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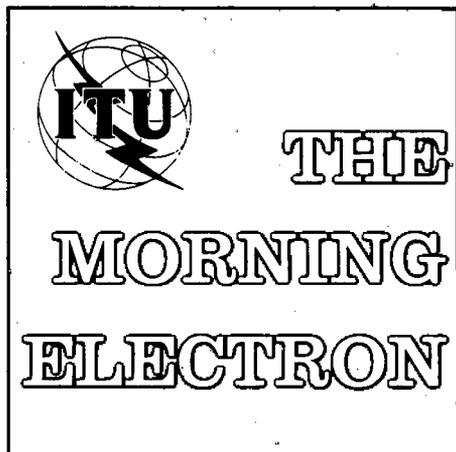
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The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 15 September 1965

No. 1

OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY

The Plenipotentiary Conference opened officially yesterday morning at 11 a.m. with a ceremony in the main conference hall in the Pavillon.

It heard speeches by Dr. W. Spühler, a Swiss Federal Councillor and Head of the Department of Transport, Communications and Power; Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Secretary-General of the I.T.U.; Mr. P.-P. Spinelli, Representative of Secretary-General U Thant and Director of the European Office of the United Nations; and Mr. G.A. Wettstein, President of the Swiss P.T.T. Enterprise. The Berne Chamber Orchestra, under the direction of Alex Winjkoof, played music by Vivaldi and Mozart.

Mr. Wettstein's address:

Mr. Wettstein said:

" Your Excellencies, Gentlemen of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Mr. Federal Councillor, Honoured Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

" On behalf of the Directorate General of the Swiss Postal Telephone and Telegraph Undertaking, which has been entrusted by our Government with the organization of this Conference, I have the honour to bring you the very cordial greetings of our Administration, while welcoming you to Switzerland and to Montreux, in particular.

" The authorities and population of Montreux are happy and proud that their town has been chosen as the venue of the Plenipotentiary Conference organized in this year of 1965, which marks the centenary of our Union. They have contributed enthusiastically to its organization.

" My first greetings go to the large number of plenipotentiary delegates who have responded to our invitation. Many of you have travelled a great distance to attend this most important conference of the International Telecommunication Union. To the representatives of the new Member countries, who are attending a plenipotentiary conference of the Union for the first time, we extend a particular welcome. Now practically every country in the world is represented here; for, of the 128 Members of the Union, 120 countries

are represented here in Montreux. Gentlemen, I wish you all a pleasant stay in Switzerland and complete success in the work you are about to undertake.

" I also greet the representatives of the many international organizations in the great United Nations family, who are attending our Conference as observers. I should have much preferred, Gentlemen, to welcome each of you personally, but the large number of eminent persons here present unfortunately makes it impossible for me to do so.

" Allow me, more particularly to pay my respects to the ladies who braving the discomforts of the journey, have accompanied the delegates. I thank them for the interest which they show in our work.

" A certain number of guests, too, have done us the honour of joining us today and of proving, by their presence, their attachment to the oldest of international institutions.

" The Swiss Federal authorities are naturally represented at this ceremony; and I welcome their delegates and those of the Governments of the Cantons of Vaud, Geneva, Bern and Lucern.

" I also greet the municipal authorities of the towns of Montreux, Geneva, Bern and Lucern, and the representatives of the Press, for whom the rapid transmission of information by telecommunication media is of primary importance.

" But I cannot let this occasion pass without mentioning the pioneers who have contributed so much to the advancement and expansion of international relations. Among us today, we have the great pleasure of meeting once again and in good health: Mr. Valensi, former Director of the International Telephone Consultative Committee, and Mr. Möckli, former Director of Telecommunications and Swiss delegate to all the I.T.U. conferences from 1920 to 1952.

" I would like to associate myself in advance with the speakers who will shortly dwell upon the 'raisons d'être' of our Union and the work it does throughout the world. In the first place, Mr. Spinelli, Director of the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, and then Mr. Gross, Secretary-General of the I.T.U. Finally, this opening ceremony will conclude with an address by the Federal Councillor Spühler, Chief of the Federal Department of Transport, Communications and Power; we very much appreciate the honour he has done us in taking part in the opening of the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference.

" May I myself conclude, Ladies and Gentlemen, by expressing the hope of the Directorate General of the Swiss P.T.T., the Montreux authorities and the Touring Office of this town that, thanks to the steps taken for your personal well-being and to the careful preparatory work of the General Secretariat of the Union, your Conference will proceed smoothly and harmoniously."

Mr. Spinelli's address:

Mr. Spinelli said:

" I have been asked by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, to convey to you his warmest wishes on the occasion of your Plenipotentiary Conference. The customary phrase, that it is both a privilege and a pleasure for me to do this, is indeed appropriate today, for in the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva we have long had the I.T.U. as a neighbour. We have come to know you and your organization as both business associates and friends. We look forward to a continuation and intensification of this fruitful association.

" This Conference being your centennial one, I would like to quote from U Thant's message to the commemorative meeting held in Paris on 17 May. He said then that "From the vision of those who met ... a hundred years ago began the first established inter-governmental organization, one of the origins from which we can trace today's family of United Nations agencies and the development of new and more practical ways of doing some important things". U Thant, I may add, did not say this in Paris, but to Paris from New York, thanks to the astounding opportunities opened up to telecommunications in the space age.

" We who work in the United Nations are always conscious of those problems facing the world, political, economic and social problems, that require international collaboration for their solution. The possibility of finding solutions is often dependent upon communications between nations that are quick, efficient, and perhaps most important of all, based on orderly arrangements established by common agreement. This is one reason why the United Nations is vitally concerned with a successful outcome to your deliberations. A second is that the Charter of the United Nations pledges us "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom", and this cannot be done without your technical help.

" In this beautiful town of Montreux, and with the Swiss Government as your host, it is unnecessary to wish you a pleasant nine weeks; that is assured. May I, on behalf of the Secretary-General, and for myself, extend the hope that you will also reach full success in the arduous tasks you have before you."

Mr. Gross's address:

Mr. Gross said:

" Mr. Swiss Federal Councillor Spühler, Your Excellencies, distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

" It is with a deep sense of the importance of this occasion in the life of the International Telecommunication Union that I welcome you all to Montreux for this Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

" In the hundred-year history of our Union, there have been only eight such occasions up to now. There was Paris in 1865, at which, as you all know, the International Telegraph Union was founded. Then, three years later, the Plenipotentiaries met in 1868 in Vienna where they took the step - and a highly significant one for the future of international organizations - of setting up the International Bureau of the Union which remained for eighty years in Switzerland's capital, Berne. The next Conference took place in Rome in 1871 and 1872 where private companies were first admitted to participate in Union activities.

" We come next to St. Petersburg, the modern Leningrad, in 1875, where the idea of Administrative Conferences was accepted, thereby making it possible for the Convention drawn up in that city to last unchanged for fifty-seven years when, in the entirely new world of 1932, the next Plenipotentiary Conference was to meet in Madrid. That period of fifty-seven years had witnessed a complete revolution in telecommunications, notably the invention of the telephone and radio, so that perhaps the most significant decision to emerge from that Madrid meeting was the change of the organization's name to that of the International Telecommunication Union.

" We had to wait another fifteen years and pass through the horrors of another World War before the next Plenipotentiary Conference met - for the first time outside Europe - in Atlantic City in the United States. This was in 1947. There are a few of you here today who were at the Madrid Conference, notably our distinguished Dean and good friend, Mr. Garrido. There are very many who were at Atlantic City and who can recall vividly the vast work of reorganization and modernization that was accomplished at that time. Among other things the Union became a Specialized Agency of that new organization, the United Nations, which this year celebrated its Twentieth Anniversary at San Francisco. The Bureau of the Union was transferred to Geneva in order to be near the European headquarters of the United Nations, and the General Secretariat was joined in Geneva by the International Consultative Committees and the I.F.R.B. So far as the structure of the Union is concerned, nothing of comparable importance has happened since Atlantic City. The next Plenipotentiary Conference went to Latin America, to Buenos Aires in 1952, where the first official steps were taken in planning for the construction of our new headquarters building. And finally, there was Geneva in 1959, where the Plenipotentiary Conference met simultaneously with an Administrative Radio Conference which was already considering the tremendous new responsibilities which would devolve upon the Union with the challenge of the Space Age.

" And so we come to Montreux in 1965. There is a significance in both the place and the date. It is most appropriate that the Union should be holding this Conference in Switzerland, which has been the I.T.U.'s home since its Secretariat was first established. And then, this is not the Switzerland of the Federal Political capital nor of the bustling international atmosphere of Geneva. It is more the Switzerland of all our dreams - a quiet, peaceful, almost rural meeting-place of mountain and lake. Not that the I.T.U. is a stranger to Montreux. Many of you will recall that a

European Broadcasting Conference met here successfully in 1939. It was the last I.T.U. Conference before we were engulfed in the Second World War, so that it is a particular pleasure for us to come back here in what are, I think, happier days.

" Then there is the significance of the date. I need not remind you that this is the Union's Centenary Year. We are the first of the inter-governmental organizations which are now Specialized Agencies of the United Nations to complete one hundred years of uninterrupted existence. This is an encouraging fact for the future of international co-operation in all its forms, because it shows that the idea of nations banding together in world-wide organizations in their common interest is not a mere idealistic dream, a temporary phenomenon which will disappear when the so-called harsh realities of life so decide. Certainly, international co-operation is idealistic. But there is no reason why it should not also be realistic. In fact, one of the things which our hundred-year history has shown is that the difference between idealism and realism is not so great as some people have liked to maintain. The I.T.U.'s continued existence and strengthening in its Centenary Year is strong evidence that what is sometimes thought utopian is really only common sense.

" You have before you, I need hardly remind you, a very heavy agenda. You will be called upon to take decisions which will profoundly affect the future of our Union. Many of you have already made a number of far-reaching proposals. This is not the occasion for me to comment on them. You all know my views which I have put forward in successive articles in our Telecommunication Journal. Let me make clear that, in putting forward those views, my sole objective was to offer the fruits of my twenty years' experience at the Union in the interests of the future of the Union. I think that I may fairly claim that you have a guarantee of my objectivity in the fact that more than two years ago I announced that I shall be retiring as Secretary-General, and that consequently the application of your decisions, whether or not these are based on my advice, will be implemented not by me, but by my successor. Since this successor is for the time being an anonymous figure, I can only at present generalize my good wishes to him in the accomplishment of the vast tasks that await him. Later on of course I shall be able to do so in a more personal manner.

" I have spoken of our pleasure in meeting here in Switzerland, of the Centenary Year and of the Conference itself. I have mentioned the future. In relation to all these points, may I say how very pleased and indeed honoured we feel to see among us today so many Ministers of Communications and other high dignitaries. It is my hope that, whatever reorganization of the Union emerges from this Conference, it will make it easier in the future for Member countries to be represented at I.T.U. meetings at the highest possible level.

" I know that a man's availability is more or less in inverse proportion to the weight of his responsibilities and that it is therefore frequently difficult for the top man to absent himself from his own capital

for any length of time. On the other hand, there is a continual succession of problems coming before the Union - and I am thinking particularly of the annual meetings of our Administrative Council - that can only be solved by those who can act fully on their own authority. I think that by and large our Council meetings over the years have been very successful and I know that the representatives of Member countries on our governing body have worked unstintingly to promote the interests of the Union. But there have been occasions, I feel, when the presence on the spot of the supreme authority in the government department concerned would have facilitated more rapid decisions than is possible for those who are operating under the directives of a mandate.

" As the Conference progresses, you may be sure that I shall make myself fully available to you for whatever help and advice I can provide. I hope that I shall be able to contribute usefully to your discussions, but of course the final responsibility rests with you and you alone. The Pleni-potentiary Conference is the supreme organ of the Union and I know that you will already have reflected that what you decide here will determine the future of the Union for a very long time to come.

" Responsibility is not always an unmixed blessing, but I am sure that, in this Centenary Year and fortified by the tradition of our Pleni-potentiary Conferences in the past you will see to it, without fear or favour, that the Union will be fully equipped to carry out its tasks in this modern age.

" 1965 is very different from 1865 and the second hundred years on which we now embark will be very different from the first hundred. While trying to obtain the fullest benefit from the experience of this last century and the traditions we have built up, we must construct with our eyes resolutely fixed on the future. For it is the future that will judge us.

" Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

Dr. Spühler's address:

Dr. Spühler said:

" Ladies and Gentlemen,,"

" On this commemorative occasion the Federal Council gladly associates itself with the congratulations and tributes coming from the entire world to mark the centenary of the International Telecommunication Union. Being privileged to have the seat of agency on its territory, the Swiss Government is particularly well placed to appraise at its true value the work accomplished during the Union's hundred years of existence, of measuring the efforts it took to achieve this and to appreciate how far the Union has travelled along the road towards improved relations between peoples

and their better mutual understanding. After discharging for eighty years the supervisory tasks entrusted to it by your Agency, the Federal Council has continued since 1948 to follow with the same sustained and benevolent interest the work, plans and achievements of the I.T.U.

" As is customary on such occasions, we may now pause to reflect on all that has been undertaken and carried out during this relatively brief epoch in the history of mankind. Let us go back to 1865; before your Union was set up, telegrams were sent across national frontiers by courier, passing from hand to hand between the last frontier post in the country of origin and the first telegraph office of the country of destination or transit. It was the merit of the International Telegraph Union to put an end to that slow and laborious process, replacing it by electrical transmission. Each of the various Plenipotentiary Conferences held after 1865 adapted the International Telegraph Convention to the constant advances in technique and, more particularly, to the use of the new and ingenious telegraph apparatus which had been brought out. Since then, as the rate of scientific progress increased by leaps and bounds, inventions in the sphere of telecommunications followed closely one on the other. First it was telegraphy that went through a period of remarkable expansion and achieved, so to speak, its maturity; then came the telephone which was to pursue its triumphant progress without, however, succeeding in dethroning its forebearer, telegraphy. In 1885, a conference held in Berlin decided to accept its use in the international service as a means of telecommunication.

" Then came the turn of radio (wireless) telegraphy, a very welcome adjunct to wire telegraphy in that it enabled communication to be established in both directions between moving vehicles, a progress of immense significance for the safety of human life, when one takes into account its use on ships at sea and in aviation. Without slackening their efforts, the governments and administrations concerned set about codifying as quickly as possible the application at the international level of scientific and technical advances and it was thus that 1906 saw the foundation in Berlin of the International Radiotelegraph Union and of its permanent secretariat. Then, in 1927, the Washington Conference had the distinction of tackling the difficult and vital problem of establishing an international agreement for the use of the radio frequency spectrum and of framing the first wave-length allocation plans.

" Finally, an essential step towards integration was made when, in 1932 the Plenipotentiary Conference of Madrid decided on the merger of the two International Unions, telegraph and radiotelegraph, giving birth to the present I.T.U. which is a union of telecommunications in the widest sense of the term.

" Such were the main landmarks in the evolution of telecommunications internationally, though there were other later dates of no less importance - the year 1947, for instance, saw the adoption at Atlantic City of the International Telecommunication Convention, which is still a basic instrument that has so far needed very little amendment.

" Ladies and Gentlemen, tomorrow your Union is to reassemble and commence its deliberations. What place is the Montreux Conference of 1965 to take in the history of the I.T.U.? Judging from the proposals so far submitted by Member states, it does not seem that any radical change in the existing Convention is felt necessary or even desirable. But it is in another respect that this Conference will play its part in the life and chronicles of the Union. On 17 May of this year the International Telecommunication Union entered the second centenary of its existence. That event was fittingly celebrated in Paris in the Salon de l'Horloge of the Palais d'Orsay, where the signatures of the plenipotentiary delegates of 20 contracting states were appended to the first Convention of 1865. Today, to emphasise their solidarity with the I.T.U., the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union have sent eminent representatives to attend this joint commemoration. As for the Member countries, most of them have associated themselves individually in this celebration by special issues of postage stamps designed not merely to interest collectors but above all to commemorate the Union's foundation and bring its importance home to users and the general public.

" Some will no doubt feel that international telecommunications have reached such a degree, if not of perfection, at least of maturity and efficiency, as fully to meet all needs. And they might be tempted to conclude that your Union's mission is completed and that 1965 marks the end of development in this field, being confirmed in their conviction by the recent rapid advance and remarkable success of space telecommunication. But such a conclusion would overlook an inherent characteristic of human progress. New inventions do not serve merely to meet existing needs, they, in turn, create new ones which rapidly become imperative. Far from resting on its laurels, scientific research never ceases to explore new possibilities; so much so that man comes to realise that he is not at the end of a stage of evolution, but rather on the threshold of an era at the nature of which he can today only guess, conditioned as it is by scientific and technical progress. I am thinking, in the particular sphere which interests us, of colour television, the pocket telephone, which everyone can carry on their person, visual-telephony in colour and so many other things.

" Though all this seems to be looking far ahead today, it cannot fail to be the reality of tomorrow. I am, therefore, convinced that the tasks and activity of the I.T.U. are bound to grow steadily in scope and importance and that, as technique increases in complexity, the Union's mission, too, will become ever more difficult and specialized.

" The aims set for you in Article 4 of the International Convention will require an ever-increasing mutual aid, as, for example, in the form of technical assistance to the new or developing countries. In doing this, our Union is well aware of the fact that the principle of universality is at the very base of its scientific and technical contribution and its activities should respond to the statutes to which it has freely consented. I can assure you that the Swiss Federal Council, fully realizing the necessities of progress, will continue its close understanding and encouragement of the work and achievements of the great international organizations which do us the honour of having their headquarters in Switzerland, such as the

International Telecommunication Union. I hope that the second century of existence of the I.T.U. will be as fruitful and rich as its first hundred years. Carrying out the ideal of the solidarity of all States in collaboration on a specific plane of human activity, it is bringing a precious contribution to the maintenance and strengthening of peace in the world. May all our countries, within your Union, play their own part towards the achievement of this common ideal - such is my most sincere desire and that of the Swiss authorities and people."

Social events

The opening ceremony was followed by a reception in the Montreux Casino given by the Town Council of Montreux and its Tourist Office. Subsequently, there was a lunch for the Heads of delegations given in the Montreux Palace Hotel by the Swiss P.T.T.

HEADS OF DELEGATIONS MEETING

A meeting of the Heads of delegations took place in the afternoon beginning at 4 p.m.

ATTENDANCE AT THE CONFERENCE

Announcements of participation and registration indicate that 120 of the ITU's 128 Member countries will be attending the Conference with a total of about 500 delegates.

NATIONAL DAY

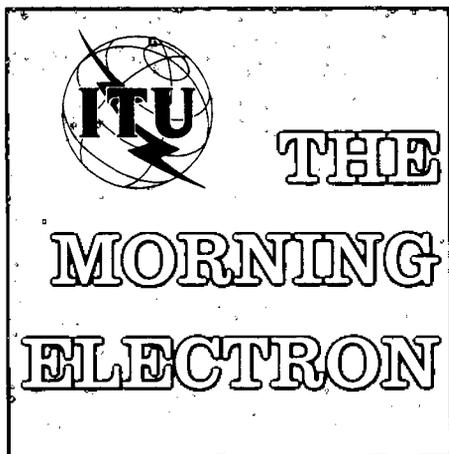
Today is the national day of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

MATERIAL FOR THE "MORNING ELECTRON"

Delegations wishing to make announcements in the "Morning Electron" are asked to hand their texts in to the Public Relations Office (at present Room 135) by 6 p.m. on the day preceding the date of publication.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Plenary Meeting
15.00	Plenary Meeting



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 16 September 1965

No. 2

MR. G.-A. WETTSTEIN ELECTED CHAIRMAN

Mr. Gustav-Adolf Wettstein, President of the Swiss P.T.T. Enterprise, was yesterday morning elected Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference by acclamation.

In his speech of acceptance, Mr. Wettstein thanked the Conference for the great honour done to him and his country. He said that he would be guided by the 1959 International Telecommunication Conference and that he counted on the support of the delegates in the difficult task that faced him.

