § 3. *Signals of the start-stop instrument according to the international telegraph alphabet No. 2.*

228

*Letters.*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

229

*Figures.*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

230

*Punctuation and other signs.*

Full stop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Comma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,
Colon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:
Note of interrogation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?
Apostrophe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'
Cross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+
Hyphen or dash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Fraction bar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	/
Double hyphen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	=
Left-hand bracket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(
Right-hand bracket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	)

231 The provisions regarding the transmission of words, whole numbers, fractional numbers, words or passages underlined and the letters é and ê, which are applicable to multiplex instruments (§ 2), are also applicable to start-stop instruments. A group consisting of figures and letters is transmitted without space on start-stop instruments; the group is separated by only one space from the expression (word or number) which precedes it and from that which follows it (§ 2).

232 To give a "blank" the signal "space" is transmitted.

233 To indicate a transmission error, the space signal and the letter X are repeated alternately a few times.

234 In case of automatic transmission, the signal "Letters" is used as "erasure signal."

235 To give "wait," to indicate the end of a telegram, the end of the transmission or the end of work, the signals transmitted are the same as in multiplex instruments (§ 2).

236 The following table shows the current impulses for the transmission of letters and signs, and indicates the polarity of the various impulses:

## International telegraph alphabet, No. 2.

No. of Signal	Letter Shift	Figure Shift	No. of impulses						
			Start	1	2	3	4	5	Stop
1	A	—		○	○				○
2	B	?		○			○	○	○
3	C	:		○	○	○	○	○	○
4	D	( <sup>(1)</sup> )		○			○		○
5	E	3		○					○
6	F	( <sup>(1)</sup> )		○		○	○		○
7	G	( <sup>(1)</sup> )			○		○	○	○
8	H	( <sup>(1)</sup> )				○		○	○
9	I	8			○	○			○
10	J	audible signal		○	○		○		○
11	K	(		○	○	○	○		○
12	L	)			○			○	○
13	M	.				○	○	○	○
14	N	,				○	○		○
15	O	9					○	○	○
16	P	0			○	○		○	○
17	Q	1		○	○	○		○	○
18	R	4			○		○		○
19	S	'		○		○			○
20	T	5						○	○
21	U	7		○	○	○			○
22	V	=			○	○	○	○	○
23	W	2		○	○			○	○
24	X	/		○		○	○	○	○
25	Y	6		○		○		○	○
26	Z	+		○				○	○
27	Carriage return ( <sup>(2)</sup> )						○		○
28	Fresh line ( <sup>(2)</sup> )				○				○
29	Letters ( <sup>(2)</sup> ) ( <sup>(2)</sup> )			○	○	○	○	○	○
30	Figures ( <sup>(2)</sup> )			○	○		○	○	○
31	Space					○			○
32	Not used								○

Sign	Working with	
	closed circuit	double current
	No current	Negative current
○	Positive current	Positive current

(<sup>(1)</sup>) Available for the internal service of each Administration.

(<sup>(2)</sup>) For page printers.

(<sup>(3)</sup>) Also used as "erasure" in case of automatic working.

In automatic working the perforated slip must contain the perforations indicated by ○ in columns 1 to 5.

To indicate an error the "space" signal and the letter X are repeated alternately a few times.

(<sup>(4)</sup>) To operate the answer-back unit of the corresponding instrument in the international service by start-stop apparatus.

(<sup>(5)</sup>) Signals Nos. 29 and 30 (letters and figures) do not affect the spacing movement.

237 § 4. *Morse Code Signals.*

Spacing and length of the signals :

- 238 (a) A dash is equal to three dots.
- 239 (b) The space between the signals forming the same letter is equal to one dot.
- 240 (c) The space between two letters is equal to three dots.
- 241 (d) The space between two words is equal to five dots.
- 242 (e) On the Wheatstone instrument, where perforators are used, the space between two letters is equal to one "blank" and the space between two words is equal to three blanks.

243 *Letters.*

a	---	i	---	r	---
b	----	j	----	s	---
c	----	k	---	t	---
d	---	l	----	u	---
e	-	m	---	v	----
é	----	n	---	w	----
f	----	o	----	x	----
g	----	p	----	y	----
h	----	q	----	z	----

244 *Figures.*

1	-----	6	-----
2	-----	7	-----
3	-----	8	-----
4	-----	9	-----
5	-----	0	-----

245 In routine repetitions, when there can be no misunderstanding in consequence of the presence together of figures and letters or groups of letters, figures must be rendered by means of the following signals :

1	---	6	-----
2	---	7	-----
3	---	8	---
4	---	9	---
5	---	0	---

246 Unless otherwise requested by the receiving office, the sending office may also use these signals in the preamble of telegrams, except in respect of distinguishing numbers of the office of origin, and in the text of telegrams consisting solely of figures. In the latter case the telegrams must bear the service instruction "in figures."

247

*Punctuation and other signs.*

Full stop	...	...	...	...	...	...	[.]	-----
Comma	...	...	...	...	...	...	[,]	-----
Colon	...	...	...	...	...	...	[:]	-----
Note of interrogation or request for repetition of a transmission not understood	...	...	...	...	...	...	[?]	-----
Apostrophe	...	...	...	...	...	...	[']	-----
Hyphen or dash	...	...	...	...	...	...	[-]	-----
Fraction bar	...	...	...	...	...	...	[/]	-----
Brackets (before and after the words)	...	...	...	...	...	...	[()]	-----
Underline (before and after the words or part of sentence)	...	...	...	...	...	...		-----
Double hyphen	...	...	...	...	...	...	[=]	-----
Understood	...	...	...	...	...	...		-----
Error	...	...	...	...	...	...		-----
Cross or signal for the end of a telegram or of transmission	...	...	...	...	...	...		-----
Invitation to transmit	...	...	...	...	...	...		-----
Wait	...	...	...	...	...	...		-----
End of work	...	...	...	...	...	...		-----
Starting signal (to precede every transmission)	...	...	...	...	...	...		-----
Separation signal in the transmission of fractional numbers (between the whole number and the fraction) and of groups consisting of letters and figures (between the groups of figures and letters)	...	...	...	...	...	...		-----

248 In order to avoid any possibility of confusion in transmitting fractional numbers, the fraction must be preceded or followed, as the case may be, by the separation signal.

*Examples :* 1 1/16 is to be transmitted as 1 - - - - 1/16, so that it shall not be read as 11/16; 3/4 8 is to be transmitted as 3/4 - - - - 8, so that it shall not be read as 3/48; 2 1/2 2 is to be transmitted as 2 - - - - 1/2 - - - - 2, so that it shall not be read as 21/22.

249 A group consisting of figures and letters must be transmitted by inserting the separation signal (- - - -) between the group of figures and the group of letters.

250 The following optional letters and signals may be used exceptionally in relations between countries which accept them :

ä - - - -	ñ - - - - -
á or â - - - - -	ö - - - - -
ch - - - - -	ü - - - - -

251 § 5. *Signals of the Hughes instrument.*

252

*Letters.*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

253

*Figures .*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

254

*Punctuation and other signs.*

Full stop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Comma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,
Colon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:
Note of interrogation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?
Apostrophe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'
Cross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+
Hyphen or dash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Fraction bar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	/
Double hyphen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	=
Left-hand bracket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(
Right-hand bracket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	)

255 The provisions relative to the transmission of words, whole numbers, groups consisting of figures and letters, fractional numbers, words or passages underlined and the letters é and è, which are applicable to multiplex instruments (§ 2), are also applicable to the Hughes instrument.

256 To call or reply to the office in communication : the letter blank and the letter N are repeated a few times alternately.



257 To ask for the continued repetition of the same signal with the object of adjusting the synchronism : a combination consisting of the letter blank, and the letters I and T, repeated as many times as necessary.

258 To request or to allow the adjustment of the electro-magnet : a combination formed of the following four signals : the letter blank and the letters I, N and T, repeated as many times as necessary.

259 To indicate an error : the letter N is transmitted twice without any sign of punctuation.

260 To give "wait," to indicate the end of the telegram, the end of the transmission and the end of work, the signals transmitted are the same as on multiplex instruments (§ 2).

261 If the signs : semi-colon (;), exclamation mark(!), inverted commas (" "), §, &, and the letter é, still exist on the instrument, they are no longer to be transmitted.

262 § 6. *Signals of the Siemens instrument.*

263

*Letters.*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

264

*Figures.*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

265

*Punctuation and other signs.*

Full stop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Comma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,
Colon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	:
Note of interrogation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?
Apostrophe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'
Cross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+
Hyphen or dash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Fraction bar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	/
Double hyphen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	=
Left-hand bracket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(
Right-hand bracket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	)
Error	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	✖

266 The provisions relative to the transmission of words, whole numbers, groups consisting of figures and letters, fractional numbers, words or passages

underlined and the letters é and è, which are applicable to multiplex instruments (§ 2), are also applicable to the Siemens instrument.

267 To indicate an error in transmission, the end of a telegram and the end of transmission, the same signals are transmitted as on multiplex instruments (§ 2).

268 If the signs: semi-colon (;), exclamation mark (!), inverted commas (" "), §, &, still exist on the instrument, they are no longer to be transmitted.

269 § 7. *Transmission by telephone.*

In relations between offices connected by short channels of communication, in lightly loaded frontier working, and in exceptional cases (for example, when the normal routes are interrupted and an indirect route is not available), telegrams may be transmitted by telephone, the system of spelling adopted by the C.C.I.F. being used.

270 This method of transmission is only used after previous agreement between the Administrations concerned.

## CHAPTER X.

### Transmission of Telegrams.

#### Article 36.

##### Order of Transmission.

271 § 1. The transmission of telegrams takes place in the following order :  
(a) Telegrams relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air <sup>(1)</sup> ;

---

(1) Examples of texts of telegrams relative to the safety of life in air navigation, for which absolute priority of transmission is warranted :

(a) *Send urgently report on upper winds Saverne for departure aeroplane GEABC.*

The meteorological intelligence asked for by this telegram is indispensable to the security of the aeroplane, by reason of the fact that it might encounter fogs or clouds on its route, masking an obstacle and likely to cause an accident.

(b) *Light searchlights and aerodrome landing lights for landing aeroplane HEKLM.*

The object of this telegram is to illuminate ground in view of the landing of an aeroplane at night, in order to avoid an accident at the time of landing.

(c) *Hydroplane FAGCK in sea 50 miles Tunis awaits help.*

This telegram is consequent on a distress signal sent by a hydroplane.

- (b) Government telegrams ;
- (c) Meteorological telegrams ;
- (d) Service telegrams and service advices relating to the interruption of the channels of communication ;
- (e) Urgent service telegrams, urgent service advices and paid service messages ;
- (f) Urgent private telegrams and urgent press telegrams ;
- (g) Non-urgent service telegrams and advices and telegraphic notifications of delivery ;
- (h) Government telegrams for which the sender has renounced priority of transmission, ordinary private telegrams and ordinary press telegrams ;
- (i) Deferred telegrams and other kinds of reduced rate telegrams.

**272 § 2.** Every office which receives, by an international channel of communication, a telegram presented as a telegram relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air, as a Government telegram, as a service telegram, or as a meteorological telegram, re forwards it as such.

**273 § 3.** Telegrams of the same rank are transmitted by the sending office in the order of their time of handing in and by intermediate offices in the order of their time of receipt.

**274 § 4.** At intermediate offices, originating telegrams and transit telegrams which are to be transmitted over the same routes are placed together and transmitted according to the time of handing in or receipt, subject to the order laid down in this Article.

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obliged to alight in the sea and received by a coast station. It is at once transmitted to the addressee indicated by the hydroplane.

(d) *Inform aeroplane FABDQ that it lost right wheel on departure and should land with special caution.*

This telegram is intended to be communicated to the aeroplane by a station to warn it of the danger attending landing and of the need to manoeuvre so as to avoid an accident.

(404/6641q)

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## Article 37.

## General Transmission Rules.

**275 § 1.** A transmission begun may only be interrupted to give place to a communication of superior rank in case of absolute urgency.

**276 § 2. (1)** All correspondence between two offices begins with the call signal. If, however, a different arrangement has not been made between the offices in correspondence, start-stop apparatus must be connected in such a way that the transmitting office may effect the unlocking and start transmission of telegrams without special call or previous notice to the receiving office.

**277 (2)** Administrations have the right to agree together for the start-stop apparatus to be equipped with an answer-back unit so that the transmitting office may satisfy itself that the circuit is in good order and ready to work. Further, Administrations may agree together for the transmission of certain classes of telegrams on the start-stop apparatus to be announced specially by a series of audible signals.

**278 (3)** For calling, the calling office transmits three times the indicator of the office called and the word "de" followed by its own indicator, unless there are special rules peculiar to the type of apparatus used (Art. 35). In service between fixed stations the call is made at hand speed.

**279 (4)** The office called must reply immediately, unless there is for start-stop working a special arrangement between the offices in correspondence.

**280 (5)** In Morse working, the office called replies by transmitting its indicator followed by the signal — — —.

**281 (6)** If the office called is prevented from receiving, it gives the signal "wait." If it expects that the wait will exceed ten minutes, it gives the reason and the probable duration.

**282 (7)** When an office called does not reply, the call may be repeated at suitable intervals.

**283** (8) When the office called does not reply to the repeated call it is necessary to examine the condition of the channel:

**284** § 3. The double hyphen (— — — — on the Morse instrument and = on printing instruments) is transmitted to separate the preamble from the paid service indications, the paid service indications from each other, the paid service indications from the address, the different addresses of a multiple telegram from each other, the address from the text, the text from the signature, and the signature from its verification if included. Each telegram or transmission is terminated by the cross (- — - — - on Morse and sound reading instruments). On printing instruments the cross must always be preceded by a space.

**285** § 4. If the sending telegraphist sees that he has made an error, he stops, gives the signal "error," repeats the last word correctly transmitted and continues the corrected transmission.

**286** § 5. When the receiving telegraphist finds the reception unintelligible, he interrupts his correspondent, or causes him to be interrupted, in accordance with the provisions of § 12 (2), and repeats or causes to be repeated the last word correctly received, followed by a note of interrogation. The sending telegraphist then goes back and continues the transmission from that word. If a repetition is asked for after a long interruption of correspondence, it is necessary to specify exactly the telegram in question.

**287** § 6. (1) Every telegram must be transmitted as received from the sender, subject to the exceptions prescribed in 54, 56, 58, 66, 100 to 102, 357 and 759.

**288** (2) With the exception of paid service indications, which must always be transmitted in the abbreviated form, and cases settled by joint agreement between the various Administrations, it is forbidden to use any abbreviation whatsoever in the transmission of a telegram, or to alter the telegram in any way.

**289** § 7. (1) When an office has to transmit more than five telegrams having the same text and comprising more than 30 words to the same office, it may transmit the text once only. In that case, the text is transmitted in the first telegram only, and the text of all the telegrams with the same text which follow is replaced by the words: text no..... (number of first telegram). The same procedure may be adopted when the number of tele-

grams having the same text is five or less and the text comprises more than 50 words.

290 (2) This method of procedure necessitates transmission in succession of all telegrams with the same text.

291 (3) The office in correspondence must be warned of the transmission of telegrams with the same text by an advice on the lines of the following example : " Note here are five identical texts."

292 (4) When reception by the receiving office is possible by means of perforated slip, that office should be warned beforehand of the transmission of telegrams with the same text in time to enable it to receive them by perforated slip.

293 § 8. (1) In the transmission of a telegram of more than 50 words, the double hyphen indicating the last word of each section of 50 words is transmitted after that word.

294 (2) On Morse and sound reading instruments, if the telegram is in transit the receiving telegraphist reproduces the double hyphen ; if the telegram is being received for delivery, he marks the fiftieth word of the section by a small tick.

295 (3) On printing instruments the receiving telegraphist at the transit office maintains the double hyphen. At the office of destination it is deleted and the fiftieth word of each section is marked by a small tick.

296 (4) The double hyphen marking the section must not appear on the copy delivered to the addressee.

297 § 9. With the exception of mobile radioelectric stations, no office may refuse to receive telegrams offered, whatever their destination. In case, however, of an obvious error in routing or other manifest irregularity, the receiving telegraphist points it out to the sending office. If the latter takes no notice of the remark, a service advice is forwarded after the receipt of the telegram and the sending office is then bound to rectify, by service advice, the error made.

298 § 10. A telegram must not be refused or detained because the service instructions, paid service indications or certain parts of the address or text

are not in order. The telegram must be accepted and then, if necessary, a service advice must be sent to the office of origin requesting rectification in conformity with the provisions of Article 88.

299 § 11. In service correspondence relative to the working of communications, the appropriate abbreviations in Annex No. 1 to these Regulations should preferably be used.

300 § 12. (1) Service communications and notes interposed between telegrams are, in transmission by series, separated from telegrams in the following manner :

301 (a) *Morse and Wheatstone.* The letters "AY" twice before and after the communication or the note.

*Example :* A Y A Y in 187 repeat . . . A Y A Y.

302 (b) *Printing instruments.* Double brackets before and after the communication or the note.

*Example :* ( ( in 187 repeat . . . ) ).

303 (2) If it is necessary to stop the transmission of a correspondent or, on multiplex instruments, the transmission on the corresponding sector, the procedure is as follows :

304 (a) *Morse simplex.* Transmit a series of full stops until stoppage is effected.

305 (b) *Morse duplex and Wheatstone duplex.* Transmit the letters "STP" until stoppage is effected.

306 (c) *Hughes simplex.* Transmit any two or three letters, suitably spaced.

307 (d) *Hughes duplex.* Transmit the signals "figure blank," "note of interrogation" alternately until stoppage is effected.

308 (e) *Multiplex, simplex and duplex instruments.* Transmit a succession of letters "P" or signs "% " until stoppage is effected.

309 (f) *Start-stop instruments.* Transmit "audible signal" until stoppage is effected.

310 (g) *Siemens.* Transmit the special "stop" signal until stoppage is effected.

**Article 38.****Alternate Transmission by Telegrams.**

**311 § 1.** Two offices in direct communication by Morse or sound reading instruments exchange telegrams in alternate order, telegram by telegram having regard to the provisions of Article 36.

**312 § 2.** A telegram of superior rank in order of transmission does not count in the alternate order.

**313 § 3.** The office which has just finished a transmission has the right to continue when it has telegrams awaiting transmission or when telegrams reach it which are entitled to priority over those which the office in communication has to transmit, unless the latter has already begun its transmission.

**314 § 4.** When an office has finished its transmission, the office which has just received transmits in its turn ; if it has nothing to transmit, the other continues ; if neither has anything to transmit, the offices give the signal for the end of work.

**315 § 5.** The receiving office has the right to interrupt the transmission in the case specified in 275.

**Article 39.****Alternate Transmission by Series and Continuous Transmission by Series.**

**316 § 1.** On high speed instruments, the exchanges take place in series when the offices in communication have several telegrams to transmit. This rule is applicable to transmission by Morse and sound reading instruments when the traffic justifies it and after an understanding between the offices in communication.

**317 § 2.** Telegrams of the same series are considered as forming a single transmission. Nevertheless, received telegrams are not retained at the instrument until the end of the series, but each telegram which is in order is put on its course as soon as the second telegram coming after it is begun or after an interval equivalent to the time taken in transmitting a telegram of average length.

**318 § 3.** Where two offices are connected by two communications, the one allocated to transmission and the other to reception, or where the offices



work simultaneously, transmission is continuous, but the telegrams are grouped in series of ten, unless the offices concerned employ, in accordance with the provisions of Article 40, a special running series of numbers for the telegrams exchanged by each of them.

**319 § 4.** (1) When the exchange of telegrams takes place alternately, each series comprises, at most, five telegrams if transmission is by Morse or sound reading instruments, and, at most, ten telegrams if transmission is by high speed instruments. Nevertheless every telegram containing more than 100 words on the Morse instrument, more than 150 words on sound reading instruments, or more than 200 words on high speed instruments, counts as a series or terminates a series already in course of transmission.

**320** (2) Similarly, in alternate transmission by series, the sending office ends a series in course of transmission when it has only deferred telegrams or other telegrams of a lower rank to send; it does not resume transmission until the office in correspondence has no more telegrams of superior rank on hand.

**321 § 5.** The receiving office has the right to interrupt a series in course of transmission in the case specified in **275**.

## Article 40.

### Transmission with running series of Numbers.

**322 § 1.** (1) Each Administration has the right to number in series telegrams to be transmitted over international circuits. In each case it acquaints the Administrations concerned with its intention.

**323** (2) The exercise of this right does not, however, impose on the Administration to which the receiving office is subject, the obligation to apply the special provisions laid down in **333** to **337** for the exchange of acknowledgments of receipt. In such case the provisions of Article 45 remain in force if the Administration concerned so asks.

**324 § 2.** The serial number is transmitted either at the beginning of the preamble, the office number being retained, or else in the place of and instead of the office number. Administrations decide, each so far as it is

concerned, which method is the more convenient, but they must inform the other Administrations which system they have decided to use.

**325 § 3.** (1) When serial numbers are used, all telegrams are numbered in a single unbroken series. On multiplex instruments, a special series is used for each sector, which only differs from the series used for the other sectors by distinguishing figures and not by letters. A special series may be assigned to service telegrams and advices.

**326** (2) Only telegrams which are received and reforwarded by perforated slip bear special letters to distinguish them from different series.

**327** (3) Telegrams with priority are marked with the distinguishing letter "X," placed at the beginning of the preamble.

**328 § 4.** (1) Offices in correspondence agree together to decide the start and finish of the series of numbers.

**329** (2) The offices in correspondence agree together whether to start the new series of numbers each day with the nos. 1, 2001 etc. Each series is started by the same number or by another number which the receiving office communicates to the sending office each day before starting the new series.

**330 § 5.** (1) When telegrams have to be diverted and their serial numbers cannot be altered because they have already been perforated, the office which effects the diversion informs by service message the office to which the telegrams would otherwise have been transmitted and the office to which they are actually transmitted. The receiving office to which the telegrams should have been sent strikes off its list the numbers of the telegrams which it is informed are being diverted.

**331** (2) In all other cases telegrams which are to be diverted receive new serial numbers.

**332 § 6.** When the receiving office observes that a serial number is missing it must inform the sending office at once in order that the necessary enquiries may be made.

**333 § 7.** (1) Except in the case contemplated in **323**, when the telegrams bear serial numbers, an acknowledgment of receipt (LR) is given only at

the request of the sending telegraphist, if the traffic is being sent continuously. When transmission is not continuous, the sending telegraphist must request the acknowledgment of receipt immediately after the finish of work.

**334** (2) In any case, the acknowledgment of receipt must be transmitted immediately in the following form :

“LR 683 missing 680 retained 665.” (This acknowledgment of receipt contains the last number received [683], the no. 680 missing, and the no. 665 retained.)

**335** § 8. (1) The sending telegraphist must request the acknowledgment of receipt immediately after the transmission of a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram or a series of money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams.

**336** (2) In these cases the acknowledgment of receipt is given in the following form :

“LR 683 mdts 681 682 683.”

**337** § 9. The acknowledgment of receipt contemplated in § 7 is given at the close of service and in every case at midnight, if the service is continuous. The sending telegraphist then adds to his invitation “LR” the word “closing.”

#### Article 41.

##### Transmission of the Preamble.

**338** When the office called has replied (as regards the start-stop instrument, see Article 37, § 2), the calling office transmits, in the following order, the service instructions forming the preamble of the telegram :

**339** (a) the letter B, but solely in the exchange of telegrams by Morse and sound reading instruments and then only when the sending office is working direct with the office of destination ;

**340** (b) the serial number of the telegram if it is used to distinguish the telegram and does not take the place of the office number ;

**341** (c) (1) the nature of the telegram by means of one of the abbreviations given below :

SVH Telegram relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air.

S	Government telegram.
SCDE	Government CDE telegram.
F	Government telegram for which the sender has renounced priority in transmission.
FCDE	Government CDE telegram for which the sender has renounced priority in transmission.
A	Ordinary service telegram or advice.
AD	Urgent service telegram or advice.
ADG	Service telegram or advice relating to an interruption of communications.
ST	Paid service advice.
RST	Reply to paid service advice.
MDT	Money order telegram or postal cheque telegram.
OBS	Meteorological telegram.
D	Urgent private telegram.
CR	Notification of delivery.
CDE	Telegram in code language of the extra-European system.

**342** (2) The nature of the telegram is not indicated in the transmission of telegrams other than those mentioned in **341**.

**343** (3) If a transit office or the office of destination observes that a CDE telegram does not bear the indication "CDE," it inserts it, if necessary, by agreement with the office of origin ;

**344** (d) the name of the office of destination, but only in the case of a telegram without address relating to the safety of life, a service advice, a paid service advice or an acknowledgment of receipt ;

**345** (e) (1) the name of the office of origin, followed, if necessary, by the additions intended to distinguish it from other offices in the same locality (*for example* : Berlin Fd.). The name of the office must be transmitted as it appears in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices and may not be abbreviated or combined into a single word.

*Examples* : La Union and not Launion ; S. Albans d'Ay and not Salbansday.

- 346 (2) When the office of origin is indicated by a number in addition to the name of the place, for example : Berlin 19, the name of the office is separated from the number by a fraction bar in transmission. (*Example* : Berlin/19). On Morse and sound reading instruments, this number is transmitted immediately after the name of the office, without being separated by a fraction bar or being abbreviated.
- 347 (3) When the opening of the office of origin has not yet been notified by the Bureau of the Union, it is necessary to indicate after the name of the office, the territorial sub-division and the country in which it is situated.
- 348 (4) In the exceptional case where a telegram is telephoned to a telegraph office by a subscriber normally connected to a telephone exchange of a locality other than that in which the telegraph office is situated, the indication of the place of origin may be transmitted in the following form : Exeter telephoned from Feniton. (Exeter denotes the telegraph office to which the telegram has been telephoned and Feniton the locality in which the subscriber's telephone exchange is situated) ;
- 349 (f) the number of the telegram (office number or serial number) ;
- 350 (g) the number of words (Art. 22) ;
- 351 (h) (1) the time of handing in of the telegram by two groups of figures, the first indicating the day of the month, and the second, the hour and minutes by means of a group of 4 figures (0001 to 2400).
- 352 (2) In countries which do not use the 24-hour clock the times may be transmitted by means of the figures 1 to 12. In this case the letters *m* or *s* (*matin* or *soir*) are added to the time of handing in ;
- 353 (i) the route to be followed if one is indicated. For received telegrams, however, the transmission of the route indication is optional in the internal service of the country of destination ;
- 354 (j) other service instructions.
- 355 Those of the indications mentioned above which reach the office of destination and, in any case, the name of the office of origin and the date and time of handing in, appear on the copy delivered to the addressee.