Mr. Wettstein, who was born on 27 June 1901, studied electrical engineering at the Federal Polytechnik in Zürich. After some years in private industry and with the staff of the Berne District Telegraph Office, he joined the Directorate-General of the Swiss P.T.T. in 1939. In 1948, he was appointed Head of the whole of the Swiss Telephone Service. In 1952 the Swiss Federal Council appointed him Director of the Telephone and Telegraph Division, a post in which he distinguished himself by rapidly expanding the Service in the years that followed. In December 1960 he was made President of the Directorate-General of the Swiss P.T.T. Mr. Wettstein is already well known in I.T.U. circles as Chairman of the 1954 C.C.I.F. Plenary Assembly in Geneva and as Honorary Chairman of the 1959 Administrative Radio Conference.

A considerable athlete in his youth, he was a notable skier and mountaineer for very many years. Apart from German, he knows French, Italian and English and is the author of numerous technical articles. He also collaborated in editing and publishing a book entitled "Un Siècle de Télécommunications en Suisse". He is active in many national Swiss societies connected with telecommunications.

THE VICE-CHAIRMEN

The Conference yesterday morning elected Vice-Chairmen from each of the I.T.U. Regions, to assist Mr. Wettstein. They are Mr. E.C. Holmes of the United States, Mr. Håkan Sterky of Sweden, Mr. Anatolii Poukhalskii of the Soviet Union, Mr. Anis El-Berdai of the United Arab Republic and Mr. Ichiro Hatakeyama of Japan.

MESSAGES OF GOOD WILL

The Plenary meeting of the Conference yesterday heard a number of messages of good will.

The Chairman read out a telegram that he had received from the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Anastass Mikoyan. Mr. Mikoyan, addressing his best wishes to the delegates, among other things recalled that the Plenipotentiary Conference coincided with the Union's Centenary. In the course of its hundred years of existence, telecommunications had reached an unprecedented level and had become essential to the economic, social and cultural progress which was at the basis of co-operation between peoples. The conquest of outer space opened vast perspectives, particularly through telecommunication satellites. It was his wish that the I.T.U. should begin its second centenary with decisions that would facilitate the further extension of international co-operation in telecommunications.

Several other statements of good wishes were made from the Conference floor. The highlights of the statements, in the order they were delivered, are as follows.

Japan, recalling its 86-year membership of the Union, laid stress on international co-operation as a means to technical advance and drew attention to what had been done in the last six years, particularly in technical co-operation. The advance of telecommunications through the I.T.U. would contribute to the economic, social and cultural development of all peoples. The Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia said that in the course of one hundred years the I.T.U. had demonstrated its vitality and necessity. Although the Conference was faced with difficult problems, it would succeed. Malaysia mentioned the scientific changes of the last two hundred years, and particularly those of the last hundred years, during which time the activities of the I.T.U. had given meaning and purpose to a vital sphere of human activity. For the future, a special Development Fund should be set up and the Union should have regional offices.

The Meeting then listened while the representative of the Universal Postal Union read a message from its Director General, Dr. Edouard Weber, in which he expressed the hope that the I.T.U.'s second century would be as fruitful as its first and drew attention to the links between the two sister organizations whose specializations were normally dealt with by the same government department in most countries. The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency said that his organization, like the I.T.U., had been founded to further the interests of a promising new branch of science in its own epoch. In outer space, the two organizations would be collaborating.

Afghanistan noted that at the last Plenipotentiary Conference there had only been sixteen African countries represented, whereas there were now 38, and extended a welcome to the newcomers. The Federation of Nigeria pointed out that it was only through the extension of telecommunications that the peoples of the world would be able to attain to real mutual understanding and co-operation. The Republic of the Niger likewise placed great hopes in the I.T.U. for the improvement of human relations. The Mongolian Peoples Republic described the great progress that had been made in economic and social matters in that country since 1921, telecommunications there being of the highest importance.

Iran, pointing out that it had been a Member of the Union for 96 years, stressed the fact that the I.T.U. had continued in existence throughout all the wars and conflicts of the last century. It was very fortunate that the Centenary should coincide with International Cooperation Year. Malta, which drew attention to its geographical position at the centre of Mediterranean communications, stressed how vital telecommunications were to societies. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the I.T.U.'s role in helping the spread of technology was growing and that this was partly a result of the fact that more than forty countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America had joined the I.T.U. since 1959. The participation of developing countries in the work of the Union would help to strengthen the organization's authority. Italy transmitted its wishes for the full success of the Conference. Brazil said that it was necessary for the I.T.U. to ensure that all its Member countries were treated equitably in their telecommunication requirements, for they all formed one family.

When the meeting resumed after lunch, the representative of the International Civil Aviation Organization pointed out how essential co-operation was between his organization and the I.T.U. in the interest of safety of life in the air. China expressed pride that the I.T.U. was the oldest of the international organizations and said that it had set a shining example for the others to follow. Trinidad and Tobago said that this country was anxious to co-operate with other I.T.U. Member countries in that region of the world and, alongside them, with the Union as a whole. Argentina said that it had great plans for telecommunications, both at the national and international levels, and wanted its system to fit into the world system.

In its telecommunication training programmes, the humanistic aspects featured along with the technical. Australia was very conscious of the problems to be dealt with by the Conference since, in the previous six years, there had been so many new Members of the Union and so much technological development.

The People's Republic of Poland said that the Union was one of the first organizations to aim at universality and that one of its greatest tasks was to help the developing countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria stressed how much other international organizations were interested in the work of the I.T.U. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considered it an honour that it had been telecommunication experts who a hundred years ago had combined to form the first international organization. The Hungarian People's Republic was another to stress the principle of universality which had governed the Union's actions during its first hundred years and should do so during the second.

Expressions of thanks and congratulations to the Swiss Confederation as the host government were made by Cuba, the Republic of the Senegal, India, the Central African Republic, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Ceylon and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

MEMBERSHIP QUESTIONS

In the course of the day there were lengthy discussions on certain membership questions. Two draft Resolutions were put forward on behalf of African countries. Their texts read as follows :

DRAFT RESOLUTION BY THE AFRICAN GROUP CONCERNING THE APARTHEID POLICY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT

(submitted by the Delegation of the United Arab Republic
at the 2nd Plenary Meeting)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., meeting at Montreux from 14 September to 12 November 1965,

considering

that the racial policy in South Africa perpetuating or accentuating discrimination constitutes a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights,

noting

that the Government of the Union of South Africa has paid no attention to the repeated requests and demands of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and worldwide public opinion and has not accordingly reconsidered or revised its racial policy,

deploring

the fact that the Government of the Union of South Africa thus continues to pay no attention to these requests and, furthermore, deliberately aggravates the racial question by more discriminatory measures and by their application accompanied by violence and bloodshed,

recalling

the fact that a number of subsidiary organs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have excluded the Government of South Africa from their work until such time as it should give up its apartheid policy,

resolves

that the Government of the Union of South Africa shall be excluded from the Plenipotentiary Conference.

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE AFRICAN GROUP CONCERNING
THE TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

(submitted by the Delegation of the Republic
of Senegal at the second Plenary Meeting)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., meeting at Montreux from 14 September to 12 November, 1965,

considering

that the situation in the African territories under Portuguese administration is a serious danger to peace and security in Africa,

recalling

the declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December, 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which states : "subjecting peoples to foreign subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of the fundamental human rights, is contrary to the United Nations Charter and jeopardizes the cause of peace and world cooperation",

condemns without appeal the colonial policy of the retrograde Government of Portugal;

asks Portugal, in accordance with the very terms of a resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its XVIIIth Session, to apply the following measures :

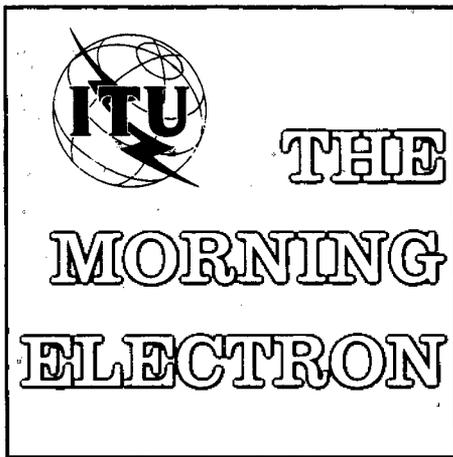
- a) immediate recognition of the right of the peoples in the territories under its domination to autodetermination and independence;
- b) immediate cessation of all acts of repression and withdrawal of all military forces and others at present used for this purpose;
- c) promulgation of an unconditional political amnesty and establishment of conditions allowing the free functioning of political parties;
- d) negotiation on the basis of recognition of the right to autodetermination with the real representatives of the national fighting forces of these territories, so as to transfer power to freely elected political institutions representative of the peoples of these territories.

IN MEMORIAM

At the opening of yesterday morning's Plenary, the meeting stood for one minute's silence in memory of Dr. Ernst Metzler, former Director of the C.C.I.R., and other distinguished figures of the telecommunication world who had died since the last Plenipotentiary Conference.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

<u>Time</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Committee</u>
9.30	Salle C	Committee 2
9.30	Salle A	Committee 4
11.00	Salle A	Committee 9
11.00	Salle C	Committee 3
15.00	Salle A	Committee 8
15.00	Salle C	Committee 5
16.45	Salle A	Committee 6
16.45	Salle C	Committee 7
18.30	Salle B	Committee 1



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 17 September 1965

No. 3

THE COMMITTEES ORGANIZE

The third day of the Conference will probably prove to be unique in that it contained meetings of all the main Committees with the exception of the Drafting Committee.

The meetings were mainly for the purpose of organizing the Committees' work, although in one or two cases a start was made on matters of substance.

The first to meet in the morning were Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) and Committee 2 (Credentials). Committee 4 is presided over by Mr. Clyde J. Griffiths (Commonwealth of Australia), the present Chairman of the Administrative Council, and has Mr. Henryk Baczko (People's Republic of Poland) and Mr. Ibrahim N'Diaye (Republic of the Senegal) as Vice-Chairmen. Having completed the formalities of its organization, the Committee started a discussion on the future composition of the Administrative Council with particular reference to the number of seats on the Council and the possibility of rotating membership. Committee 2, which also met early in the morning, has Mr. E. Machado de Assis (Brazil) as its Chairman and Mr. Eli Habwe (Kenya) and Mr. V. Makarski (People's Republic of Bulgaria) as Vice-Chairmen. The Committee set up a Working Group to study credentials consisting of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen and the representatives of Austria, Belgium, Ceylon, the Republic of Liberia, the Republic of the Philippines, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United States of America and Venezuela.

After the mid-morning break, it was the turn of Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) and Committee 3 (Finance Control). Committee 9 is presided over by Mr. Konstantin Čomić (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), with Mr. W.J. Wilson (Canada) and Mr. T. Perry (Kingdom of the Netherlands) as Vice-Chairmen. Committee 3, which met concurrently, has Mr. Ghassem Shakibnia (Iran) as its Chairman with Mr. Santiago Quijano Caballero (Colombia) and Mr. Leif Larsen (Norway) as Vice-Chairmen. The Committee set up a Working Party consisting of the Chairman and representatives of China, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Norway, Switzerland and United States of America to study expenditure and the agreement between the I.T.U. and the Swiss P.T.T. on the arrangements for the Conference.

Another four Committees met in the afternoon, beginning with Committee 8 (Technical Co-operation) and Committee 5 (Personnel Questions). Committee 8 has as its Chairman Mr. Lazaro Barajas Gutierrez (Mexico) and as Vice-Chairmen Mr. Azim Gran (Afghanistan) and a representative of Zambia who will be appointed later. In the course of the meeting, Pakistan said that there was no criterion to measure the effectiveness of the I.T.U.'s Technical Co-operation programme. Many other delegations, notably the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Canada, the Republic of Guinea, and the Republic of the Ivory Coast, took the floor to emphasize the need for a report on the effectiveness of this programme. In Committee 5, the Chairman is Mr. W.A. Wolverson (United Kingdom) who occupied the same position during the crucial period of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference. His Vice-Chairmen are Ambassador Vicente Albano Pacis (Republic of the Philippines) and Mr. Stanislav Houdek (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic). The Committee reviewed the action taken in pursuance of the Resolution adopted on staff matters by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference and gave general consideration to the parts of the Report of the Administrative Council to the present Conference dealing with the evolution of staff matters since 1959. The Chairman of the Staff Association, Dr. M. Joachim, was admitted on his request to attend the meeting as an observer and, in reply to a general statement which he made, he was assured that he would be given full opportunity to state the views of the staff on matters of interest to it.

After the afternoon break, there were meetings of Committee 6 (Finances of the Union) and Committee 7 (Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations). The Chairman of Committee 6 is Mr. Ben Abdellah (Morocco) with Mr. Johannes Pressler (Federal Republic of Germany) and Mr. Ahmed Zaidan (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) as Vice-Chairmen. A Working Group was set up with the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia in the chair and consisting of representatives of Belgium, the Republic of Mali and United Kingdom, to study the financial management of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference. The Chairman of Committee 7 is Mr. Tchouta Moussa (Federal Republic of Cameroon) and the Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Antonio Lozano Conejero (Argentine Republic) and Mr. Marin Grigore (Roumanian People's Republic).

Finally, the Steering Committee, which consists of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and the Chairmen of Committees met in the evening at 6.30 p.m.

The list of rapporteurs of the Committees will be published as soon as they are all known.

NATIONAL DAYS

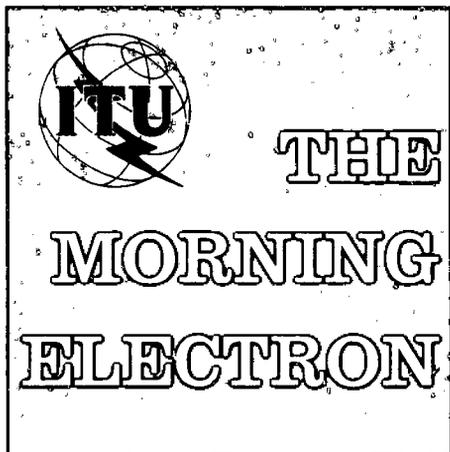
Yesterday, 16 September, was the National Day of Mexico and to-morrow, 18 September, will be that of Chile.

CORRIGENDUM

We offer our apologies to Ambassador Julius C. Holmes of the United States and Mr. Anis El-Bardai of the United Arab Republic whose names yesterday were not correctly given.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Plenary Meeting	Salle A
15.00	Plenary Meeting	Salle A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 20 September 1965

No. 4

FRIDAY'S PLENARY MEETINGS

Practically the whole of Friday's Plenary Meeting was devoted to a lengthy discussion on two draft Resolutions put forward by the delegations of the United Arab Republic and the Republic of the Senegal respectively, the first calling for the exclusion of the Republic of South Africa from the Conference and the second condemning the colonial policy of Portugal and asking its Government to apply certain measures. These two Resolutions appeared in full in the Morning Electron No. 2 of 16 September.

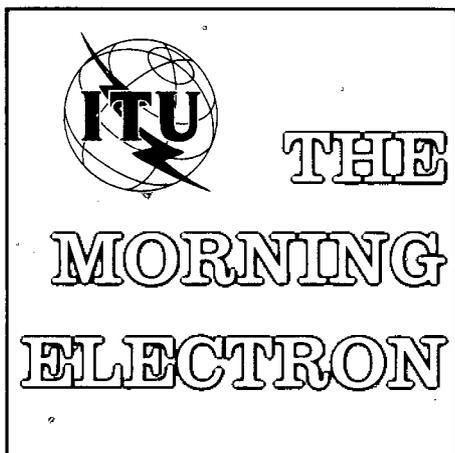
Towards the end of the afternoon, it was finally decided to put to the vote the question of whether or not the Conference was competent to consider the Resolution put forward by the United Arab Republic on the exclusion of South Africa. At the request of certain countries, the vote was by secret ballot. Out of a total of 111 present and voting, 53 supported the view that the Conference was competent, 53 were opposed, there were 2 invalid papers and 3 abstentions. Under the rules of procedure of the Conference, the view that it was competent to pronounce on the question before it was thus rejected.

Message of greetings

Earlier in the day, the delegate of Liberia announced that the previous day he had met President Tubman of Liberia in Zurich. The President had sent his personal congratulations to the Chairman on his election and his best wishes for the success of the Conference.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Plenary Meeting	Room A
15.00	Committee 4	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 21 September 1965 No. 5

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The second week of the Conference opened with a meeting of Committee 4 (Organization of the Union). However, it decided almost at once, on a proposal by the Kingdom of Morocco supported by the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, to recess until today. Later in the morning at 11.30, the Steering Committee met in Room C.

The Plenary

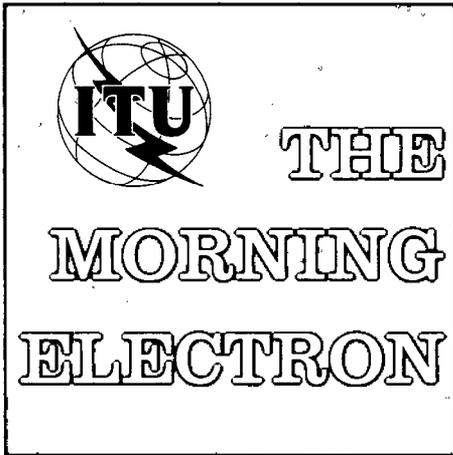
The Plenary Meeting which took place in the afternoon was entirely taken up with a discussion on what had taken place on Friday afternoon. During the course of the Meeting, part of the tape recording of the previous Plenary was played over a loudspeaker. The Meeting ended shortly after 6.30 p.m.

NATIONAL DAY

Today is the National Day of Malta.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Plenary Meeting	Room A
15.00	Committee 4	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 22 September 1965

No. 6

YESTERDAY'S PLENARY MEETINGS

At yesterday morning's session, the United States of America put forward a proposal that "This Conference is not competent to take the action proposed in the Resolution of the United Arab Republic (Document No. 110)". Document No. 110 contained the Resolution for the exclusion of South Africa from the Conference. The United States proposal was defeated by 58 votes to 51 with 2 abstentions.

Thus, at its afternoon Plenary Meeting, the Conference proceeded to a vote on the Resolution proposed by the United Arab Republic which was adopted by 59 votes to 27 with 7 abstentions. 15 countries did not participate in the vote. The Republic of South Africa was thus excluded from the Conference.

Finally, the Conference also adopted a Resolution proposed by the Republic of the Senegal (Document No. 111) condemning the colonial policy of the Government of Portugal by 61 votes to 35 with 14 abstentions.

VIEW FROM THE LAKESIDE

Every morning the delegates at the Plenipotentiary Conference wake up to a view of one of the most beautiful lakes in the world. They may thus be interested in learning some facts about it which were originally prepared by the C.C.I.R. for its VIth Plenary Assembly in Geneva in 1951.

Its official name is Lake Léman, although the Genevese at its other end prefer to call it the Lake of Geneva. It is the largest lake of Central Europe.

- Mean height above sea level: 371.9 m. (1220 ft).
- Length: Geneva - Castle Chillon in Montreux (as the crow flies) 63.4 km (39.4 miles).

- Length of coast line: 167 km (104 miles).
- Area: 582 km² (224.7 miles²); water content: 89 km³.
- Maximum depth: 309.5 m. (1015 ft); mean depth: 152.7 m. (501 ft).

Thus the lowest point of the bottom of the lake is only slightly above sea level.

Compared with the horizontal dimensions, the depth of the lake is very small; in fact the maximum depth is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ % of its length. As to its relative dimensions, it can be compared with the pool which results when a small glass of water is spilled on a flat table top. The middle part of the bottom is extraordinarily flat: 60 km² (23.2 square miles) show a depth variation not exceeding 4.4 m. (23 ft). The lake receives its water from an area extending over 7,400 km² (2857 square miles). The Rhone entering the lake at the east end is the main source of water. One-fifth of its catchment area consists of snow and ice; the number of glaciers in it is 257. Hence this source is very fluctuating: the extremes of flow are 9 and 1500 m³ sec. (2400 - 400,000 gallons/sec.).

The Rhone water entering the lake is rather turbid, it contains more than $2\frac{3}{4}$ grams/litre of solid substances. This means that every second the lake receives on the average 200 kg of solid material which is deposited there. The quantity is such that the lake would be filled up completely in 32,000 years.

Another consequence of the muddiness of the water of the river is that it is always heavier than the clear water of the lake. At a small distance from the shore the heavy grey muddy river sinks abruptly under the blue water of the lake, a kind of cataract under water.

The river finds its way over a long cone of sediments to the depths of the lake. Over a distance of about 10 km the river can still be followed under the water of the lake, having formed on both sides small dykes of sand and stones. It spreads then evenly over the bottom of the lake and slowly deposits its sediment (this explains the flat bottom). It has all the leisure to do so as the water stays for about 11 years in the lake. This means that if the lake could be emptied it would take 11 years to refill with the normal inflow. (In the middle of the lake the drift of the current is only about 5 mm/minutes). This slow speed of the water enabled a local flora to develop. The long stay of the water in the lake also explains why it is so clear and, because of this, why it is so blue (blue being the colour of pure water). In winter when water is clearest (less vegetation) white objects at a depth of 15 m are visible.

The lake is too small for tides of measurable amplitude to be formed but a peculiar phenomenon, which may interest the engineer and physicist, that occurs on the lake from time to time are the "seiches"; i.e. oscillations of the lake as a whole. These occur with one or more node lines.

The fundamental period for an oscillation lengthwise along the lake has a value of 73 minutes. This means that it would take over half an hour for a disturbance in the water caused in Montreux to travel to Geneva at the other end of the lake. The next higher proper frequency of the lake when oscillating lengthwise is not harmonic and has a period of 35 minutes. Of course oscillations across the lake have a shorter fundamental period and the time found is of the order of 10 minutes.

The narrowing cross section of the lake near Geneva causes a "transformation" of the amplitude to high values (just as occurs in an acoustical horn). The extreme differences in water level ever observed there during "seiches" (i.e. the double amplitude) are of the order of 1.5 m. The oscillations are probably excited by the rapid and local atmospheric pressure variations occurring e.g. during storms. The oscillations have a rather low damping; in fact it may take about 40 oscillations for the amplitude to be reduced to half its value which means that it may continue for some days (mostly however it is interrupted by a new series of "seiches"). In standard electrical terminology we might also say that the lake has a Q of about 200 at its fundamental frequency.

The deep waters of the lake have an approximately constant temperature of about 5°C. The surface has a mean daily temperature ranging between 5 and 19°C. Towards the end of winter the lake has at all depths the same temperature of about 5°. During spring and summer the surface heats up and the heat slowly penetrates to the depths. At the end of summer an approximately constant temperature gradient is formed extending to a depth of as much as 80 m. Later during the colder weather the surface begins to cool down and because temperature inversions cannot exist an equitemperature layer forms in the upper waters of the lake which during the following months gradually grows in thickness and decreases in temperature until at the end of winter the transition zone between the equitemperature warm zone above and the equitemperature cold zone in the depth has disappeared and the whole lake has the same temperature again.

Long calm periods sometimes occur in the valley of Lake Léman, which make the water surface, free of ripples, resemble a real mirror. This has made possible a few peculiar observations. Firstly when observing by telescope a sailing boat far away at the horizon, the reflection of the boat in the lake is clearly distorted and foreshortened because of the spherical form of the surface which thus becomes optically apparent.

Secondly, abnormal rainbows have been observed reflected in the lake. However, from boats in the lake, also occasionally a second set of rainbows has been seen caused by the sunlight reflected on the surface of the lake at a point behind the observer.

Normal rainbow : 1 sun - cloud - eye
Abnormal " : 2 sun - cloud - lake - eye
" " : 3 sun - lake - cloud - eye
" " : 4 sun - lake - cloud - lake - eye

The lake has its own fauna, e.g. the Fera is one of the most abundant fishes and is a species only to be found in Lake Léman; also a special variety of trout is found in the lake; length up to 1.1 m (3 ft. 6 1/8 inch), weight 15 kg (33 lbs) (data originating from biologists, not from anglers).

The level of the lake is now stabilized, the weir in Geneva regulating the flow of water by-passing the hydro-electric generating station. The quantity of water leaving the lake varies from 80 to 600 m³/second.

After the glacial periods when the lake was filled with a layer of ice about 1 km high, the level of the lake was higher than it is now. Around the lake at a number of places terraces are to be found at heights of 10 to 30 m above present lake level.

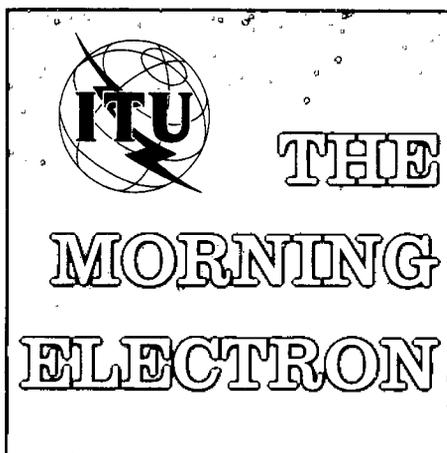
In the stone age the lake itself was used as a place to live, in the same way as many of the other Swiss lakes. Dwellings were built in the lake and there grew up quite a town, constructed by these "lake dwellers" on piles, and containing at times even a slaughterhouse, a foundry, etc. and extending over an area of 150 ha (370 acres). These lake settlements must have been used during thousands of years during the stone age and the bronze age, till in the beginning of the iron age. Many remnants have been found on the bottom of the lake.

NATIONAL DAY

Today is the National Day of the Republic of Mali.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Plenary Meeting	Room A
15.00	Committee 4	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 23 September 1965

No. 7

OBSERVERS AT THE CONFERENCE

The Plenary Meeting yesterday morning took up the question of the possible admission of four international organizations to the Conference as Observers. These were the International Radio and Television Organization (O.I.R.T.), The African and Malagasy Postal and Telecommunications Union (U.A.M.P.T.), The Arab Telecommunication Union and the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.). After a lengthy discussion lasting the entire morning and ending with the closure of the debate, a resolution to admit these four organizations as Observers was submitted at the beginning of the afternoon by the Delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and supported by a number of African Delegations and the Delegations of the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Indonesia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Republic of Roumania, the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. However, shortly afterwards, the Delegation of Colombia, supported by Ethiopia, proposed that the whole matter be postponed to the next Plenary Meeting, and this proposal was carried by 52 votes to 45 with 10 abstentions.

TELEGRAM FROM U THANT

The following telegram was received yesterday morning by the I.T.U. Secretary-General from U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations:

"m. gross

etat priorite

Unations
geneva

2958 spinelli please pass following message most urgently to gross montreux message begins reference your enquiry following passage appears in the introduction to my annual report to the general assembly published today following a statement emphasizing significance of the cooperative action of united nations family in economic social and cultural fields in building peace quote it is the feeling of the executive heads of all the organizations that a precondition for the continued success of economic social and cultural cooperation on an international plane is the preservation to the greatest possible extent of the essentially technical character of such action. i have previously had occasion to observe that it would be a matter for regret on the part of the entire international community if important meetings dealing with these questions and depending for their success on the vital element of international cooperation were to fail to yield solid results because of the introduction of highly contentious political issues into the discussions and deliberations. the admitted difficulty of drawing a clear line between what is political and what is not must not be allowed to distract the member states from their specific duty to respect the charter, the conventions and the constitutional procedures of the agency concerned and from their general obligation to safeguard, in the common interest, the future of international order itself unquote message ends=

u thant+ "

THE PRESS

The Conference decided yesterday afternoon by 84 votes to 5 with 7 abstentions that, subject to certain reservations which it was within the competence of the Chairman of the Conference to decide, the Press should as a general rule be admitted to Plenary Meetings. In the course of the discussion, the issuing of regular press releases, subject to the authority of the Chairman, and the possibility of holding press conferences were mentioned.

REPLY TO MR. MIKOYAN

The Chairman announced yesterday afternoon that, in reply to the telegram of greetings addressed to the Conference by Mr. Anastass Mikoyan, President of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the following telegram had been addressed:

"Monsieur le Président,

La Conférence de plénipotentiaires de l'Union internationale des télécommunications m'a chargé de vous transmettre ses remerciements les plus chaleureux pour votre télégramme du 13 septembre 1965.

Ainsi que vous le dites, cette Conférence coïncide avec une date historique dans l'existence de l'U.I.T. et nous souhaitons tous qu'elle apporte une contribution fructueuse dans le domaine des télécommunications.

J'ajoute, au nom du gouvernement de la Confédération suisse, que c'est un honneur pour ce pays qu'une Conférence aussi importante y ait lieu.

WETTSTEIN

Président de la Conférence"

THE VICE-CHAIRMEN: AMBASSADOR JULIUS C HOLMES

Ambassador Julius C. Holmes is Chairman of the United States Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Most recently, Mr. Holmes has served as American ambassador in Iran since 1961. Previously, he held diplomatic or consular appointments at Hong Kong and Macau, Tangier, London, Bucharest, Tirana, Smyrna and Marseille. He also served in various divisions of the Department of State and as a senior political advisor with the United States Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in 1954.

His business connections have included insurance, milling and airlines. He has been president and a director of a milling company in Brazil and president and vice-president of airlines in the United States and in Latin America.

Ambassador Holmes is a veteran of the two World Wars and in the second rose to the rank of brigadier general. Besides being decorated for service with the United States Army, he has received decorations from the Governments of France, Kingdom of Morocco, Tunisia, and the United Kingdom.

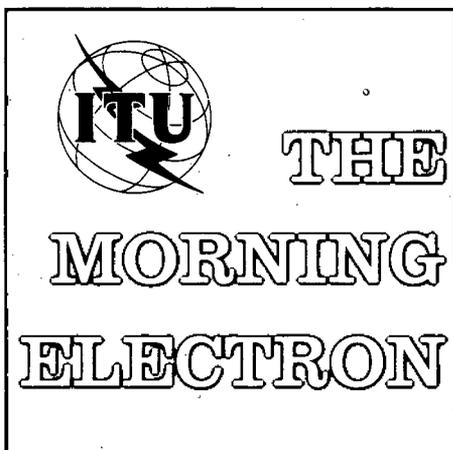
Born in Kansas, United States, Ambassador Holmes studied at the University of Kansas.

NATIONAL DAY

Today is the National Day of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Committee 4	Room A
15.00	Committee 4	Room A
18.30	Committee 1	Room B



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 24 September 1965 No. 8

HOW BIG SHOULD THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL BE?

The size and composition of the I.T.U.'s Administrative Council took up most of yesterday's deliberations of Committee 4 (Organization of the Union).

19, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32: these were the numbers which delegates opted for in discussions occupying practically the whole of the Committee's third and fourth sessions. Some thirty delegations in the morning and at least twice as many in the afternoon took the floor to express their views after the Chairman had asked early in the morning for a general discussion of the issue.

The overwhelming majority of speakers seemed to favour an increase, not a decrease, in the membership of the Council. But by the end of the day no final answer had been given to the question - how big should the Council be?

VICE-CHAIRMEN OF THE CONFERENCE: Dr. HÅKAN STERKY

Continuing our series of sketches of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference, (by Regions A, B, C, D and E), Dr. Håkan Sterky is the Head of the Swedish Delegation.

Born in Stockholm in 1900, he graduated as an Electrical Engineer in 1923 and later went to the Harvard Engineering School in the United States. In 1933 he became a Doctor of Technology. At the age of 37 he was appointed a Professor at Stockholm's Royal Institute of Technology, of which he was afterwards Vice-Principal, and at the early age of 42 he became Director-General of the Swedish Telecommunications Administration.

He is now President of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences and a Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and the Royal Swedish Academy of Military Sciences.

Speaking English, German and French, he has travelled extensively and is very well known in I.T.U. circles, having been, among other things, President of the Vth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. and Chairman of the Geneva Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference in 1958.

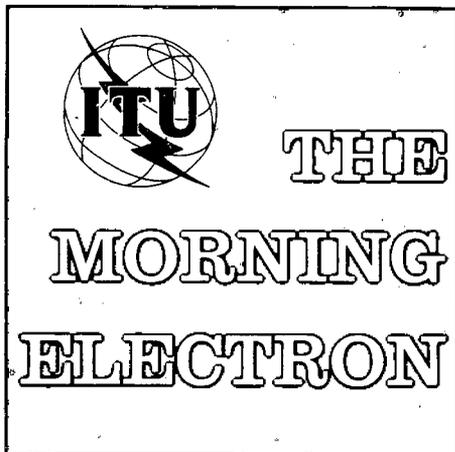
On 1 October this year, he will have been Director General of his Administration for 23 years. He retires at the end of the year.

NATIONAL DAY

Sunday, 26 September, will be the National Day of Yemen.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Committee 5	Room A
9.30	Working Group of Committee 2	Room B
9.30	Committee 9	Room C
15.00	Committee 4	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 27 September, 1965 No. 9

CHARTER OR CONVENTION?

The question of an I.T.U. Charter was the main issue in Friday's session of Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations).

Early in the morning, Japan took the floor to explain its proposal for an I.T.U. Constitution. A lively discussion ensued, out of which three major points of view emerged. One favoured taking a decision of principle from the outset. Another called for a panel of experts to study the most suitable form to give to the constitutional acts of the I.T.U. The third was that all the amendments to the present Convention should be studied and that the provisions which are most frequently subject to change should become part of the General Regulations; the remaining constitutional provisions would thus only have to be amended occasionally.

THE NEW COUNCIL WILL HAVE 29 MEMBERS

Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) decided on Friday evening to increase the membership of the I.T.U.'s Administrative Council from 25 to 29 by a vote of 86 to 17 with 1 abstention. Three of the four new seats will go to the African Region (Region D) and the remaining one to the Asian and Australasian Region (Region E).

After nearly four hours of discussions in which some 60 speakers had participated, the Committee first agreed to vote on a proposal for a Council of 30 seats (4 more seats for Region D and 1 more for Region E). This was put to the vote and rejected by 55 to 50 with one abstention.

CLASSIFICATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF I.T.U. POSTS

Committee 5 (Staff), meeting under the Chairmanship of Mr. Wolverson of the United Kingdom, started off on Friday morning with the question of the classification of I.T.U. posts and the related matter of United Nations common grading standards. It was stressed that, since the I.T.U. is linked to the U.N. common system, classifications must be based on these standards which are in the course of preparation. It was agreed that the Chairman should prepare a draft resolution in which the Administrative Council would be instructed to pursue the whole matter in the light of developments in the United Nations.

The Committee then turned to the question of the geographical distribution of posts. It agreed that the matter of geographical distribution in so far as it applies to elected officials was beyond the competence of the Committee.

The rest of the morning was devoted to the consideration of a proposal by the U.S.S.R. to the effect that all posts at P5 level and above should be distributed equally between the various Regions of the world.

VICE-CHAIRMEN OF THE CONFERENCE : ANATOLII POUKHALSKY

Mr. Anatolii Poukhalsky, Deputy Minister of Communications of the U.S.S.R., heads the U.S.S.R. Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union.

Mr. Poukhalsky was born in 1917, and in 1940 completed his studies at the Institute of Telecommunications. He took part in the Second World War as an officer in the Signal Corps.

After the war he worked for a long time in the Scientific Research Institute, on questions of transmission technology.

He holds the scientific degree of Candidate in Engineering Science.

In 1956 he was appointed to the post of Head of the Technical Department of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications and Member of the Board in the Ministry.

At the present time, as U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Communications, he is engaged on the development of telecommunications techniques.

For a number of years Mr. Pukhalsky has been the Chief Editor of the science and engineering magazine "Elektrosviaz" ("Telecommunications").

Mr. Pukhalsky participated in the work of the IInd and IIIrd Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.T.T., as leader of the delegation from the U.S.S.R. Telecommunications Administration, and has also taken part in meetings of the working parties of that C.C.I.

SAYINGS OF THE WEEK

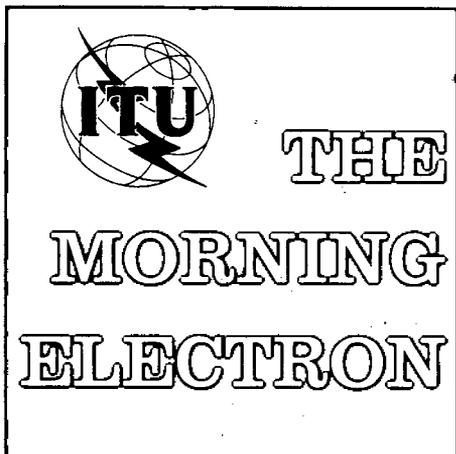
"Once is never; twice is always". - A Danish proverb, quoted by Mr. Gunnar Pedersen, Head of the Danish delegation.

"The sun shines equally on the castle of the prince and on the roof of the poor man's hut." - Goethe, quoted by Mr. Mohammed Sadiq Kari of the Pakistan delegation.

"For forms of government let fools contest, Whate'er is best administered is best." - Alexander Pope, quoted by Dr. Tsune-Chi Yü of the Chinese delegation.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Committee 4	Room A
9.30	Committee 6	Room C
15.00	Committee 4	Room A
15.00	Working Group of Committee 2	Room B



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 28 September 1965 No. 10

COMMITTEE 4: NO CHANGE ALONG THE LINE

In Committee 4 (Organisation of the Union) the status quo was upheld at many different points yesterday.

In the morning some 70 speakers took the floor to express their points of view with regard to the principle of rotation, eligibility or non-eligibility for election to the Council. Finally, by a vote of 64 to 27 with 3 abstentions, it was decided to maintain the present system.

In the afternoon, a vote was first taken on the titles of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Council, and, by 72 votes to 14 with 8 abstentions, it was decided to keep them as they are.

There was then a lengthy discussion on numbers 84, 86 and 90 of the Convention dealing with the sessions of the Council. Here again, the present provisions were maintained - in the case of No. 90 by 54 votes to 34 with 7 abstentions, and, in the case of Nos. 84 and 86, by 88 votes to none with 2 abstentions.

VICE-CHAIRMEN OF THE CONFERENCE: ANIS EL BARDAI

Mr. Anis El Bardai, Director-General of the Telecommunications Organization of the United Arab Republic, heads the U.A.R. Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. El Bardai was born in 1914, and in 1936 graduated from Cairo University as a telecommunications engineer. The same year he joined the Egyptian State Telephones and Telegraphs Administration as a radio engineer. In 1953 he became the Head of the Radio Communication Division. In 1961 he was appointed to the post of Deputy Director-General of the Telecommunications Organization and finally in 1964 he became Director-General.

A veteran of I.T.U. Conference since 1947, Mr. El Bardai attended the Atlantic City, Buenos Aires, and Geneva Plenipotentiary Conferences. He was the Head of the U.A.R. Delegation to the Administrative Radio Conference of 1959. He also participated in the work of numerous C.C.I.R. meetings.

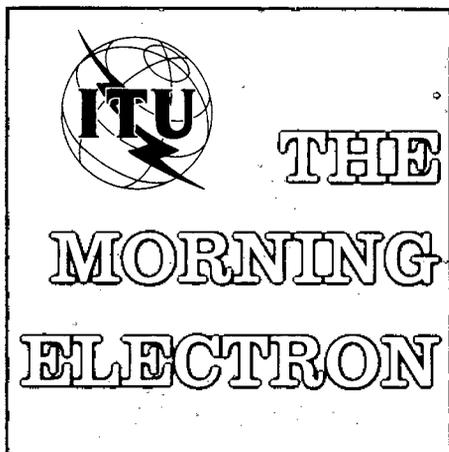
Mr. El Bardai is also Vice-President of the Permanent Office of the Arab Telecommunication Union.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The Chinese delegation announces that its Chief delegate, Dr. Shen Yi, has left Montreux for Taipei, and during his absence Dr. Yu Tsune-chi will act as Chief delegate.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Committee 9	Room A
9.30	Committee 8	Room C
15.00	Committee 4	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 29 September 1965

No.11

THE UNION TO HAVE A CHARTER

Following its discussions last Friday, Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) continued yesterday morning to debate whether or not the I.T.U. should have a Charter.