## Article 42.

## Transmission of other parts of the Telegram.

**356** § 1. Following the preamble specified above, the paid service indications, the address, the text, the signature of the telegram and any verification of the signature are transmitted successively. Expressions charged for as one word and joined up by the counter officer (128) must be transmitted as one word.

**357** § 2. (1) In the transmission of telegrams between two countries connected by direct communication, the name of the office of destination may be abbreviated, by arrangement between the Administrations concerned, in the case of a generally known locality belonging to one of these countries.

**358** (2) The abbreviations chosen must not clash with the name of an office appearing in the International List of Telegraph Offices. They may not be used in the transmission of money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams.

## Article 43.

## Checking the Number of Words transmitted.

**359** § 1. Immediately after transmission, the receiving telegraphist compares, in each telegram, the number of words received with the number announced. When the number of words is given in the form of a fraction, this comparison, except in the case of an obvious error, refers only to the actual number of words or groups.

**360** § 2. (1) If the telegraphist finds a difference between the number of words announced to him and the number received, he notifies his correspondent by indicating the number of words received, and repeats the first letter of each word and the first figure of each number. (*Example* : 17 j c r b 2 d . . ., etc.). If the sending telegraphist has simply made an error in announcing the number of words, he replies "Admitted" and indicates the actual number of words. (*Example* : 17 admitted); if not, he rectifies the passage found to be incorrect according to the initials received. In both cases, he interrupts, if necessary, the transmission of the initials by his correspondent, as soon as he is able to rectify or confirm the number of words.

**361** (2) In long telegrams, in which each section of 50 words is followed by a double hyphen, the receiving telegraphist only gives the initials of the section containing the error.

**362** (3) When this difference does not arise from an error in transmission, the rectification of the number of words announced can only be made by agreement, reached if necessary by service advice, between the office of origin and the office in correspondence. Failing such agreement, the number of words announced by the office of origin is admitted, the telegram, meanwhile, being forwarded with the service indication "Correction to follow checked . . . words" transmitted in abbreviated form =CTF . . . words=, the meaning of which is indicated by the office of destination on the copy delivered to the addressee. The correction is requested from the office of origin by the office which has inserted the indication =CTF . . . words=.

**363** § 3. Repetitions are requested and given briefly and clearly.

#### Article 44.

##### Routine Repetition. Collation.

**364** § 1. When telegraphists are in doubt as to the accuracy of the transmission or reception, they may give or demand the partial or complete repetition of telegrams, and particularly figures and groups of figures, which they have sent or received. Partial repetition is obligatory for Government telegrams in plain language, money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams. It comprises, in those telegrams, all figures as well as proper names and any doubtful words. Complete repetition is obligatory for Government telegrams and service telegrams written wholly or partly in secret language (473).

**365** § 2. (1) On Morse and sound reading instruments, when the traffic is exchanged alternately, telegram by telegram, the routine repetition as well as the collation, if any, is given by the receiving telegraphist. If the routine repetition or collation is corrected by the sending telegraphist, the words or figures rectified are repeated by the receiving telegraphist. If it is omitted, this second repetition is demanded by the sending telegraphist. On these instruments, when the exchange of traffic is made in series, and on high speed instruments, the routine repetition or collation is given by the sending telegraphist immediately after the telegram. If the receiving telegraphist observes differences between the transmission and the routine

repetition or the collation, he notifies his correspondent, quoting the doubtful passages and adding after them a note of interrogation. If necessary, he also repeats the word preceding and the word following.

**366** (2) On communications worked in duplex or by means of apparatus permitting two-way traffic, the complete collation of telegrams containing more than 100 words is given by the receiving telegraphist. This rule is not compulsory in communications worked by the Wheatstone instrument. On instruments which enable transmission to be effected by perforated slip, the collation must be effected by a second perforation, when the sending telegraphist gives it.

**367 § 3.** In working on Morse and sound reading instruments, the routine repetition is obligatory for all figures in the address, text and signature.

**368 § 4.** When the repetition of fractional numbers is given or the repetition of a group composed of figures and letters, the fraction must be linked to the whole number and the group of figures to the letters by the special signal (- — - —) on the Morse instrument or by the double hypden (=) on printing instruments.

*Examples :* 1 1/16 is to be transmitted as 1 - — - — 1/16 or 1=1/16, so that it is not read as 11/16; 3/4 8 is to be transmitted 3/4 - — - — 8 or 3/4=8, so that it is not read as 3/48; 2 1/2 2 is to be transmitted as 2 - — - — 1/2 - — - — 2 or 2=1/2=2, so that it is not read as 21/22; AG 25 is to be transmitted as AG - — - — 25 or AG=25.

**369 § 5.** The routine repetition may not under any pretext be delayed or interrupted, except in the case specified in 275.

#### Article 45.

##### Acknowledgment of Receipt.

**370 § 1.** After the verification of the number of words, the rectification of any errors, and, if necessary, the routine repetition, the receiving office acknowledges to the sending office the receipt of the telegram or telegrams forming the series.

**371 § 2.** (1) In the case of a single telegram, the acknowledgment is given by the letter R followed by the number of the telegram received, *for example :* "R 436."



**372** (2) In the case of a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram the acknowledgment of receipt is given in the form : " R 436 mdt."

**373** § 3. (1) For a series of telegrams, the letter R is given with the number of telegrams received and also the first and last number of the series, *for example* : " R 5 157 980."

**374** (2) If the series includes money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams the acknowledgment of receipt is completed by the numbers of the money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams, thus : " R 6 157 980 including 13 mdt 290 mdt."

**375** § 4. If transmission is with a running series of numbers, the acknowledgment of receipt is given in the form and in accordance with the conditions set out in **333** to **337**, subject to the reservation contained in **323**.

#### Article 46.

##### Procedure regarding altered Telegrams and cases of Interruption.

**376** § 1. Corrections and requests for information relating to telegrams which the office in correspondence has already sent on are made by urgent service advice (AD).

**377** § 2. (1) Telegrams containing obvious alterations may only be retained in cases where the rectification can be made quickly. They must be retransmitted without delay with the service instruction " CTF " at the end of the preamble ; this instruction being completed by information regarding the nature of the rectification, *example* : " CTF fourth " meaning that the 4th word will be corrected. Immediately after the retransmission of the telegram, the rectification is requested by urgent service advice (AD).

**378** (2) Deferred rectifications must be explicitly designated as urgent service advices (AD).

**379** § 3. Should it happen that, through interruption or any other cause, it is not practicable to give or receive the repetition or acknowledgment of receipt, this circumstance does not prevent the office which has received the telegrams from circulating them, subject to any necessary rectification following later, the service instruction " CTF " being inserted at the end of the preamble.

**380 § 4.** In case of interruption, the receiving office gives the acknowledgment of receipt immediately and, when necessary, requests the completion of an unfinished telegram, either by another direct wire if there is one in service, or, if not, by an urgent service advice (AD), forwarded by the best means available.

**381 § 5.** The cancellation of a telegram of which transmission has begun must always be asked for and notified by urgent service advice (AD).

**382 § 6. (1)** When the transmission of a telegram has not been completed or the acknowledgment of receipt is not received within a reasonable time, the telegram is transmitted afresh with the service instruction "Ampliation," except in the case of a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram (402).

**383 (2)** Where this second transmission is made by a route other than that used originally for forwarding the telegram, only the second transmission must be included in the international accounts. The sending office then makes the necessary arrangements with the offices concerned, by service advice, with the object of excluding the original transmission of the telegram from the international accounts.

## CHAPTER XI.

### Routing of Telegrams.

#### Article 47.

##### Route to be followed by Telegrams.

**384 § 1.** The sender may give instructions for the routing of his telegram in accordance with the provisions of 188, 193, 194 and 385 to 395.

**385 § 2.** The different routes which telegrams may follow are described by concise or abbreviated indications agreed upon by the Administrations concerned. Only the indications so agreed upon may be used; arbitrary abbreviations are not admitted.

**386 § 3.** The sender who wishes to prescribe the route to be followed writes the corresponding indication on his form. He may, if he wishes, indicate part of the route to be followed.

**387 § 4.** When the sender has prescribed the route to be followed, the respective offices are bound to conform to his instructions unless the route indicated be interrupted, or is well known to be congested, in which case the sender may not object to the use of another route.

**388 § 5.** If, on the other hand, the sender has not prescribed the route to be followed, each office from which the routes diverge, decides by which route the telegram shall be forwarded.

**389 § 6.** When a telegram can be forwarded at the same rate of charge by several routes operated by the same Administration, the latter decides in the best interests of the senders by which route private telegrams shall be forwarded. The senders cannot, in that case, demand specially the use of one of these routes.

**390 § 7. (1)** When a telegram can be forwarded by wire or wireless, whether or not the routes employed are operated by the same Administration, the sender has the right to request that the telegram be transmitted by "wire" or by "wireless," by writing on his copy a clear instruction to that effect. This instruction is considered by the telegraph service as a route indication. It is transmitted at the end of the preamble by one of the following instructions which the accepting officer enters on the telegram form (353):

"Fil," when the sender requests transmission by a "wire" route ;

"Anten," when the sender requests transmission by a "wireless" route.

**391** The transmission of these expressions is optional in the internal service of the country of destination.

**392 (2)** Government telegrams ordered for transmission by a "wire" route are, in no case, transmitted by a "wireless" route unless the sender, duly consulted, has authorised transmission by a "wireless" route.

**393 (3)** Government telegrams, ordered for transmission by a "wireless" route are, in no case, transmitted by a "wire" route, unless the sender, duly consulted, has authorised transmission by a "wire" route.

**394** (4) Other telegrams ordered for transmission by a "wire" route are not transmitted by a "wireless" route, unless the "wire" route is interrupted and there is no prospect of its early restoration.

**395** (5) Conversely, other telegrams ordered for transmission by a "wireless" route are not transmitted by a "wire" route unless the "wireless" route is interrupted without prospect of early restoration.

## CHAPTER XII.

### Interruption of Telegraphic Communication.

#### Article 48.

##### General Provisions. Diversion by Telegraph.

**396** § 1. (1) When an interruption in the ordinary telegraphic communications occurs, the office beyond which the interruption occurs or an office situated further back having at its disposal a circuitous telegraph route forwards the telegram immediately by that route (922 and 924) or failing that, by post (whenever practicable by registered letter) or by special messenger. The cost of forwarding, other than that of telegraphic transmission, is borne by the office which makes use of this method of forwarding. The letter forwarded by post must bear the inscription "Express Telegram."

**397** (2) In exceptional cases the transmission of telegrams by telephone is also admitted. It may only be adopted, however, by previous arrangement between the Administrations concerned.

**398** (3) Telegrams forwarded by telegraph under the conditions provided in the present paragraph are marked with the information "dévié," accompanied by the name of the office which effects the diversion. This indication is transmitted at the end of the preamble following the route indication if there is one.

**399** § 2. (1) Telegrams are not, however, retransmitted by a more costly route unless they have been handed in at or reach the office responsible for redirecting them within a maximum period of 24 hours following the notification of the interruption.

**400** (2) The transmission of the first telegram bearing the information "dévié" (917 to 923) will be considered as taking the place of the official notification of the interruption.

**401** § 3. (1) An office which resorts to a method of retransmission other than the telegraph, addresses the telegram, according to circumstances, either to the nearest telegraph office in a position to retransmit it, or to the office of destination, or to the addressee himself when this retransmission takes place within the country of destination. As soon as communication is restored, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has already been acknowledged, or, by reason of exceptional congestion of traffic, the retransmission would be obviously prejudicial to the service as a whole (**409**).

**402** (2) In the case of a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram, the transmission in duplicato is effected by a service advice announcing that the money order or postal cheque has already been once transmitted and indicating the route which it followed.

#### Article 49.

##### Diversion by Post.

**403** § 1. Telegrams which, for any reason, are forwarded by post to a telegraph office are accompanied by a numbered abstract. At the same time, if the state of telegraphic communication permits, the office which makes the despatch notifies the office to which it is sent by a service advice indicating the number of telegrams forwarded and the time of their despatch.

**404** § 2. On the arrival of the mail, the office concerned verifies that the number of telegrams received agrees with the number of telegrams announced. If so, it acknowledges their receipt on the abstract, which it returns immediately to the sending office. After the restoration of telegraphic communication the office repeats the acknowledgment of receipt by a service advice in the following form: "Received 63 telegrams as advised in abstract no. 18 of 30 March."

**405** § 3. The provisions of **404** apply also to the case where a telegraph office receives by post a packet of telegrams without previous notice.

**406** § 4. When a packet of telegrams of which notice has been given does not arrive by the mail indicated, the sending office must at once be advised.

According to circumstances, the latter must either transmit the telegrams immediately if telegraphic communication has been restored, or send the telegrams on again by any means of transport available.

**407 § 5.** When a telegram is sent direct to the addressee in the case provided for in **401**, it is accompanied by an advice notifying the interruption of the lines.

**408 § 6.** The office which retransmits, by telegraph, telegrams already transmitted by post, notifies the office to which they have been directed, by a service advice in the following form :

“ A Berlin Paris 15 1045 (date and time) = Telegrams nos. . . .  
transmitted in duplicate.”

**409 § 7.** The telegraphic retransmission in duplicate contemplated in **401**, **402** and **408**, must be signalled with the service instruction “Ampliation” transmitted at the end of the preamble.

**410 § 8.** The same service instruction is entered in the preamble of telegrams telegraphed a second time.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### Cancellation of a Telegram.

#### Article 50.

##### Cancellation before Transmission or in course of Forwarding.

**411 § 1.** The sender of a telegram or his authorised representative may, on establishing his identity, stop its transmission and delivery, if there is still time.

**412 § 2.** When a sender cancels his telegram before its transmission has begun, the charge is refunded. The Administration of origin may, however, collect and retain a fee of not more than one franc (1 fr.).

**413 § 3.** If the telegram has been transmitted by the office of origin, the sender may request its cancellation only by a paid service advice, issued under the conditions laid down in Article 89 and addressed to the office of destination. The sender must pay the cost of a reply to the cancelling advice, either by telegraph or by post, at his choice. So far as practicable the

cancelling service advice is transmitted in turn to the offices to which the original telegram was forwarded until it overtakes the latter. In the absence of instructions to the contrary in the ST, the addressee is informed of the cancellation of the telegram, if it has been delivered to him.

**414 § 4.** The office which cancels the telegram or which delivers the cancelling advice to the addressee informs the office of origin accordingly. This notification indicates by the word "cancelled" or "delivered" whether it has been possible to cancel the telegram before delivery, or whether it has already been delivered (830). It is given by telegraph if the sender has paid for a telegraphic reply to the cancelling advice; otherwise it is sent by post as a prepaid letter.

**415 § 5.** If the telegram is cancelled before reaching the office of destination, the office of origin, after deducting the charge for the distance traversed, refunds to the sender the unexpended balance of the charge for the original telegram, the cancelling service advice and the paid telegraphic reply if any.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### Stoppage of Telegrams.

#### Transmission of Government Telegrams as a Right.

##### Article 51.

**Offices qualified.** Transmission of Government Telegrams as a Right. Notification of Stoppage.

**416 § 1.** The control provided by Article 26 of the Convention is exercised by the terminal or intermediate telegraph offices subject to reference to the central Administration which decides without appeal.

**417 § 2.** Government telegrams, telegrams relating to the safety of life in sea or air navigation, and service telegrams are entitled to transmission as a right. Telegraph offices exercise no control over these telegrams.

**418 § 3. (1)** The office of delivery must stop telegrams addressed to a telegraphic reforwarding agency well known to be organised with the object of enabling the correspondence of third parties to evade the full payment

of the charges due for transmission, without intermediate reforwarding, between the office of origin and the office of ultimate destination. The office stopping the telegram must at once inform the office of origin.

**419** (2) Telegrams which have been reforwarded by such an agency may likewise be stopped by the office of ultimate destination.

**420** (3) The office of origin must refuse telegrams addressed to a reforwarding agency when it has been notified of the existence of that agency.

**421** § 4. (1) Administrations and private enterprises undertake to stop, at their respective offices, telegrams which these offices receive from abroad by any means whatever (post, telegraph, telephone or otherwise), to be reforwarded by telegraph with the object of enabling these messages to evade the full payment of the charge due for the whole distance.

**422** (2) The Administration of the country of origin of the telegrams must be notified of the stoppage.

## CHAPTER XV.

### Delivery at Destination.

#### Article 52.

##### Various cases of Delivery.

**423** § 1. Telegrams are delivered according to their address, either at a domicile (private house, office, business house, etc.), or a poste restante (=GP=) or a telegraph restant (=TR=). They are also transmitted to the addressee by telephone in the cases contemplated in 75 and 76. They may also be transmitted by telephone or by telegraph under conditions made by Administrations.

**424** § 2. They are delivered or forwarded to their destination in the order of their receipt and priority, except in the cases mentioned in 749, 750 and 773.

**425** § 3. (1) Telegrams addressed to a domicile in the locality served by the telegraph office are immediately taken to their address subject to the limitation imposed by the working hours of offices. Nevertheless those



bearing the paid service indication =Jour= are not delivered during the night ; and those received during the night are not compulsorily delivered forthwith except when they are recognised by the office of destination to be of an urgent nature or if they bear the paid service indication =Nuit=.

**426** (2) Administrations are bound to deliver telegrams relative to the safety of life at sea or in the air and Government telegrams at once.

**427 § 4.** (1) A telegram taken to an address may be delivered either to the addressee, to an adult member of his family, to any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the porter at the hotel or the house, unless the addressee has designated in writing a special representative.

**428** (2) If the sender has requested delivery to the addressee in person by writing before the address the paid service indication "Mains propres" or =MP=, any other method of delivery (post, telephone or private wire) is excluded, in order that delivery may be made only to the addressee in person. The office of destination writes the indication "Mains propres" in full before the address on the cover and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

**429 § 5.** The sender may also request delivery in an open cover, by writing the paid service indication =Ouvert= before the address.

**430 § 6.** These methods of delivery "en mains propres" and "ouvert" are not obligatory for Administrations which declare that they do not admit them.

**431 § 7.** Telegrams which have to be placed in the "poste restante" or in a postal box (pigeon hole) or forwarded by post are immediately handed to the postal service by the telegraph office of destination, under the conditions fixed by Article 62.

**432 § 8.** Telegrams addressed "poste restante" or delivered by post are, from the point of view of delivery and period of retention, subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

**433 § 9.** The Administration to which the delivery office is subject has the right to collect from the addressee a special delivery surcharge for telegrams placed in the "poste restante" or "telegraph restant." If the addressee refuses to pay the surcharge, the telegram is nevertheless delivered. In

such case the post office informs the telegraph office, and the latter informs the office of origin with a view to the collection of the surcharge from the sender.

**434 § 10.** When a telegram is addressed "telegraph restant" it is delivered at the telegraph counter to the addressee or his duly authorised representative, who are bound, if required, to prove their identity.

**435 § 11.** Telegrams to be delivered to passengers in a ship on its arrival in port are delivered, so far as possible, before disembarkation. If that is not practicable or if such delivery would entail expense (for boat hire, for example), they are delivered to the ship's agents.

### Article 53.

#### Non-delivery and Delayed Delivery.

**436 § 1. (1)** When a telegram cannot be delivered, the office of destination sends, with the minimum delay, a service advice to the office of origin stating the cause of the non-delivery. The text of this advice is expressed in the following form: = 425 fifteenth Delorme 212 rue Nain (number, date in words and address of the telegram agreeing exactly with the particulars received) refused, addressee unknown, left (with the addition "reforwarded post to . . ." [513] if that is done) deceased, not arrived, address no longer registered (or address not registered), etc. The address repeated in the service advice includes also the name of the office of destination if this information is considered necessary. According to circumstances this advice is completed with the reason for refusal (150, 156, 157 and 159) or with a statement of the charges to be claimed from the sender (Art. 59 and 62).

**437 (2)** When a telegram which has been delivered to a hotel, club, shipping or tourist agency, etc., has not been claimed by the addressee and is surrendered to the telegraph service within a fortnight, the office of destination is bound to send an advice of non-delivery to the office of origin at once. The office of destination may, at its discretion (for example when the telegram originated in a distant country), issue an advice of non-delivery if the telegram is surrendered to the service after a longer period than that mentioned above.

**438** (3) For telegrams addressed "poste restante" or "telegraph restant" and not claimed by the addressee within the period of retention of such correspondence, a service advice of non-delivery is sent by ordinary prepaid letter.

**439** § 2. (1) The office of origin checks the address, and, if it has been altered, rectifies it at once by a service advice in the following form: "425 fifteenth (number, date of the telegram in words) for . . . (corrected address)."

**440** (2) According to circumstances, this service advice contains the particulars necessary to correct the errors committed such as "forward to destination," "cancel telegram," etc. In the latter case, the office which has authorised the cancellation must itself transmit the telegram to its correct destination.

**441** (3) If the office of origin is closed when the advice of non-delivery reaches the last transit office, the latter checks the address from the transit form of the original telegram, and, if it observes an error, itself transmits to the office of destination the correction in the form indicated in **439**. In this case it informs the office of origin as soon as possible, communicating to it the terms of the correcting advice.

**442** § 3. (1) If the address has not been altered, the office of origin, whenever practicable, communicates the advice of non-delivery to the sender.

**443** (2) Failure to communicate this advice does not give a right to the return of the charge paid for the telegram.

**444** § 4. (1) An advice of non-delivery is not retransmitted by telegraph unless the sender of the original telegram has requested that his telegrams be retransmitted by telegraph (Art. 60).

**445** (2) In all other cases where the sender is known, the retransmission is made by post in the form of a prepaid letter or by telegraph if this seems preferable.

**446** (3) The transmission of the advice of non-delivery to the sender may also be made by post when delivery by a special means of transport

(in a case, for example, of delivery in the country) would involve charges of which the recovery is not certain.

**447 § 5.** The addressee of an advice of non-delivery may only complete, rectify or confirm the address of the original telegram under the conditions provided in Article 89.

**448 § 6. (1)** If, after the notice of non-delivery has been sent, the telegram is claimed by the addressee, or if the office of destination is able to deliver the telegram without having received a correcting advice as provided in §§ 2 and 5 above, it transmits to the office of origin a second service advice expressed in the following form: "29 eleventh (number, date in words), Mirano (name of the addressee) claimed or delivered."

**449 (2)** This second advice is not transmitted when delivery is notified by means of a telegraphic notification of delivery.

**450 (3)** The advice of delivery is communicated to the sender if he was notified of the non-delivery.

**451 § 7.** If the door is not opened at the address indicated or if the messenger finds no one willing to accept the telegram on behalf of the addressee, a notice is left at the address, and the telegram is taken back to the office to be delivered to the addressee or his representative upon application. Telegrams, however, of which the delivery is not subject to special precautions, may be placed in the addressee's letter box when there is no doubt regarding his place of residence.

**452 § 8.** When the addressee, after being notified under the conditions in 451 of the arrival of a telegram, does not take delivery within a period not exceeding 48 hours, action is taken in accordance with the provisions of § 1.

**453 § 9.** Any telegram which it has not been possible to deliver to the addressee within a period of 42 days from the date of its receipt at the office of destination is destroyed, subject to the provisions of 432 and 656 to 660.

**454 § 10.** In the drawing up of advices of non-delivery or advices relative to telegrams in course of transmission, the use of the abbreviations in Annex No. 1 to these Regulations is recommended.

## CHAPTER XVI.

**Special Telegrams.**

## Article 54.

**General Provisions.**

**455** § 1. The provisions which form the subject of the other Chapters apply in their entirety to special telegrams, subject to the modifications prescribed in this Chapter.

**456** § 2. In the application of the Articles of this Chapter, the facilities given to the public for urgent telegrams, prepaid replies, collated telegrams, notifications of delivery, telegrams to follow the addressee, multiple telegrams and telegrams for delivery beyond the telegraph limits, may be combined.

## Article 55.

**Urgent Private Telegrams.**

**457** § 1. (1) The sender of a private telegram may obtain priority in transmission and delivery by writing the paid service indication "Urgent" or =D= before the address and paying double the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length sent over the same route.

**458** (2) Similarly the charge for an urgent CDE telegram is double the charge for an ordinary CDE telegram of the same length sent over the same route.

**459** § 2. Urgent private telegrams have priority over other private telegrams. Their precedence amongst themselves is settled in accordance with 273.

**460** § 3. The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs are not obligatory on Administrations which declare themselves unable to apply them either to a part or to the whole of the telegrams which pass over their channels of communication.

**461** § 4. Administrations which accept urgent telegrams in transit only must admit them among telegrams of the same origin and destination either on the wires where there is direct transmission across their territory or in their retransmitting offices. A double transit rate accrues to them as in the case of the other parts of the route.

## Article 56.

## Telegrams with Prepaid Reply.

## Use or Reimbursement of Vouchers.

**462** § 1. The sender of a telegram may prepay the reply which he requests from his correspondent, by writing before the address the paid service indication "Reply paid" or =RP=, followed by the amount in francs and centimes paid for the reply: "Reply paid x . . ." or =RPx= (examples: =RP3·00=, =RP 3·05=, =RP 3·40=).

**463** § 2. The office of delivery issues to the addressee a voucher for an amount equivalent to that stated in the original telegram. This voucher gives the right to send, up to its value, a telegram of any class with or without special services, to any destination from any office of the Administration to which the office issuing the voucher is subject, or, in the case of a radiotelegram addressed to a mobile station, from the station issuing the voucher.

**464** § 3. The voucher can only be used for franking a telegram within a period of three months following the date of its issue.

**465** § 4. (1) When the charge for a telegram franked by a voucher exceeds the value of the voucher, the excess charge must be paid by the sender using the voucher. In the reverse case, the difference between the value of the voucher and the amount of the charge actually due is refunded to the sender of the original telegram when application is made, either by the sender or the addressee, during the period of validity of the voucher and if the difference is at least two francs (2 fr.).