After more than 30 delegates had taken the floor, the Committee voted in favour of the principle of a Charter by 51 to 30 with 9 abstentions.

REGIONAL EXPERTS

In Committee 8 (Technical Co-operation) the main subject of the morning was that of regional experts, particularly the financial and geographical aspects of the question.

MORE ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) in its eighth session yesterday afternoon took up Nos. 79, 80, 88, 94, 101, 116 and 117 of the Convention dealing with the Administrative Council.

On the whole only minor changes were introduced to the present text of the Convention. In No. 80, dealing with the qualifications of those persons representing Members of the Council, a new clause was added to the effect that they should so far as possible be officials serving in or directly responsible to or for telecommunication administrations.

VICE-CHAIRMEN OF THE CONFERENCE: ICHIRO HATAKEYAMA

Mr. Ichiro Hatakeyama, Administrative Director of Telecommunications, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of Japan, leads the Japanese Delegation.

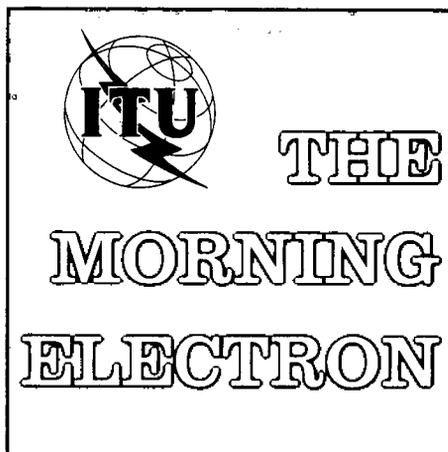
Born in 1917, he studied law at Tokyo Imperial University and in 1941 graduated from its Faculty of Jurisprudence. Immediately after his graduation, he joined the Ministry of Communications as Supervisor of Aircraft Manufacturers. After the war he was in charge for Personnel and Labour questions, including negotiations with Labour Unions, at the Ministry of Communications. Later, in 1949, he was appointed Chief of the Service Section of the Ministry's Postal Savings Bureau. In 1960, he was promoted to the post of Director of Nagano District Postal Bureau, one of the ten Postal Districts of Japan. In 1962 he became Director of the Tokyo District Postal Inspection Bureau. He was promoted to his present post in 1963.

Mr. Hatakeyama is well known in I.T.U. circles, having represented Japan on the 1964 and 1965 sessions of the Administrative Council. He also attended the 1963 World Plan Committee meetings in Rome and the 1964 C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly in Geneva.

Mr. Hatakeyama is a first class sportsman, having distinguished himself as a baseball player in his youth. He also enjoys mountain climbing and skiing which he practises every winter in the northern part of Honshu Island.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Committee 4	Room 4
9.30	Working Group of Committee 3	Room B
15.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 30 September 1965

No. 12

OBSERVERS NOT ADMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE

The Plenary Meeting yesterday afternoon continued its discussion on the admission of four international organizations to the Conference as observers which had been adjourned from the previous Wednesday. It had before it a proposal by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic supported by several delegations (Document No. 149) to admit those organizations as observers and another proposal by Guatemala (Document No. 152) proposing that the matter be referred to Committee 9. The Netherlands, raising a question of competence, put forward a motion to the effect that the action proposed in Document No. 149 was outside the competence of the Conference. The vote on the motion was 70 in favour, 38 against and 1 abstention. Subsequently, Guatemala withdrew its proposal.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT

Towards the end of yesterday afternoon's Plenary, the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference was introduced. After the Chairman had thanked the Council and its Chairmen since 1959 for the important work done, the present Council Chairman, Mr. Clyde J. Griffiths, presented the Report. In the course of his remarks, he drew attention to the major advances in telecommunication techniques that had taken place since 1959 and to the greater participation by Member countries in the work of the I.T.U. After mentioning the vital role which the Plan Committees had to play in the development of a modern and integrated network throughout the world, he stressed the attention which the Council had paid to Technical Co-operation, the activities of which had appreciably increased since 1959. Finally, he referred to some of the questions which the Council had considered should be brought to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The general discussion of the Report will begin at the next Plenary.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNION

In the ninth session of Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) yesterday morning, the question of the structure of the Union was generally discussed. A number of delegations, which have already submitted proposals for the improvement of the present structure of the Union, took the floor to introduce their proposals.

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES: ENEAS MACHADO DE ASSIS

Mr. Eneas Machado de Assis, Chairman of Committee 2 (Credentials) is Head of the Brazilian delegation to the Conference.

Born in São Paulo on 19 February 1913, he studied law in the University of that city, specializing in telecommunications law, especially broadcasting.

He was a founder member of the São Paulo Broadcasting Association, of which he is to-day the Director, the Brazilian Broadcasting Association and the Inter-American Association of Broadcasters, in which he is a member of the Legal Committee.

He held the Chair in the School of Journalism of the Catholic University of São Paulo from 1948 to 1963 and was also Director of the Division of Broadcasting in the University of São Paulo. He has directed various radio and television organizations in his country and for twenty-two years he worked on Brazil's Telecommunication Law which was finally approved in 1963 and which is considered to be one of the most advanced in the world.

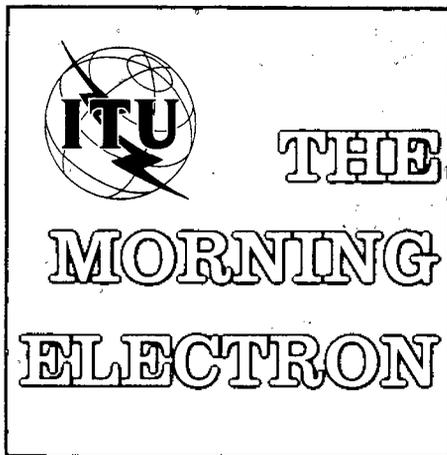
A former Federal Deputy, he is to-day Counsellor on the National Council of Telecommunications of Brazil.

He is at present working on a history of communications with particular reference to broadcasting and would be grateful to receive legal documentation on the subject addressed to him at the following address :

Associação das Emissoras de São Paulo, Praça da Republica 386, São Paulo, Brazil.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Committee 4	Room A
15.00	W.G. of Com. 2	Room B
15.00	Committee 9	Room A
15.00	Committee 8	Room C
18.30	Committee 1	Room B



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 1 October 1965

No. 13

FURTHER DISCUSSIONS ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNION

Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) yesterday continued its debate on the structure of the I.T.U.

In a 40-minute statement - possibly the longest so far of the Conference - the Delegate of Pakistan spoke of the Secretary-General as occupying the highest position in the Union and of the need for enhancing the powers of the Coordination Committee. He was in favour of keeping the present system of election of the directors of the C.C.I's, reorganizing the General Secretariat and maintaining the I.F.R.B. in its present form. Morocco proposed that the Committee should deal with the question of the I.F.R.B. first and said that, once that was agreed upon, it could take up the whole question of the structure of the Union.

A number of delegations subsequently mentioned the need to unify the present Secretariat structure, while others took the view that the existing organization met the I.T.U.'s needs. France, having referred to past history, came out against a merger of the Secretariats but was in favour of strengthening the Coordination Committee. The U.S.S.R. observed that the majority of speakers favoured maintaining the present structure and said that Article 5 should be retained in its present form with the exception of No. 31.

The United States and the United Kingdom Delegations supported the proposal of Morocco. After a lengthy discussion, the Chairman adjourned the meeting to give everyone present an opportunity "to think over what has been said this morning".

THE CONSTITUTION

Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) had before it at yesterday afternoon's Session two draft resolutions on the subject of the I.T.U. Charter (or Constitution) which had been decided on in principle at the previous meeting.

During the discussion, in which some thirty speakers took the floor, the Republic of Guinea, later supported by the U.S.S.R., called for the establishment of a Working Group which would draw up a further draft resolution setting forth the advantages of a permanent constitution, taking into account the points raised in the Committee's discussions.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Committee 8 (Technical Co-operation) yesterday proceeded through the relevant parts of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference. It heard statements by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., the Director par interim of the C.C.I.R. and the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. on action that has been taken by these technical organs to assist countries in developing their telecommunications. Particular interest was shown in publications of the C.C.I.T.T. that had been especially produced for developing countries.

When beginning Part IV of the Report which deals specifically with technical co-operation, various delegations raised the question of the financing of programmes and the difficulties of the I.T.U. in ensuring the continuity of projects.

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES : GHASSEM SHAKIBNIA

Mr. Ghassem Shakibnia, Chairman of Committee 3 (Budget Control), is the deputy head of the Iranian Delegation at this Conference, and since the departure from Montreux of His Excellency F. Sotoudeh, Minister of P.T.T., he is leading the delegation.

Born in 1923, he studied at Teheran University and graduated from the Faculty of Engineering in 1945. He then joined the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones as a radio engineer and worked for a period of eight years in radio transmission stations, after which he was promoted Assistant Director.

In 1953, he was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany at the head of a group of seven engineers to study a special course in telegraphy. On his return home, he was shifted to the General Department of Telegraphy and entrusted with the work of converting the old Morse system to modern telegraphy across the country. He also carried out training in the same field in the Telecommunication Institute.

In 1960, he was promoted Director of the Telegraph Department and in 1961 he became Director General of Telecommunications. He now holds a seat on the Technical Council of the Ministry of P.T.T.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Engineers Association of Iran and was one of the founders of the Telecommunication Engineers Association. He is also a member of the Management Association.

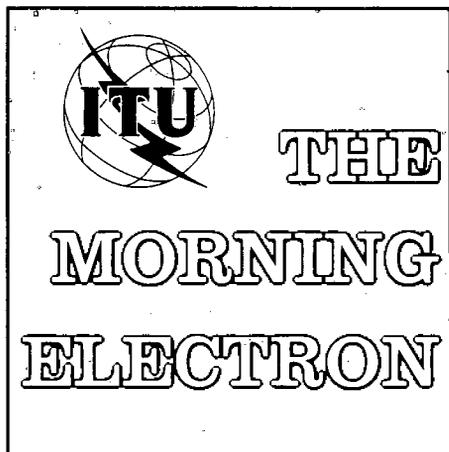
Since 1962, he has represented Iran at all the Sessions of the Administrative Council, where he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Personnel Committee.

NATIONAL DAYS

Today is the national day of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and tomorrow, 2 October, will be that of the Republic of Guinea.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Committee 4	Room A
15.00	Committee 9	Room A
15.00	Committee 5	Room C



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 4 October 1965

No. 14

THE FUTURE OF THE I.F.R.B.

In Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) on Friday morning, the entire discussion was devoted to the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.).

There was first of all a lengthy statement by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., in which he spoke of the Board's history since the Atlantic City Conference of 1947, its composition and its work.

He was followed by the Delegate of Mexico, who traced some of the same ground. In his view, the results of the Board's work had been generally satisfactory and it should be maintained with certain adjustments. These should include the election of the members by the Administrative Council, with a possible increase to take account of the large number of new Members of the Union, and some reorganization of its work. The impartiality of its decisions was highly important, and the expense of maintaining the Board should not be a determining factor provided that the interests of Member countries were assured.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to his country's proposal in Document No. 35 for the replacement of the I.F.R.B. by a Frequency Registration Department. The processes of frequency registration were now well-established and simpler than previously, so that a less expensive organ would be quite adequate for the task. Isolated cases that required further examination could be considered by the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Cuba, also speaking of the I.F.R.B.'s past history, said that it had earned the confidence of the Members of the I.T.U. and should be maintained.

The Delegate of the United States, agreeing with the United Kingdom, said that the Board had done an excellent job. He proposed that the duties outlined in Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention should be carried out by the Radio Frequency Department whose Director would be elected by the competent Radio Conference. An Appeals Board could be set up to take care of the few cases of dispute which might arise.

Finally, the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the idea of a Department and of a review body to deal with individual cases.

THE UNION KEEPS ITS TITLE

At Friday afternoon's meeting of Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations), the Soviet Union proposed that the title of the I.T.U. be changed to "World Telecommunication Union". This was put to the vote and rejected by 55 to 13 with 23 abstentions.

DISCUSSIONS ON THE CONVENTION

Committee 9 also discussed on Friday afternoon the Preamble to the Convention and Article 1. After a discussion, it was agreed to keep the present text of the Preamble unchanged.

Indonesia was in favour of amending No. 5 of Article 1 and deleting No. 6, and the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of Roumania also felt the Article should be modified with a view to increasing the universality of the Union and facilitating the access of new Members. Opposition to amendments to Article 1 came from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Argentine Republic, the Republic of Korea, France, the Republic of Upper Volta, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Canada. The discussion of this question continues.

STAFF: GRADING STANDARDS, GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND ASSIMILATION

Committee 5's discussions on staff questions on Friday afternoon centered on these three aspects.

It first considered a draft resolution annexed to Document No. 174 which instructed the Administrative Council to ensure that grading standards in conformity with those in force in the United Nations Common System should be established and applied for I.T.U. posts. There was general agreement on the text, subject to certain minor amendments which will be submitted to the next meeting.

The Committee then continued its previous discussion of geographical distribution and considered whether it was necessary to amend Resolution No. 9 of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference on the subject. It finally agreed to add at the end of 1.2 the words "in particular, special attention should be given to securing equitable geographical representation of the five I.T.U. regions when filling posts in grades P5 and above". It was also agreed that the text of Resolution No. 9 would require further amendment to bring it up to date.

Finally, the Committee considered the general question of assimilation in conditions of employment to those in the U.N. Common System. It noted that the instructions of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference had been faithfully carried out. Regarding the appeal case mentioned in the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, it decided to follow the suggestion of the Council and submit to the Plenary a resolution confirming that the decisions taken by the Council and the Secretary-General were in conformity with the will, decisions and instructions of the previous Plenipotentiary Conference. The Committee further agreed to consider at the next meeting another resolution noting that the Administrative Council is authorized to submit to the International Court of Justice requests for an advisory opinion on staff matters which might be the subject of judgments by the Administrative Tribunal of I.L.O.

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES: CLYDE JAMES GRIFFITHS

Mr. Clyde Griffiths, First Assistant Director-General (Engineering), Postmaster General's Department, Australia, leads the Australian Delegation and is Chairman of Committee 4 (Organization of the Union).

Born in 1905, he studied electrical engineering at the University of Melbourne and holds the degree of Master of Electrical Engineering. Following graduation, he joined the Postmaster General's Department in 1927 and worked in the various fields of telecommunication engineering including telephone, telegraph, transmission and external plant.

After promotion through different levels of positions in these fields he was, in 1959, appointed Assistant Engineer-in-Chief at Headquarters followed by promotion to Deputy Engineer-in-Chief in the same year and to First Assistant Director-General (Engineering) in 1963.

Apart from national communications, he has been closely associated with the COMPAC and SEACOM submarine telephone cable projects connecting Australia to Europe and to South East Asia.

He led the Australian Delegation to the IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. in New Delhi in 1960 and to the IIIrd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. in Geneva in 1964. He has also taken an active part in the work of the Administrative Council in 1963, 1964 and 1965, being Chairman of the Council this year.

He is a Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, and a Member of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, and was Editor of the Telecommunication Journal of Australia for twelve years.

SAYINGS OF THE WEEK

"Don't buy a cat in a sack". -

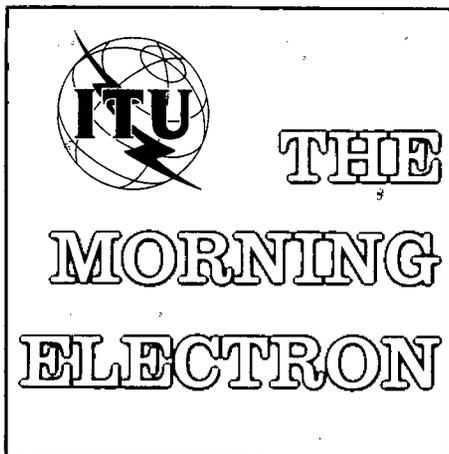
Mr. Anatolii Poukhalsky, Head of the U.S.S.R. Delegation.

"All that falls into the salt mines turns into salt itself". -

A Persian proverb, quoted by Mr. Mohammad Sadiq Kari of the Pakistan Delegation.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Committee 4	Room A
15.00	Committee 9	Room A
15.00	Committee 8	Room C
20.30	Committee 9	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 5 October 1965

No. 15

THE I.F.R.B.: FURTHER DISCUSSION

Discussion on the I.F.R.B. continued yesterday morning in Committee 4 (Organization of the Union).

Viewpoints varied. There were those that held that the I.F.R.B. should be retained in its present form, in some cases with a reorganization of its work or reduction in the number of its members. Others favoured a Directorate. There were a number of references to the work the I.F.R.B. had done in the past, to the interests of new and developing countries and to the financial aspect of the whole question.

The debate still continues.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE I.T.U.

Discussions on Article 1 of the Convention on the composition of the Union took up the whole of yesterday afternoon's Session of Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations).

Some 40 speakers took part in the debate. It ended with a vote on a proposal which was put forward by the Republic of Indonesia and in favour of which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of Poland and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic withdrew proposals of their own. The Indonesian proposal, which called for a change in the present text of No. 5 to make it read "any country, not listed in Annex 1 which accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 18" and for the deletion of No. 6, was rejected by 64 to 29 with 7 abstentions.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Committee 8 (Technical Cooperation) continued its examination of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference. It reviewed the assistance given under the various programmes and spent some time discussing the assistance given to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which was acknowledged in generous terms by the representative of that country. The Committee also discussed at length the importance of training and the need for establishing comparable standards for technical competence throughout the world.

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES: WILLIAM A. WOLVERSON

Mr. William A. Wolverson, who is Chairman of Committee 5 (Staff Committee), is the head of the United Kingdom Delegation. He was Chairman of the same Committee during the critical period of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference.

In 1928 he first entered the United Kingdom General Post Office through an open competition for vacancies in the Traffic Division of the Telephone Service. In 1932 he was appointed to a post with more general responsibilities for both the telecommunication and postal services, and in 1935 he entered the administrative hierarchy of the Post Office Headquarters at St. Martin's-le-Grand in London.

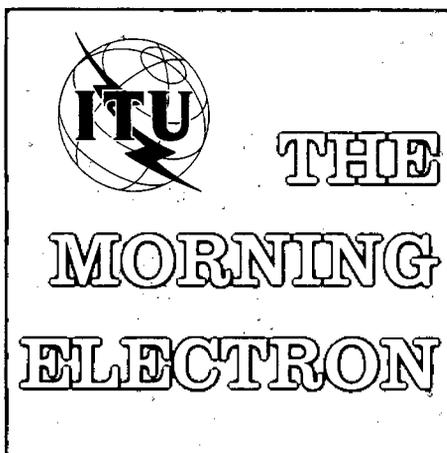
Up until 1939 his main interests were on the postal side. During the Second World War, he was part of a Post Office group whose main concern was the provision of telecommunications for the United Kingdom's forces.

In 1950 he was appointed Regional Director, with the executive responsibility for all Post Office Services in the North-West of England. A year later, he set up the Post Office's Management Training Centre of which he became the first Commandant. In 1952, he organized and became the first Director of the External Telecommunications Executive which unified the administration and operation of the United Kingdom's Overseas Telegraph and Telephone Services. It was in this capacity that he attended the 1956 C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly. He was a member of the administrative team which went to Canada and the United States in 1953 for the negotiations

leading to the first transatlantic repeater telephone cable, and he was on board the Post Office's own cable ship H.M.T.S. Monarch when she laid the first section of the cable from Newfoundland. In 1955 he became Director of the Radio Services, and it was from that date until 1959 that he represented the United Kingdom on the Administrative Council. In 1960 he was appointed a Deputy Director-General of the Post Office.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Plenary Meeting	Room A
15.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A
20.30	Committee 8	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 6 October 1965

No. 16

THE ELECTION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Much of yesterday's Plenary Meeting was taken up with discussions on the procedure for the election of the Administrative Council, based on Document No. 197.

Annex 1 of Document No. 197 consisted of a draft circular telegram on the subject of the election. After some discussion of this, it was decided on a proposal by the Kingdom of Morocco that it need only be sent to Administrations not represented at the Conference.

The draft procedure for the election contained in Annex 2 of the document was rapidly approved. However, the Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency had previously announced that, since its Headquarters was in Western Europe, it should form part of Region B (Western Europe) rather than Region D (Africa).

In the course of the afternoon meeting the delegation of Canada submitted a proposal amending the Protocol appearing in Annex 3 of Document No. 197 regarding temporary arrangements for the election of the Administrative Council. After some deliberation, the Plenary decided to refer this proposal to a working party for drafting.

Finally, the Plenary Meeting fixed 21 October as the date for the election of the Administrative Council.

ARTICLE 1 OF THE CONVENTION (continued)

In the first night meeting of the Conference, Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) on Monday evening continued its discussions of the afternoon on Article 1 of the Convention.

It had before it a proposal by the Hungarian People's Republic to the effect that a sovereign country, not listed in Annex 1 to the Convention and not a Member of the United Nations, applying for membership in the Union would no longer need to secure the approval of two-thirds of the Members of the Union as specified in No. 6, but only of a simple majority. After a lengthy discussion, this was rejected by 67 votes to 29 with 3 abstentions.

The United States subsequently withdrew a proposal to abolish the class of Associate Member and the People's Republic of Poland withdrew a proposal for changes to Nos. 7 and 8. The Committee did not, however, take a decision to maintain the present text of Nos. 7 and 8 since the Republic of Guinea announced that it would be submitting a proposal on the subject.

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: Mr. MOHAMED BEN ABDELLAH

Mr. Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Chairman of Committee 6 (Finances of the Union) is a member of the Moroccan delegation. He has represented his country on the Administrative Council from 1959 to 1965, holding the post first of Vice-Chairman and then of Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Ben Abdellah has taken part in several I.T.U. conferences and at the last Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. (Geneva, 1964) was appointed Chairman of the Special Autonomous Group (GAS 3) on the "Economic and technical comparison of transmission systems."

Mr. Ben Abdellah holds a science degree and the Engineering Diploma of the Ecole nationale supérieure des Télécommunications in Paris.

Mr. Ben Abdellah has in turn occupied the posts of Head of the Lines and Network Department and Chief of Technical Services at the P.T.T. Ministry of Morocco, and since 1962 has been Director of Telecommunications and Transport.

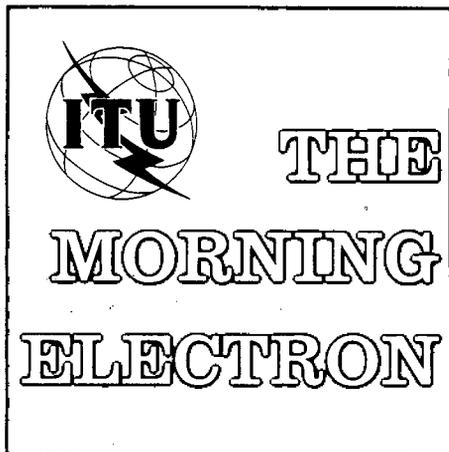
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

At the Plenary Meeting yesterday morning, Mr. Anis El Bardai, who is leading the United Arab Republic delegation and is a Vice-Chairman of the Conference, announced that he had been called back to Cairo on urgent duty. In his absence, Mr. Ibrahim Fouad would replace him as Chairman of the delegation and, if the Plenary agreed, as a Vice-Chairman.

At the afternoon session of the Plenary, Mr. Saied Mohammed, Head of the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago, announced that he would be leaving on 13 October. In his absence he will be replaced by Mr. Wilfred Andrew Rose who will head the delegation, assisted by Mr. Theodore A. Wilson.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Committee 4	Room A
15.00	Committee 7	Room C
15.00	Committee 9	Room A
20.30	Working Group of Committee 2	Room B
20.30	Committee 6	Room C



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 7 October 1965 No. 17

THE I.F.R.B. TO RETAIN INDEPENDENT FORM

The 13th session of Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) yesterday morning - probably the longest so far - continued the extensive discussion on the I.F.R.B.

The debate, in which some thirty speakers took the floor, ended with a vote on the principle of retaining the I.F.R.B. in its independent form. This was accepted by 64 votes to 39 with 2 abstentions.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

At a night meeting on Tuesday, Committee 8 (Technical Cooperation) continued its examination of the report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference. After discussing the main part of the report, it went on to see how far the Resolutions concerning Technical Cooperation adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1959, had been fulfilled. The first among them related to financing of new telecommunication projects and how the Union could help developing countries in this respect. A lively discussion ensued in which a large number of countries participated. A number of developing countries felt that this was an important means of assistance for them and made various suggestions as to how such services could be made effective.

PREPARATION OF A CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER

Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) yesterday afternoon discussed Document No. 231 which consisted of a draft resolution concerning the preparation of a draft constitutional charter of a permanent character for the I.T.U.

Some delegations proposed a preamble to the draft resolution, while others felt that it was difficult to reach an agreement on this. Finally, the proposal for a preamble was withdrawn.

THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN: Mr. TCHOUTA MOUSSA

Mr. Tchouta Moussa, Acting Head of the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, is Chairman of Committee 7 (Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations).

Born in 1937, Mr. Tchouta Moussa studied telecommunications at the Ecole supérieure des télécommunications, Paris, and obtained his engineering diploma in that branch. He then joined the Cameroon Posts and Telecommunications Service in 1963. Throughout his career he has been chiefly concerned with frequency questions and international telecommunication conferences.

He is now Deputy Secretary-General of Posts and Telecommunications and Secretary-General of the Telecommunications Coordination Committee.

Since the beginning of his career, Mr. Tchouta Moussa has taken part in several I.T.U. conferences and meetings. He attended the African Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, and led the Cameroon delegations at the IIIrd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., Geneva, and at the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the preparation of a Revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, also held at Geneva.

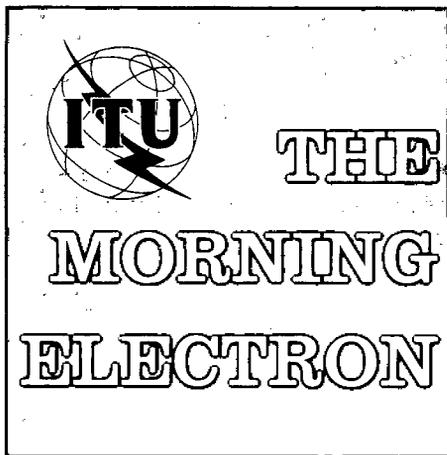
At present, Mr. Tchouta Moussa is engaged in planning the national telecommunication network and modernizing the postal equipment of his country.

NATIONAL DAYS

Saturday, 9 October, will be the National Day of Uganda and
Sunday, 10 October, that of China.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.30	Committee 4	Room A
15.00	Committee 5	Room C
15.00	Committee 8	Room A
18.30	Committee 1	Room B
20.30	Committee 9	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 13 October 1965

No. 18

FIVE MEMBERS FOR THE I.F.R.B.

In Thursday morning's meeting of Committee 4 (Organization of the Union), the discussion on the I.F.R.B. continued on the basis of Document No. 229 which consisted of a draft resolution submitted by the Delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco.

After a lengthy debate, in which some 40 delegations participated, the Committee accepted by 94 votes to 13 the principle put forward in this resolution that there should be a Board of five members, one from each Region.

The Committee then agreed to establish a working party, with members representing the five Regions, to study the various proposals submitted on the organization of the Board, its relation to its specialized secretariat and the question of whether the Chairmanship should be a matter for permanent appointment or rotation. The working party will examine the details of these matters and then put forward recommendations for consideration by the Committee in the course of the week.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

At a night meeting last Wednesday, Committee 6 (I.T.U. Finance Committee) adopted a number of recommendations and resolutions. Two of them concerned accounts in arrears. In the first of them, the Committee recommended the Plenary Meeting to instruct the Secretary-General to send a further letter, on behalf of the Conference, to all countries which have accounts in arrears and which have not yet begun to settle them. It invited Member countries still in arrears to notify the Secretary-General by 28 February 1966 of their plans for liquidating those arrears and, should their financial situation make it impossible for them to discharge their obligations at the earliest possible moment, to be so good as to submit to the Secretary-General a plan for their settlement in instalments. In the

same resolution the Committee instructed the Administrative Council to continue its efforts to obtain payment as soon as possible of contributions due and to provide the Secretary-General with any necessary instructions.

The Committee also resolved to give final approval to the accounts of the Union for the years 1959 to 1964.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the question of an internal auditor in the I.T.U.

COMMITTEE 5: MANNING-TABLE POSTS

At its meeting on Thursday afternoon, Committee 5 (Staff Committee) first approved the texts of three resolutions on the classification of I.T.U. posts, geographical distribution of staff and assimilation to the United Nations Common System which it had adopted at a previous meeting. It also adopted a resolution noting that the Administrative Council is authorized to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice on decisions by the Administrative Tribunal of the I.L.O.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the evolution of manning-table posts. There was general agreement with the Chairman's statement that tasks of a permanent nature should be assumed by staff members holding permanent contracts. The Committee requested information on the number and functions of people holding fixed-term and short-term contracts and how long they had been employed. Several delegates said that these people should have the security of tenure and social benefits attaching to permanent employment.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Committee 8 (Technical Cooperation) on Thursday afternoon continued its discussion of the Resolutions of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference. A number of interesting points were raised by delegations from the developing countries regarding the I.T.U.'s participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund as well as other means of assisting the developing countries.

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES: LÁZARO BARAJAS GUTIERREZ

Mr. Lázaro Barajas Gutierrez, who is Chairman of Committee 8 (Technical Cooperation) is a member of the Mexican Delegation.

After having completed his studies in the School for Engineering, Mechanics and Electricity in his country's National Polytechnic Institute, he won a scholarship to Germany for a year to specialize in electronics. On his return to his country, he took charge of the radio laboratory in the Ministry of Communications and from 1938 to 1947 he occupied the chairs of Electronics, Mechanics, and Resistance of Materials in his former School.

In 1942, he had taken a course in Washington in radio-direction-finding and shortly afterwards he installed the first monitoring station in Mexico.

Since 1945, he has participated in most of the telecommunication conferences to which Mexico has sent a delegation, including those of Atlantic City. He was Chairman of the Planning Committee of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference in Mexico, 1948-1949, and was also Vice-Chairman of the Conference itself.

As Chief of the Technical Department in the Directorate General of Telecommunications he created its Frequency Department, of which he was also Chief.

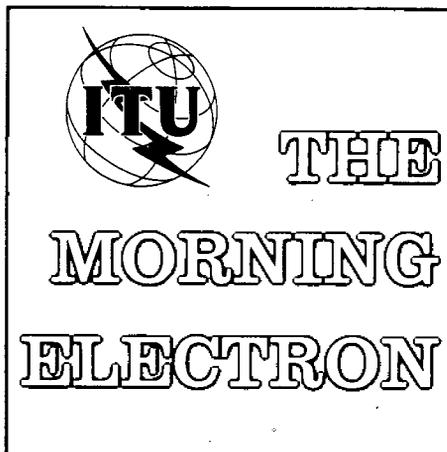
He has represented Mexico on the I.T.U. Administrative Council ever since that country was elected a Member and was Chairman of the Council in 1957.

CORRIGENDUM

Mr. Tchouta Moussa, Acting Head of the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, is Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telecommunications of his country and not Deputy Secretary-General, as stated in the Morning Electron of 7 October.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Committee 9
15.00	Committee 4
15.00	Committee 2
17.15	Committee 3



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 14 October 1965

No. 19

ARTICLE 4 OF THE CONVENTION

At yesterday morning's meeting, Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) decided to set up a working party, composed of those delegations which had submitted proposals regarding Annex 5 to the Convention (General Regulations), to prepare a draft resolution on the question of the Annex for examination by the Committee.

In a lengthy debate, in which some eighty delegations participated, the Committee then discussed a proposal put forward by the U.S.S.R. Delegation for the insertion of a new paragraph in Article 4 on international telecommunication space systems and the role to be played by the I.T.U. in this respect. This proposal was put to the vote and rejected by 53 votes to 49 with 1 abstention. It was then decided to set up a small working party to prepare a draft resolution on the subject.

THE ELECTION OF THE I.F.R.B.

The 15th session of Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) yesterday afternoon discussed the election of the I.F.R.B.

Three major points of view emerged concerning the method of election. Some delegates were in favour of its being done by the Administrative Council, others felt that it was a matter for the next Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference (or an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference entrusted with the task by the Plenipotentiary Conference), while others again thought that it should be the responsibility of the Plenipotentiary Conference itself.

No decision has been taken and discussion on the subject will be resumed at the Committee's next meeting.

CREDENTIALS: A QUESTION OF COMPETENCE

Committee 2 (Credentials), meeting yesterday afternoon, began the examination of the report of its Working Party.

There was a lengthy discussion concerning a motion by the United States regarding the representation of China. Finally, a proposal that the Committee was not competent to discuss this motion was rejected by 34 votes to 10 with 5 abstentions.

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES: KONSTANTIN ČOMIĆ

Mr. Konstantin Čomić, who is Chairman of Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) is a member of the Delegation of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia.

Born in 1915, he obtained his degree as a telecommunications engineer at Belgrade University. He entered his country's P.T.T. in 1946 and was for four years the Technical Director of a factory for the production of electronic equipment. After three years as Chief of the Radio Department in the Secretariat of Transport and Communications, he worked in the International Services of the Directorate-General of the P.T.T., being responsible for the I.T.U. Since 1963, he has been the Counsellor for International Affairs in the Cabinet of the Director-General of the P.T.T.

He has been active in I.T.U. Conventions since the Provisional Frequency Board in 1947 and has consistently participated in the work of the C.C.I.R. He has represented his country on the Administrative Council, first for several years in the 1950's and then again in 1964.

His international contacts are greatly facilitated by his mastery of languages, notably French, German, Italian, Greek and Russian. He has been responsible for translating into Serbo-Croat the Convention, the Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Regulations and the Final Acts of all the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assemblies since Stockholm in 1948.

The author of two books and numerous technical articles on telecommunications, he recently gave a course on electronics at Belgrade University. He has also been responsible for a number of plans for the extension of radio communications in his country.

PERSONAL

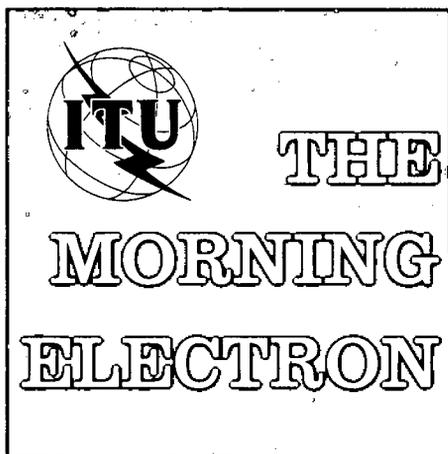
Mr. Ibrahim Fouad, head of the United Arab Republic Delegation, wishes, through the Morning Electron, to thank all those delegates who enquired after him during his recent indisposition.

NATIONAL DAY

To-day is the National Day of the Malagasy Republic.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Committee 9	Room A
9.00	Committee 8	Room C
11.15	Committee 4	Room A
15.00	Committee 4	Room A
15.00	Committee 8	Room C
17.15	Committee 7	Room C
19.00	Committee 1	Room B



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 15 October 1965

No. 20

THE CONFERENCE WILL ELECT THE I.F.R.B.

The question of the method of the election of the I.F.R.B. was the item yesterday that took up most of the time of Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) which held three meetings in the course of the day.

After an extensive debate, in which some 70 delegations participated, the Committee decided by 67 votes to 38 with 4 abstentions that "the five members of the I.F.R.B. should be elected by this Plenipotentiary Conference."

In the course of its third meeting, the Committee decided to set up a working party to review the various proposals put forward by a number of delegations with a view to strengthening the Coordination Committee.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

One of the main subjects within the terms of reference of Committee 7 (Relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations) is the treatment of the telecommunications of the specialized agencies. After having decided at a previous meeting not to grant Government privileges to these telecommunications, Committee 7 yesterday afternoon considered Resolutions Nos. 31, 32 and 33 adopted by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference which relate to the subject. After a short discussion, the Committee decided that, subject to certain changes, these three Resolutions should be maintained.

With this meeting, Committee 7 has nearly completed its task.

THE CONVENTION: ARTICLES 4 AND 6

At yesterday morning's meeting, Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) decided by 82 votes to none with 2 abstentions to adopt a proposal put forward by Belgium to modify No. 26 in Article 4 of the Convention by introducing a reference to the regulations which the Union should establish and the resolutions it should adopt concerning telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members and Associate Members.

Having thus completed its consideration of Article 4, the Committee began to examine various proposals concerning Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 in Article 6 of the Convention. After a lengthy discussion, it agreed to maintain these provisions in their present form.

COMMITTEE 2

Committee 2 (Credentials) yesterday adopted by 54 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions and 10 countries not participating in the vote, a motion by the United States of America to the effect that the Conference should take no action on any proposal to change the representation of China at the Conference.

It also adopted the draft Report for the Plenary Meeting which had been prepared by the Working Group previously set up.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Dr. Håkan Sterky, Chief of the Swedish Delegation, has to leave the Conference from 18 to 26 October.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Committee 8 (Technical Co-operation) yesterday held two meetings. In the morning, having completed its examination of the relevant parts of the Report by the Administrative Council, it moved on to consider proposals from Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and Mexico on the possibility of instituting a regular programme of technical assistance in the I.T.U. together with a paper on the subject which had been prepared by the Secretary-General at the request of those delegations. After discussion, a working group was set up to study the possibility and the organization of such a regular programme.

In the afternoon, the Committee continued to study the evaluation of missions that have already been performed in various countries.

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES: GUSTAVE TERRAS

Mr. Gustave Terras, who is Chairman of Committee 10 (Drafting), is a member of the French Delegation.

Born near Toulouse in 1901, he entered the French PTT in 1919 and has been stationed in Paris for the whole of his career. After several years in the Telephone Service and then the Administrative Service, he entered the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des PTT in 1933, from which he graduated two years later. He was then appointed to the Telecommunications Service in the Ministry of PTT where his career has steadily progressed.

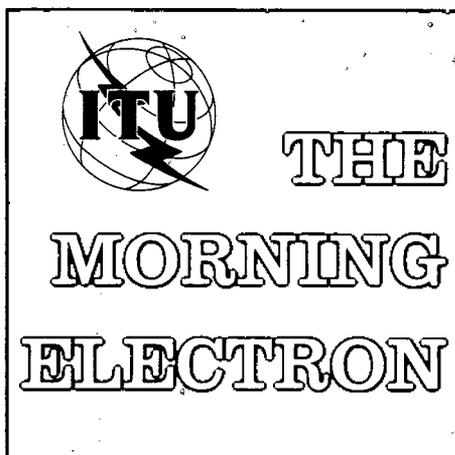
At the end of the war, when the French International Telephone Service was restarted, he was at the head of this branch. He has subsequently become a Sub-Director and then Deputy Director.