**466** (2) The cost of reimbursement is borne by the Administration of destination of the original telegram, unless a simplified procedure can be used by virtue of Article 92.

**467** (3) If the value of the voucher is less than any minimum charge imposed by the Administration issuing the voucher, in accordance with 172, and the amount of the reply telegram does not reach the minimum, the sender of the reply must pay the difference.

**468 § 5.** When the addressee refuses the voucher or, for any reason, does not use it, and the voucher is surrendered to an office of the Administration of the country of origin or of destination, the value of the voucher is refunded to the sender of the telegram if application is made either by him or by the addressee within the period of the validity of the voucher.

**469 § 6.** When the voucher cannot be delivered to the addressee because he cannot be found, its value is refunded to the sender if he applies for it before the expiration of the period of validity. In this case, the office of delivery cancels the voucher, and the telegram, noted accordingly is preserved for the prescribed period.

### Article 57.

#### Collated Telegrams.

**470 § 1.** The object of collation is to strengthen the precautions taken to ensure accuracy in transmission. It consists in a full repetition of the telegram (including the preamble) and in a comparison of this repetition with the preamble and contents of the telegram.

**471 § 2. (1)** The sender of a telegram has the right to request its collation. For this purpose he pays an additional charge equal to half the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length for the same destination sent by the same route, and writes before the address the paid service indication "Collation" or =TC=.

**472 (2)** The additional charge for the collation of CDE telegrams is one-half of the charge for an ordinary CDE telegram.

**473 § 3.** Government telegrams and service telegrams wholly or partly in secret language are collated as a matter of course and free of charge (788 and 801).

**474 § 4.** Collation is given by the receiving office or by the transmitting office, according to the system of transmission used (364 to 367).

**475 § 5.** Collation is not counted in the alternation of transmissions.

## Article 58.

## Telegrams with Notification of Delivery.

*I. Procedure at the office of origin.*

476 § 1. (1) The sender of a telegram may request that the date and time at which his telegram has been delivered to his correspondent be notified to him, by telegraph or by post, as soon as possible after delivery.

477 (2) If the sender requests that the notification be made to him by telegraph, he must pay, for this purpose, the charge for an ordinary telegram of six words for the same destination by the same route. In that case, he writes before the address the paid service indication "Notification of delivery" or =PC=. The notification of delivery of a CDE telegram is in all cases charged for at the full rate.

478 (3) If the sender requests that the notification be made to him by post, he pays a fee of not more than thirty-five centimes (0 fr. 35) and writes before the address the paid service indication "Postal notification of delivery" or =PCP=.

479 § 2. The postal or telegraphic notification of delivery is communicated to the sender of the telegram as soon as it reaches the office of origin of the telegram.

*II. Procedure at the office of destination.*

480 § 3. Notifications of delivery are treated as ordinary service telegrams, irrespective of the nature of the telegram to which they relate.

481 § 4. The preamble contains no serial number, number of words or time of handing in. The notification of delivery is transmitted in the following form :

CR Paris Berno = 469 twentysecond Brown (number, date of the original telegram in words, name of addressee of that telegram) delivered twentyfifth 1025 (date in words, hour and minutes).

482 § 5. (1) When the telegram has been posted, or delivered in the care of any third party, except persons at the usual abode of the addressee, the notification of delivery mentions this ; *example* :

"Delivered post, or hotel, or railway station, etc., twentyfifth 1025."



**483** (2) When the telegram is forwarded to its ultimate destination by post, deposited in a poste restante or delivered by telephone, by private telegraph wire or in the care of any third party, the above-mentioned notification gives the date and time of such forwarding, deposit or delivery.

**484** (3) In the case of a radiotelegram or a semaphore telegram, the land station or semaphore station issues the notification of delivery and gives the date and time of transmission to the mobile station (in the case of a radiotelegram) or to the ship (in the case of a semaphore telegram) ; *example* ;

“ Transmitted mobile station (or ship) twentyfifth 1025.”

**485** § 6. A postal notification of delivery contains the same information as a telegraphic notification of delivery. It is sent by the office of delivery of the telegram to the office of origin in a franked cover marked “ Notification of delivery.”

**486** § 7. (1) When a telegram with a notification of delivery cannot be delivered, a service advice reporting the non-delivery is sent to the office of origin as in the case of an ordinary telegram, and the notification of delivery is not prepared.

**487** (2) If at a later time within the period set for retention of the telegram (**453**), the telegram can be delivered to the addressee, the notification of delivery is immediately prepared and forwarded.

**488** (3) At the end of the period of retention, if the telegram has not been delivered, the charge for a telegraphic notification of delivery may be refunded to the sender on application.

**489** (4) The charge for a postal notification of delivery is never refunded.

#### Article 59.

##### Telegrams to follow the Addressee by order of the Sender.

**490** § 1. By writing before the address the paid service indication “ To follow ” or =FS=, a sender may request the office of destination to send on his telegram after the addressee.

**491** § 2. (1) The sender of a telegram to follow must be warned that, if the telegram is reforwarded, he will have to pay any redirection charges not collected on delivery.

**492** (2) When a telegram to follow which bears one of the paid service indications =RPx=, =PC= or =PCP= has to be redirected, the re-forwarding office applies the provisions of 518 to 521.

**493 § 3.** When a telegram with the paid service indication =FS= bears one address only, the office of destination replaces this address by the new address, if any, furnished at the addressee's abode, and sends on the telegram to the fresh destination. The same procedure is followed until the telegram is delivered or no further address is furnished; in the latter case the provisions of 498 to 500 are acted upon.

**494 § 4.** If the paid service indication =FS= is accompanied by a series of addresses, the telegram is forwarded to each of the destinations given, up to the last if necessary, and the last office acts in accordance with the provisions of 498 to 500 if occasion arises.

**495 § 5. (1)** The place of origin, date and time of handing in to be shown in the preamble of the redirected telegrams are the original place, date and time of handing-in; the place of destination is that to which the telegram is first to be sent.

**496** (2) In the address, the delivery instructions relating to the places to which the telegram has already been forwarded are omitted and only the indication =FS=, followed by the names of the places of destination through which the telegram has already passed, is retained.

For example, the address of a telegram worded at the outset :

=FS= Haggis chez Dekeysers London

=Hotel Tarbet Tarbet=

North British Hotel Edinburgh,

would be worded on leaving Tarbet, the place of the second redirection, in the form :

=FS= from London Tarbet = Haggis North British Hotel Edinburgh.

**497** (3) At each redirection, the number of words is counted afresh and the preamble altered accordingly.

**498 § 6. (1)** When delivery cannot be made and no further address is furnished, the last office of destination sends the service advice of non-delivery prescribed by 436. This advice must notify the amount of the redirection charge which it has not been possible to collect from the

addressee. It takes the following form : " 435 twentyninth Paris Julien (number, date in words, name of first office of origin, name of addressee) redirected to . . . (new address) unknown, refused, etc. (reason for non-delivery) collect . . . (amount of charge not collected)."

**499** (2) This advice is addressed to the office which last redirected the telegram in order that it may effect any necessary correction. If the transmission was correct, this office forwards the service advice to the office of origin which collects the redirection charges from the sender and communicates the non-delivery advice to him.

**500** (3) The last office of destination retains the telegram in accordance with the provisions of **453**.

**501 § 7.** (1) The charge to be collected at the outset on telegrams to follow is the charge for the first section only, the whole address being included in the number of words. Any supplementary charge is collected from the addressee and is reckoned on the basis of the number of words transmitted at each redirection.

**502** (2) When a telegram to follow bears the paid service indication =TC=, the charge for collation accumulates, at each redirection, with the other redirection charges.

**503** (3) When the addressee refuses to pay the redirection charges, the telegram is nevertheless delivered. The office of origin is informed by service advice of the refusal to pay and of the amount of the charge to be collected from the sender.

**504 § 8.** The charge to be collected from the addressee for the subsequent sections must be added at each redirection, starting from the first office given in the address. The total is entered officially in the preamble.

**505 § 9.** (1) This entry is worded as follows : " Collect . . . " If the redirections take place within the limits of the country to which the office of destination belongs, the supplementary charge to be collected from the addressee is reckoned, for each redirection, at the internal tariff of that country. If the redirections are beyond these limits, the supplementary

charge is reckoned by taking each international redirection as a separate telegram. The rate for each redirection is the rate applicable to a telegram of the same class between the country which redirects and that to which the telegram is redirected. If such class is not admitted the full rate is applicable.

**506** (2) The charges for the redirection of CDE telegrams are reckoned on the basis of the reduced rates (38). The service instruction "CDE" is retained in redirected CDE telegrams.

**507 § 10.** (1) After handing in a telegram not bearing the indication =FS=, or upon receipt of an advice of non-delivery of such a telegram, the sender may request the insertion of the indication =FS= by the office of destination.

**508** (2) This request must be made by a paid service advice specifying the new address; it is drawn up in the following form: "ST Bruxelles Rome 154 (number of the paid service advice) 8 (number of words) 3 (date) = 212 second Antoine (number, date in words, name of the addressee of the original telegram) read =FS= 35 Bditaliens Paris."

#### Article 60.

##### Redirection of Telegrams by order of the Addressee.

**509 § 1.** Any person, furnishing the necessary credentials, may request that telegrams addressed to him reaching a telegraph office be redirected by telegraph to a new address given by him. In that case the procedure is in accordance with the provisions of Article 59, but instead of the indication =FS=, the paid service indication =Réexpédié de . . . (name of the office or offices redirecting) = is written before the address.

**510 § 2.** Requests for redirection must be made in writing, by paid service advice or by post (838 and 839). They are formulated either by the addressee himself or in his name by one of the persons mentioned in 427, as qualified to receive telegrams on behalf of the addressee. The person making such a request must undertake to pay any charges which cannot be collected by the office of delivery.

**511 § 3.** (1) Each Administration reserves to itself the right to redirect by

telegraph, in accordance with the particulars given at the addressee's domicile, telegrams for which no special instruction has been furnished.

**512** (2) If the new address of a telegram not bearing the indication =FS= is given at the addressee's domicile without an instruction to redirect by telegraph, Administrations are bound to forward a copy of the telegram by post, unless they have been asked to keep the telegram until called for, or they redirect by telegraph on their own initiative.

**513** (3) Postal redirection is made in accordance with the provisions of Article 62. Telegrams of which a copy is forwarded by post must be made the subject of an ordinary advice of non-delivery (Art. 53). The information "Redirected post to . . . (new destination)" is in that case added to the telegraphic advice of non-delivery.

**514 § 4.** (1) If the addressee refuses to pay the redirection charges for a telegram redirected by telegraph, or if, for some other reason, the telegram cannot be delivered, the last office of destination sends the advice of non-delivery prescribed by **436**. This advice takes the following form :

"435 twentieth Paris Julien (number, date in words, name of the first office of origin, name of addressee) redirected to . . . (new address) unknown, refused, etc. (reason for non-delivery) collect . . . (amount of charges not collected)."

**515** (2) The advice is addressed first to the office which made the last redirection, then to the one before and so on in turn to each redirecting office in order that each of these offices may make any necessary correction and may add the address under which it received the telegram.

**516** (3) According to circumstances, the offices concerned must collect the outstanding charges from the persons who gave instructions to redirect and are responsible for the respective charges.

**517** (4) The advice is finally transmitted to the office of origin for communication to the sender, from whom the redirection charges are not claimed.

**518 § 5.** (1) When an office of destination has to redirect by telegraph a telegram with prepaid reply, it retains before the address the indication =RPx= as received, and cancels the voucher, if it has prepared one.

**519** (2) The charge paid for reply is credited by the redirecting Administration to the Administration to which the telegram is redirected.

**520** (3) When an office of destination has to redirect by post a copy of a telegram with prepaid reply, it attaches the voucher to the copy (**512**).

**521** (4) When an office of destination has to redirect by telegraph a telegram with telegraphic notification of delivery or with postal notification of delivery, it retains, in front of the address, the indication =PC= or =PCP=. The notification of delivery is then issued by the final office of destination in the following form: "CR Madrid Londres = 524 eleventh Regel Paris redirected London delivered twelfth 0840."

**522** § 6. In the cases contemplated in **509**, **510** and **524**, the person who sends on a telegram has the right himself to pay the charge for redirection, provided that the redirection is to one place only without instructions for contingent redirection to other places.

**523** § 7. (1) When a telegram is to be redirected to a given address without instructions for contingent redirection to other places, the person giving the order to send on the telegram may request redirection as an urgent telegram, but must in that case himself pay the double charge. The office which complies with this request adds the paid service indication =D= to the address of the telegram to be redirected.

**524** (2) Conversely, urgent telegrams may, at the request of the addressee or his representative, be redirected as ordinary telegrams after the indication =D= has been struck out.

**525** § 8. In the case described in **523**, and also when the right mentioned in **522** is exercised, the instruction "Collect . . ." as prescribed in **505**, is replaced by the information "Charge collected."

#### Article 61.

#### Multiple Telegrams.

**526** § 1. (1) Any telegram may be addressed either to several addressees in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same telegraph office, or to the same addressee at different abodes in the same locality or

in different localities served by the same telegraph office. For this purpose, the sender writes before the address the paid service indication " x addresses" or =TMx=. The name of the office of destination appears once only, at the end of the address.

**527** (2) In telegrams addressed to several addressees, instructions regarding the place of delivery, such as exchange, railway station, market, etc., must appear after the name of each addressee. Similarly, in telegrams for a single addressee at several abodes, the name of the addressee must appear before each designation of a place of delivery.

**528 § 2.** The use of the paid service indications is regulated in accordance with the provisions of 65.

**529 § 3. (1)** A multiple telegram is charged as a single telegram, all the addresses being reckoned in the number of words.

**530** (2) In addition to the word rate, a fee of not more than one franc (1 fr.) is charged in the case of multiple telegrams of all kinds for the preparation of each copy containing not more than fifty chargeable words.

**531** (3) For copies containing more than fifty chargeable words, the maximum fee is one franc (1 fr.), for the first fifty words and not more than fifty centimes (0 fr. 50) for each additional fifty words or part of fifty words.

**532** (4) The charge for each copy is reckoned separately, on the basis of the number of words which it is to contain. The number of copies to be prepared is equal to the number of addresses.

**533 § 4. (1)** Each copy of a multiple telegram must bear only the address proper to it, preceded, if necessary, by one of the following paid service indications: =D=, =SEM=, =Presse=, =LC=, =ELT=, =NLT= or =DLT=, as the case may be. The paid service indication =TMx= must not appear on it, unless the sender has requested the contrary. Such request must be included in the number of charged words and must be expressed as follows: =CTA=. Each copy of the multiple telegram must then bear, in addition to the address proper to it, all the other addresses. These are reproduced after the signature, or in the absence of a signature,

after the text ; they are preceded by the indication "received with . . . addresses."

**534** (2) If a copy bearing the paid service indication =CTA= is to be redirected by telegraph, it bears only the address proper to it ; the other addresses are transmitted after the signature, or, if there is no signature, after the text, and they are preceded by the indication "received with . . . addresses."

**535** § 5. In the copies, the number of words appearing in the preamble of the telegram is made to agree with the number of words appearing in each copy.

## Article 62.

### Telegrams to be Delivered by Express or by Post.

#### *I. General Provisions.*

**536** § 1. Telegrams addressed to localities served by international telecommunication channels may not be forwarded by post, express or air mail except from a telegraph office of the country to which these localities belong.

**537** § 2. (1) Telegrams addressed to localities not served by international telecommunication channels may be delivered at their address from a telegraph office of the country to which the locality of destination belongs, either by post or by express or air mail if these services exist.

**538** (2) Nevertheless such delivery may be effected from a telegraph office of another country, when the country of destination is not connected to the international telecommunication system or when the locality cannot be reached by the telecommunication system of the country of destination.

#### *II. Telegrams to be Delivered by Express.*

**539** § 3. By express is meant any mode of delivery more rapid than the post, when delivery takes place outside the area of free delivery of telegrams.

**540** § 4. Administrations which have organised an express service for delivery of telegrams notify, through the Bureau of the Union, the amount of the delivery charge to be paid at the time of handing in the telegram.



This sum must be a fixed and uniform charge for each country. Where, however, an Administration requests it, in the case of particular offices; special express charges may be noted against the names of the offices concerned in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

**541 § 5.** (1) A sender who wishes to pay the fixed charge notified for express delivery writes before the address of the telegram the paid service indication "Express paid" or =XP=.

**542** (2) If he wishes the express charge to be collected from the addressee, he enters on his telegram the paid service indication =Exprès=.

**543 § 6.** If the addressee of a telegram bearing the paid service indication =Exprès= refuses to pay the express charge, the telegram is nevertheless delivered. The office of destination informs the office of origin of the fact by an advice drawn up in the following form :

" 425 fifteenth (number, date in words) exprès Durand (name of addressee) delivered, express charges not paid collect XP (the fixed express charge notified by the Administration concerned)."

**544 § 7.** When a telegram bearing the paid service indication =Exprès= has occasioned a journey and has not been delivered, the office of destination adds to the non-delivery advice prescribed by **436**, the note "Collect XP (the fixed express charge notified by the Administration concerned)."

### *III. Telegrams to be Delivered by Post.*

**545 § 8.** A sender who wishes his telegram, addressed to a locality beyond the international telecommunication channels, to be forwarded by post, must write, before the address, the paid service indication : =Poste= if the telegram is to be forwarded as an ordinary letter ; =PR= if the telegram is to be forwarded as a registered letter ; =PAV= if the telegram is to be forwarded by air mail.

**546 § 9.** The name of the telegraph office from which the telegram is to be forwarded by post must be placed immediately after the name of the locality of final destination ; for example, the address : " Poste (or=PR=) Lorenzini Poggiovalle Teramo " would mean that the telegram was to be forwarded

by post from Teramo to the addressee at Poggiovalle, a locality not served by telegraph.

**547** § 10. Telegrams to be delivered by post are subject to the following supplementary charges :

**548** (a) Telegrams to be delivered within the limits of the country of destination :

**549** 1. those bearing the paid service indication =Poste=: no surcharge ;

**550** 2. those bearing the paid service indication =PR=: a maximum of forty centimes (0 fr. 40) ;

**551** 3. those bearing the paid service indication =PAV=: the surcharge proper to the air transport of an ordinary letter ;

**552** 4. those bearing the paid service indications =PR= and =PAV=: a maximum of forty centimes (0 fr. 40) and the surcharge proper to the air transport of an ordinary letter ;

**553** (b) Telegrams to be forwarded to a country other than the country of telegraphic destination (538) :

**554** 1. those bearing the paid service indication =Poste=: a maximum of thirty-five centimes (0 fr. 35) ;

**555** 2. those bearing the paid service indication =PR=: a maximum of seventy-five centimes (0 fr. 75) ;

**556** 3. those bearing the paid service indication =PAV=: a maximum of thirty-five centimes (0 fr. 35) and the surcharge applicable to the air transport of an ordinary letter.

**557** 4. those bearing the paid service indications =PR= and =PAV=: a maximum of seventy-five centimes (0 fr. 75) and the surcharge applicable to the air transport of an ordinary letter.

**558** § 11. The telegraph office of delivery is entitled to use the post :

**559** (a) if the telegram contains no indication as to the means of delivery to be used ;

560 (b) when the means indicated differ from the method adopted and notified by the Administration of delivery ;

561 (c) when express delivery charges would have to be collected from an addressee who has previously refused to pay charges of the same kind.

562 § 12. The use of the post is compulsory for the office of destination :

563 (a) (1) when its use has been specially requested, either by the sender (545), or by the addressee (Art. 60).

564 (2) The office of delivery may, however, use the express service, even for a telegram bearing the indication =Poste= if the addressee has expressed the desire to receive his telegrams by express ;

565 (b) when the office of destination has not a more rapid means at its disposal.

566 § 13. Telegrams to be forwarded to destination by post, which are posted by the telegraph office of delivery, are treated in accordance with the following arrangements :

567 (a) Telegrams to be delivered within the country of destination :

568 1. those bearing the paid service indication =Poste= or =GP= or bearing no paid service indication relative to postal delivery, are posted as ordinary letters without charge to the sender or addressee ; telegrams addressed poste restante may, however, be subject to a special surcharge for delivery (433) ;

569 2. those received with the paid service indication =PR= or =GPR= are posted as registered letters duly stamped if necessary ;

570 3. those received with the paid service indication =PAV= are handed to the air mail service bearing postage stamps

to the amount of the surcharge applicable to an ordinary letter to be conveyed by aeroplane ;

**571** (b) Telegrams to be sent on by post to a country other than the country of telegraphic destination ;

**572** 1. If the postage has been duly collected in advance, the telegrams are posted as fully paid letters, ordinary or registered, as the case may be, the prepayment including, in the case of telegrams bearing the paid service indication =PAV=, the surcharge proper to the air route ;

**573** 2. When the postage has not been prepaid, the telegrams are posted as unpaid ordinary letters, the postage being payable by the addressee.

**574** § 14. When a telegram which is to be forwarded as a registered letter cannot at once be registered without losing the next mail, it is first posted as an ordinary letter, and a copy is sent as a registered letter as soon as practicable.

### Article 63.

#### De Luxe Telegrams.

**575** § 1. (1) The service of de luxe telegrams is admitted optionally between the countries of the Union.

**576** (2) The service is organised by special arrangements between the Administrations concerned, and any surcharge for the service does not enter into the international accounts. These arrangements specify, in particular, the different occasions on which these telegrams may be used.

**577** § 2. For de luxe telegrams sent on happy occasions, the sender must write before the address the paid service indication =LX= ; in the case of de luxe telegrams sent on an occasion of mourning, he must write before the address the paid service indication =LXDEUIL=.

## CHAPTER XVII.

**Subscribers' Telegraph Service by Start-stop Apparatus in the European System.**

## Article 64.

**Subscribers' Telegraph Service by Start-stop Apparatus in the European System.**

**578** § 1. Countries of the European system have the right to organise a subscribers' telegraph service enabling users to communicate direct with one another by means of start-stop apparatus.

**579** § 2. The rates and conditions relating to this service are settled by direct agreement between the Administrations concerned, regard being had, so far as possible, to the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

**Phototelegrams.**

## Article 65.

**Phototelegrams.**

**580** § 1. By "phototelegram" is meant anything which can be transmitted by phototelegraphic apparatus.

**581** § 2. A phototelegraphy station is the office of an Administration or the private station of a telephone subscriber where phototelegraphic apparatus is worked.

**582** § 3. (1) Subject to the consent of the Administrations concerned, anything capable of being transmitted as a phototelegram is admitted for phototelegraphic transmission.

**583** (2) Senders should be recommended to avoid the use of the colours blue, lilac, green or yellow, or gilt print or pictures, etc. on yellow, red or grey paper, which lack the qualities necessary for good transmission.

**584** (3) Administrations accept no responsibility for the quality or durability of phototelegrams received.

**585** § 4. (1) Phototelegrams must be rectangular in shape.

**586** (2) The maximum size is fixed at 13 cm.  $\times$  18 cm. Phototelegrams of larger dimensions must be divided into parts by the sender ; in such case the order of transmission of the parts of the phototelegrams must be indicated.

#### Article 66.

##### Application of the Provisions of this Chapter.

**587 § 1.** The provisions of this Chapter apply only to the phototelegraphy service organised in the European system between the Administrations which admit the service.

**588 § 2.** The rates and conditions regarding phototelegrams of the extra-European system are settled by direct agreement between the Administrations concerned.

#### Article 67.

##### Application of the Provisions of other Chapters.

**589** The provisions which form the subject of other Chapters of the Regulations apply to the phototelegraphy service, subject to the modifications contemplated in this Chapter.

#### Article 68.

##### Conditions of Admission in the Service between Public Stations.

**590 § 1.** Every phototelegram must bear an address. This may be written on a telegram form, in which case it is transmitted free of charge. If it is written on the phototelegram, it forms part of the area of the phototelegram to be transmitted.

**591 § 2. (1)** Every phototelegram includes a preamble. The relative instructions are the same as those of the preamble of an ordinary telegram. The number of words is, however, replaced by the chargeable number of square centimetres.

**592 (2)** The time of handing in is the time of receipt at the sending phototelegraphy station.

**593 § 3.** Government phototelegrams are admitted subject to the conditions set out in Article 87 of these Regulations.

**594 § 4.** Phototelegrams destined for countries not connected to the phototelegraphy system are admitted. The receiving phototelegraphy station reforwarders such phototelegrams by prepaid letter direct to the addressee, by the quickest postal route.

## Article 69.

### Circuits.

#### Rules for Transmission and Delivery in the Service between Public Stations.

**595 § 1.** In relations where telephone circuits are used both for the phototelegraphy service and the telephone service, the Administrations concerned assign one normal circuit and, so far as practicable, at least one reserve circuit. At terminal exchanges and repeater stations, the circuits are specially marked with a view to the protection of phototelegraph transmissions and in order to prevent interference with them. The staff at these exchanges are forbidden to come into circuit during a phototelegraph transmission.

**596 § 2.** Switching of telephone circuits to be used for the transmissions is performed at the respective repeater stations; the same applies to circuits used for transit communications.

**597 § 3.** Administrations agree together upon the hours of working of the transmission service between public stations.

**598 § 4.** In relations where telephone circuits are used, phototelegrams rank, in order of booking, among telephone calls of the same class (urgent or ordinary).

**599 § 5.** The phototelegraphy stations concerned and the telephone exchanges which take part in setting up transmission circuits must keep a record of every phototelegraph transmission.

**600 § 6.** As soon as the sending phototelegraphy station has notified the appropriate repeater station of the end of the phototelegraph transmission, the staff of the repeater stations release the circuit at once and inform the trunk operators, indicating the times when the transmission began and ended.

**601 § 7.** An unsuccessful transmission must be repeated as soon as practicable.

**602 § 8.** Phototelegrams received by a public station are delivered by it, unless reforwarded to the addressee. If the addressee has his abode in the locality of destination, delivery is made by special messenger. Otherwise, the phototelegram is forwarded by post in accordance with the instructions in the address.