He has participated in a large number of I.T.U. Conferences since the war. He has been Chairman of the Study Group in the C.C.I.F. and then the C.C.I.T.T. dealing first with telephone tariffs and subsequently with telephone operation in general. He has attended all the Plenipotentiary Conferences since Buenos Aires and has been a member of the Administrative Council since 1959.

Strongly devoted to his career in telecommunications, he once refused an important promotion to another branch of government service in order to remain in his chosen field of work.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Committee 6	Room C
9.00	Working Group of I.F.R.B.	Room A
11.15	Committee 9	Room A
15.00	Plenary	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 18 October 1965

No. 21

THE ELECTIONS

The Plenary Meeting on Friday afternoon discussed various matters concerned with the elections of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General (or Deputy Secretaries-General) and the I.F.R.B.

In the first place, it approved a Protocol concerning temporary arrangements for the Administrative Council. This stipulates in particular that the Council may meet immediately after its election by the Conference and that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman that it elects at its first session shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the annual session in 1967.

The meeting next considered a telegram to Administrations on the election of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General (or possibly two Deputy Secretaries-General). After discussion, it was agreed that the deadline for the submission of candidacies for Secretary-General should be midnight on 24 October, bearing in mind that the election itself would take place on 28 October, and that the deadline for the candidacies for Deputy Secretary-General should be midnight on 31 October, with the election itself taking place on 2 November.

A further telegram relating to the election of the members of the I.F.R.B. was also discussed. In this, Administrations were reminded that the Conference had decided that the Board should be composed of five persons, one from each Region, to be elected initially by the Conference itself, and stating that the new Board members would hold office from 1 January 1967 for a minimum of five years and would be eligible for reelection. It fixed the deadline for candidacies at midnight on 31 October. After discussion, it was agreed that the final wording of this telegram would, in the interests of time, be left for the approval of the Chairman.

Finally, there was further discussion on the dates of entry into office of the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and members of the I.F.R.B. It was decided that these dates should be included in the Protocol on temporary arrangements.

ARTICLE 6 OF THE CONVENTION

Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) on Friday morning continued its consideration of Article 6 of the Convention with an examination of Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46.

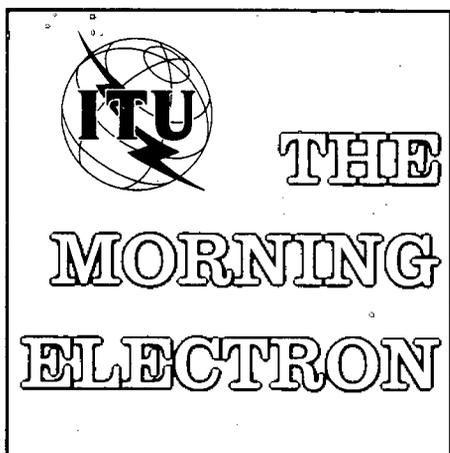
It agreed to maintain Nos. 39, 41, 42 and 43 in their present form and adopted No. 40 subject to a decision to be taken by Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) on this provision.

In the case of No. 44, the Committee rejected by 88 votes to 10 with 10 abstentions a proposal put forward by Canada to the effect that the Plenipotentiary Conference should meet every three years. It also rejected by 44 votes to 38 with 8 abstentions another proposal submitted by Belgium to the effect that it should meet every five years. Finally, the Committee decided to defer discussion on Nos. 44 and 45 until it had received the report of Dr. Nicotera's working party.

The Committee then examined No. 46 and adopted by 92 votes to none with one abstention a proposal put forward by Canada to the effect that, in order to change the date and place of a Plenipotentiary Conference, at least one-quarter of the Members and Associate Members should have individually proposed such a change to the Secretary-General.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Committee 8	Room C
9.00	Working Group of I.F.R.B.	Room A
15.00	Committee 9	Room A
15.00	Working Group "Nicotera"	Room C



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 19 October 1965

No.22

FORGING AHEAD WITH THE CONVENTION

At two meetings, the first on Saturday morning and the second yesterday afternoon, Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) made considerable progress in its work, examining Articles 7, 8, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

On Saturday morning, its consideration of Articles 7 and 8 resulted in the setting up of two working groups to sift the various proposals put forward. Turning to Article 14, which is concerned with Regulations, the Committee had a far-ranging discussion on the Telegraph Regulations, the Telephone Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations, their value, the manner and frequency with which they should be changed and the extent to which it would be possible to substitute for them the Recommendations of the C.C.I.s, particularly the C.C.I.T.T. Finally, a working party was set up to draw up a resolution on the subject.

On Monday afternoon the Committee unanimously adopted a proposal put forward by the United Kingdom and amended by the Republic of Colombia to introduce a new paragraph under Article 14 to the effect that ratification by Members and Associate Members of the Convention in accordance with Article 17, or accession in accordance with Article 18, involved acceptance of the General and Administrative Regulations in force at the time of ratification or accession. The same proposal also called for the deletion of the phrase "which shall be binding on all Members and Associate Members" from No. 193. In the case of No. 194, a proposal put forward by the United Kingdom which envisaged the establishment of a machinery of postal consultation to permit minor but urgent amendments to be made to the Administrative Regulations was rejected by 57 votes to 10 with 19 abstentions. Another proposal concerning the same provision, put forward by Canada and modified by the Kingdom of Morocco, for the inclusion of the word "competent" to qualify Administrative Conferences, was carried. With the adoption of No. 195 in its present form, the Committee adopted the whole of Article 14.

The Committee then moved to consider Article 16. After a discussion, it adopted the whole of Article 16 in its present form subject to the decisions of Committee 4 on two proposals put forward by the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning Nos. 216, 224, 226, 227 and 229.

Article 17 was adopted in its present form, with the exception of No. 233 for which a small working party was set up to study proposals put forward by a number of delegations regarding the rights of a signatory government which has not deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with the provisions of No. 231.

The Committee then adopted Articles 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 in their present form.

In Article 24, it adopted a new text proposed by the Argentine Republic for No. 248 to the effect that the present Convention shall abrogate and replace all previous International Telecommunication Conventions.

Finally, the Committee examined a proposal put forward by the United Kingdom for a new text to No. 249 in Article 25. After a discussion, it decided to ask the Delegation of the United Kingdom to get in touch with those delegations which proposed amendments to its proposal so that a modified text could be examined by the Committee at its next meeting.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

At its yesterday morning's meeting, Committee 8 (Technical Cooperation) continued its examination of a proposal put forward by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the establishment at the Union's Headquarters of an international institute for higher telecommunication studies.

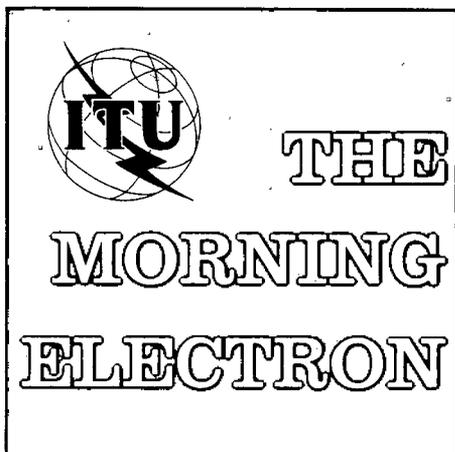
After a discussion, in which some 40 delegations participated, the Committee agreed to establish a small working party to draw up the terms of reference of a further working party, whose composition the Committee will decide at its next meeting, to study the whole question in the light of the views expressed in yesterday's discussions.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Mr. Necdet Tanay, Deputy Director-General of the Turkish P.T.T. and Head of Turkey's Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference, arrived yesterday.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Committee 4	Room A
9.00	Working Group of Committee 9 (Article 7)	Room B
15.00	IPRB Working Group	Room A
15.00	Working Group of Committee 9	Room C
17.15	CCI Working Group	Room A
17.15	Working Group of Committee 8	Room D



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 20 October 1965

No. 23

ONE DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL, NOT TWO

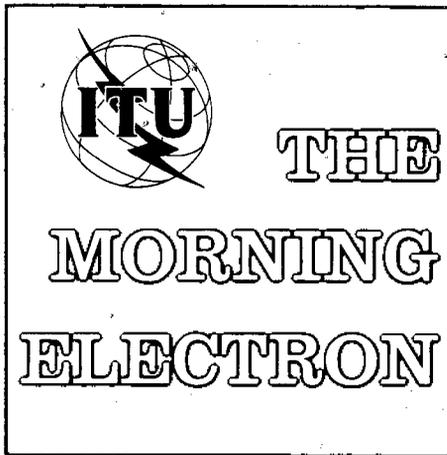
At its yesterday morning's meeting, Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) dealt mainly with the question of the Deputy Secretary-General and the general principles of the proposals relating to the General Secretariat and its organization.

Proposals put forward by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for having two Deputy Secretaries-General, by Mexico for two Under-Secretaries elected by the Administrative Council, and by the United Kingdom for the retention of the present structure of the Union with one Deputy Secretary-General formed the basis of the lengthy discussion on the first of the two main subjects. Early in the discussion the Committee decided by 40 votes to 28 with 25 abstentions not to defer consideration of the question. Following a considerable debate covering a wide range of viewpoints on the subject, the Committee rejected by 72 votes to 14 with 14 abstentions a proposal for having two Deputy Secretaries-General in the organization of the Union. When the Delegation of Mexico then withdrew its proposal for the election of the Deputy Secretary-General by the Administrative Council, the Committee had in effect decided to retain the status quo.

The Committee then moved to a consideration of the general principles of the proposals on the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. Two points of view emerged from the lengthy discussion that ensued. Some delegations, while favouring the present structure, felt that the General Secretariat should consist of two Departments - one for Technical Cooperation, in view of the great importance of this activity, and the other for General Services, which would undertake all the other responsibilities of the General Secretariat. Other delegations took the view that the Department of Technical Cooperation should be placed on the same level with the C.C.I.s and the I.F.R.B. and thus become a permanent organ of the Union. Towards the end of the meeting, the Committee decided by 41 votes to 36 with 18 abstentions to set up a working party to submit further information on the question on which it could base its decision.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Committee 9	Room A
9.00	Committee 5	Room C
11.15	Working Group of Committee 4	Room B
11.15	CCI Working Group	Room C
11.15	Working Group of Committee 9	Room D
15.00	IFRB Working Group	Room A
15.00	Working Group of Committee 2	Room B
15.00	Committee 6	Room C
15.00	Working Group of Committee 9	Room D



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 21 October 1965

No. 24

RELATIONS WITH NON-CONTRACTING STATES

A proposal put forward by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the inclusion of a new paragraph under Article 26 of the Convention concerning relations with non-contracting States took up most of the time of yesterday morning's meeting of Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations). The proposal was to the effect that the General Secretariat and other permanent organs of the Union may maintain direct contact and relations with the Telecommunication Administrations of non-Member countries on questions requiring international agreement. After a lengthy discussion, the principle was put to the vote and rejected by 55 votes to 32 with 9 abstentions.

COMMITTEE 7 COMPLETES ITS WORK

The last meeting of Committee 7 (Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations) was held yesterday morning.

After having decided to refer two proposals put forward by the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. on telecommunications and the peaceful uses of outer space for consideration by Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations), the Committee adopted by 12 votes to 4 with 16 abstentions a proposal put forward by the U.S.A. and supported by Switzerland to the effect that Annex 6 of the Convention on the agreement between the United Nations and the I.T.U. should no longer be published as an Annex to the Convention.

With this meeting, Committee 7 has completed its work.

PURCHASE OF THE I.T.U. BUILDING

Committee 6 (I.T.U. Finance Committee) was mainly concerned yesterday afternoon with the question of the purchase of the I.T.U. Headquarters building before 31 December 1965 under the terms offered in the agreement with the Republic and Canton of Geneva. This was agreed to, with the instalments to be paid over a period of a minimum of 10 years.

Previously, the Committee had adopted two Resolutions, one concerning the internal and external audit of Union accounts and the other expressing thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its assistance in the field of Union finance.

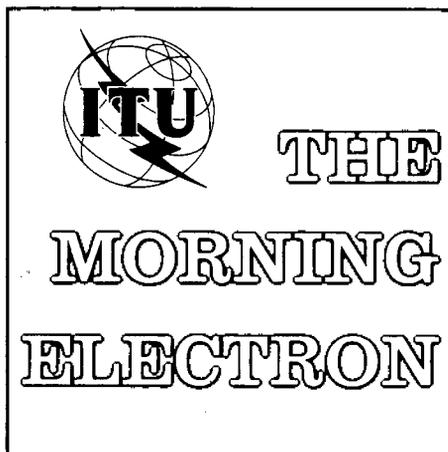
PERSONNEL: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND MANNING TABLE POSTS

Committee 5 on Personnel Questions, meeting yesterday morning, began by considering its first draft report with the annexed Resolutions. The Resolution concerning geographical distribution was amended where reference is made to reasonable promotion possibilities for the staff - it is now resolved that these should be "ensured" and not merely "considered".

The Committee then turned to the question of manning table posts and in particular to the draft resolution on permanent posts. While it agreed that a Resolution along the lines put forward was desirable, it discussed various aspects of the decisions to be taken by the Administrative Council regarding the manning table, in particular concerning staff engaged on technical cooperation activities. It agreed that the draft Resolution should be amended in such a way that the problems raised by the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the I.F.R.B. and on technical cooperation staff should be taken into account by the Administrative Council when it determines what a stable and economic manning table should be.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A
15.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 22 October 1965

No. 25

THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Conference yesterday elected the new Administrative Council, which will be composed of 29 members instead of 25 as previously.

Before the election the Chairman paid homage to the outgoing Council and his expression of appreciation was echoed by applause from the entire Plenary Meeting.

After a count lasting two hours and fifty minutes, the following countries were declared elected:

Region A (The Americas)

Argentine Republic	90 votes
United States of America	88 "
Canada	87 "
Mexico	85 "
Republic of Venezuela	59 "
Brazil	57 "

Region B (Western Europe)

France	108 votes
Italy	105 "
Switzerland (Confederation)	105 "
Federal Republic of Germany	93 "
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	88 "
Ireland	78 "

Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	94 votes
Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia	90 "
People's Republic of Poland	79 "

Region D (Africa)

Kingdom of Morocco	87 votes
Republic of Dahomey	74 "
Federal Republic of Nigeria	74 "
Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria	71 "
Ethiopia	70 "
Malagasy Republic	65 "
Uganda	64 "

Region E (Asia and Australasia)

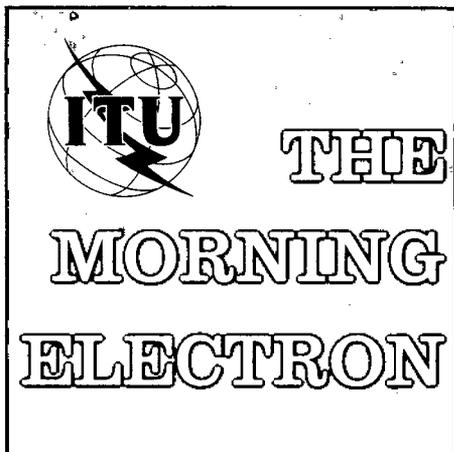
Japan	102 votes
Commonwealth of Australia	90 "
Republic of India	71 "
Pakistan	65 "
Lebanon	63 "
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	55 "
China	52 "

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Mr. Souleymane Cissoko, Head of the Delegation of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, has announced that he is leaving the Conference.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Committee 4	Room A
9.00	Working Group of Committee 9 (Article 7)	Room B
9.00	Committee 6	Room C
15.00	Committee 9	Room A
15.00	Committee 8	Room C
19.00	Committee 1	Room B



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 25 October 1965

No. 26

REVISION OF THE CONVENTION NEARLY COMPLETE IN COMMITTEE 9

At its meeting on Friday afternoon, Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) virtually completed its consideration of the Convention by examining Articles 8, 17 and 25 to 52.

It first examined a report from the Working Party on Article 8 concerning Rules of Procedure of Conferences and adopted a new text for the Article. This provides in particular that Rules of Procedure adopted by Conferences and Assemblies "in amplification of those in Chapter 9 of the General Regulations" shall be "compatible with the Convention and the General Regulations".

A new text for Article 25 submitted by the United Kingdom was extensively discussed by the Committee which decided to postpone further consideration until a final agreement could be reached on No. 61. The Committee then adopted Articles 27, 28, 29 and 30 in their present form.

Article 31 was adopted in its present form, with the exception of No. 259 where "telephone or telegraph communication" was replaced by "telecommunication" on a proposal by the Argentine Republic.

Articles 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 were adopted without amendment.

A proposal put forward by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to add a new sentence to Article 38 to the effect that priority of telecommunications concerning safety of life should apply to telecommunications to or from all countries throughout the world was rejected by 52 votes to 10 with 19 abstentions. Another amendment to the same Article by the Commonwealth of Australia for the insertion of the word "all" in reference to telecommunications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, or in the air was carried.

The Committee then moved to consider the remaining Articles of the Convention and adopted Articles 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 in their present form.

In the case of Article 45 on the rational use of frequencies and spectrum space, the Committee adopted a proposal by Switzerland to add a new paragraph to the effect that it is desirable that the most recent technical improvements in the field of telecommunications should be introduced with the least possible delay.

Following the adoption of Article 46 without amendment, the Committee considered a proposal by the People's Republic of Poland for the insertion of a new No. 285 bis in Article 47 on harmful interference. This would have stipulated that No. 285 should also apply to the radio services of countries which are not Members of the Union. After a discussion, the Committee rejected the proposal by 51 votes to 9 with 15 abstentions. Thus Article 47 was adopted in its present form.

After having adopted Article 48 as it stands, the Committee agreed to amend Article 49 on false or deceptive distress, safety or identification signals, adopting a proposal by Japan to insert the word "urgency" between the words "distress" and "safety".

The Committee next considered a proposal by the Argentine Republic for the deletion of "of their army, naval and air forces" from No. 290 in Article 50 concerning installations for national defence services. After a considerable discussion, the Committee rejected the proposal by 41 votes to 4 with 15 abstentions and adopted Article 50 in its present form.

Articles 51 and 52 were also adopted without amendment, except that the date for the entry into force of the Convention was changed to January 1967.

Finally, the Committee adopted a new text to No. 233 in Article 17 on ratification of the Convention as proposed by the Working Party of Committee 2 (Credentials). This provides that the rights of a signatory government which has not deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with the provisions of No. 231, other than voting rights, shall not be affected.

THE I.F.R.B. AND ARTICLES 10 AND 11

At its 21st meeting on Friday morning, Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) examined the four reports of the I.F.R.B. Working Group, together with Articles 10 and 11 of the Convention.

It first decided to adopt a recommendation by the Working Group for the maintenance of the present system whereby the post of the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. rotates amongst the members.

It next discussed a proposal by the People's Republic of Poland to amend No. 154 of the Convention so that the I.F.R.B. should furnish its advice to any country satisfying certain conditions, but rejected it by 39 votes to 21 with 22 abstentions.

The Committee also discussed a proposal by the U.S.S.R. for the inclusion of a No. 156 bis in Article 12 to the effect that the I.F.R.B. could make recommendations as mentioned in No. 154 to countries which are not members of the Union but which have committed themselves to observe the Radio Regulations and bear the necessary expenditures in accordance with Article 26. This was rejected by 50 votes to 18 with 19 abstentions.

After having discussed a further proposal by the U.S.S.R. to the effect that, in reorganizing the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B., the Administrative Council should as far as possible draw on the knowledge and experience of various members of the I.F.R.B. who were not elected to the new Board but who would wish to continue working in the I.T.U., it was decided to set up a small editorial group to prepare a text to be considered by the Committee at its next meeting.

Thus Nos. 154 and 156 were adopted in their present form.

The Committee then examined the recommendations of the Working Group on Article 12 of the Convention and adopted them.

Articles 10 and 11

The Committee next considered Article 11 concerning the officials and staff of the Union. In the case of No. 149, it discussed a proposal by Sweden for the inclusion of the phrase "the other departmental heads of the General Secretariat" so that the maximum number of Members of the Union might be represented in the senior posts. After a debate, it was decided to postpone further consideration of No. 149 until Committee 8 (Technical Cooperation) has completed its work. No. 150 was adopted in its present form with a minor drafting amendment.

The Committee finally considered proposals under Article 10 not affected by decisions taken by the Conference to date and not considered in the C.C.I. Working Group. In the case of No. 120, it adopted a proposal by the Commonwealth of Australia for a new text to the effect that the Secretary-General should be responsible to the Administrative Council for all the administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities. It also adopted a proposal by the United Kingdom to replace the present text of No. 126 to read "ensure the application of the financial and administrative regulations approved by the Administrative Council".

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Committee 8 (Technical Cooperation), in a particularly active meeting on Friday afternoon, first decided to set up a working group to study a proposal for the establishment of a centre for higher telecommunication studies.

It then went on to examine a proposal from Latin American countries for the setting up of a centre for space communications in that area and felt that it would qualify as a Special Fund Project.

The Committee next discussed the need for setting up comparable standards for telecommunication training at the different levels of technical talent in various countries. This has become an important matter because of direct international trunk working.

Finally, the Committee noted with appreciation the useful purpose served by seminars in the Union and decided to adopt a Resolution providing for their continuation and for the necessary means.

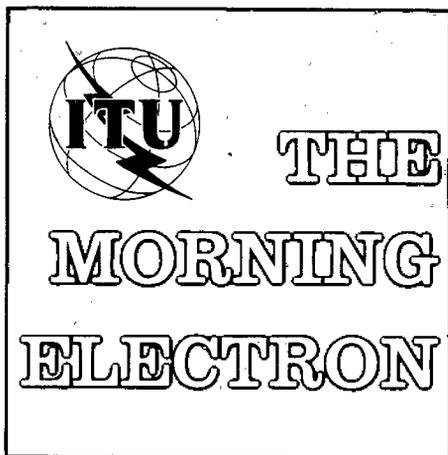
NATIONAL DAY

Yesterday, Sunday 24 October, was the National Day of the Republic of Zambia.

It was also United Nations Day.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Committee 9	Room A
9.00	Committee 8	Room C
15.00	Committee 9	Room A
15.00	C.C.I. Working Group	Room D
15.00	Technical Cooperation Working Group	Room C
17.15	Working Group of Committee 8	Room C



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 26 October 1965

No. 27

COMMITTEE 9 DISCUSSES THE CONVENTION ANNEXES AND THE GENERAL REGULATIONS

At three meetings, the first on Saturday morning and the second and the third yesterday, Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) was mainly concerned with the Annexes to the Convention and with the General Regulations.

On Saturday morning, it completed its consideration of the Convention with the exception of Articles 7 and 25 concerning Administrative Conferences and the validity of Administrative Regulations in force. It then took up Annexes 2, 3 and 4 to the Convention, which it adopted in their present form with a few amendments.

Yesterday morning, the Committee first considered a proposal by the U.S.S.R. for a new text for a No. 504 bis in Chapter 1 of the General Regulations. This would enable the inviting government of a Plenipotentiary Conference to invite non-contracting governments to send observers to take part in the Conference in an advisory capacity. After discussion, this proposal was rejected by 63 votes to 22 with 8 abstentions.

In the afternoon, the Committee examined various other proposals related to the General Regulations on the basis of Document No. DT/44 which contains the report of its Working Group. These were adopted with a few amendments.

Finally, the Committee considered a proposal by Switzerland concerning No. 404 in Annex 4 to the Convention which deals with arbitration. The Swiss proposal was to the effect that, if one of the two parties to the dispute has not appointed an arbitrator within the specified time-limit of three months, this appointment should be made, at the request of the other party, by the Secretary-General. The proposal was rejected by 23 votes to 16 with 48 abstentions. Thus, since the number of abstentions exceeded half the number of votes cast, this matter will, in accordance with No. 621 of the Convention, have to be taken up at a later meeting.

THE SITE OF THE CONFERENCE

As the site of the 1965 Plenipotentiary Conference, the Montreux-Palace Hotel and its Pavillon have entered the history of the Union.

The nucleus of the present hotel is the former Hotel du Cygne which now forms the south block of the building and is joined on to the main section by the public rooms. The Hotel du Cygne, from whose south-west corner the sign of a swan still hangs and which is to-day half given over to service flats, was originally built on a modest scale in 1835 and renovated in 1865.

It was at the beginning of the present century that, because of the opening of the Simplon Tunnel, it was decided to enlarge the Hotel du Cygne. Work began in 1904 under the architect Jost and only eighteen months later, in March 1906, the new hotel was opened. The proprietor, a certain Mr. Emery, had considerable difficulty in deciding on the name. Finally, having considered and rejected such grandiose alternatives as Majestic-Palace and Elysée-Palace, he settled on Montreux-Palace, principally with a view to ensuring that any publicity for the town of Montreux would have directly favourable results for the hotel itself.

In 1910, Mr. Emery came to the conclusion that his aristocratic clientele taking afternoon tea on the terrace needed something new. He thus decided to construct a small pavillon à thé straight opposite. However, difficulties of levelling made it necessary to enlarge the foundations beyond what he had originally planned, and it was in this way that the present Pavillon de Montreux, principal meeting-place of the Conference, came into being.

The Montreux-Palace of the epoch was one of the most splendid hotels of Switzerland, and its days of glory lasted till the end of the 1914-18 War. In the interwar period, however, it went through some difficult years, especially at times of international financial crises.

In the 1930's, it became the scene of a number of diplomatic conferences, notably the Dardanelles Conference of 1936, the Conference on the abolition of concessions in Egypt of 1937 and the I.T.U. European Broadcasting Conference of 1939. During the War years from 1939 to 1945 it was the residence of a number of refugees of different nationalities.

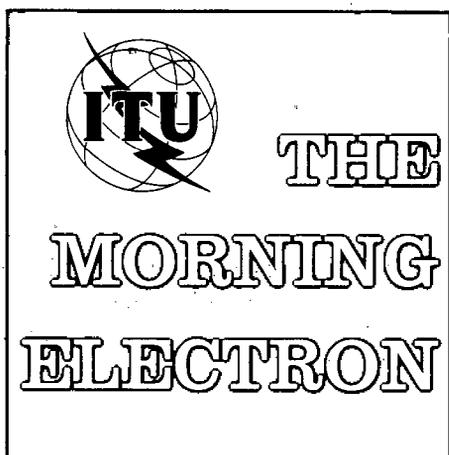
Since 1958, the hotel has undertaken a programme of renovation and modernization. The Pavillon's main hall was transformed into a conference and concert hall, a new restaurant was built on the terrace of the hotel itself and in 1960 a swimming-pool was constructed in the park opposite. In these years, the number of seminars and conferences held has also increased considerably. But so far there has been nothing quite as big as the Plenipotentiary Conference.

NATIONAL DAYS

To-day is the National Day of Austria and of Iran.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Committee 4	Room A
9.00	Working Group of Committee 8	Room C
9.00	Dr. Nicotera's Working Group	Room D
11.15	Committee 9	Room A
11.15	C.C.I. Working Group	Room D
15.00	Committee 5	Room A
15.00	Working Group of Committee 2	Room B
15.00	Committee 8	Room C



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 27 October 1965

No. 28

ARBITRATION AND RATIFICATION

At its yesterday morning's meeting, Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations) continued its consideration of Annex 4 to the Convention, which concerns Arbitration, and of the General Regulations.

After having rejected the proposal by Switzerland on No. 404 in Annex 4 that had led to an inconclusive vote at the previous meeting, the Committee adopted by 55 votes to 6 with 36 abstentions another Swiss proposal for the introduction into the Convention of an additional optional protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes.

It next adopted by 83 votes to 1 with 7 abstentions a proposal put forward by France and amended by the United Arab Republic concerning No. 231 in Article 17 on the ratification of the Convention. This would enable each signatory government to ratify the Convention in conformity with its constitutional provisions.

THE I.F.R.B. SECRETARIAT - THE C.C.I.'s

At its twenty-third meeting yesterday morning, Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) began by examining the Report of its Working Group containing a draft resolution on the reorganization of the specialized Secretariat of the I.F.R.B. and on the possible filling of certain posts by former members of the Board. The resolution, slightly amended, was adopted.

The Committee then passed on to a proposal by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the inclusion in Article 13 of a new 182 bis stipulating that the International Consultative Committees should have as members any other telecommunication administration, which, with the approval of the Member and Associate Member concerned, informed the Secretary-General of its desire to take part in the work of the C.C.I. After considerable discussion, this was rejected by 71 votes to 20 with 11 abstentions.

THE CREATION OF REGIONAL OFFICES

Yesterday afternoon's meeting of Committee 8 (Technical Cooperation) was largely devoted to a discussion on the principle of the creation of regional offices as put forward in proposals by Malaysia, Colombia and Mexico. All the delegations which spoke expressed themselves in favour of the principle, but there were certain reservations and the discussion still continues.

The Committee also discussed a draft Mexican resolution on changes in the methods of providing technical assistance to new and developing countries.

PERSONNEL QUESTIONS

The meeting of Committee 5 yesterday afternoon began by approving, with slight drafting amendments, the draft resolution on manning table posts annexed to the summary record of its Fifth Meeting. In this, the Administrative Council is instructed to review the general staffing of the Union and the manning table and to create permanent posts for jobs which it is satisfied are still justified and are of a permanent nature.

The Committee then went into closed session to discuss the salaries of elected officials.

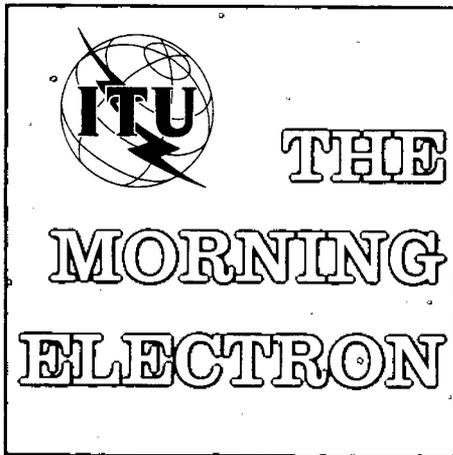
The next point on the Committee's agenda was the possible creation of an interpreters' section. It did not feel that it was necessary for it to adopt a resolution on the subject, but it agreed that the Administrative Council could accept a proposal on the matter by the Secretary-General when justification was shown.

Turning to the question of I.T.U. pensioners, the Committee adopted a new clause in the Convention to the effect that the Administrative Council shall adjust as necessary the cost-of-living allowances granted to beneficiaries of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds on the basis of practice in the United Nations.

Finally, the Committee examined the question of travel and subsistence allowances for Administrative Councillors and Experts on Panels.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Committee 6	Room A
9.00	Working Group of Committee 8	Room C
11.15	Working Group of Committee 2	Room B
11.15	C.C.I. Working Group	Room D
15.00	Committee 4	Room A
15.00	Working Group of T.T. Regulations	Room C



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 28 October 1965

No. 29

COMMITTEE 4 DISCUSSES ARTICLE 13, THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION DEPARTMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

At yesterday afternoon's meeting, Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) continued its consideration of the first report of the C.C.I. Working Group on Article 13, the report of the Working Group on the structure of the Technical Cooperation Department, and proposals relating to Article 9 of the Convention.

After having adopted a proposal by the United Arab Republic for the insertion of the word "consecutive" in reference to two Plenary Assemblies in the proposed new text of No. 186 relating to the election of the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, the Committee adopted a new text for No. 188 bis to give recognition in the Convention to the role of the Plan Committees.

After discussion of the report of the Working Group on the structure of the Technical Cooperation Department, the Committee decided to postpone further consideration of the question until Committee 8 has completed its work.

The Committee then went on to consider proposals relating to Article 9 of the Convention (the Administrative Council). It first adopted a new text for No. 79 bis stipulating that a seat on the Administrative Council should be considered vacant when a Member of the Council does not have a representative in attendance at two consecutive annual sessions or when a Member of the Union resigns its membership of the Council.

It then discussed a proposal by the Republic of Panama, amended by Mexico, for the inclusion of a new text for No. 6 bis to the effect that any Member of the Union, not elected to the Council, may be invited when considered appropriate to attend sessions as an observer. After discussion, it voted in favour of the status quo by 69 votes to 2 with 11 abstentions.

Finally, it discussed a new text for No. 90 bis proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany enabling the Administrative Council to seek expert opinion if it deems necessary. After a debate, this was rejected by 52 votes to 10 with 20 abstentions.

CLASSES OF CONTRIBUTIONS

In its last two meetings - the first on Friday and the second yesterday morning - Committee 6 (I.T.U. Finance Committee) discussed the class of contributions of Member countries for defraying Union expenses.

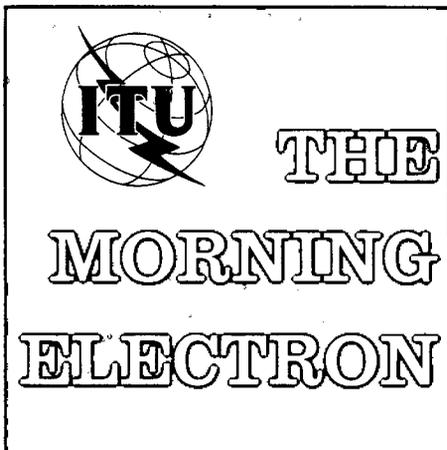
Noting that the reduction of classes of contributions by certain Member countries meant an increase in the contributions of other Members, the Committee was generally of the view that the present classes should be maintained.

It was with general gratification that the Committee heard Tunisia request that its class of contributions be increased from one unit to two and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria withdraw its previous request for a reduction from three units to one. The Committee also decided that requests for reclassification with retroactive effect could not be considered.

The Committee adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary-General to study any ways of amending Article 15 of the Convention which might improve the method of financing Union expenditure and also instructed the Administrative Council to study the Secretary-General's report on this subject and to submit for consideration by the next Plenipotentiary Conference concrete suggestions for any amendments.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A
15.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 29 October 1965

No. 30

THE FIRST TWO BALLOTS FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

The first two ballots of the election for the new Secretary-General of the Union took place yesterday at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. They provided no final result.

The results of the first ballot, with the candidates given in alphabetical order are as follows:

Mr. Juan A. AUTELLI	0 votes
Mr. John H. GAYER	2 "
Mr. Antonio LOZANO CONEJERO	7 "
Mr. Mohamed MILI	17 "
Mr. Mohamed Nazir MIRZA	3 "
Dr. Federico NICOTERA	9 "
Mr. Santiago QUIJANO CABALLERO	3 "
Mr. Jean ROUVIERE	36 "
Dr. Manohar Balaji SARWATE	38 "

Following the first ballot, Mr. Autelli, Mr. Gayer, Mr. Mirza and Mr. Quijano Caballero withdrew their candidacies.

The results of the second ballot were as follows:

Mr. Antonio LOZANO CONEJERO	12 votes
Mr. Mohamed MILI	25 "
Dr. Federico NICOTERA	6 "
Mr. Jean ROUVIERE	32 "
Mr. Manohar Balaji SARWATE	41 "

THE I.T.U. BUILDING

The Plenary Meeting yesterday morning discussed the fourth report of Committee 6 (I.T.U. Finance Committee) on the question of the purchase of the I.T.U. headquarters building before 31 December 1965 under terms offered in the agreement with the Republic and Canton of Geneva.

Some delegations felt that before taking a decision on the question, more information on the terms of purchase should be made available to the Conference. After discussion, it was decided to postpone further consideration of the question until this information is available.

TWO RESOLUTIONS ON CONFERENCES

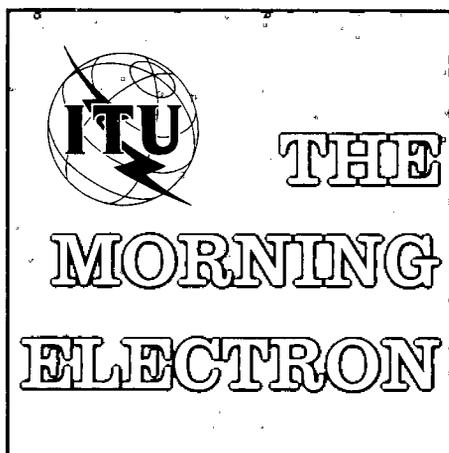
The Plenary Meeting yesterday examined the report by the "Nicotera" Working Group, to which two draft resolutions were annexed.

It approved the first of them which provides that an Administrative Radio Conference shall be convened in Geneva in the second quarter of 1967 to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service.

The second resolution concerns invitations to all conferences or meetings outside Geneva. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the text should no longer include a reference to the coverage by a host government of at least a part of the travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of the staff of the Union involved, but should simply confine itself to a mention of "at least prepared premises and the necessary furniture and equipment". The discussion on this resolution still continues.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A
15.00	Committee 4	Room A
15.00	Committee 6	Room C
17.15	Committee 9	Room A
17.15	W.G. of Com. 8	Room D
19.00	Committee 1	Room B



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 30 October 1965

No. 31

THE THIRD BALLOT FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

The third ballot of the election for the new Secretary-General of the Union took place yesterday at 9 a.m.

This time there were only three candidates, Mr. Antonio Lozano Conejero and Dr. Federico Nicotera having withdrawn.

The results of the ballot, the candidates being listed in alphabetical order, are as follows:

Mr. Mohamed MILLI	28 votes
Mr. Jean ROUVIÈRE	37 "
Dr. Manohar Balaji SARWATE	50 "

In the final ballot, which will take place this morning, only the names of Mr. Rouvière and Dr. Sarwate, the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes on the third ballot, will appear.

THE PLENARY MEETING

The Twentieth Plenary Meeting yesterday morning despatched a considerable amount of business.

It adopted the resolution on invitations to all conferences or meetings outside Geneva, as amended at the previous meeting, and also gave its approval, with a certain amount of amendments, to three series of blue sheets. It decided to refer the question of public information in the I.T.U. to the Administrative Council. The payment of a termination indemnity to the members of the I.F.R.B. who are not re-elected was approved by 61 votes to 11 with 32 abstentions. A proposal concerning the International School of Geneva was rejected.

Finally, the meeting adopted a resolution proposed by the Federal Republic of Cameroon on the application of science and technology in telecommunication in the interests of developing countries.

THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Most of the time of Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) at its meeting yesterday afternoon was taken up in considering the second Report of the C.C.I. Working Group which contained two annexes referring to the Coordination Committee. The first of these provided for a new Article 10 bis specifying, among other things, that the task of the Coordination Committee should be to advise the Secretary-General on administrative, financial and technical co-operation matters affecting more than one permanent organ and on external relations and public information. The text of the new Article was adopted, following the acceptance of a proposal by United Arab Republic to delete the reference to Plenipotentiary Conferences in paragraph 5.

The Committee then approved Annex 2 to the Report which consisted of a new text for No. 122 of the Convention which states that the Secretary-General shall coordinate the activities of the permanent organs of the Union with the assistance of the Coordination Committee referred to in Article 10 bis.

It then agreed to delete No. 98 in Article 9 of the Convention since the provisions contained in that paragraph had now been transferred to the Coordination Committee.

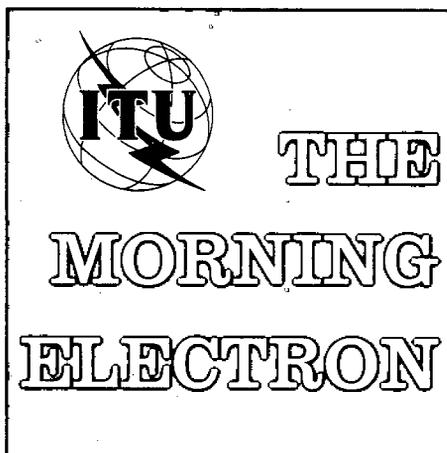
Finally, it rejected by 46 votes to 3 with 16 abstentions a proposal by the United Kingdom for the new No. 112 bis to the effect that the Administrative Council should appoint the Directors of the International Consultative Committees following their election by the Plenary Assemblies.