### Article 70.

#### Tariff, Reimbursements and Accounting in the Service between Public Stations.

**603 § 1.** (1) The rates in the service between public stations—with the exception of charges for special services—and the shares of charges accruing to the Administrations, are calculated in accordance with the table below :—

	Area of Phototelegram transmitted	Total Phototelegraphy Charge in Francs	Share of Charge accruing to each Administration	
			Terminal	Transit
1st step ..	Up to 120 sq. cms.	$\frac{1}{2} (25 + 4y)$	$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{25}{2} + 4a \right)$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4b$
2nd step ..	Above 120 sq. cms. and up to 234 sq. cms.	$\frac{1}{2} (25 + 6y)$	$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{25}{a} + 6a \right)$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6b$

**604** In this table :

y represents the charge in francs for a unit of telephone conversation on the connection used for the phototelegraph transmission ;

a the share of the charge y accruing to each terminal Administration ;

b the share of the charge y accruing to each transit Administration ;

**605** (2) The lengths of the sides of phototelegrams are measured in centimetres, a fraction of a centimetre being reckoned as a whole centimetre.

**606** (3) In the case of divided phototelegrams (586), the charge is calculated separately for each piece.



**607 § 2.** In the case of the cancellation of a phototelegram at the request of the sender or his duly authorised representative, after transmission has been begun or completed, but before delivery to the addressee, no charge is refunded. In the case of a phototelegram cancelled before transmission has begun, the charge paid is refunded, less a sum equal to one-third of the charge for the first step in the service in question.

**608 § 3. (1)** The charge collected is refunded to the sender when the phototelegram has not reached its destination.

**609 (2)** When the addressee lives in the locality of the receiving station, the charge paid is also refunded if the period between the time of handing in at the sending station and the time when the phototelegram is delivered is more than 12 hours.

**610 (3)** When the addressee does not live in the locality of the receiving station, the period of 12 hours giving right to reimbursement is reckoned from the time of handing in at the sending station to the time of transfer to the postal service.

**611 § 4. (1)** Accounting for charges collected for traffic between public stations is performed in the same way as in the case of telegraph charges ; it forms a special section in the telegraph accounts.

**612 (2)** Accessory charges for the special services indicated in Article 73 are excluded from the accounts, with the exception of those relating to prepaid reply (=RPx=), express paid (=XP=) despatch to destination by express post (=Postxp=), multiple phototelegrams (=TMx=), despatch to the sender of a print from the received film (=KP=) and to extra copies for delivery to the addressee (=Kx=).

## Article 71.

### Service between Private Stations and with such Stations.

**613 § 1.** Private stations may be authorised by the Administrations concerned to exchange phototelegrams between themselves and with public stations.

**614 § 2.** Except by special arrangements, transmissions between public and private stations and between private stations are subject to the same rules as telephone calls.

**615 § 3.** The conditions to be fulfilled in respect of transmissions between public and private stations and between private stations are the same as those laid down for the service between public stations.

**616 § 4.** Phototelegrams transmitted by a public station to a private station must bear a preamble identical with that of phototelegrams exchanged between public stations.

**617 § 5.** The provisions of **596**, **599** and **600** regarding transmission rules in the service between public stations are applicable in the service between private stations and with such stations.

**618 § 6.** The hours of working for transmissions between private stations and with such stations are settled by the Administrations concerned in accordance with the arrangements in force for this purpose in the telephone service.

**619 § 7.** Requests for transmission between private stations and with such stations rank, in the order in which they are made, among bookings for telephone calls of the same class (urgent or ordinary).

**620 § 8.** A public station having phototelegrams on hand intended for a private station does not act on a request for transmission made by the private station until it has satisfied itself of the identity of the latter.

**621 § 9.** Requests for channels for transmission of phototelegrams include the telephone number of the subscriber responsible for the charges.

**622 § 10.** (1) Terminal exchanges ascertain and communicate to each other the duration of the transmission as soon as it is completed. In case of disagreement, the opinion of the exchange serving the subscriber responsible for the charge is decisive.

**623** (2) During the daily check of the duration of telephone calls exchanged, the duration of phototelegraph transmissions is similarly checked.

**624 § 11.** Phototelegrams transmitted by a private station to a public station are delivered in the same way as phototelegrams exchanged between public stations (**602**).

## Article 72.

**Tariff, Reimbursements and Accounting in the Service between Private Stations with such Stations.**

**625** § 1. Charges are based on the same tariff as telephone calls and in accordance with the length of time the circuits are used and the charge period (period of light traffic or heavy traffic). In the service between public and private stations, however, the Administrations to which the public stations belong may make a special supplementary charge.

**626** § 2. The provisions of the Telephone Regulations regarding the withdrawal of bookings and refusal of telephone calls are applicable to the withdrawal of requests for phototelegraph communications or refusal of such communications by the persons for whom they are intended. Administrations may also use the right conferred on them by **625** to collect a supplementary charge in certain specific cases; they may collect this charge in full when the sender or the addressee withdraws a phototelegram before or during transmission, or when the addressee refuses to receive it.

**627** § 3. (1) When a transmission between private stations is defective through interruption of the telephone circuit, or when it has failed to take place, the charge may be reimbursed in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Telephone Regulations.

**628** (2) When, owing to the interruption of a circuit, transmission has not been completed, no charge is collected.

**629** § 4. In the service between a public and a private station, charges are generally not refunded or waived unless the phototelegraph transmission has failed to take place or has been defective, owing to circuit interruption or to faults in the apparatus of the public station. Reimbursement of charges is left to the discretion of the Administration to which the public station belongs.

**630** § 5. (1) Charges for the use of circuits and the supplementary charge contemplated in **625** are accounted for in the same way as telephone charges. They form a special section in the telephone accounts.

**631** (2) The apportionment of charges for special services is effected in the same way as in the service between public phototelegraphy stations (**612**). The supplementary charge provided for in **625** accrues wholly to the Administration which makes it.

### Article 73.

#### Special Services admitted with Phototelegrams.

**632** § 1. (1) The following special services are admitted with phototelegrams exchanged between public stations: urgent (=D=); prepaid reply x (=RPx=). The special urgent service is, however, optional.

**633** (2) The "RP" voucher may be used either to send another phototelegram or to send any other telegram, in accordance with the provisions of **463**.

**634** § 2. (1) The following special services are admitted with phototelegrams exchanged between public stations and with phototelegrams transmitted by private stations to public stations:

Telegraphic notification of delivery	...	...	=PC=
Postal notification of delivery	...	...	=PCP=
x addresses	...	...	=TMx=
Communicate all addresses	...	...	=CTA=
Express paid	...	...	=XP=
Despatch to destination by express post	...	...	=Postxp=
Registered post	...	...	=PR=
Post restante	...	...	=GP=
Poste restante registered	...	...	=GPR=
Telegraph restant	...	...	=TR=
Day (delivery)	...	...	=Jour=
Night (delivery)	...	...	=Nuit=
x copies in addition to the first, to be delivered to the addressee	...	...	=Kx=
Delivery to the addressee of the negative film instead of the positive print	...	...	=Film=
Despatch to the sender of a print from the received film	...	...	=KP=

**635** (2) The special services =TMx=, =CTA=, =XP=, =Kx=, =Film= and =KP= are, however, optional.

**636** § 3. (1) The special urgent service (=D=) is admitted in the case of phototelegrams exchanged between private stations or between private and public stations.

**637** (2) This service, is, however, admitted only in relations where it exists for telephone traffic, and is subject to the conditions laid down in the Telephone Regulations.

**638** § 4. The abbreviated indications in respect of special services are transmitted free of charge.

**639** § 5. (1) The supplementary charge for the special service =Postxp= is two francs (2 fr.) ; for the special service =PR= one franc (1 fr.). When the sender asks to use both of these services, he pays both of the supplementary charges, that is, three francs (3 fr.).

**640** (2) The supplementary charge for the special service =TMx= is three francs (3 fr.) for each copy after the first.

**641** (3) The supplementary charge for the special service is =Kx= is two francs (2 fr.) for each copy after the first.

**642** (4) In the case of the special service =KP=, a supplementary charge of two francs (2 fr.) is payable for the copy and a supplementary charge of eighty centimes (0 fr. 80) for the despatch of the copy by registered letter.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### Semaphore Telegrams.

#### Article 74.

##### Semaphore Telegrams.

**643** § 1. Telegrams exchanged by means of semaphore stations are called semaphore telegrams.

**644** § 2. Semaphore telegrams must bear before the address the paid service indication =SEM=.

**645** § 3. The address of semaphore telegrams destined for ships at sea must contain :

**646** (a) the name of the addressee with further particulars, if necessary ;

- 647 (b) the name of the ship, supplemented, where there are several ships of the same name, by its nationality, and, if necessary, its distinctive signal in the International Code of Signals ;
- 648 (c) the name of the semaphore station, as it appears in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

649 § 4. Semaphore telegrams must be expressed either in the language of the country in which the semaphore station which has to signal them is situated, by means of groups of letters in the International Code of Signals, or lastly by combining the two.

650 § 5. In the case of Government semaphore telegrams transmitted from a ship at sea, the seal is replaced by the distinctive sign of the commander.

651 § 6. (1) In the case of semaphore telegrams originating with ships at sea, the indication of the office of origin in the preamble comprises the name of the ship followed by the name of the receiving station.

652 (2) The time of handing in is the time of receipt of the telegram by the receiving station in communication with the ship.

653 § 7. The charge for telegrams to be exchanged with ships at sea through the medium of semaphore stations is fixed at twenty centimes (0 fr. 20) per word. This charge is added to the charge for the electrical section calculated according to the general rules. The total charge is collected from the sender for telegrams addressed to ships at sea, and from the addressee for telegrams from ships (204). In the latter case the preamble must bear the instruction "Collect . . . ."

654 § 8. Telegrams originating with a ship at sea drawn up wholly or partly in signals of the International Code of Signals are transmitted to destination as written when the sending ship so requests.

655 § 9. Where no such request has been made, they are translated into ordinary language by the overseer of the semaphore station and transmitted to their destination.

656 § 10. (1) The sender of a semaphore telegram destined for a ship at sea may specify the number of days during which the telegram should be kept for the ship by the semaphore station.

**657** (2) In that case he writes before the address the paid service indication "x jours" or =Jx= specifying the number of days inclusive of the day of handing in the telegram.

**658 § 11.** (1) If it has not been possible to transmit to the ship a telegram destined for a ship at sea within the period indicated by the sender, or, in the absence of such indication, up to the morning of the 28th day following the day of handing in, the semaphore station notifies the office of origin, which communicates the advice to the sender.

**659** (2) The latter has the right to request, by means of a paid service advice, telegraphic or postal, addressed to the semaphore station, that his telegram be kept for a further period not exceeding thirty days for transmission to the ship, and so on. Failing such a request, the telegram is not retained after the close of the 2nd day following the issue of the service advice notifying that transmission has not been effected.

**660** (3) If, however, the semaphore station is certain that the ship has passed beyond its range before the telegram could be transmitted to it, the office of origin is notified of the fact and that office informs the sender.

**661 § 12.** The following are not admitted as semaphore telegrams :

- (a) telegrams with prepaid replies, except telegrams destined for ships at sea ;
- (b) money order telegrams ;
- (c) collated telegrams ;
- (d) telegrams with notification of delivery, telegraphic or postal, except those destined for ships at sea and then only in regard to their transit over the routes of the telegraph system ;
- (e) telegrams to follow ;
- (f) paid service advices, except as regards their transit over the routes of the telegraph system ;
- (g) urgent telegrams, except as regards their transit over the routes of the telegraph system ;
- (h) telegrams to be delivered by express or by post ;

- (i) deferred telegrams ;
- (j) letter telegrams ;
- (k) greetings telegrams ;
- (l) press telegrams.

## CHAPTER XX.

### Radiotelegrams.

#### Article 75.

##### Radiotelegrams.

**662** The service of radiotelegrams is performed in accordance with the provisions of the Radiocommunication Regulations.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### Money Order Telegrams and Postal Cheque Telegrams.

#### Article 76.

##### Money Order Telegrams and Postal Cheque Telegrams.

**663** § 1. The issue, the wording and the payment of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams are regulated by special international agreements.

**664** § 2. If the locality in which the post office of payment is situated has not a telegraph office, the money order telegram must bear the indication of the post office of payment and that of the telegraph office which serves it.

**665** § 3. (1) Money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams are admitted at the rate of charge for deferred telegrams, subject to the application of the provisions of Article 84. They bear the paid service indication =LC=.

**666** (2) In deferred money order telegrams and deferred postal cheque telegrams the conditions regarding the wording of deferred telegrams must be observed only in so far as they concern messages intended for the payee of the order.



**667 § 4.** In postal cheque telegrams, the only special services admitted are the following : urgent (=D=) and collation (=TC=).

**668 § 5.** The transmission of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams between Administrations admitting them is subject to the same rules as other kinds of telegrams, subject to the provisions which form the subject of 335, 336, 364 to 367, 374 and 402.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### Press Telegrams.

#### Article 77.

##### Conditions of Admission.

**669 § 1.** Telegrams of which the text consists of information and news relating to politics, commerce, etc., intended either for publication in newspapers and other periodical publications or for broadcasting, are admitted as press telegrams. Press telegrams must bear, at the beginning of the address, the paid service indication =Presse= written by the sender.

**670 § 2.** Press telegrams are only accepted on presentation of special cards which the Administration of the country where the cards are used prepares and delivers to the correspondents of newspapers, periodical publications, authorised agencies, or authorised broadcasting stations. The presentation of cards is not obligatory, however, if the Administration of origin decides otherwise.

**671 § 3.** (1) Press telegrams must be addressed to newspapers, periodical publications, news agencies or broadcasting stations, and solely in the name of the newspaper, publication, agency or broadcasting station and not in the name of a person connected in any capacity whatever with the newspaper, publication, agency or broadcasting station. They must only contain matter intended for publication or broadcasting and instructions relative to the publication or broadcasting of the telegram. Any passage of the latter kind must be written between brackets either at the beginning or the end of the text. The number of words contained in the whole of the instructions

relating to a single telegram may not be more than 5 per cent. of the number of chargeable words in the text or exceed ten words in all. The brackets are charged for but they are not included in the number of words contained in the instructions relative to the publication of the telegram.

**672** (2) Administrations which have prepared a list of newspapers' publications, agencies, or broadcasting stations authorised to receive press telegrams, on undertaking to conform with all the conditions laid down in the Regulations, must communicate such list to the other Administrations through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.

**673 § 4.** The use of abbreviated and registered addresses is authorised.

**674 § 5.** (1) In press telegrams only the following special services are admitted: urgent, x addresses. The relative paid service indications (=D=and=TMx=) are charged at the reduced rate.

**675** (2) In multiple press telegrams all the addresses must fulfil the conditions of **671**.

**676 § 6.** The terminal and transit rates applicable to ordinary press telegrams exchanged between Administrations of the Union are those of ordinary private telegrams, reduced by 50 per cent. in the European system and by at least 50 per cent. in all other cases.

**677 § 7.** The charge per word to be collected for an urgent press telegram is the same as for an ordinary private telegram over the same route.

**678 § 8.** The copying fee for multiple press telegrams is the same as for ordinary private multiple telegrams.

**679 § 9.** Administrations which collect a minimum charge for ordinary telegrams (**172**) collect the same minimum for press messages.

**680 § 10** (1) Administrations which do not admit press telegrams (either ordinary or urgent) must accept them in transit.

**681** (2) The transit rate which these Administrations receive is that which results from the application of the provisions of **676** or of **677**, according to whether ordinary or urgent press telegrams are concerned.

## Article 78.

## Drawing up of Press Telegrams.

682 § 1. (1) Press telegrams must be expressed in plain language in one of the languages admitted for international telegraph correspondence in plain language, chosen from among the following languages :

683 (a) the French language ;

684 (b) the language in which the receiving newspaper is printed ;

685 (c) the national language or languages of the country of origin or the country of destination, designated by the Administrations concerned ;

686 (d) one or more additional languages which may be designated by the Administration of origin or the Administration of destination as being used in the territory of the country to which they belong.

687 (2) The sender of a press telegram drawn up in accordance with  
684 may be required to furnish proof that there is a newspaper in the country of destination of the telegram, published in the language chosen.

688 § 2. The languages mentioned in 682 to 686 may be used for quotations conjointly with the language in which the telegram is expressed.

689 § 3. Apart from the exception provided for in 671, press telegrams must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication having the character of private correspondence nor any advertisement or communication for the insertion or broadcasting of which a charge is made. Further they must not contain any advertisement which is inserted or broadcast free of charge.

690 § 4. (1) Exchange and market quotations, results of sporting events and meteorological observations and forecasts, with or without explanatory text, are admitted in press telegrams.

691 (2) In case of doubt, the office of origin must satisfy itself that the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent exchange and market quotations, results of sporting events or meteorological observations and forecasts by enquiry of the sender, who is bound to establish the fact.

## Article 79.

**Application of the Normal Tariff to Press Telegrams.**

**692 § 1.** When telegrams presented as press telegrams do not fulfil the conditions set out in Articles 77 and 78, the indication =Presse= is deleted and the telegrams are charged at the rate for the category (ordinary or urgent) to which they belong.

**693 § 2.** The normal tariff for private correspondence (ordinary or urgent) is also to be applied to any press telegram of which use is made for a purpose other than that of insertion in the columns of the newspaper or periodical publication to which it is addressed, or of broadcasting by the station to which it is addressed, that is :

- 694** (a) to telegrams which are not published by the newspaper or periodical publication to which they are addressed or which are not broadcast by the station to which they are addressed (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which the addressee has communicated before publication or broadcasting either to private individuals or to establishments such as clubs, cafés, hotels, exchanges, etc. ;
- 695** (b) to telegrams not published which the newspaper or periodical publication to which they are addressed has, before publishing them, sold, distributed or communicated to other newspapers, with a view to insertion in their columns ; or further to telegrams not broadcast which the station of destination has sold, distributed or communicated before broadcasting them, to other stations with a view to their being broadcast by their own means ; press telegrams may, however, be sold, distributed or communicated for simultaneous publication or broadcasting as the case may be ;
- 696** (c) to telegrams, addressed to agencies, which are not published in a newspaper or broadcast (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which are communicated to third persons before being published by the press or broadcast.

**697 § 3.** In the cases contemplated in **693** to **696**, the balance of charge is collected from the addressee and retained by the Administration of destina-

tion. The same applies when a telegram not fulfilling the conditions set out in 669, 671, 682 to 686 and 689 reach the office of destination with the indication =Presse=.

#### Article 80.

##### Transmission and Delivery of Press Telegrams.

698 According to the category to which they belong (ordinary or urgent), press telegrams rank, for transmission and delivery, with ordinary or urgent private telegrams.

#### Article 81.

##### General Provisions.

699 § 1. In regard to anything not provided for in this Chapter, press telegrams are subject to the provisions of these Regulations and of special agreements concluded between Administrations.

700 § 2. The provisions concerning press telegrams are not obligatory, for Administrations which declare their inability to apply them, except in regard to the acceptance of press telegrams in transit. The conditions of transmission may be modified by mutual agreement between the Administrations concerned.

### CHAPTER XXIII.

#### Meteorological Telegrams.

#### Article 82.

##### Meteorological Telegrams.

701 § 1. (1) The term "meteorological telegram" denotes a telegram sent by an official meteorological service or by a station in official relation with such a service, and addressed to such a service or to such a station, which consists solely of meteorological observations or meteorological forecasts. A telegram of this kind must always be regarded as drawn up in plain language.

702 (2) Such telegrams must bear the paid service indication =OBS= before the address.

**703 § 2.** The terminal and transit rates applicable to the meteorological telegrams contemplated in **701** are reduced by at least 50 per cent. in all relations.

**704 § 3.** On request by the counter officer, the sender must affirm that the text of his telegram fulfils the conditions set out in **701**.

**705 § 4.** No paid service indication other than =OBS= is admitted in meteorological telegrams.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### Radiocommunications to several Destinations.

#### Article 83.

##### Radiocommunications to several Destinations.

**706 § 1.** (1) Administrations reserve to themselves the right to organise services for the transmission of radiocommunications to several destinations by wireless telegraphy or wireless telephony.

**707** (2) Only those senders and addressees who satisfy the provisions and conditions laid down specially by the respective Administrations are allowed to participate in these services.

**708** (3) These radiocommunications must consist only of information and news relating to politics, commerce, etc., and must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication having a private character.

**709 § 2.** (1) The sender is bound to communicate to the Administration of the country of emission the addresses of the intended recipients. This Administration communicates to the other Administrations the address of the persons residing in their territory for whom the radiocommunications are intended. It notifies, in addition, in respect of each addressee, the date fixed for the first reception, the name of the emitting station and the address of the sender. The Administrations notify to one another any changes which occur in the number and the addresses of the senders and recipients.

**710** (2) The Administration of the country of reception decides whether or not to authorise the addressees designated by the sender to receive the radiocommunications, and makes the necessary notification to the Administration of the country of emission.

**711** (3) Each Administration takes, so far as practicable, suitable measures to ensure that only the stations authorised for this special service of communication make use of the radiocommunications in question and then only of those intended for them. The provisions of Article 24 of the Convention relating to the secrecy of telecommunication apply to these radiocommunications.

**712 § 3.** (1) These radiocommunications are transmitted at fixed times and bear, as the address, an arbitrary word placed immediately before the text.

**713** (2) They may be expressed either in plain language or in secret language, in accordance with the decision of the Administrations of the countries of emission and of reception. In the absence of special arrangements between the Administrations concerned, the only languages authorised for plain language are French, one of the languages designated by the country of origin or one of the languages of one of the countries of reception. The Administrations of the countries of emission and of reception reserve to themselves the right to require the deposit of the codes used.

**714 § 4.** (1) The charge to be collected from the sender is fixed by the Administration of the country of emission.

**715** (2) The addressees of these radiocommunications may be subjected by the Administration of their country, apart from any charges levied for the establishment and working of private receiving stations, to the payment of a telegraph or telephone charge of which the amount and the method of assessment are fixed by that Administration.

**716** (3) The charges for these radiocommunications do not enter into the international accounts.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### Reduced Rate Telegrams.

#### Article 84.

##### Deferred Telegrams.

**717 § 1.** The sender of a private telegram may obtain, in the relations between the countries in the European system on the one hand, and the countries of the extra-European system on the other, the benefit of a reduction of 50 per cent., on condition that the telegram is only transmitted after

ordinary private telegrams and ordinary press telegrams. The same benefit, on the same condition, is granted to telegrams exchanged between two countries of the extra-European system if the charge for ordinary private telegrams is not less than one franc (1 fr.) per word.

**718 § 2.** The use of registered or abbreviated addresses is admitted in the address of deferred telegrams (except deferred money order telegrams and deferred postal cheque telegrams) subject to the conditions prescribed in **86**.

**719 § 3.** Radiotelegrams and semaphore telegrams are not admitted as deferred telegrams.

**720 § 4.** The sender of a deferred telegram must write before the address the paid service indication =LC=.

**721 § 5. (1)** The text of deferred telegrams must be expressed wholly in plain language in one and the same language chosen from among the languages admitted as plain language (Art. 9).

**722 (2)** Nevertheless, proper names, names of firms and expressions indicating goods or a brand of goods, inserted in the text, are admitted exceptionally in a language other than that in which the telegram is expressed.

**723 (3)** Similarly in a deferred money order telegram or a deferred postal cheque telegram, the amount of the order or postal cheque may be replaced officially by code words.

**724 § 6. (1)** The expressions specified in **25** to **31** as not changing the character of a telegram in plain language are admitted in deferred telegrams.

**725 (2)** Registered addresses are, however, accepted when they are accompanied by a text which makes their character clear.

**726 (3)** If numbers written in figures, abbreviated expressions, groups of letters or of letters and figures indicating either commercial marks or trade marks, or goods, or recognised arbitrary technical terms used to denote machines or parts of machines, or lastly other expressions of the same sort are used in the text, the number of such groups, reckoned in accordance with the rules for charging, must not exceed one-third of the number of



chargeable words in the text, including the signature. If the one-third gives a fractional number of words, it is rounded up to the next whole number.

**727** (4) In deferred money order telegrams and deferred postal cheque telegrams, however, this restriction applies only to any private message which may follow the text of the money order or postal cheque properly so called.

**728** (5) In deferred telegrams originating in or destined for China, the text may be expressed wholly by means of groups of four figures, taken from the official telegraph dictionary of the Chinese Administration.

**729** § 7. Any telegram containing numbers, names or words without a connected meaning, and, generally, any telegram which does not, in itself, present an intelligible meaning to the telegraph service, is not admitted to the benefit of the reduced rate.

**730** § 8 (1) When asked to do so by the office of origin, the sender must sign on the telegram form a declaration categorically stating that the text is expressed wholly in plain language and bears no meaning other than that which appears on the face of it. The declaration must indicate the language in which the telegram is expressed.

**731** (2) In the case of deferred money order telegrams and deferred postal cheque telegrams the declaration is only required if the official text is followed by a private message.

**732** § 9. (1) All the special services admitted in the case of ordinary telegrams are also admitted in deferred telegrams, except that relating to urgency.

**733** (2) The charges applicable to the various special services requested by the sender in connection with a deferred telegram (paid service advice, particulars of delivery, TC, etc.) are the same as for ordinary telegrams; telegrams to follow the addressee, however, may be redirected at the reduced rate for deferred telegrams if such telegrams are admitted between the Administration which retransmits and that of the new destination. The corresponding paid service indications are charged for at the reduced rate.

**734 § 10.** Deferred telegrams may be delivered after ordinary telegrams.

**735 § 11.** The rates of all Administrations and private enterprises (origin, transit and destination) which take part in the transmission of deferred telegrams are uniformly reduced by 50 per cent.

**736 § 12.** The service of deferred telegrams is optional. Administrations and private enterprises which notify their admission of deferred telegrams must apply all the foregoing provisions in the exchange of such telegrams with all other Administrations and private enterprises which have made a similar declaration.

**737 § 13:** Administrations and private enterprises which do not accept and deliver deferred telegrams in general must admit them in transit, with a reduction of 50 per cent. of their transit rates.

## Article 85.

### Letter Telegrams.

**738 § 1.** In relations between countries of the European system the class of letter telegrams is admitted with a charge per word which is 50 per cent. of that applicable to ordinary full rate telegrams. These messages, which are distinguished by the paid service indication =ELT= inserted before the address, are, as regards acceptance, transmission and delivery, subject to the provisions of **742** and the following paragraphs of this Article.

**739 § 2. (1)** In relations between countries of the European system on the one hand and countries of the extra-European system on the other, and in relations between countries of the extra-European system among themselves, the classes of letter telegrams, distinguished by one of the following paid service indications before the address, are admitted :

=NLT=

=DLT=

**740 (2)** These messages obtain the benefit of a reduction by two-thirds (2/3) of the charge per word for ordinary full rate telegrams.

**741 (3)** As regards acceptance, transmission and delivery they are subject to the limitations set out in **742** and the following paragraphs of this Article.

**742 § 3.** (1) The admission of letter telegrams **ELT**, **NLT** and **DLT** is optional. Each Administration is free to admit or not, one, two or all of these classes of letter telegrams.

**743** (2) Administrations and private enterprises which do not accept and deliver letter telegrams in general or one or other of the classes of letter telegrams, must admit them in transit; the transit rate accruing to these Administrations and private enterprises is reduced by one-half or two-thirds, according to whether letter telegrams of the European system or letter telegrams of the extra-European system are concerned.

**744 § 4.** Radiotelegrams, semaphore telegrams, money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams are not admitted as letter telegrams.

**745 § 5.** Registered or abbreviated addresses may be used in the address of letter telegrams, subject to the conditions prescribed in **86**.

**746 § 6.** (1) The only special services admitted in letter telegrams are the following: prepaid reply, redirection to any other address, **x** addresses, poste restante, telegraph restant and de luxe telegrams. The relative paid service indications (**=RPx=**, **=Réexpédié de x=**, **=TMx=**, **=GP=**, **=TR=** and **=LX=**) are charged at the reduced rate.

**747** (2) Telegraphic redirection is carried out, if necessary, after the deletion or alteration of the indication **=ELT=**, **=NLT=** or **=DLT=**, according to the rates in force and the classes of service admitted in relations between the country of redirection and the country of destination.

**748 § 7.** The minimum number of chargeable words for letter telegrams is fixed at 25.

**749 § 8.** (1) Letter telegrams may not be delivered:

**ELT** letter telegrams: until after a period of not less than 6 hours, reckoned from the time of handing in;

**NLT** letter telegrams: until the morning after the day of handing in;

**DLT** letter telegrams: until the next morning but one after the day of handing in.

**750** (2) The delivery of ELT, NLT and DLT letter telegrams on Sundays is optional.

**751** § 9. Letter telegrams may be delivered by post, by special messenger, by telephone or by any other means, according to the decision of the Administration to which the office of destination is subject.

**752** § 10. The provisions of **157**, **271**, **721**, **722**, **724** to **726**, **728** to **730** and those of Article 89 are applicable to letter telegrams.

**753** § 11. In reckoning the admissible proportion of numbers written in figures, abbreviated expressions, etc., specified in **726**, a letter telegram is always regarded as containing at least 25 words, even if the actual number is less than 25.

**754** § 12. Accounting for letter telegrams is subject to the regulation arrangements, the minimum charge fixed in **748** being taken into account.

#### Article 86.

##### Greetings Telegrams.

**755** § 1. An optional service of telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes (greetings telegrams) is admitted during the period from the 14th of December to the 6th of January inclusive.

**756** § 2. The sender of a greetings telegram must write, before the address, the paid service indication =XLT= in the case of a greetings telegram with free (non-standard) text and the service instruction "GTG" in the case of a greetings telegram with standard text.

**757** § 3. Registered or abbreviated addresses may be used in the address of greetings telegrams, subject to the conditions prescribed in **86**.

**758** § 4. (1) The text of greetings telegrams must consist solely of wishes or greetings.

**759** (2) The sender may either word the text how he likes (free text) or in accordance with fixed forms drawn up by the Administrations concerned (standard text).

**760** (3) In the European system, the free text only is admitted.

**761** (4) In the extra-European system the Administrations concerned may also adopt standard texts.

**762** (5) For the drawing up of free texts the provisions of **721**, **728** and **729** are applicable.

**763** § 5. In the case of greetings telegrams with free text, the sender must sign the declaration contemplated in **730** and in addition, he must certify that the text consists solely of wishes or greetings.

**764** § 6. In standard text greetings telegrams of the extra-European system, the signature must not contain more than three words.

**765** § 7. (1) The charge per word for greetings telegrams with free text is, in both systems, equal to that applied to letter telegrams.

**766** (2) The rates for standard text greetings telegrams of the extra-European system are made by agreement between the Administrations and private enterprises concerned.

**767** § 8. Administrations and private enterprises which do not either accept or deliver greetings telegrams must admit them in transit ; for free text telegrams the transit rate accruing to these Administrations and private enterprises is reduced by one-half or two-thirds according to whether telegrams of the European system or telegrams of the extra-European system are concerned.

**768** § 9. The minimum number of chargeable words for greetings telegrams with free text is fixed at 10 in both systems.

**769** § 10. (1) The only special services admitted in greetings telegrams are the following : prepaid reply, poste restante, telegraph restant and de luxe telegrams. The special service of de luxe telegrams is, however, only admitted in relations with countries which have organised such service.

**770** (2) The relative paid service indications =RPx=, =GP=, =TR= and =LX= are charged at the reduced rate.

**771** § 11. Semaphore telegrams, money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams are not admitted as greetings telegrams. Radiotelegrams of greeting are admitted only by special agreement between the Administrations and private enterprises concerned.

**772 § 12.** Greetings telegrams are transmitted in the order indicated in **271**.

**773 § 13.** Greetings telegrams are delivered in accordance with the arrangements made by the Administration of the country of destination.

**774 § 14.** The delay contemplated in **848** is reckoned :

for greetings telegrams handed in from the 14th to the 24th of December:  
from the 25th of December ;

for greetings telegrams handed in from the 25th to the 31st of December:  
from the 1st of January ;

for greetings telegrams handed in after the 31st of December : from  
the day of handing in.

**775 § 15.** (1) Accounting for greetings telegrams with free text in both systems is subject to the regulation arrangements, the minimum fixed in **768** being taken into account.

**776** (2) Accounting for greetings telegrams with standard text of the extra-European system is subject to agreement between the Administrations and private enterprises concerned.

**777 § 16.** Administrations and private enterprises which, during one Christmas and New Year season, have admitted greetings telegrams, are considered as admitting them in the future in the same relations and subject to the same conditions, unless an announcement to the contrary is made through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### Government Telegrams.

#### Article 87.

##### Provisions peculiar to Government Telegrams.

**778 § 1.** Government telegrams must bear the seal or stamp of the Authority which sends them. This procedure is not required when the genuineness of the telegram cannot give rise to doubt.

**779 § 2.** The right to send a reply as a Government telegram is established by the production of the original Government telegram.

**780 § 3.** The telegrams of consular agents carrying on private business are only regarded as Government telegrams when they are addressed to an official person, and relate to official matters. Telegrams which do not fulfil these latter conditions are, however, accepted by telegraph offices and transmitted as Government telegrams ; but these offices at once report the matter to the Administration to which they are subject.

**781 § 4.** (1) Exceptionally, telegrams relating to the application of Articles 15 and 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, exchanged in case of danger of war, between the President of the Council of the League of Nations or the Secretary General on the one hand, and a Minister member of a Government, a member of the Council of the League of Nations or a member of a mission despatched by the Council, on the other hand, are entitled to a priority superior to that given to Government telegrams with priority. They are only accepted if they bear the personal authorisation of one of the official persons mentioned above.

**782** (2) The sender of these telegrams must write before the address the paid service indication =Priority Nations=.

**783 § 5.** The sender of a Government telegram may renounce the priority of transmission conferred by Article 30 of the Convention ; in that case the original telegram must bear the instruction " sans priorité " (not priority) written by the sender and the telegram is treated, as regards order of transmission, like an ordinary private telegram.

**784 § 6.** Government CDE telegrams are admitted at the reduced rate and retain the benefit of priority in transmission.

**785 § 7.** Government telegrams which do not fulfil the conditions stated in Articles 9, 10 and 11 are not refused, but they are reported by the office which observes the irregularities to the Administration to which it is subject.

**786 § 8.** (1) Government telegrams bear at the beginning of the preamble the abbreviation " S " and, at the end of the preamble, the service instruction " Etat " ; these instructions are officially inserted by the office of origin. In the case, however, of a Government telegram with exceptional priority, originating with or destined for the League of Nations (781) or of a Government telegram for which the sender has renounced priority of transmission

(783), the abbreviation "S" is replaced by the expression "S Priority Nations" or by the abbreviation "F" respectively.

787 (2) The instructions "SCDE" and "FCDE" (341) replacing respectively the abbreviations "S" and "F," are likewise inserted officially by the office of origin at the beginning of the preamble.

788 § 9. For Government telegrams expressed in plain language, partial repetition is compulsory; those expressed wholly or partly in secret language (Art. 31 of the Convention) must be repeated in full as a matter of course by the receiving office or by the sending office, according to the system of transmission used (Art. 44).

789 § 10. The provisions regarding the production, at the office of origin, of the code from which the text or part of the text has been compiled (44) are not applicable to Government telegrams.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### Service Telegrams and Service Advices.

#### Article 88.

#### Service Telegrams and Service Advices.

##### *I. General Provisions.*

790 § 1. Service telegrams are divided into service telegrams properly so called and service advices.

791 § 2. They must be used only in urgent cases and must be worded as briefly as possible. Administrations and telegraph offices take all necessary steps to diminish, so far as practicable, the number and length of these messages.

792 § 3. They are expressed in French when the Administrations concerned have not agreed to use another language. The same rule applies to service notes accompanying telegrams.

793 § 4. They are transmitted free in all relations except in the cases specified in 795 and in Article 89.

794 § 5. Their nature is indicated by one of the service instructions prescribed in 341.



**795** § 6. The provisions of this Article are not to be considered as authorising the free transmission, by mobile radiotelegraph stations, of service telegrams relating exclusively to the telegraph service, nor the free transmission over the telegraph system of service telegrams relating exclusively to the service of mobile stations, nor the free transmission by any telecommunication route of service telegrams on the business of a competing route.

**796** § 7. (1) In relations between European governmental Administrations the free use of the telephone service conducted by these Administrations is permitted in case of absolute necessity for the transmission of service telegrams and service advices, and also for the exchange of calls regarding the working of the international telegraph service, which are then regarded as service calls.

**797** (2) Reciprocally, in the same relations and subject to the same conditions of absolute necessity, the telephone service may use free of charge the telegraph service conducted by European governmental Administrations for the despatch of telegrams concerning the working of the international telephone service, which are then regarded as service telegrams.

## *II. Service Telegrams.*

**798** § 8. (1) Service telegrams properly so called are exchanged between Administrations and between officials who are authorised to send them.

**799** (2) These telegrams must contain in the preamble the name of the office of origin, the number and the date of despatch. Their address takes the following form: "... (sender) à ... (addressee and destination); *example* : Gentel à Burinterna Berne." They do not bear a signature.

**800** § 9. Administrations must use an abbreviated address for service telegrams exchanged between them.

**801** § 10. The text of service telegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations. Service telegrams expressed wholly or partly in secret language are, as a matter of course, repeated in full either by the receiving

office or by the transmitting office, according to the system of transmission used (364 to 367).

### *III. Service Advices.*

**802** § 11. (1) Service advices relate to details of service or to the working of lines and telegraph offices and to transmissions. They are exchanged between telegraph offices and bear neither address nor signature.

**803** (2) Preferably, the abbreviations in Annex No. 1 to these Regulations (299) are used for wording them.

**804** (3) The destination and the origin of these advices are given only in the preamble ; this is drawn up as follows : "A Lyon Lilienfeld 15 1045 (date and time of despatch) . . . (then follows the message of the sending office.)"

**805** (4) Important offices may add to the name of the place of origin the name, in abbreviated form, of the branch issuing the advice, *for example* : "A Paris Berlin Nf (Nachforschungsstelle — Tracing Branch) 15 1045 (date and time of despatch)." This addition must appear in the reply, thus : "A Berlin Nf Paris 15 1345."

**806** § 12. (1) Service advices relative to a telegram already transmitted repeat all the particulars necessary to facilitate the tracing of the telegram, especially the office number or the serial number, or both if both appear in the preamble of the original telegram, the date in words (the name of the month is given only in cases of doubt), the route given in the original telegram, the name of the addressee, and, if necessary, the full address. . When the original telegram bears a serial number only, the office concerned must take care to substitute the office number for it when the advice reaches the country of destination.

**807** (2) When there are several direct routes between two telegraph offices, it should be stated, so far as possible, when and by which route the original telegram was forwarded and the service advices should be forwarded, so far as practicable, by the same route.

**808** (3) If interruptions have intervened on the route followed by the original telegram, the retransmitting office marks the service advice "dévité." In addition, the service advice must include particulars of transmission of

the original telegram. In this case the answering service advice must be forwarded by the same route as the original service advice.

**809** (4) If intermediate offices cannot obtain without delay the material necessary for acting on service advices, they must send them on at once.

**810** (5) After immediate retransmission of these advices, however, intermediate offices must make any necessary enquiries and take any necessary action.

**811** § 13. When a transit office can, without inconvenience or delay, collect the necessary material for acting on a service advice, it takes steps to prevent the unnecessary retransmission of the advice ; otherwise it sends on the advice to its destination.

#### Article 89.

##### Paid Service Advices.

**812** § 1. (1) During the minimum period of preservation of records as fixed by 952, the sender and the addressee of any telegram which has been transmitted or is in course of transmission, or a person duly authorised by either of them, may have information obtained or instructions given by telegraph about the telegram, after first, if necessary, establishing their status and identity.

**813** (2) They may also, with a view to correct a telegram which they have sent or received, have it repeated, wholly or partially, by the office of destination or origin or by an intermediate office.

**814** (3) They must deposit the following sums :

1. the cost of the telegram (at the full rate) conveying the request ;
2. if necessary (820), the cost of a reply telegram (at the full rate).

**815** (4) These telegrams (request and reply) are termed "paid service advices."

**816 § 2.** (1) When the addressee asks for repetition, he has only to pay the established charge for each word to be repeated; this charge is always at the full rate, based on the rules regarding the counting of words (Art. 19), whatsoever the nature of the telegram (CDE, D, etc.).

**817** (2) This charge covers the whole cost of the request and the reply. The minimum charge is one franc fifty centimes (1 fr. 50).

**818** (3) When the addressee asks for a repetition with a view to a correction, Administrations are free not to collect a charge.

**819 § 3.** Rectifying, completing and cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to telegrams already transmitted or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a telegraph office, must be exchanged solely between the offices, in the form of paid service advices, at the expense of the sender or addressee.

**820 § 4.** (1) Paid service advices are denoted by the indication ST; they are circulated, so far as possible, by the same route as the telegram to which they relate. Those sent at the request of the addressee, to obtain the repetition of a message believed to be incorrect, always involve a reply by telegraph, without the need for using the paid service indication =RPx=. In other cases, where a reply by telegraph is desired, that indication must be used, and a charge for a reply of six words must be collected.

**821** (2) If the sender asks that the reply may be sent by post, the service advice must bear the paid service indication =Lettre= instead of =RPx=. A charge of not more than thirty-five centimes (0 fr. 35) is made for such reply. If the sender desires the reply to be sent as a registered letter, he pays a charge of not more than seventy-five centimes (0 fr. 75) for such reply. In this case the paid service indication =Lettre RCM= is entered in the service advice.

**822 § 5.** (1) The following examples show the form in which service advices should be prepared in the cases mentioned below :

**823** (a) correction or completion of the address :

“ ST Paris Bruxelles 365 (number of paid service advice) 5 (number of words) 17 (date) = 315 twelfth François (number, date in words, name of addressee of original telegram) deliver (or read) . . . (state the correction) ; ”

**824** (b) correction or completion of text :

“ ST Paris Vienne 26 (number of paid service advice) 8 (number of words) 17 (date) = 235 thirteenth Kriechbaum (number, date in words, name of addressee of telegram to be corrected) replace three (word of the text) 20 by 2000 ; ”

**825** (c) request for repetition of part or whole of the text :

“ ST Calcutta Londres 86 (number of paid service advice) 9 (number of words) 17 (date) via Empiradio = 439 fifteenth Brown (number, date in words, name of addressee of telegram to be wholly or partly repeated) one fnobk four holba nine muklo (words to be repeated in the text of the original telegram, each preceded by the cardinal number in words corresponding to the place occupied in the text) or : “ word (or . . . words) after . . . ” or “ text ” ;

**826** (d) partial or complete repetition of the text requested by the addressee to be furnished after consultation of the sender :

“ ST Paris Helsinki 68 (number of paid service advice) 7 (number of words) 17 (date) = 651 twentyfourth Kansallispankki (number, date in words, name of addressee of the original telegram) three 4500 (text word of the original telegram to be repeated) consult sender ” ;

**827** (e) cancellation of a telegram where the sender has requested telegraphic confirmation :

“ ST Paris Berlin 126 (number of paid service advice) 5 (num-

ber of words) 17 (date) =RPx= 285 sixteenth Grunewald (number, date in words, name of addressee of the telegram in question) cancel ” ;

**828** (f) request for information to be given by telegraph :

“ ST Londres Berlin Nf 40 (number of paid service advice) 11 (number of words) 17 (date) =RPx= 750 twentysixth Robinson (number, date of handing in in words, name of addressee of the telegram in question) confirm delivery sender without reply inform addressee ” ;

**829** (g) request for information to be given by letter :

“ ST Londres Lisbonne 50 (number of paid service advice) 6 (number of words) 17 (date) =Lettre= 645 thirteenth Emile (number, date of handing in in words, name of addressee of telegram in question) confirm delivery.”

**830** (2) The reply to a paid service advice is denoted by the service instruction RST. The text of the reply comprises : the number of the original paid service advice, the date of the original paid service advice (in words), the name of the addressee of the original telegram, followed by the information to be given to him. For instance, the replies to the paid service advices quoted in the examples 825 to 827 would take the following forms :

“ RST Londres Calcutta 40 (number of reply service advice) 6 (number of words) 17 (date) via Empiradio = 86 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date of original paid service advice in words) Brown (name of addressee) fmobk, hobba, muklo (the three words of the original telegram of which repetition was requested).”

“ RST Helsinki Paris 450 (number of reply service advice) 6 (number of words) 17 (date) = 68 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date of original paid service advice in words) Kansallispankki (name of addressee) 4500 (word repeated) sender consulted.”

“ RST Berlin Paris 53 (number of reply service advice) 4 (number of words) 17 (date) = 126 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date in words) Grunewald (name of addressee) cancelled.”

"RST Berlin Paris 53 (number of reply service advice) 7 (number of words) 17 (date) = 126 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date in words) Grunewald (name of addressee) already delivered addressee informed."

**831 § 6.** The words to be repeated or corrected are quoted as received ; they are described by cardinal numbers in words indicating their place in the text of the telegram, irrespective of the rules of charging.

**832 § 7.** When the words of which repetition is requested are indistinctly written, the office of origin, before giving a repetition, consults the sender. If he cannot be found, the office of origin adds to the repetition a note as follows : " Writing doubtful."

**833 § 8. (1)** When the repetition relates to a telegram received at the office of origin by telephone or private telegraph wire, the office, before giving a repetition, asks the sender to repeat the words in question. If the sender cannot be consulted at once, a provisional repetition is given from the copy of the telegram at the office of origin. The repetition bears at the end of the text the special information "CTFSN" (correction will follow if necessary).

**834 (2)** The same procedure is followed when the addressee of the telegram has asked for the sender to be consulted (836).

**835 (3)** When the sender is consulted, if one or more of the words thus repeated are not the same as they were in the telegram, the office gives the desired repetition as corrected by the sender, but it may add to the text of the service advice the instruction "CTP" (retain charge paid), followed by the number, in letters, of words corrected by the sender, for which the charge is not to be refunded. *Examples* : "CTP one," "CTP two," etc.

**836 § 9. (1)** Even in cases other than those contemplated in 832 and 833, the office of origin may, upon the special demand of the addressee, consult the sender regarding the words of which repetition has been requested by the addressee. In such case, the text of the original paid service advice must bear the special instruction "consult sender." The ~~sender~~<sup>addressee</sup> must

pay, for such an advice, a fee of two francs (2 fr.) which is retained by the Administration which forwards the advice.

**837** (2) The provisions of **835** are applicable when the words repeated are not the same as they were in the telegram.

**838** § 10. (1) The various communications relative to telegrams already transmitted, of which mention has been made in this Article, may be made by post, through the medium of the telegraph office of origin or delivery.

**839** (2) Such communications are always impressed with the stamp of the office formulating them. They are forwarded at the expense of the applicant, by ordinary letter or under registered cover, as requested by him. The applicant must also pay the cost of a reply by post when he requires one; in that case the Administration of destination franks the reply.

**840** § 11. The charges for service advices which are the subject of this Article are refunded in accordance with the conditions prescribed in Article 90.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### Partial and Total Reimbursements.

#### Article 90.

##### Cases of Reimbursement of Charges.

**841** § 1. Following a request for reimbursement or a complaint regarding the performance of the service, and subject to the provisions of **774**, reimbursement is made to the person who paid them of:

**842** (a) the total charge for any telegram which, owing to the action of the telegraph service, has not reached its destination;

**843** (b) the charge for any telegram, which, owing to the change or alteration of the name of the office of origin, in course of transmission, has not fulfilled its purpose;

**844** (c) the total charge for any telegram stopped in the course of transmission as a result of the interruption of a route and in consequence cancelled at the request of the sender;

**845** (d) (1) the total charge for any telegram which, through the fault of the telegraph service, has been received later than



it would have been received by post (excluding air mail), or in any case, if it has not been delivered to the addressee until after a period of :

- 846 1. 8 hours, in the case of a telegram exchanged between two countries of Europe either adjacent or connected by a direct channel of communication ;
- 847 2. 18 hours in the case of a telegram exchanged between two other countries of Europe, including Algeria and the territories included in the European system, between two countries outside Europe either adjacent or connected by a direct channel of communication, or lastly between a country of Europe and a country outside Europe connected by a direct channel of communication, so far as full rate telegrams, CDE and press telegrams, are concerned ;
- 848 3. 36 hours in all other cases. For letter telegrams the period is reckoned from the time when the letter telegram should normally have been delivered, according to the provisions of 749 and 750. For greetings telegrams the periods are reckoned in the manner indicated in 774 ;
- 849 (2) the time during which offices are closed, when that is the cause of delay, the time occupied in express conveyance, the time taken for the maritime or air transmission of radio-telegrams and the maritime transmission of semaphore telegrams and also the period of retention of such telegrams at a land station, or on board a mobile station, or at a semaphore station, is not reckoned in the periods indicated above ;
- 850 (3) the periods mentioned in 847 and 848 are reduced by a half for Government telegrams in respect of which the advantage conferred by Article 30 of the Convention has not been

renounced, for urgent telegrams and for paid service advices ;

- 851 (4) when the delay of a telegram is the result of indistinct writing on the part of the sender, the charge is not reimbursed ;
- 852 (e) the charge for a word or words omitted during the transmission of a telegram when it is equal to or greater than two francs (2 fr.), unless the charge for a part of the telegram is refunded by application of 854 or the error has been remedied by means of a paid service advice ;
- 853 (f) the total charge for a telegram in plain language, if, because of errors in transmission or through the omission of words, the meaning of the telegram has been altered, or if, through the error, the telegram has become unintelligible ;
- 854 (g) the charge for any part of the text of a collated telegram in secret language or of a telegram in plain language which, as a result of errors in transmission, or the omission of words, has manifestly been unable to fulfil its purpose, when that charge is equal to or greater than two francs (2 fr.), unless the errors or omissions have been remedied by paid service advice ;
- 855 (h) the accessory charge for a special service which has not been performed, and also the charge for the relative paid service indication ;
- 856 (i) (1) the amounts paid for paid service advices requesting repetition of a passage believed to be incorrect, if the repetition is not in conformity with the first transmission, but subject to the reservation that, where some words were correctly and others incorrectly reproduced in the original telegram, the charge for the words correctly transmitted in the first place is not refunded. When a minimum charge of 1 fr. 50 is collected (817) or a different system of charges for service advices is in operation (818), the

reimbursement is reckoned on the basis of the charge collected, in proportion to the number of words incorrectly transmitted ;

- 857 (2) the charge for the words correctly transmitted must, however, be refunded, irrespective of the language in which the telegram is expressed, if the Administration concerned is satisfied that the mistakes made prevented the words which had not been altered from being understood ;
- 858 (j) the total charge for any other paid service advice, whether telegraphic or postal, the despatch of which was caused by an error of service ;
- 859 (k) the total amount of any sum prepaid for reply when the addressee has not used the voucher or has refused it, provided the voucher is in the hands of the service by which it was issued or is surrendered to an office of the Administration of the country of origin or of the country of destination before the expiration of a period of three months from the date of issue ;
- 860 (l) the charge proper to the section not effected by electrical means when, owing to interruption of a telegraph route, the telegram has been forwarded to its destination by post or by other means. The amount expended for any means of transport used as a substitute for the original telegraph route is, however, deducted from the sum to be refunded ;
- 861 (m) the total charge for any telegram with a prepaid reply which has manifestly failed to fulfil its purpose owing to a service irregularity which justifies the reimbursement of the charge paid for the reply, similarly the total charge for any prepaid reply which has manifestly failed to fulfil its purpose owing to a service irregularity which justifies the reimbursement of the charge for the original telegram ;

**862** (n) the difference between the value of a reply voucher and the amount of the charge for the telegram franked by means of the voucher, if the difference is equal at least to two francs (2 fr.) (465);

**863** (o) the total charge for any telegram stopped through the application of the provisions of Articles 26 and 27 of the Convention;

**864** (p) the portion of the charge due for any cancelled telegram (412 to 415).

**865** § 2. In the cases provided for by **842** to **854** and **860**, the reimbursement applies only to the actual telegrams which have failed to be delivered or which have been cancelled, delayed or altered, including unused accessory charges, but not to messages which may have been caused or rendered useless by the non-delivery, delay or alteration.

**866** § 3. The charge for words cancelled by paid service advice is not, in any case, refunded.

**867** § 4. (1) When a land station advises the office of origin that a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to the mobile station of destination, the Administration of the country of origin immediately initiates reimbursement to the sender of the land and mobile station charges relative to the radiotelegram.

**868** (2) When the land station has forwarded the radiotelegram to the mobile station by means other than wireless (according to the provisions of the Radiocommunication Regulations), the land charge is retained by the Administration to which the land station is subject; and the mobile station charge only is refunded to the sender, through the medium of the Administration to which the office of origin is subject.

**869** (3) When the acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram has not reached the station which transmitted it, the charge is only refunded when it has been shown that the radiotelegram gives rise to reimbursement.

**870** § 5. In the case of partial reimbursement in respect of a multiple telegram, the quotient obtained by dividing the total charge collected by the number of addresses determines the charge proper to each copy.

**871** § 6. When errors due to the telegraph service have been corrected by paid service advices within the periods resulting from the application of

**845 to 850** counting from the time of handing in the original telegram, the reimbursement only covers the charges for the service advices. No reimbursement is due in respect of the telegrams to which the advices refer.

**872 § 7.** No reimbursement is granted for rectifying telegrams which, instead of being exchanged from office to office in the form of paid service advices (Art. 89), have been exchanged directly between the sender and the addressee.

**873 § 8.** In the case provided for in **836**, the fee of 2 francs is never refunded.

**874 § 9. (1)** The provisions of this Article are not applicable to telegrams passing over the lines of a non-acceding Administration which refuses to accept obligation to refund.

**875 (2)** The acceding Administrations participating in transmission however, forgo their shares of the charge when the right to reimbursement is established, except in the cases provided for in **885**.

## Article 91.

### Procedure for Reimbursements.

**876 § 1.** Every claim for reimbursement of charges must be made, under penalty of rejection, before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of handing in the telegram, except in the cases contemplated in **859** and **862**.

**877 § 2. (1)** Every claim must be presented to the Administration of origin and be accompanied by evidence, namely : a written declaration by the office of destination or the addressee, if the telegram has been delayed or if it has not been received ; the copy delivered to the addressee if it is a question of alteration or omission. In the case of delay, the copy delivered to the addressee may be substituted for the declaration, if the said copy shows evidence of the delay.

**878 (2)** The claim may, however, be made by the addressee to the Administration of destination, which decides whether it should itself take action on it or require it to be forwarded to the Administration of origin.

**879 § 3.** When a claim for reimbursement is made, a uniform enquiry fee of not more than one franc (1 fr.) may be collected from the applicant.

**880 § 4.** When a complaint is recognised as well founded by the Administrations concerned, the telegram charge is refunded by the Administration of origin, and the enquiry fee, if one has been collected, is returned to the applicant.

**881 § 5.** The right to reimbursement is forfeited after a period of six months from the date of the letter by which the sender was informed that reimbursement had been granted to him.

**882 § 6.** A sender who does not reside in the country in which he tendered his telegram may make his claim to the Administration of origin through another Administration. In this case the Administration which received the claim is, if necessary, deputed to effect reimbursement.

**883 § 7.** Claims communicated from Administration to Administration are transmitted with a complete file, that is to say they contain (in original, in extract or in copy) all the relative documents or letters. These documents must be summarised in French when they are not drawn up in that language or in a language known to all the Administrations concerned.

**884 § 8.** The Administration which receives a request for reimbursement of the charge paid for a reply, may transmit it direct to the Administration which issued the voucher. The latter Administration initiates reimbursement of the charge either by authorising a debit of the amount through the different intermediate Administrations, or by sending the amount to be refunded by money order direct to the Administration of origin.

#### Article 92.

**Administration which, in the cases specified in Article 90, must bear the Cost of Reimbursement.**

**885 § 1. (1)** Whenever reimbursement of charges is the result of an error of the telegraph service, it is borne by the Administration of origin if the amount to be refunded does not exceed five francs (5 fr.).

**886** (2) In every case where the amount to be refunded exceeds five francs (5 fr.), the reimbursement is borne by the different Administrations that have participated in the forwarding of the telegram, each of them forgoing the charge or share of the charge which has accrued to it.

**887** (3) In reckoning the limit of 5 francs, only the charge for the words in the original telegram is considered, the charge relative to special services (=RPx=, =XP=, etc.), being excluded.

**888** § 2. (1) The Administration of origin refunds the charge without preliminary enquiry if :

**889** (a) in case of non-delivery, the sender produces a statement by the office of destination certifying that the telegram was not received ;

**890** (b) in case of delay or alteration, the sender proves the delay or alteration beyond dispute by producing the copy of the telegram delivered to the addressee or a certified copy or photograph of the telegram ;

**891** (c) in case of the reply voucher not being used, the sender produces the said voucher or the service advice by which he was officially notified that his telegram with prepaid reply could not be delivered (**469**).

**892** (2) The decision of the Administration which refunds is without appeal when the reimbursement has been made in conformity with the Regulations.

**893** § 3. When reimbursement has to be shared by the various Administrations concerned in the transmission, the Administration of origin circulates the claim to the Administrations in question with a view to the application of **886**. The Administration of origin also reserves to itself the right to refer any complaint when, in the interest of the service, it considers an enquiry to be necessary.

**894** § 4. Reimbursement of the accessory charge applicable to a special service not performed is borne by the Administration to which the accessory charge has accrued, except in the case provided for in **885**.

**895** § 5. Reimbursement of the whole or part of the charge paid for a reply when the voucher has not been used or has only been partly used, is borne

by the Administration of origin, if the sum to be refunded does not exceed five francs (5 fr.).

**886 § 6.** In the cases contemplated by 886 when a claim has been made and circulated within the periods fixed by 876 and the result has not been notified within the minimum period fixed for the preservation of records, the Administration which received the claim refunds the charge claimed and the reimbursement is shared by the various Administrations which participated in the forwarding of the telegram.

**897 § 7.** Reimbursement of charges for paid service advices is borne by the Administration which has collected the charges.

### Article 93.

#### Administration which bears the Cost of Reimbursement in the case of Stoppage of Telegrams.

**898 (1)** The reimbursement of the charge for any telegram stopped by virtue of Articles 26 and 27 of the Convention is borne by the Administration which stopped the telegram.

**899 (2)** When, however, that Administration has notified, in accordance with Article 27 of the Convention, the suspension of certain kinds of traffic, reimbursement of charges for telegrams of this kind is borne by the Administration of origin from the day following that on which the notification reached it.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### Accounting.

#### Article 94.

##### Administrations which establish the Accounts.

**900 § 1.** The gold franc, as defined by Article 32 of the Convention, is used as the monetary unit in the establishment of the international accounts.

**901 § 2. (1)** Unless otherwise arranged, each Administration carries the share of the charges accruing to it to the debit of the Administration with which it is in direct contact and, when necessary, the share of the charges



proper to the sections of the route to be covered beyond its territory, in respect of all telegrams which have been received from that Administration, without regard to reductions accorded to Government telegrams over certain lines ; such reductions are the subject of a special settlement between the Administrations concerned.

**902** (2) As regards communications by direct wires between two non-limitrophic countries, the Administration which has received the telegrams prepares the account of the charges due in respect of all sections of the route to the destination, indicating separately the share which accrues to each Administration concerned. After definite acceptance of the account by the Administration which has transmitted the telegrams, the latter forwards one copy to each of the intermediate Administrations.

**903** (3) Each Administration debits the preceding Administration with the share of the charges accruing to itself and the share of the charges proper to the sections of the route beyond its territory.

**904** § 3. Terminal charges may be settled direct between the extreme Administrations, after agreement between the latter and the intermediate Administrations.

**905** § 4. In cases where Article 106 applies, the contracting Administration in direct relation with the non-acceding Administration settles the accounts between the latter and the other contracting Administrations to which it has been intermediary in transmission.

## Article 95.

### Establishment of Accounts.

**906** § 1. (1) The accounts are based on the number of words transmitted during the month, distinction being made between the various categories of telegrams, and account being taken :

**907** (a) when necessary, of certain accessory charges ;

**908** (b) of the minimum charge applied to CDE and LC telegrams ;

**909** (c) of the minimum charge applied to letter telegrams and to greetings telegrams of both systems.

**910** (2) In the case of CDE telegrams, the coefficient fixed in **38** is applied to the full rate charges after these have been multiplied by the total number of words.

**911** § 2. The charge which serves as basis for the division between the Administrations is that which results from the ordinary application of the tariffs arranged between the Administrations concerned, without regard to errors in charge which may have occurred.

**912** § 3. The number of words announced by the office of origin serves as basis for the application of the charge, except in cases where, following an error in transmission, rectification has been made by common consent between the office of origin and the office in correspondence.

**913** § 4. Accessory charges, with the exception of those which are the subject of **914** to **916**, are excluded from the accounts, and charges not recovered by the office of destination and collected by another office are dealt with similarly. Charges relative to paid service advices and to telegrams of which the charges, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations, have not been collected by the office of origin or the office of redirection are also excluded from the accounts. This rule is subject to the following exceptions in the two systems :

**914** (a) the special charge appropriate to the collation of telegrams is entered in the accounts and divided between the Administrations concerned proportionately to their normal shares ;

**915** (b) the charge collected in advance for a prepaid reply is entered in the accounts and accrues in its entirety to the Administration of destination of the telegram with the prepaid reply ; the charge for the telegram paid for wholly or partly by means of a reply voucher is included in the accounts and divided between the Administrations concerned as if it had been paid in cash. The charges for prepaid replies if the replies have been requested by paid service advices (=ST=) are not, however, entered in the international accounts ; they accrue in their entirety to the Administration which has collected them, in the same way as the generality of charges for service advices ;

**916** (c) the charges proper to transport by express and to transport by aeroplane are entered in the accounts and these charges accrue in their entirety to the Administration to which the telegraph office of destination belongs.

**917 § 5.** (1) When the transmission leaves the route which served as basis for fixing the tariff, the charge available from the point where that route was left is divided between the Administrations which have co-operated in the transmission of the telegram, including the Administration which effected the diversion and the private enterprises concerned. This division is effected as follows :

**918** (a) the terminal charges stand unchanged ;

**919** (b) the transit charges of Administrations and private enterprises not aware of the diversion also stand unchanged ;

**920** (c) the transit charges of the Administrations and private enterprises aware of the diversion are reduced proportionately in such a way that the total of the reduced charges is equal to the total of the transit charges for this section by the normal route.

**921** (2) Telegrams transmitted exceptionally by telephone are accounted for as telegrams.

**922** (3) The above provisions apply equally to telegrams transmitted by a more costly route under the conditions indicated in **399**.

**923** (4) In the latter case, no Administration may, as a result of the diversion, receive a higher rate than that which it would have received if the telegram had been transmitted by the interrupted route. If the rate for the route actually followed is higher, it is the rate which would have been normally collected that should be included in the total of the charges to be divided pro rata as described above.

**924 § 6.** When telegrams exchanged between limitrophic countries follow an indirect route, the Administration which receives the telegrams debits that which has transmitted them with the amount of the normal charges under the conditions prescribed by Article 94, unless otherwise arranged.

## Article 96.

**Accounts based on Averages in the European System.**

**925 § 1.** In the European system, the Administrations may, by common consent, settle the accounts on the basis of the number of telegrams passing across the frontier, each telegram being considered as comprising the average number of words resulting from statistics prepared by each party.

**926 § 2.** In the case provided for in 925, account is taken only of ordinary telegrams, urgent telegrams (each urgent telegram counting as two telegrams) and prepaid replies.

**927 § 3.** The statistics intended to determine the average number of words per telegram extend over an interval of twice twenty-eight days, namely: the first twenty-eight days of the month of February and the first twenty-eight days of the month of August. In the case of an exceptional event occurring in one of the two periods mentioned, the Administrations concerned may agree to take a new return at a different time.

**928 § 4. (1)** In order to determine the average number of words per telegram, the total number of words exchanged in each relation is divided by the number of telegrams exchanged during the period mentioned and in the same relation. The procedure is the same for determining the average value of prepaid replies.

**929 (2)** These averages are rounded off to two places of decimals. They may be ascertained for the telegrams exchanged in both directions or in each direction separately.

**930 § 5.** The averages thus obtained are used for preparing the accounts pending revision, which must not be made earlier than two years at least.

**931 § 6.** The offices in direct relation record each day the number of telegrams exchanged, dividing the traffic according to the different countries.

**932 § 7.** By multiplying the number of telegrams by the figure of the average number of words, the total number of words for the month in question is obtained, which must then be multiplied by the figure of the relative terminal or transit proportion. The same procedure is

followed to determine the amount of the prepaid reply charges to be credited.

**933 § 8.** If necessary the offices of exchange communicate to each other daily the number of telegrams forwarded the previous day, indicating the different kinds and also the number of telegrams bearing the paid service indication = RPx =.

**934 § 9.** Only differences exceeding a maximum fixed by agreement between the two Administrations concerned are subject to verification. This maximum is fixed in relation to the number of telegrams usually exchanged during a month.

#### Article 97.

##### Exchange and Verification of Accounts ; Payment of Balances.

**935 § 1.** The reciprocal accounts are prepared monthly, and the accounts of one month must be exchanged before the expiration of the third month following that to which the accounts refer.

**936 § 2.** The acceptance of an account is notified or the observations thereon are made before the expiration of the sixth month following that to which that account refers. An Administration which has, during that interval, received no correcting observation, is entitled to regard the monthly account as admitted by right.

**937 § 3. (1)** The monthly accounts are admitted without revision when the difference between the accounts prepared by the two Administrations concerned is not more than twenty-five francs (25 fr.) or does not exceed 1 per cent. of the account of the creditor Administration, provided that the amount of this account is not more than one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.); when the amount of the account prepared by the creditor Administration is more than one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.), the difference must not exceed a total sum comprising :

1. 1 per cent. of the first one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.);

2. 0.5 per cent. of the remainder.

**938 (2)** A revision which has been begun is stopped as soon as, following the exchange of observations between the two Administrations

concerned, the difference is brought down to a sum not exceeding the maximum fixed by 937.

**939 § 4.** (1) Immediately after the acceptance of the accounts proper to the last month of the quarter, a quarterly account showing the balance for the whole of the three months of the quarter is, unless otherwise arranged between the two Administrations concerned, prepared by the creditor Administration and forwarded in duplicate to the debtor Administration, which, after verification, returns one of the copies endorsed with its acceptance.

**940** (2) In default of acceptance of one or other of the monthly accounts of a given quarter before the expiration of the sixth month following the quarter to which the accounts relate, the quarterly account may, nevertheless, be prepared by the creditor Administration with a view to a provisional settlement which becomes obligatory for the debtor Administration under the conditions fixed by 942.

**941** (3) Adjustments subsequently agreed upon are included in a subsequent quarterly settlement.

**942 § 5<sup>(1)</sup>.** The quarterly account must be verified and the amount must be paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which it is received by the debtor Administration. Beyond this period, the sums due to one Administration by another are subject to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, reckoned from the day following the date of expiration of the said period.

**943 § 6<sup>(1)</sup>.** (1) The balance of the quarterly account in gold francs is paid by the debtor Administration to the creditor Administration, by a sum equivalent to its value ; this payment may be effected :

**944** (a) at the choice of the debtor Administration in gold or by means of cheques or drafts fulfilling the conditions prescribed in 947 and 948 and payable at sight on the capital or on a commercial centre of the creditor country,

**945** (b) by agreement between the two Administrations, through the intermediary of a bank clearing through the Bank of International Settlements at Bâle,

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(<sup>1</sup>) Provisions common to the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations.

946 (c) by any other means agreed upon between the parties concerned.

947 (2) In the case of payment by means of cheques or drafts, these instruments are drawn in the money of a country where the central bank of issue or other official institution of issue buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the Government.

948 (3) If the currencies of several countries fulfil these conditions, the creditor Administration indicates the currency which is convenient to it. The conversion is effected at the gold par rate.

949 (4) Where the currency of the creditor country does not fulfil the conditions specified under 947, the cheques or drafts may also be expressed in the currency of the creditor country if the two countries are agreed on this procedure. In this case the balance is converted at the gold par rate into the currency of a country fulfilling the above-mentioned conditions. The result arrived at is then converted into the currency of the debtor country, and from this into the currency of the creditor country, at the rate of exchange current in the capital or at a commercial centre of the debtor country on the day of purchase of the cheque or draft.

950 (5) When the amount of the balance is more than five thousand gold francs (5,000 fr.), the date of the despatch of a cheque or a draft, the date of its purchase and its amount, must, upon a request by the creditor Administration, be notified by the debtor Administration by means of a service telegram.

951 § 7<sup>(1)</sup>. The costs of payment are borne by the debtor Administration.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### Records.

#### Article 98.

##### Period of Preservation of Records.

952 The originals of telegrams and the documents relating to them, which are retained by Administrations, are preserved until the relative accounts

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(<sup>1</sup>) Provisions common to the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations.

are settled, and, in any case, for at least ten months counted from the month after that in which the telegram was handed in, with all precautions necessary to ensure secrecy.

## Article 99.

### Production of Originals.

#### Furnishing Copies of Telegrams.

953 § 1. (1) Subject to the exceptions contemplated in Article 24, § 2, of the Convention, originals or copies of telegrams may be shown only to the sender or the addressee, after verification of their identity, or to the authorised representative of one of them.

954 (2) A maximum charge of one franc (1 fr.) may be made for inspection.

955 § 2. During the minimum period fixed for preservation of the records, the sender and the addressee of a telegram or their authorised representatives have the right to obtain certified copies or photographs :

(a) of the telegram ;

(b) of the delivery copy if this copy or a duplicate of it has been preserved by the Administration of destination.

956 § 3. (1) For every copy furnished in accordance with this Article, a maximum fee of one franc fifty centimes (1 fr. 50) is charged for a telegram containing not more than 100 words. Beyond 100 words, the fee is increased by fifty centimes (0 fr. 50) for each 50 words or part thereof.

957 (2) The charge for photographs of originals or of copies is fixed by the Administration which furnishes the photographs.

958 § 4. Administrations are not bound to show or to furnish copies or photographs of the documents mentioned above unless the senders, the addressees or their authorised representatives furnish the particulars necessary for tracing the telegrams to which their requests relate.



## CHAPTER XXXI.

**Bureau of the Union. Reciprocal Communications.**Article 100.<sup>(1)</sup>**Expenses of the Bureau of the Union.**

**959** (1) The general expenses of the Bureau of the Union, for the telegraph and telephone services, must not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand gold francs (200,000 fr.) per annum.

**960** (2) If, however, an exceptionally heavy expense for printing or documents is incurred in the course of a year, but the corresponding payments are not received in the same year, the Bureau is authorised, in this case exclusively, to exceed the prescribed maximum credit, provided that the maximum credit for the following year is reduced by the amount of the above-mentioned excess.

**961** (3) The sum of two hundred thousand gold francs (200,000 fr.) may be modified between two Conferences with the consent of all the Contracting Parties.

## Article 101.

**Relations of Administrations with one another through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.**

**962 § 1.** The Administrations of the Union furnish one another with essential documents relative to their internal organisation and inform each other of important improvements which they have introduced.

**963 § 2.** As a general rule, the Bureau of the Union serves as the medium for these communications.

**964 § 3.** The said Administrations send to the Bureau of the Union by prepaid letter, or in case of urgency, by telegram, a notification of all measures relative to the formation of internal and international tariffs and to changes in them, to the opening of new channels of communication and the closing of existing channels, so far as they concern the international service, and lastly to the opening, closing and changes in the service of

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<sup>(1)</sup> Article common to the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations.

offices. Printed or duplicated documents in this connection, issued by Administrations, are sent to the Bureau of the Union, either on the date of issue, or, at latest, on the first day of the following month.

**965 § 4.** The said Administrations also send to the Bureau, by telegraph notice of every interruption or restoration of communication affecting international correspondence.

**966 § 5.** They furnish to it, at the beginning of each year, statistical tables drawn up, as fully as practicable, on the lines indicated by the Bureau of the Union, which distributes forms for the purpose.

**967 § 6.** They also send to the Bureau of the Union two copies of the various publications which they issue and which they consider likely to interest the other Administrations of the Union.

## Article 102.

### Work of the Bureau of the Union.

**968 § 1.** The Bureau of the Union compiles and publishes the tariff. It communicates to the Administrations, in due time, all information relating to it, especially that specified in **964**. In cases of urgency, particularly the cases contemplated in **965**, these communications are made by telegraph. In notifications relating to changes of tariffs, the communications are made in a form suitable for insertion, as they stand, in the body of the Tables of rates.

**969 § 2.** The Bureau of the Union prepares general statistics.

**970 § 3.** It prepares, issues and revises periodically official maps of international telecommunication channels.

**971 § 4.** (1) It prepares and publishes a List of Telegraph Offices open for international service, including radiotelegraph land stations, and issues periodic supplements to the List, notifying additions and changes to be made in it.

**972** (2) With a view to ensuring the accuracy of the particulars in the List, Administrations are required to indicate to the Bureau of the Union,

with the names of their offices, the name of the division of territory (department, county, federal State, canton, etc.) for entry after the name of the country in the second column of the List. The Administrations of small countries only are relieved of this obligation.

**973 § 5.** The Bureau of the Union also publishes a List of point-to-point radiocommunication channels.

**974 § 6.** The documents printed by the Bureau of the Union are distributed to the Administrations of the Union in proportion to the number of units of contribution as provided in Article 17 of the Convention. Additional documents which Administrations may order are charged for separately at cost price. The latter rule applies to documents ordered by the Administrations of countries not forming part of the Union and by private enterprises.

**975 § 7.** Orders of this kind must be firm, until further notice, and must be given in time to allow the Bureau of the Union to fix the size of the edition accordingly.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.).

#### Article 103.

#### International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.).

**976 § 1.** An international telegraph consultative committee (C. C. I. T.) is charged with the study of technical and operating questions which are submitted to it by Administrations and private enterprises. The committee is also charged with the study of tariff questions which are submitted to it by a plenipotentiary or administrative Conference or by at least twelve participating Administrations.

**977 § 2. (1)** It is formed of experts of Administrations which have signed or acceded to these Regulations and of private enterprises or groups of private enterprises recognised by their respective Governments parties to these Regulations, which notify their desire to take part in its work and undertake to contribute to the general expenses of its meetings.

**978** (2) The notification is addressed to the Bureau of the Union, which communicates it to all the Administrations.

**979** (3) Each Administration and private enterprise has the right to terminate the undertaking which it has made to take part in the C. C. I. T., by notifying its decision to the Bureau of the Union, which communicates it to all the Administrations. This notification takes effect from the next following meeting of the C. C. I. T.

**980** § 3. Administrations and private enterprises which do not accede to the Regulations, and also Administrations and international organisations recognised by their respective Governments, which, not taking part permanently in the C. C. I. T., have not made the notification contemplated in **977** and **978**, may be admitted subject to the conditions set out in the Rules of Procedure of the C. C. I. T. referred to in **984**.

**981** § 4. Each Administration, private enterprise and organisation bears the personal expenses of its experts.

**982** § 5. The provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the previous plenary or administrative Conference, as regards free telegraph and telephone facilities, are applicable to meetings of the C. C. I. T.

**983** § 6. In principle, the meetings of the C. C. I. T. take place every three years. A meeting fixed may, however, be put forward or postponed by the organising Administration, on the request of at least fifteen participating Administrations, if the number and nature of the questions to be examined justify this course.

**984** § 7. The foregoing provisions regarding the organisation of the C. C. I. T. are supplemented by the Rules of Procedure annexed to these Regulations.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### Accessions.

#### Relations with Non-Acceding Administrations.

##### Article 104.

##### Refusal to apply Conventional Rates.

**985** In the case of the accessions provided for by Article 4 of the Convention, the Administrations of the Contracting Governments may refuse

the benefits of their tariffs as fixed under the Regulations to Administrations which wish to accede without conforming their own tariffs to those of the countries concerned.

### Article 105.

#### Conditions governing Private Enterprises.

**986 § 1.** Private enterprises working within the frontiers of one or more contracting countries, and participating in the international service, are regarded, from the standpoint of this service, as forming an integral part of the telegraph system of those countries.

**987 § 2.** Other private enterprises are admitted to the advantages provided by the Convention and by these Regulations on undertaking to comply with all the obligatory clauses of these Acts, and upon notification by the country which has granted the concession or authorised the enterprise. This notification is made in accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention.

**988 § 3.** The undertaking contemplated in **987** must be imposed on private enterprises which connect two or more of the contracting countries, in so far as they are bound by their deed of concession to submit, in this respect, to the obligations prescribed by the country which has granted the concession.

**989 § 4.** Private enterprises which apply to any one of the contracting countries for authority to connect their channels of telecommunication to the system of that country, can only obtain it by formally undertaking to submit their tariffs to the approval of the country granting the concession, and to make no modifications of the tariff, except after a notification through the Bureau of the Union, which notification is not effective until after the interval provided for in Article 29.

**990 § 5.** Private enterprises may forward direct to the Bureau of the Union notifications concerning opening or interruption of channels, etc., as provided in **964** and **965**. They are not authorised to make notifications relative to the application of the provisions of Article 27 of the Convention.

**991 § 6.** The reservation which forms the subject of **985**, applies also to the above-mentioned enterprises.

## Article 106.

## Relations with Non-Acceding Countries.

992 § 1. When telegraphic relations are opened with non-acceding countries, or with private enterprises which have not undertaken to comply with all the obligatory provisions of these Regulations, these provisions are invariably applied to correspondence in the section of the route which lies within the territory of the contracting or acceding countries.

993 § 2. The Administrations concerned fix the rate applicable to this part of the route. This rate, fixed within the limits specified in Article 28, is added to that of the non-participating Administrations.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

## Conferences.

Article 107.<sup>(1)</sup>

## Invitation to Conferences.

994 § 1. (1) The Government charged with calling the Conferences (Managing Government) fixes the exact date of the meetings.

995 (2) Eighteen months before such date, it sends out the invitations to the Contracting Governments, which latter forward them to the private enterprises recognised by the respective Government party to these Regulations, and to international organisations which may be interested.

996 (3) The Managing Government has the right to invite Governments which have signed or acceded to the Convention, but which have not yet acceded to these Regulations.

997 § 2. (1) When sending their replies to the Managing Government, the Governments invited forward a list of the private enterprises which they recognise and which have requested admission to the Conference.

998 (2) Requests for admission made by international organisations must be forwarded to the Managing Government (through the medium of

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<sup>(1)</sup> Article common to the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations.

the appropriate Governments), within a period of five months from the date of the invitation.

**999 § 3.** (1) Six months before the meeting of the Conference, the Managing Government forwards to the Contracting Governments the requests referred to in **978** and asks them to say whether or not the requests should be granted.

**1000** (2) The replies of the Contracting Governments must be received four months before the date of the meeting.

**1001 § 4.** The following are admitted to Conferences :

**1002** (a) delegations of Contracting Governments or Governments acceding to these Regulations, delegations of Governments referred to in **998** and representatives of private enterprises recognised by the Contracting Governments ;

**1003** (b) international organisations referred to in **998** in respect of which at least one-half of the Contracting Governments which have replied within the period laid down in **1000** have pronounced favourably.

**1004 § 5.** For other international organisations the decision to admit or not is taken at the first plenary assembly.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### Final Provision.

#### Article 108.

##### Entry into force of the Regulations.

**1005** The present Regulations will come into force on the 1st of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

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**1006** In witness whereof, the respective delegates have signed these Regulations in a single copy, which will remain in the archives of the Government of Egypt, which will deliver a certified copy to each Contracting Government.

Done at Cairo, the 4th of April, 1938.

For the Union of South Africa  
and the Mandated Territory  
of South West Africa :

H. J. LENTON.

A. R. McLACHLAN.

For Italian East Africa :

GNEME GIUSEPPE.

LUIGI NARDI.

For Albania :

A. B. SULA.

For Germany :

DR. PAUL JÄGER.

MARTIN FEUERHAHN.

DR. ALFRED CZIBULINSKI.

For the Argentine Republic :

A. T. COSENTINO.



For the Commonwealth of

Australia :

J. MALONE.

E. J. STEWART.

For Belgium :

C. CAENEPENNE.

For Burma :

R. NESBITT-HAWES.

For Brazil :

RODRIGO OCTAVIO JORDAO RAMOS.

E. A. NOGUEIRA BRANDAO.

For Bulgaria :

DR. D. G. DIMITROFF.

V. PANOFF.

For Chile :

R. SUAREZ BARROS.

For China :

HUANG SUE-CHING.

For the Vatican City State :

FILIPPO SOCCORSI.

LUIGI ANGELINI-ROTA.

For the Republic of Colombia :

LUIS GUILLERMO ECHEVERRI A.

C. E. ARBOLEDA.

ROBERTO ARCINIEGAS S.

For the French Colonies :

MEYER.

For the Portuguese Colonies :

RUI DE SA CARNEIRO.

MARIO MONTEIRO DE MACEDO.

For the Swiss Confederation :

HUNZIKER.

G. KELLER.

For the Belgian Congo and  
the Mandated Territories of  
Ruanda-Urundi :

G. TONDEUR.

For Costa Rica :

GENERAL VICTOR DURAN M.

For Cuba :

ALFREDO ASSIR.

For Curaçao and Surinam :

G. SCHOTEL.

HOOGHEWOONING.

For Denmark :

GREDSTED.

N. E. HOLMBLAD.

For Danzig Free City :

ANTONI KRZYCZKOWSKI.

HERBERT BLUME.

For the Italian Islands of the

Aegean :

GNEME GIUSEPPE.

RUGGERO FARACE DI VILLAFORRESTA.

For Egypt :

M. SHAKER.

J. WEBB.

For the Republic of El Salvador :

VICTOR DURAN M.

For Spain :

GABRIEL ALOMAR.

ANTONIO VICENS.

JOSÉ GARRIDO.

For Estonia :

G. JALLAJAS.

For Finland :

URHO TALVITIE.

For France :

L. MULATIER.

SCHNEIDER.

BAYARD.

M. MEYNIÉ.

For the United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland :

F. W. PHILLIPS.

F. STRONG.

J. LOUDEN.

For Greece :

STANI NICOLIS.

K. N. PEZOPOULOS.

For Guatemala :

GENERAL VICTOR DURAN M.

For the Republic of Honduras :

GENERAL VICTOR DURAN M.

For Hungary :

DÉSIRÉ DÉ VÉGHÉLY.  
DR. FRANÇOIS HAVAS.

For British India :

K. PRASADA.  
P. J. EDMUNDS.  
S. BANERJI.  
H. N. SHRIVASTAVA.

For the Dutch East Indies :

W. F. EINTHOVEN.  
DOMMISSE.  
G. SCHOTEL.  
HOOGWOONING.  
SCHIPPERS.

For Iran :

Ad referendum of the  
Government of Iran :

DJEVAD SINEKY.

For Iraq :

AHMED ZAKI.

W. S. BAILEY.

SALIM TERZI.

For Ireland :

P. S. O'H-ÉIGEARTAIGH.

T. S. O'MUINEACHÁIN.

S. S. PUIRSÉAL.

For Iceland :

G. HLIDDAL.

For Italy :

GNEME GIUSEPPE.



For Japan,  
For Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto,  
the Leased Territory of Kwan-  
tung and the South Seas  
Islands under Japanese Man-  
date :

TAKEO IINO.  
TEKESHI YANAGISAWA.  
TAKEO KONO.  
HIROMU OGAWA.  
YOHJI KIMURA.  
YOSHIO NOMURA.  
TAKASI ONO.  
ICHIRO HAYASHI.

For Latvia :

B. EINBERGS.

For the Lebanon :

CIANFARELLI.  
G. NAMMOUR.

For Libya :

GNEME GIUSEPPE.

For Lithuania :

A .STANKEVICIUS.

For Luxemburg :

JAAQUES.

For Morocco :

DURAND.

For Nicaragua :

GENERAL VICTOR DURAN M.

For Norway :

HERMOD PETERSEN.

A. HAARBERG.

ANDR. HADLAND.

OLAF MOE.

For New Zealand :

M. B. ESSON.

For the Republic of Panama :

GENERAL VICTOR DURAN M.

For Paraguay :

A. T. COSENTINO.

For the Netherlands :

DAMME.

H. C. FELSER.

For Peru :

C. A. TUDELA.

For Poland :

ANTONI KRZYCZKOWSKI.

KAZIMIERZ SZYMANSKI.

For Portugal :

DUARTE CALHEIROS.

D. DE ALMEIDA CARVALHO.

For Southern Rhodesia :

C. J. SWIFT.

A. T. HARPHAM.

For Roumania :

E. GELES.

ING. ROSCA.

For Sweden :

G. WOLD.

A. SIGURD LITSTRÖM.

ARTUR KARLSSON.

For Syria :

CIANFARELLI.

VASSEK EL MUAYAD EL AZM.

For Czechoslovakia :

DR. OTTO KUČERA.

F. MATOUS.

DR. JAN BUSÁK.

For Tunis :

ANSIDEI.

For Turkey :

N. TONER.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics :

PRONINE.

ALEXANDRE FORTOUCHENKO.

For Uruguay :

ALFREDO ASSIR.

For Venezuela :

A. LOPEZ L.

For Yugoslavia :

ING. LJUBOMIR TERZIC.

ING. DOBRIVOJE PETROVIC.

For the Spanish zone of the  
Protectorate of Morocco :

GABRIEL ALOMAR.

## ANNEX No. 1.

(see 299, 454 and 803.)

## List of Code Expressions

to be Used in Service Advices and Abbreviations to be used in Working.

No.	Abbreviation	Translation
<i>I. Advice of non-delivery.</i>		
1	RAFIS	Undelivered, not called for.
2	RAFUJ	Undelivered, addressee absent.
3	RAFYZ	Undelivered, addressee left.
4	RAHOT	Undelivered, addressee left, forwarded by post to . . .
5	RAJAJ	Undelivered, addressee unknown.
6	RAJEV	Undelivered, addressee left for . . .
7	RAJFU	Undelivered, addressee left without leaving address.
8	RAJGO	Undelivered, addressee not arrived.
9	RAJIF	Undelivered, addressee not at hotel.
10	REGAD	Undelivered, several persons of the same name.
11	REJAB	Undelivered, ship out of range.
12	REKEG	Undelivered, address insufficient.
13	RESIN	Undelivered, address insufficient without number of the house
14	RICOD	Undelivered, address no longer registered.
15	RIHUB	Undelivered, hotel unknown.
16	RIJAG	Undelivered, address not registered.
17	RIKEN	Undelivered, place unknown.
18	RISOB	Undelivered, no house of the number
19	ROCOG	Undelivered, street, road, etc., unknown.
20	ROFER	Undelivered, ship already left.
21	ROFJO	Undelivered, ship did not communicate.
22	RUCMU	Undelivered, telephone number given in address does not correspond with the name of the addressee.
23	RUCOS	Undelivered, hotel, house, firm, etc., no longer exists.
24	RUCOXO	Undelivered, refused, the telegram does not concern the addressee.
25	RUCYD	Undelivered, tried on train without success.
26	RUCZA	Undelivered, train already left.
27	RUF AJ	Undelivered, ship already sailed. Could be reached by a radiotelegram.
28	RUFKU	Undelivered, ship not yet arrived.
29	RUFMO	Undelivered, addressee already disembarked from ship.
30	RACYB	Still undelivered.
31	OPWIG	Undelivered, refused by addressee.
<i>II. Service advices relating to working.</i>		
32	DADRO	Reply by wire . . . (or sector . . . ); congestion here.
33	TIBOH	Can you assist to . . .

No.	Abbre- viation	Translation
<i>III. Various service advices.</i>		
34	ATHAS	State name and address of sender.
35	JOKID	State date and time of delivery.
36	NACBA	... we are enquiring, will reply as soon as possible.
37	NEDIB	Place of destination incomplete, several; please advise.
38	NEKLO	Place of origin not in List; please advise.
39	NEMYD	Place of destination unknown; we forward to ...; correct if necessary.
40	NIGYC	Received twice; have cancelled one transmission.
41	OHBIN	Telegraphic notification of delivery (CR) not received.
42	PASCA	Transmitted twice; cancel second transmission.
43	PITUG	Sender's confirmation.
44	POHCO	Correction made by sender.
45	POMDU	Delete CTF in service instructions.
46	POSAG	Consult sender.
47	PYHOP	Our copy ... If this agrees with original consult sender.
48	PYSAT	Delivered subsequently, or claimed. Cancel advice of non delivery.
49	WAPUC	Please reply urgently.
50	WEJYV	Reference incorrect; give number, date, time of handing in, and say by which wire sent.
51	WEFXU	Waiting reply to our service advice.
52	WEJOD	Place of destination not in list; please advise.
53	XESCU	When and by what wire was telegram in question received?
54	XESLA	When and by what wire did you transmit the telegram in question?
<i>IV. Abbreviations to be used in working.</i>		
55	RQ	Designation of a request.
56	BQ	Reply to RQ.
57	AL	Repeat everything you have transmitted.
58	LR	Up to what point (word or telegram) have you received? We have received up to ....
59	OK	Agreed; all in order.
60	SX	Simplex.
61	DX	Duplex.
62	DF	I am putting you through.
63	ANH	Congestion.





Subject	Page	Paragraph
Accounts procedure in relations with non-acceding Administrations .. .. .	130	905
" quarterly, preparation, verification and settlement .. .. .	135, 136	942-951
Acknowledgments, how given .. .. .	51, 52 57, 58	333-337 370-375
" not received, circulation of relative telegrams .. .. .	58, 50	379-383
" of telegrams posted in case of interruption .. .. .	62	404, 405
AD, urgent service advice .. .. .	58, 50	376, 378, 381
Address, arbitrary or abridged .. .. .	5 14	26 86, 87
" correction and completion by service advice .. .. .	118	823
" counting .. .. .	18, 19	123, 130
" district indicators .. .. .	18	126
" essential particulars .. .. .	12	68, 69
" examples of counting .. .. .	23, 24	160
" house numbers, counting .. .. .	17 19	117, 118 129
" language to be used .. .. .	12	74
" name of office, etc., to be joined up .. .. .	18	128
" multiple .. .. .	11 70-81	65 526-535
" of phototelegrams .. .. .	125 87	870 590
" of semaphore telegrams .. .. .	94, 95	644-648
" of telegrams containing code or cypher, counting .. .. .	19	130
" of telegrams for China .. .. .	12	73
" of telegrams: delivery by telephone .. .. .	13	75, 76
" of telegrams: delivery to one person in care of another .. .. .	13	78
" of telegrams: delivery to postal box .. .. .	13	77
" of telegrams: delivery to post restante or telegraph restant .. .. .	13	79
" of telegrams: delivery to train passengers .. .. .	13, 14	80-85
" position of office of destination .. .. .	14	88
" sufficiency .. .. .	12 15	68, 71, 72 92, 93
" to be checked in case of non-delivery .. .. .	08	439, 440
" to contain at least two words .. .. .	12	69
" words to be joined .. .. .	18	128
Addressee, collection of certain charges from .. .. .	21 22 33	150 156-159 204-208
" identity to be established .. .. .	4	20
" redirection by .. .. .	77-79	509-525
" refusal to pay shortcharge .. .. .	21 22	152 159
ADG, abbreviation in preamble .. .. .	53	341
Advice of delivery in case of telegram previously reported undeliverable .. .. .	60	448-450

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Advice of non-delivery : abbreviations recommended ..	69	454
" " " : general rules .. ..	100-161	Annex No. 1
" " " to accompany telegram posted .. ..	67-60	436-454
Aircraft designations, counting .. ..	63	407
Air mail, charge .. ..	17	120
" conditions of use .. ..	83	551, 552, 556, 557
" paid service indication = PAV = .. ..	81	536-537
" procedure .. ..	82	545
	84	570
	85	572
Alphabet, International Telegraph No. 1 .. ..	34-30	213-226
" International Telegraph No. 2 .. ..	37-38	227-236
Alterations of words contrary to usage of language ..	17	119
" to be approved by sender .. ..	9	53
Alternate transmission .. ..	49-50	311-321
" Ampliation," service instruction .. ..	50	382
Anten, service instruction .. ..	60	390
Apostrophe .. ..	17	115
A : signal in preamble .. ..	53	341
ATT : operating signal .. ..	35	222
Balances of accounts, payment .. ..	135, 136	943-951
	176	Appendix
Bankers' check word or check number, admission ..	7	43
" " " " counting .. ..	19	135
" " " " limitation of .. ..		
" " " " length .. ..	10	135
" " " " plain language .. ..		
" " " " character .. ..	6	31
Bank of International Settlements .. ..	135	945
Berne List (International List of Telegraph Offices) ..	12	74
	130	971
	170, 177	Appendix
Brackets .. ..	8	52
	17	112
Broadcasting, press telegrams for .. ..	98, 99	669-672
	100	689
	101	693-696
B : signal in preamble .. ..	52	339
Bureau of the Union, maximum expenses .. ..	138	959-961
" " " medium for exchange of informa- .. ..		
" " " tion .. ..	138, 139	962-967
" " " payment of accounts .. ..	176	Appendix
" " " publications .. ..	139, 140	968-975
" " " representation and work on .. ..		
" " " C.C.I.T. .. ..	162-100	Annex No. 2
Cables, submarine, transit charges .. ..	28	169
" trunk telephone use .. ..	1	3
	2	9
Call of office in correspondence .. ..	35	220
	41	256
	45, 40	278-283
Cancellation : at request of sender .. ..	63, 64	411-415
Cancellation : example of service advice .. ..	118	227 527

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Cancellation: in case of interruption or misrouting ..	59	381, 383
	68	440
"    of phototelegram .. .. .	90	607
"    reimbursement of charge .. .. .	121	844
	125	864, 863
Card of authority to send press telegrams .. .. .	98	670
C.C.I.T. ( <i>see</i> Consultative Committee) .. .. .	7	37, 39
CDE, service instruction .. .. .	128	890
Certified copies .. .. .	137	953-958
Characters admissible in telegrams .. .. .	8	51, 52
	41	250
"    isolated, counting .. .. .	17	111
"    which cannot be reproduced .. .. .	9	57
Charge, collection from sender .. .. .	33	204-208
	66	433
	67	436
	71	465
	74	491
	76	499, 501,
		503
	82	544
	95	653
"    "    in excess, reimbursement .. .. .	34	211
"    European elementary rates .. .. .	20, 30	175-188
"    everything written by sender counted and		
charged .. .. .	16	99
"    for telegrams ordered by a particular route ..	30	188
	31	194
	22	154
"    insufficient .. .. .	28, 29	172, 173
"    minimum .. .. .	99	679
	117	817
	123	856
	130	908, 909
"    receipt for .. .. .	33	205
Check word or check number, Bankers' .. .. .	7	43
	10	135
Cheques, payment of international accounts .. .. .	135, 136	943-951
	176	Appendix
" Chez " and equivalent expressions .. .. .	13	78
China, use of four-figure groups .. .. .	6	33
	12	73
	106	728
Christmas and New Year greetings .. .. .	109	755-777
Close of work .. .. .	3	15, 16
Code book, right to require production .. .. .	7	44
	113	789
	104	713
Code expressions in service advices .. .. .	48	299
	60	454
	115	803
	160, 161	Annex No. 1
Code language, admissibility .. .. .	5	21-22
"    "    counting .. .. .	20	137-139

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Code language, definition .. .. .	6	34
„ „ maximum length of code words ..	6	35
„ (CDE) telegrams, accounting .. ..	20	137
„ „ charge for collation .. ..	130	908
„ „ „ notification of delivery ..	131	910
„ „ definition .. ..	72	472
„ „ extra-European charge .. ..	73	477
„ „ extra-European, service instruc- tion CDE .. ..	7	36
„ „ „ .. ..	7	38, 45
„ „ production of code book .. ..	39	7
„ „ „ .. ..	53	341
„ „ „ .. ..	7	44
„ „ transmission of name of code used .. ..	113	789
„ „ urgent, charge .. ..	173	Appendix
Collation, charge .. ..	70	457, 458
„ „ „ .. ..	72	471, 472
„ „ how entered in international accounts	123	854
„ „ counting in alternation of transmission ..	131	914
„ „ Government telegrams .. ..	72	475
„ „ multiple address telegrams .. ..	72	473
„ „ paid service indication = TC = .. ..	11	65
„ „ procedure in transmission .. ..	72	471
„ „ purpose .. ..	72	474
Collect XP, service instruction .. ..	72	470
Colon, counting .. ..	82	544
Combinations of special services .. ..	16	102, 103
„ „ of words forming names of persons, places, ships, streets, etc. .. ..	17	118
„ „ or alterations of words .. ..	17	67
Commas, counting .. ..	21, 22	455, 456
Commercial marks, admissibility .. ..	16	120
„ „ „ .. ..	17	119
„ „ counting .. ..	17	150-159
„ „ „ examples .. ..	16	102, 103
Communications, international, arrangements for work- ing .. ..	17	118
„ „ „ .. ..	5	27
„ „ „ .. ..	19	132
„ „ „ .. ..	26, 27	160
Communications, international, arrangements for work- ing .. ..	2	4-7
„ „ „ .. ..	3	10
„ „ „ .. ..	2	2
„ „ „ .. ..	3	5
„ „ outside Europe, Govern- ments declare whether regarded as Euro- pean or extra-Euro- pean .. ..	28	165
Complaints .. ..	126, 127	878-884
Compound words, counting .. ..	17	120
Conferences, invitations .. ..	143	994-1004
„ „ voting .. ..	178	Appendix
Consular agents, telegrams from .. ..	112	780

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.), recommendation regarding use of trunk cables..	1	3
" " (C.C.I.F.), spelling systems ..	43	269
" " (C.C.I.T.), general regulations	140, 141	976-984
" " (C.C.I.T.), recommendations regarding technical standards	1	2, 3
" " (C.C.I.T.), rules of procedure..	162-168	Annex No. 2
" Consult sender " requests for repetition .. ..	118	826
	119	830
	120, 121	835-837
	126	873
	176	Appendix
Copies of telegrams, supply .. .. .	137	953-958
Correction to follow.. .. .	56	362
	58	377, 379
Counting, address, component parts .. .. .	18, 19	122-130
" " of telegrams containing secret language .. .. .	19	130
" aircraft designations .. .. .	17	120
" bankers' check word or check number ..	19	135
" brackets .. .. .	17	112
" code language .. .. .	20	137
" commercial marks etc. .. .. .	19	132
" compound words .. .. .	17	120
" cypher language.. .. .	20	138
" district indicators .. .. .	18	126
" examples .. .. .	23-27	160
" family names .. .. .	17	120
" fraction bars in house numbers .. .. .	19	129
" groups of letters and figures .. .. .	17	116
" house numbers .. .. .	17	117
" isolated characters .. .. .	17	111
" letter x in figure groups in meteorological telegrams .. .. .	19	133
" mixed telegrams .. .. .	20	139
" multiplication sign .. .. .	19	134
" name of office of destination .. .. .	18	123-127
" " " issue and payment in money order and postal cheque telegrams .. .. .	16	110
" names of countries, persons, ships, etc. ..	17	120
" " telegraph offices and land stations in the text .. .. .	19	136
" " streets, etc. .. .. .	17	117, 120
" numbers .. .. .	17, 18	120, 121
" official particulars .. .. .	16	104, 105
" of office of origin decisive .. .. .	18	122
" ordinal numbers.. .. .	17	116
" paid service indications .. .. .	16	109
" plain language .. .. .	19	131
	20	139
" signature .. .. .	16	106
	17	118
	20	140-142

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Counting, signs of punctuation .. .. .	16	103
„ train designations .. .. .	17	111, 118
„ underlines .. .. .	17	120
„ words separated or joined by apostrophe, hyphen or fraction bar .. .. .	17	114
CR, abbreviation in preamble .. .. .	53	115
=CTA = paid service indication .. .. .	80	341
CTF, service instruction .. .. .	58	533
CTFSN, in provisional repetition .. .. .	120	382
CTP, in paid service advice .. .. .	120	833
Current abbreviations, admissibility in plain language telegrams .. .. .	8	835
Cypher language, admissibility .. .. .	5	30
„ „ counting .. .. .	20	21
„ „ definition .. .. .	8	138
		46-48
D, abbreviation in preamble .. .. .	53	341
=D = paid service indication .. .. .	70	457
Daily sessions of offices permanently open .. .. .	3	13
Dashes .. .. .	16	101
	17	118
Decimal fractions .. .. .	17	120
Deferred telegrams, collection of surcharge from addressee .. .. .	22	156
„ „ delivery .. .. .	107	734
„ „ money orders and postal cheques .. .. .	105	718, 723
„ „ optional and obligatory provisions .. .. .	107	736, 737
„ „ order of transmission .. .. .	44	271
	50	320
„ „ paid service indication =LC = .. .. .	105	720
„ „ plain language conditions .. .. .	105	718
	105, 108	721-731
„ „ rates and accounting .. .. .	104	717
	107	735-737
	130	808
„ „ supplementary services admitted .. .. .	105	719
	106	732, 733
Delay giving right to reimbursement .. .. .	111	774
	121-123	845-851
Delivery by post .. .. .	82-85	548-574
„ by telegraph (private wire) .. .. .	65	423
„ by telephone .. .. .	13	75, 76
	65	423
„ in open cover (" Ouvert ") .. .. .	66	429, 430
„ in order of receipt and priority .. .. .	65	424
„ of telegrams bearing indication =Jour = or =Nuit = .. .. .	65	425
„ on ornamental forms (de luxe telegrams) .. .. .	85	575-577
„ procedure when door not opened .. .. .	69	451
„ suspension .. .. .	21	150, 151
„ to addressee in person (" Mains propres ") .. .. .	66	428, 430
„ to letter box .. .. .	69	451
„ to member of addressee's family, hotel porter, etc. .. .. .	66	427

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Delivery to postal box .. .. .	66	431
„ to poste restante .. .. .	66	432
„ to ship's passengers .. .. .	67	435
„ to telegraph restant .. .. .	67	434
„ to train passengers .. .. .	13, 14	80-85
De luxe telegrams .. .. .	85	575-577
Deposit, collection of, from sender in certain cases .. .. .	33	208
Destination, office, counting .. .. .	18	123-128
„ „ not in International List .. .. .	14, 15	90-91
„ „ position in address .. .. .	14	88
Devicé, service instruction .. .. .	61	398
Direct communications between busy offices .. .. .	1	2
„ transit channel: minimum revenue .. .. .	29	174
District indicators .. .. .	18	126
Diversion: accounting .. .. .	132	917-924
„ by post .. .. .	62, 63	403-410
„ by telegraph or telephone .. .. .	61, 62	396-402
„ procedure when running series of numbers .. .. .	51	330, 331
„ service advices .. .. .	115	808
=DLT= paid service indication .. .. .	107	739
=D= paid service indication .. .. .	70	457
Drafts, payment of international accounts .. .. .	135, 130	943-951
Duration of service .. .. .	3, 4	11-19
Electrical conditions of wires, tests .. .. .	2	8
Electro-magnet, adjustment .. .. .	42	258
=ELT= paid service indication .. .. .	107	738
Enquiries by post .. .. .	121	838, 839
Equivalent of gold franc .. .. .	32, 33	201-203
Erasures, etc. to be approved by sender .. .. .	170-174	Protocol
Error, signals to indicate .. .. .	9	53
	35	221
	37	233
	40	247
	42	259
Esperanto, admissibility .. .. .	6	32
Etat, service instruction .. .. .	112	786
European letter telegrams .. .. .	107	738
„ system, definition .. .. .	27	162
„ system, elementary rates .. .. .	29, 30	175-186
Examples of counting of words .. .. .	23, 27	160
Exchange quotations .. .. .	6	28
	100	690
Expenses of the Bureau of the Union .. .. .	138	959-961
„ „ C.C.I.T. .. .. .	141	981
	160	Annex 2
=Express= paid service indication .. .. .	82	542
Express delivery, charges and definition .. .. .	81, 82	539-544
„ „ paid service indications .. .. .	82	541-542
„ „ phototelegrams .. .. .	93	634
	94	839
Express telegram (message posted in case of interruption)	61	396



Subject	Page	Paragraph
Extra-European system, definition .. .. .	27	183
"    "    elementary rates .. .. .	30, 31	189-194
<b>F, abbreviation in preamble .. .. .</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>341</b>
	113	787
Facsimile telegrams (Phototelegrams) .. .. .	86-94	580-842
Faire suivre (Telegrams to follow) .. .. .	74-77	490-508
Family names, counting .. .. .	17	120
FCDE, abbreviation in preamble .. .. .	53	341
	113	787
Fee for cancellation before transmission .. .. .	83	412
"    copying in multiple address telegrams .. .. .	80	530-532
"    delivery to poste restante or telegraph restant .. .. .	66	433
"    inspection of original, certified copy or photograph of telegram .. .. .	137	954, 956, 957
"    postal notification of delivery .. .. .	73	478
"    receipt .. .. .	33	205
"    reimbursement claim .. .. .	127	879
"    various services with phototelegrams .. .. .	94	639-842
Figure groups, counting .. .. .	17	116
"    "    examples .. .. .	24-27	160
"    in telegrams for or from China .. .. .	6	33
	12	73
	106	728
"    sporting results etc. in press telegrams .. .. .	100	691
Figures, admissibility .. .. .	8	52
"    and letters in same cypher group not allowed .. .. .	8	49
"    how signalled in Morse code .. .. .	39	244, 245
"    isolated, counting .. .. .	17	111
"    limitation in CDE telegrams .. .. .	7	40-42
"    "    deferred telegrams .. .. .	105	726
"    "    letter telegrams .. .. .	109	752, 753
"    repetition in transmission .. .. .	56	364
	57	367
"    Roman .. .. .	9	54, 55
Fil, service instruction .. .. .	60	390
Film, service indication .. .. .	93	634, 645
Forms, period of preservation .. .. .	138	952
Fraction bar, counting .. .. .	17	113, 118, 129
	19	129
Fractions, counting .. .. .	17	120
"    routine repetition .. .. .	57	368
"    signalling .. .. .	35	217
	37	231
	40	248
= FS = paid service indication .. .. .	74	490
Full stop, counting .. .. .	17	111
<b>Gold franc equivalents, fixing and notification .. .. .</b>	<b>32, 33</b>	<b>201-203</b>
"    "    reservations .. .. .	170, 174	Protocol
"    monetary unit for accounts .. .. .	129	900
Government phototelegrams .. .. .	87	593

Subject				Page	Paragraph
Government telegrams :	accounting	..	..	129	801
"	"	authority for sending	..	111, 112	778-781
"	"	CDE	..	112	784
"	"	delay giving right to reimburse-	..		
		ment	..	122	850
"	"	delivery	..	66	428
"	"	for Permanent Court of Inter-	..		
		national Justice	..	175	Appendix
"	"	not fulfilling conditions..	..	112	780
"	"	ordered by wire or wireless	..	60	382, 393
"	"	priority	..	44	271
			..	112	781-784,
					786
"	"	rank for transmission	..	44	271, 272
"	"	repetition obligatory	..	56	384
			..	72	473
"	"	semaphore	..	95	850
"	"	special signals in preamble	..	53	841
			..	112, 113	786, 787
		stoppage prohibited	..	64	417
= GP =	paid service indication	..	..	65	423
Greetings telegrams,	accounting	..	..	130	909
"	"	arrangements for introduction of	..		
		service	..	111	777
"	"	charges	..	28	172
			..	110	765-768
"	"	contents	..	109	757-759
"	"	delay giving right to reimbursement	..	111	774
			..	122	848
"	"	delivery	..	111	773
"	"	free and standard texts	..	109	756, 759
"	"	period of acceptance	..	109	765
"	"	plain language conditions	..	22	157
"	"	rank for transmission	..	44	271
			..	111	772
"	"	special services admitted	..	110	769, 770
Groups of figures and letters,	counting	..	..	17	116
"	"	"	..	24-27	160
"	"	examples	..	6	27
"	"	regarded as plain language	..		
"	"	with secret meaning in-	..	8	49
		admissible	..	109	756
GTG, service instruction	..	..	..		
Handing in time, how signalled	..	..	..	54	351, 352
"	of phototelegrams	..	..	87	592
Hotels, etc., delivery to	..	..	..	66	427
			..	67	437
Hours of service	..	..	..	3, 4	11-19
House numbers, counting	..	..	..	17	117, 118
"	transmission	..	..	9	58
Hughes	instrument, procedure for stopping transmission	..	..	48	300, 307
"	signals	..	..		
Hyphens, transmitted at sender's request	..	..	..	16	101
"	words joined by, counting	..	..	17	115

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Identity of sender or addressee to be established ..	4	20
	67	434
	137	953
Insulation, measurement .. .. .	2	8
Interest payable on unpaid quarterly accounts ..	135	942
Intermediate offices, order of transmission at ..	44	273, 274
"    "    to replace terminal offices in cases of necessity .. .. .	2	8
"    "    treatment of service advices at ..	116	809-811
Internal organisation, particulars supplied to Bureau of the Union .. .. .	138	962
International Code of Signals, use in semaphore tele- grams .. .. .	95	647, 649, 654, 655
"    Consultative Committees (see Consulta- tive Committees) .. .. .		
"    List of Telegraph Offices, abbreviations used .. .. .	4	17-19
"    "    "    page headings .. .. .	176	Appendix
"    "    "    particulars to be furnished by Administra- tions .. .. .	130	972
"    "    "    published by Bureau of the Union .. .. .	139	971
"    "    "    Supplements .. .. .	177	Appendix
"    organisations .. .. .	143	995-998
	144	1002-1003
	105, 166	Annex No. 2
Interruption: abstract to accompany telegrams posted	62	403
"    affecting phototelegrams .. .. .	92	627
"    appropriation of national sections of international channels .. .. .	2	7
"    causes to be sought and remedied .. .. .	3	10
"    disregard of sender's route instruction ..	60	387, 388
"    diversion to more costly route .. .. .	61	390
"    intermediate offices to work communica- tions .. .. .	2	6
"    notification .. .. .	61	400
	139	965
"    of transmission for SVH telegrams ..	174	Appendix
"    "    "    telegram of superior rank .. .. .	45	275
"    posting .. .. .	62, 63	403-410
"    procedure for acknowledging .. .. .	58, 59	378, 380
"    "    transmission .. .. .	61	396
"    "    transmission by "ampliation" .. ..	63	408-410
"    "    telephone .. .. .	43	269, 270
	61	397
Interval before application of revised rates .. ..	31, 32	195-198
Isolated characters, counting .. .. .	17	111
=Jou = paid service indication .. .. .	65	425
=Jx = paid service indication .. .. .	96	657

Subject	Page	Paragraph
=Kx= and =KP= service indications .. .. .	93	634
L (£), counting .. .. .	26	160
Land stations, counting .. .. .	19	136
Latin, admissibility .. .. .	20	142
=LC= paid service indication .. .. .	6	32
League of Nations, representation at Conferences .. .. .	105	720
"    "    telegrams .. .. .	178	Appendix
Legal time .. .. .	112	781, 782,
"    verification of signature .. .. .	3	786
Legibility of telegrams .. .. .	15	16
Letter telegrams: accounting .. .. .	16	97, 98
"    "    additions prohibited .. .. .	8	106
"    "    charges .. .. .	120	51
"    "    delivery .. .. .	130	832
"    "    language conditions .. .. .	109	909
"    "    optional and obligatory provisions .. .. .	174	754
"    "    redirection .. .. .	28	Appendix
"    "    reimbursement of charge .. .. .	107	172
"    "    supplementary services admissible .. .. .	108, 109	738, 740,
=Lettre= and =Lettre RCM= paid service indications .. .. .	22	748
Long telegrams, sections of 50 words .. .. .	108	749-751
LR, acknowledgment of receipt .. .. .	108	157
=LX= and =LXDEUIL= paid service indications .. .. .	108	741
Maps published by Bureau of the Union .. .. .	109	752, 753
MDT, appreciation in preamble .. .. .	108	742, 743
Measurements of electrical conditions .. .. .	108	747
Meteorological observations and forecasts .. .. .	122	848
"    telegrams: abbreviation OBS in preamble .. .. .	108	746
"    "    counting of letter x in figure .. .. .	117	821
"    "    definition and conditions .. .. .	18	107
"    "    paid service indication =OBS= .. .. .	47	293-296
"    "    rank in transmission .. .. .	55	361
"    "    rates .. .. .	51, 52	333-337
	85	577
	139	970
	53	341
	2	8
	6	29
	100	691
	53	341
	19	133
	102	701
	103	704
	102	702
	103	705
	44	271, 272
	103	703

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Minimum charge: CDE telegrams .. ..	29	173
	130	908
"    deferred telegrams .. ..	29	173
	130	908
"    European telegrams .. ..	28	172
"    free text greetings telegrams .. ..	110	768
	130	909
"    letter telegrams .. ..	108	748
	130	909
"    press telegrams .. ..	99	679
"    ST .. ..	117	817
	123	858
"    revenue for direct channel .. ..	29	174
Misrouted telegrams .. ..	47	297
Mixed telegrams, counting .. ..	20	139
"    definition .. ..	5	21
Mobile stations, treatment of notification of delivery in case of radiotelegrams or semaphore telegrams ..	74	484
Modification of rates, interval before application ..	31, 32	195-198
Monetary equivalents, reservations .. ..	170	Protocol
"    unit for accounting .. ..	120	900
Money order and postal cheque telegrams, address when post office of payment is not a telegraph office ..	97	664
Money order and postal cheque telegrams, at deferred rate ..	97	685
	105	718, 723
	106	727, 731
"    "    "    counting of name of office of issue, etc. ..	16	110
"    "    "    general rules ..	97, 98	663-668
"    "    "    how acknowledged in transmission ..	52	335, 336
	53	372, 374
"    "    "    service in-struction MDT ..	53	341
"    "    "    services not available ..	108	744
	110	771
"    "    "    transmission ..	55	358
	56	384
	62	402
Morse code signals .. ..	30-41	237-250
"    instruments, transmission rules .. ..	45	280
	46	284
	48	301
	49	311, 316
	52	339
	54	348
	56	365
	57	367
=MP = paid service indication .. ..	66	428

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Multiple telegrams: address .. .. .	79, 80	526-527
" " charge .. .. .	80	529-532
" " communicate all addresses =CTA=	80, 81	533-534
" " combination of other special services .. .. .	80	533
" " indication of number of words in copies .. .. .	81	535
" " instructions regarding place of delivery .. .. .	80	527
" " paid service indications .. .. .	79, 80	526, 528, 533
" " partial reimbursement of charge ..	125	870
Multiplex instruments, procedure for stopping transmission .. .. .	48	308
" signals .. .. .	34, 35	213-226
Multiplication sign .. .. .	9	56
	19	134
Names, proper, counting .. .. .	17	120
Nature of telegrams, abbreviations .. .. .	52	341
New Year Greetings telegrams .. .. .	109-111	755-777
Night delivery .. .. .	65	425
= NLT = paid service indication .. .. .	107	739
Non-acceding Administrations, admission to C.O.I.T. ..	141	980
" " " " Conferences .. .. .	143	998
	144	1002
" " application of Regulations .. .. .	143	992
" " reimbursement rules .. .. .	126	874
" " settlement of accounts .. .. .	130	905
Non-delivery advice, in case of refusal to pay redirection or express charge .. .. .	78	514, 515, 517
	82	544
" " " " telegrams posted .. .. .	78	513
" " preparation .. .. .	67	436
	68	439-442
	60	454
" " procedure when telegram claimed after issue .. .. .	69	448-450
" " retransmission of telegram by post .. .. .	78	513
" " telegram delivered to hotel, etc., not claimed .. .. .	67	437
" " verification of address quoted .. .. .	68	439
" " completion or rectification of address by sender .. .. .	69	447
" " of telegrams with PC, etc. .. .. .	74	486, 487
" " period of preservation of telegrams .. .. .	69	453
" " procedure by office of origin .. .. .	68	439
" " if place of address closed .. .. .	69	451
" " in case of redirected telegrams .. .. .	75, 76	498, 499
	77	507

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Non-delivery procedure in case of unclaimed poste restante or telegraph restant telegrams .. ..	68	438
Notification of delivery : charge .. ..	73	477, 478
"    "    combination with other special services .. ..	70	458
"    "    in case of = FS = telegram .. ..	75	493-494
"    "    "    "    phototelegram .. ..	93	634
"    "    "    "    redirected telegram .. ..	79	521
"    "    "    "    telegram previously advised as undelivered .. ..	69	448-450
"    "    paid service indications = PC = and = PCP = .. ..	73	477-479
"    "    postal, how treated .. ..	74	485
"    "    procedure at office of destination .. ..	73, 74	480-489
"    "    "    "    at office of origin .. ..	73	478-479
"    "    "    "    in case of non-delivery .. ..	74	486
"    "    reimbursement of charge .. ..	74	489
	123	855
Notifications to the Bureau of the Union : application of Art. 27 of the Convention .. ..	142	990
"    "    "    "    "    C.C.I.T. .. ..	141	978, 979
	162-168	Annex No. 2
"    "    "    "    "    collection of shortcharge from addressee .. ..	21	151
"    "    "    "    "    communications outside Europe .. ..	28	165
"    "    "    "    "    general information .. ..	138, 139	962-967
"    "    "    "    "    greetings service .. ..	111	777
"    "    "    "    "    languages authorised .. ..	6	32
"    "    "    "    "    legal time .. ..	3	16
"    "    "    "    "    monetary equivalent .. ..	32	202
	33	203
"    "    "    "    "    newspapers etc. authorised to receive press telegrams .. ..	90	672
"    "    "    "    "    tariffs .. ..	30	186
	31	195
	142	989







Subject	Page	Paragraph
Press telegrams: abbreviated addresses admitted ..	99	673
„ „ cards of authority to despatch ..	98	670
„ „ charge ..	99	677-679
„ „ correcting and amplifying messages ..	175	Appendix
„ „ instructions relative to publication or broadcasting ..	98	671
„ „ language and general conditions ..	99	669-672
„ „ not fulfilling prescribed conditions ..	100	682-691
„ „ order in transmission and delivery ..	22	158
„ „ paid service indication = Presse = ..	101	692-697
„ „ quotations in language other than that of telegrams ..	44	271
„ „ special services admitted ..	98	669
„ „ terminal and transit rates ..	100	688
„ „ treatment in transit by Administra- tions not admitting ..	99	674
„ „ with multiple addresses ..	99	676
Printing instruments, separation of component parts of telegram ..	99	680-681
„ „ separation of service notes from telegrams ..	99	675
= Priorité Nations = paid service indication ..	46	284
Priority: certain League of Nations telegrams ..	48	302
„ Government telegrams ..	112	782
„ letter X in preamble ..	112	781-784,
„ telegrams relating to safety of life ..	44	786
„ urgent telegrams ..	51	271
Private enterprises ..	43	271
Proper names, counting ..	174	Appendix
Publications of Bureau of the Union ..	44	271
Punctuation signs ..	70	457, 459
Radiocommunication, application of Telegraph Regu- lations ..	142, 143,	986-992
Radiocommunications to several destinations ..	144	1002
Radioelectric rates in European system ..	162-168	Annex No. 2
Radiotelegrams: greeting ..	177	Appendix
„ modification of telegraph rates ..	17	120
„ not admissible as deferred telegrams ..	139-140	969-975
„ „ „ letter telegrams ..	16	102, 103
„ reimbursement ..	17	111, 118
„ subject to Radiocommunication Regu- lations ..	97	662

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Rates : European .. .. .	29, 30	175-188
„ extra-European .. .. .	30, 31	189-194
„ „ ODE .. .. .	7	38
„ „ reduction .. .. .	173	Appendix
„ rounding .. .. .	32	199-200
Rebates, prohibition .. .. .	33	209
Receipt for acceptance of telegram .. .. .	33	205
Records, periods of preservation .. .. .	136	952
Redirection at request of addressee .. .. .	77-79	509-525
„ „ „ sender (faire suivre) .. .. .	75-77	490-508
= Réexpédié de x = paid service indication .. .. .	77	509
Reforwarding agency, stoppage of telegrams for .. .. .	64, 65	418-422
Registered addresses .. .. .	5	26
„ „ „ .. .. .	14	87
Reimbursement : Administration(s) bearing cost .. .. .	127-129	885-897
„ charge for accessory service not per- .. .. .	123	855
„ „ „ formed .. .. .	63	412
„ „ „ cancelled telegram .. .. .	64	415
„ „ „ .. .. .	125	866
„ „ „ delayed telegram .. .. .	111	774
„ „ „ .. .. .	121-123	845-851
„ „ „ letter telegram .. .. .	122	848
„ „ „ multiple telegram .. .. .	125	870
„ „ „ non-delivery .. .. .	121	842
„ „ „ notification of delivery .. .. .	74	488, 489
„ „ „ paid service advices .. .. .	121	840
„ „ „ .. .. .	123, 124	858-858
„ „ „ phototelegrams .. .. .	90	607-611
„ „ „ prepaid reply .. .. .	71	465, 466
„ „ „ radiotelegrams .. .. .	125	867-869
„ „ „ repetitions .. .. .	123, 124	856, 857
„ „ „ section of route not com- .. .. .	124	860
„ „ „ pleted by electrical means .. .. .	121	843
„ „ „ telegram altered .. .. .	123	853, 854
„ „ „ „ stopped .. .. .	121	844
„ „ „ .. .. .	125	863
„ „ „ .. .. .	120	898, 899
„ „ „ words omitted .. .. .	123	852
„ confined to telegram irregularly treat- .. .. .	125	865
„ ed .. .. .	126	872
„ not due where error rectified by ser- .. .. .	125	871
„ „ „ vice advice .. .. .	125	871
„ „ „ in certain cases of failure to .. .. .	68	443
„ „ „ advise non-delivery .. .. .	34	211
„ overcharge .. .. .	120, 127	878-884
„ procedure for claim .. .. .	120	874, 875
„ relations with non-acceding Adminis- .. .. .	120	874, 875
„ trations .. .. .	120	874, 875
Repetition at request of addressee: charge and proce- .. .. .	110, 117	813-818
„ dure .. .. .	119	830
„ .. .. .	120	831

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Repetition at request of addressee : consultation of sender .. ..	120, 121-2	832, 834-7
	126	Appendix
	176	873
" " " " " description of words .. ..	120	131
" " " " " in case of indistinct writing, etc. .. ..	120	833-835
" " " " " examples of service messages .. ..	118	825, 826
	119	830
" " " " " reimbursement of charge .. ..	123, 124	856, 857
" (routine) in transmission, figures .. ..	56	364
	57	367
" " " " " Government telegrams .. ..	113	788
" " " " " not to be delayed .. ..	57	369
" " " " " service telegrams .. ..	114	801
" " " " " when reception unintelligible .. ..	46	286
Reply paid : accounting .. ..	131	915
	183	926, 928, 932
" " " " " paid service indication = RPx = .. ..	71	462
" " " " " procedure in redirection .. ..	78, 79	518-520
" " " " " reimbursement of charge .. ..	124, 125	861, 862
	128	891, 895
" " " " " voucher, issue and use .. ..	71, 72	462-469
" " " " " issued with phototelegram .. ..	93	632, 633
Reservations .. ..	170	Protocol
Resistance, measurement .. ..	2	8
= RM = paid service indication .. ..	11	62
Roman figures .. ..	9	54, 55
Rounding of rates .. ..	32	199, 200
Route: how decided in absence of sender's instructions .. ..	60	388, 389
" " " " " indication, order of transmission .. ..	54	353
" " " " " prescribed abbreviations .. ..	50	385
" " " " " transmission optional in inland service .. ..	54	355
	60	391
" " " " " notified to accepting offices .. ..	31	193
" " " " " prescribed by sender .. ..	30	188
	31	194
	59	384-386
" " " " " to be followed by service advices .. ..	117	820
" " " " " use of " wire " or " wireless " .. ..	00, 61	390-395
= RPx = paid service indication .. ..	71	462
RST, abbreviation in preamble .. ..	110	830
S, abbreviation in preamble .. ..	53	341
Safety of life telegrams : delivery .. ..	66	426
" " " " " examples .. ..	43	271
" " " " " name of office of destination .. ..	53	344
" " " " " priority .. ..	43, 44	271, 272
	174	Appendix



Subject	Page	Paragraph
Signatures to Protocol .. .. .	172	—
„ „ Regulations .. .. .	144	1008
Signs of punctuation, counting .. .. .	16	102-103
	17	111, 118
Sound reading instruments (see Morse instruments).		
Spelling system adopted in case of transmission of telegrams by telephone .. .. .	43	269
Sporting events (press telegrams) .. .. .	100	690
ST, abbreviation in preamble .. .. .	117	820
Stamps, excess, reimbursement of value .. .. .	34	211
Start-stop instrument: procedure for calling .. .. .	45	279
	52	338
„ „ „ „ „ stopping .. .. .	48	309
„ „ signals .. .. .	37	227-236
„ „ subscribers' service .. .. .	86	578-579
	174	Appendix
„ „ unlocking and answer-back device .. .. .	45	276, 277
Statistics published by Bureau of the Union .. .. .	130	968
Statistical accounting .. .. .	133, 134	925-934
Stock Exchange quotations .. .. .	6	28
	100	690
Stoppage of telegrams: administration of country of origin to be notified .. .. .	65	422
„ „ „ categories of telegrams enjoying transmission by right .. .. .	64	417
„ „ „ exercise of control provided for by Convention .. .. .	64	418
„ „ „ for telegraph reforwarding agency .. .. .	64, 65	418-422
„ „ „ „ non-payment of surcharge .. .. .	21	150
„ „ „ prohibited except in specified cases .. .. .	22	155
„ „ „ reimbursement of charge .. .. .	121	844
Streets, etc., names of, counting .. .. .	17	117, 120
Submarine cables .. .. .	28	169
	30	187
Supplements to International List of Telegraph Offices	139	971
		Appendix
Surcharge on delivery .. .. .	21	150
SVH, abbreviation in preamble .. .. .	52	341
Symbols to describe kind of office and hours of working	4	17-19
Synchronism, adjustment .. .. .	42	257
Table A (European Tariff) .. .. .	29	175
	30	186, 187
„ B (extra-European Tariff) .. .. .	30	189
Tariff based on word rate .. .. .	28	171
„ changes notified to Bureau of the Union .. .. .	31, 32	195-198
„ composition .. .. .	28, 29	168-174
„ subscribers' telegraph service .. .. .	86	579
„ phototelegrams .. .. .	89	603-607
	92	625
„ subject to European or extra-European system	27, 28	181-185
= TC = paid service indication .. .. .	72	471

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Telegrams containing more than 50 words, division ..	16	107
„ for localities not served by international communications .. .. .	12	70
	81	537
„ for offices not in International List .. ..	18	125
„ not to be refused in transmission because of irregularities .. .. .	47	298
„ “to follow” (FS) .. .. .	74-77	490-508
„ with address only, not admitted .. ..	15	95
Telegraphic notification of delivery ( <i>see</i> Notification of delivery).		
„ reforwarding agency .. .. .	61, 65	418-420
Telegraph money orders ( <i>see</i> Money order and postal cheque telegrams).		
Telegraph restant, addressee to prove identity .. ..	67	434
„ „ paid service indication = TR = .. ..	65	423
„ „ telegrams for, how addressed .. ..	13	79
Telephone, delivery by .. .. .	13	75, 76
„ transmission of telegrams by .. .. .	43	269, 270
Teleprinter ( <i>see</i> Start-stop instrument).		
Telex (telegraph subscription service) .. .. .	86	578, 579
	174	Appendix
Terminal and transit rates, European system .. ..	20, 30	175-188
„ „ „ „ extra-European system .. ..	30, 31	189-194
	173	Appendix
Text: correction and completion of by paid service ad- vico .. .. .	118	824
„ general rules for wording .. .. .	5	21-22
	15	94
„ position in telegram .. .. .	9	60
„ telegrams without, not admitted .. .. .	15	95
= TFX = paid service indication .. .. .	13	76
Time, legal .. .. .	3	16
= TMX = paid service indication .. .. .	79	526
Trade marks .. .. .	5	27
Trains, delivery to .. .. .	13, 14	80-85
Transmission by alternate telegrams .. .. .	49	311, 315
„ in series .. .. .	40, 50	316, 321
„ not to be suspended by transit office except in case stated .. .. .	22	155
„ of money order and postal cheque telegrams .. .. .	52	335, 338
	55	358
	58	372-374
„ „ telegrams containing more than 50 words .. .. .	16	107
	47	293-296
	55	361
„ order for different classes of telegrams .. ..	43	271
„ procedure for stopping on different instruments .. .. .	48	303-310
„ „ in case of error detected by sending telegraphist .. ..	46	285
„ „ when receiving telegraphist observes reception unintelligible	46	286

Subject	Page	Paragraph
Transmission, telegrams with similar text .. ..	46, 47	289-292
"    with running series of numbers .. ..	50-52	322-337
= TR = paid service indication .. ..	65	423
Trunk telephone cables, use for telegraph channels ..	1	3
	2	9
Twenty-four hour clock, use to express time of handing- in .. .. .	54	351, 352
Underlines, counting .. .. .	17	114
	27	160
,,    signalling .. .. .	35	218
	40	247
	42	266
Undelivered telegrams ( <i>see</i> Non-delivery advice).		
Undercharges .. .. .	21, 22	150-159
	34	210
Unordered telegrams, routing .. .. .	60	388, 389
Urgent, paid service indication = D = .. .. .	70	457
Urgent phototelegrams .. .. .	93	632
	94	636, 637
,,    service advices, order of transmission .. ..	44	271
,,    telegrams, abbreviation in preamble .. ..	53	341
,,    "    accounting .. .. .	133	926
,,    "    delay giving right to reimbursement .. ..	122	850
,,    "    obligation to accept in transit .. ..	70	460, 481
,,    "    rank in transmission .. .. .	44	271
	70	459
,,    "    rates .. .. .	70	457, 458
,,    "    redirection .. .. .	70	524
Voting, at C.C.I.T. meetings .. .. .	164, 165	Annex No. 2
,,    Conferences .. .. .	178	Appendix
Wheatstone instrument, signals .. .. .	39	242
	48	301, 305
Wireless, regulations for wire communication applicable	1	1
,,    diversion to, in case of interruption of wire ..	61	395
,,    rates in European system, amount and divi- sion .. .. .	20, 30	181-183
,,    telegrams ordered for transmission by .. ..	60	390-393
Wire, telegrams ordered for transmission by .. ..	60	390-393
Work, close of, procedure .. .. .	3	14, 15
" Writing doubtful " (note in service advice giving repetition) .. .. .	120	832
= XLT = paid service indication .. .. .	109	756
= XP = .. .. .	82	541
X, signal in "preamble" to denote telegram with priority	51	327