ARTICLE 15

Committee 6 (I.T.U. Finance Committee) yesterday approved the new version of Article 15 (Finances of the Union), taking into account the various proposals that had been received.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A
after the Plenary	Committee 8	Room A
15.00	Committee 8	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 30 October 1965

No. 31 bis

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The results of the ballot, the candidates being listed in alphabetical order, are as follows:

Mr. Mohamed MILI	28 votes
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Dr. Manohar Balaji SARWATE	50 "

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ARTICLE 15

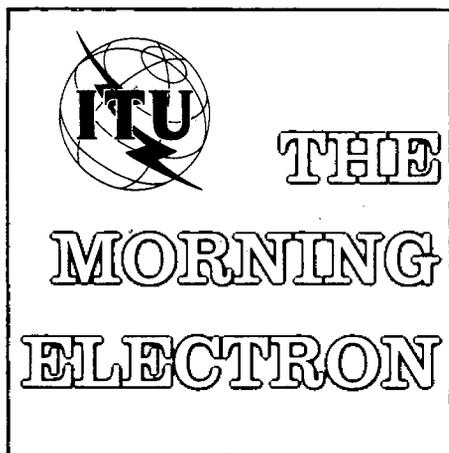
Committee 6 (I.T.U. Finance Committee) yesterday approved the new version of Article 15 (Finances of the Union), taking into account the various proposals that had been received.

NATIONAL DAY

Yesterday, 29 October, was the National Day of Turkey.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A
after the Plenary	Committee 8	Room A
15.00	Committee 8	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 1 November 1965

No. 32

DR. MANOHAR BALAJI SARWATE
ELECTED SECRETARY-GENERAL

On Saturday the Conference elected Dr. Manohar Balaji Sarwate of India as the new Secretary-General. In the fourth and final ballot, Dr. Sarwate, the present Deputy Secretary-General, obtained 61 votes against 54 cast for Mr. Jean Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T.

Born on 15 March 1910, Dr. Sarwate is a Bachelor of Science of the University of Bombay, holds the Diploma of the Indian Institute of Science in Electrical Technology and received his Degree of Philosophy in Radio Engineering from Liverpool University.

After having been engaged on research and development of aircraft radio and radar equipment in the United Kingdom from 1938 to 1941, he became an officer in the Technical (Signals) Radio Branch of the Indian Air Force where his work was also largely connected with radar. He rose to the rank of Squadron Leader and was mentioned in despatches.

From 1946 to 1953, he was with the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India, from 1948 as Director of Communication responsible for the development of the Aeronautical Communication Service, which is one of the largest communication services in Asia.

In 1953, he became Adviser, Wireless Planning and Coordination, in the Indian Ministry of Transport and Communication and in this position was responsible for all matters concerning wireless planning and coordination at national and international levels. From 1953 on he was also Chairman of the Indian Government's Radio and Cable Board. At the 1959 I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference, in which he was Alternate Leader of the Indian Delegation, he was elected Deputy Secretary-General of the Union by a large majority.

He had previously had wide experience of international work, both with the I.T.U. and with the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.), in which he was Chairman of several committees and meetings. In the I.T.U., he had been Chairman of the Study Group on Tropical Broadcasting of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) and was for some years India's representative on the Administrative Council, being elected to the Chairmanship of the 1958 session. He was leader of the Indian Delegation to the 1959 Geneva Radio Conference where he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Conference.

A founder member of the Institution of Telecommunication Engineers of India, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1961, he is also a Member of the Aeronautical Society of India and of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.

Since 1960, when he took up his duties as Deputy Secretary-General of the I.T.U., he has participated in a large number of Union conferences and represented the Organization at many other international conferences and meetings.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Committee 8 (Technical Cooperation) held two meetings on Saturday. In the morning, it passed a resolution providing for the recruitment at I.T.U. Headquarters of four senior engineers specializing in network planning, systems planning and systems engineering, to furnish advice to senior members of Administrations, in particular those of the new and developing countries, on some of the major problems that confront them in developing their networks.

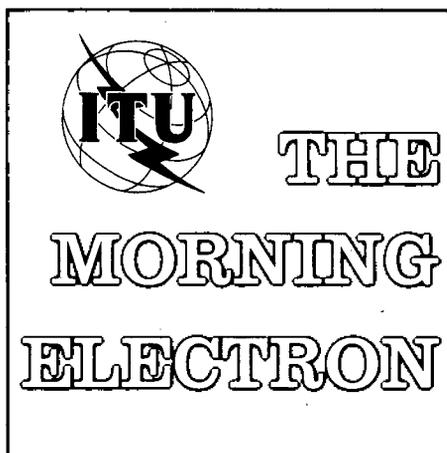
At its afternoon session, the Committee considered the report of Working Group 1 on the establishment of a regular programme. After a very lengthy discussion, it adopted, with some amendment, the resolution contained in Annex 3 to the report, the general aim of which is to reorganize the existing machinery of the I.T.U. so that it may respond more quickly to the requirements of new or developing countries.

NATIONAL DAY

To-day is the National Day of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Committee 9	Room A
9.00	Committee 8	Room C
11.15	Committee 5	Room A
15.00	Committee 6	Room D
15.00	Committee 4	Room A
17.15	Committee 9	Room A
17.15	Committee 8	Room C



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 2 November 1965

No. 33

COMMITTEE 9 COMPLETES ITS WORK

The last two meetings of Committee 9 (Convention and General Regulations), which were held yesterday, were taken up by consideration of the unfinished provisions of the Convention and the General Regulations.

At its morning session, the Committee adopted the proposed new text for Article 7 on the Administrative Conferences with a few amendments.

In the afternoon, after having adopted a new text for Chapter 5 of the General Regulations concerning the credentials for delegations to conferences, the Committee decided to refer Annexes 1 and 2 (the lists of Members and Associate Members of the Union) to the Plenary Meeting for consideration.

It then adopted a draft resolution concerning Telegraph and Telephone Regulations to the effect that, in order to simplify these Regulations, the C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly should transmit proposals for simplification to the next Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference.

Committee 9 has thus completed its work, having discussed some 400 proposals in 22 meetings.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Committee 8 yesterday held two meetings. It began by considering Resolutions Nos. 24 - 30 of the Geneva Convention. It decided that Resolutions Nos. 24, 26, 27 and 30 could be suppressed, with the exception of a small part of Resolution No. 27 which was embodied in a new resolution combining and bringing up to date Resolutions Nos. 25 and 29. A new resolution was adopted in place of Resolution No. 28.

The Committee then proceeded to pass resolutions calling on the Secretary-General to coordinate and arrange the progressive planning of seminars, both at I.T.U. Headquarters and elsewhere, in collaboration with Members of the Union and to give any necessary administrative support.

It also adopted a resolution on evaluation of the Union's Technical Cooperation programmes.

Finally, it expressed an opinion in favour of establishing regional centres for the study of space communication.

NEW WING FOR I.T.U. BUILDING

Committee 6 (I.T.U. Finance Committee) yesterday afternoon accepted the principle of a new wing for the I.T.U. building.

It decided to set up a working group to draw up a resolution instructing the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to continue study of the question and to conclude the necessary agreements.

ELECTED OFFICIALS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

At yesterday afternoon's meeting, Committee 4 (Organization of the Union) adopted by 37 votes to 27 with 19 abstentions a proposal put forward by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning No. 149 in Article 11, stipulating that in electing the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, due care should be taken to ensure the widest possible geographical representation of the regions of the world.

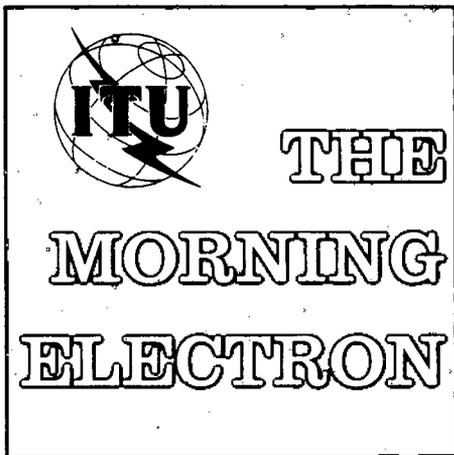
PERSONNEL QUESTIONS

At its meeting yesterday morning, Committee 5 first agreed to recommend to the Plenary Meeting the adoption of a draft resolution instructing the Administrative Council to review the Provisional Staff Regulations for Elected Officials, taking into account the decisions of the Conference, and to apply such Regulations until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Committee also agreed that the question of career prospects for Union staff was an important one. Qualified staff were justified in expecting promotion to vacant posts in higher grades. Nevertheless the I.T.U. belonged to the United Nations and thus could not unilaterally take decisions. The Administrative Council should follow the developments agreed upon in the Common System.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A
15.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 3 November 1965

No. 34

THE FIRST TWO BALLOTS OF THE VOTE FOR DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

The first two ballots for the election of the new Deputy Secretary-General of the Union took place yesterday at 9 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. So far, no candidate has been elected.

Prior to the first ballot, it was announced that one of the candidates, Mr. Konstantin Čomić, was withdrawing his candidacy.

The results of the first ballot, with the candidates' names in alphabetical order, are as follows:

Mr. Ibrahim FOUAD	34 votes
Mr. John H. GAYER	5 "
Mr. Ezequiel MARTINS DA SILVA	24 "
Mr. Mohamed MILI	42 "
Mr. Eliezer RON	11 "

Following the first ballot, Mr. Ron withdrew his candidacy. The results of the second ballot were as follows:

Mr. Ibrahim FOUAD	32 votes
Mr. John H. GAYER	6 "
Mr. Ezequiel MARTINS DA SILVA	28 "
Mr. Mohamed MILI	50 "

TELECOMMUNICATION PLAN FOR LATIN AMERICA

The 23rd Plenary Meeting yesterday morning adopted a resolution submitted by 14 Latin American countries, and amended by the United Kingdom, concerning the execution of the C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Telecommunication Plan for Latin America. This resolution stipulates that the Secretary-General will be authorized, with the approval of the Administrative Council, to establish the terms of cooperation between the I.T.U. and the Regional Telecommunication Group for Latin America (GRETAL) for the purpose.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

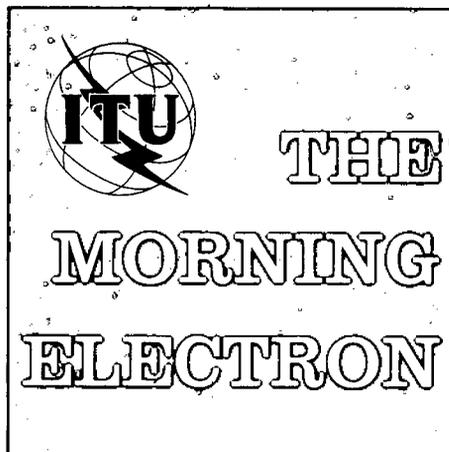
Mr. Alpha Diallo, of the Delegation of the Republic of Guinea, is leaving the Conference today.

NATIONAL DAY

Today is the National Day of Panama.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A
15.00	Committee 4	Room A
15.00	Committee 6	Room C
17.15	Committee 5	Room A
17.15	Committee 3	Room C



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux,

4 November 1965

No.

35

THIRD BALLOT FOR DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

The third ballot for the election of the new Deputy Secretary-General took place yesterday morning at 9 a.m.

Previously, Mr. John H. Gayer had withdrawn his candidacy.

The results were as follows:

Mr. Ibrahim FOUAD	28 votes
Mr. Ezequiel MARTINS DA SILVA	30 "
Mr. Mohamed MILLI	57 "

Since no candidate obtained an absolute majority, there will be a fourth ballot this morning between Mr. Martins da Silva and Mr. Mili.

THE PLENARY MEETING

The 26th Plenary Meeting was held yesterday morning.

In the first place, it adopted with a few amendments a resolution on the reorganization of the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B. This stipulates that the Administrative Council should consider, without prejudice to the normal I.T.U. recruitment and promotion procedure, the possibility of filling vacant posts, or any newly created posts that the Administrative Council may consider necessary, in the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B. or in the other specialized secretariats by members of the Board who will not be re-elected at this Conference.

It next approved three series of blue sheets with a few minor amendments.

The Plenary then adopted with a minor amendment a resolution concerning the indemnity to be paid to I.F.R.B. members on their separation from service.

Finally, the meeting adopted by 72 votes to 2 with 23 abstentions a resolution, submitted by the Argentine Republic, on the juridical status of the Union. This lays down that the Secretary-General should negotiate on behalf of the Union with the competent authorities of the Swiss Confederation the conclusion of an Agreement establishing the Privileges and Immunities of the I.T.U. in Switzerland.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Committee 8 (Technical Cooperation) finished its work at 10.30 p.m. on Tuesday evening.

After lengthy discussions, it finally decided against establishing a regular programme of Technical Assistance in the I.T.U. by 20 votes to 19 with 9 abstentions.

With regard to the question of regional offices, it decided that the Secretary-General should make proposals on the subject to the Administrative Council which would study the matter and make recommendations to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

COMMITTEE 4 COMPLETES ITS WORK

The last meeting of Committee 4 (Organization of the Union), which was held yesterday afternoon, was taken up by considerations of proposals relating to Articles 5, 10 and 12 of the Convention.

It first adopted a number of amendments to numbers 160, 163, 164, 166 and 169 in Article 12 on the I.F.R.B. which were made in the light of revisions to Article 7 by Committee 9.

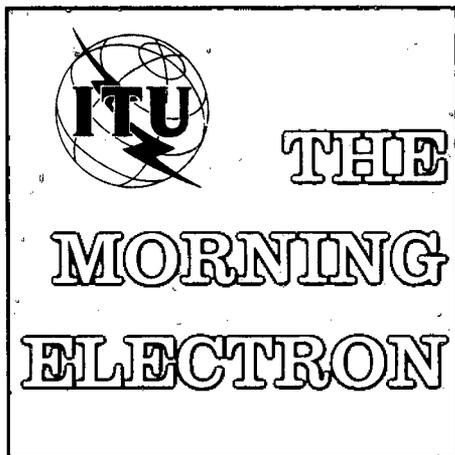
It then passed on to consider number 30 in Article 5, concerning the General Secretariat. There was a general consensus that the status quo should be retained. Subsequently, the Committee rejected by 39 votes to 19 with 15 abstentions a proposal by the U.S.S.R. to include in Article 5 a mention of the Coordination Committee as part of the structure of the Union.

Finally, it adopted a new text for number 129 in Article 10 dealing with conference facilities and services.

Committee 4 has thus completed its work, having held 28 meetings in 7 weeks.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A
15.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A
17.15	Committee 6	Room A
19.00	Committee 1	Room B



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 5 November 1965

No. 36

THE NEW DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL: MR. MOHAMED MILI OF TUNISIA

The Conference yesterday elected Mr. Mohamed Ezzeddine Mili of Tunisia as Deputy Secretary-General. On the fourth ballot he obtained 81 votes against 34 cast for Mr. Ezequiel Martins da Silva of Brazil.

Mr. Mili was born in Djemmal, Tunisia, on 4 December 1917. A former pupil of the Ecole Normale Supérieure of Saint-Cloud and of the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Télécommunications of Paris, he was appointed a telecommunications engineer in 1946 and in 1948 joined the Tunisian P.T.T. Administration. In 1957 he was promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer and made Acting Director-General of Telecommunications at the Ministry of P.T.T., in which capacity he has directed the modernization and renewal of the Tunisian telephone network, in particular by the introduction of the automatic crossbar-type system.

In recent years, he has attended nearly all the major conferences of the I.T.U. and of its International Consultative Committees. In particular, he has been elected Vice-Chairman and is now Chairman of the Plan Committee for Africa, one of the regional committees of the World Plan Committee. He has in addition represented Tunisia on the Administrative Council since 1960 and was elected Chairman of the 19th Session in 1964.

Mr. Mili is a Commander of the Order of the Tunisian Republic and a Commander of the Swedish Order of Vasa.

THE NEW I.F.R.B.

The Conference yesterday elected the new members of the I.F.R.B. (whose number, in accordance with a previous decision, has been reduced to five).

The following were elected:

Region A (The Americas)

Mr. Fioravanti DELLAMULA (Argentine Republic)

Region B (Western Europe)

Mr. René PETIT (France)

Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia)

Mr. Ivan PETROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Region D (Africa)

Mr. Abderrazak BERRADA (Kingdom of Morocco)

Region E (Asia and Australasia)

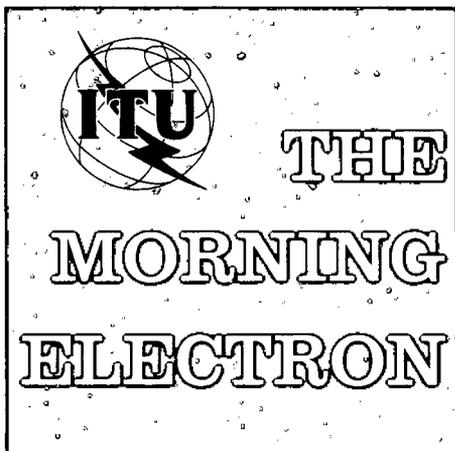
Mr. Taro NISHIZAKI (Japan)

NATIONAL DAYS

Sunday, 7 November will be the National Day of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Committee 3	Room C
11.15	Committee 6	Room C
15.00	Committee 6	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux,

8 November 1965

No. 37

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Most of the latter part of the week was occupied by meetings of Committee 6 (I.T.U. Finance Committee).

On Thursday, it adopted a proposal on headquarters accommodation authorizing the Administrative Council to adopt a decision as to the most appropriate method of meeting the accommodation needs both for staff and for meetings at headquarters once the Secretary-General had submitted a study on the question. The resolution also stipulated that the financial implications of the decision should be submitted to the Members and Associate Members of the Union.

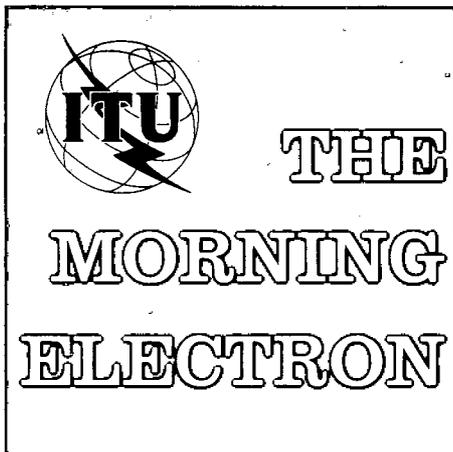
On Friday, the Committee adopted, with a few amendments, three new texts proposed by the United States for numbers 211, 213 and 213A in Article 15 of the Convention on the Finances of the Union. These referred to the share of recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations in defraying the expenses of the International Consultative Committees and of the conferences in which they participate.

It next approved a protocol on the expenses of the Union for the period 1966 to 1971.

The Committee subsequently spent most of the day examining the summary of expenditure to be considered in fixing the limits on expenditure of the Union for the same period.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A
15.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 9 November 1965

No. 38

YESTERDAY'S PLENARIES

The ninth and last week of the Conference opened yesterday with a full day in Plenary Meeting.

The morning session, which dealt with a considerable amount of business, first adopted by 73 votes to 3 with 20 abstentions a proposal by the United Kingdom, amended by the U.S.S.R., for the insertion of a new number 76 in Article 7 governing consultations on the agenda, place and date of Administrative Conferences. It also adopted a proposal by the Federal Republic of Nigeria, amended by the United Kingdom, introducing into Article 11 concerning the qualifications of the elected officials of the Union a reference to the principles embodied in number 152. With this, the Meeting had approved the thirteenth series of blue sheets.

The Plenary next took up the first series of pink sheets, the approval of which occupied the latter part of the morning session and the first part of the afternoon. There were only minor amendments.

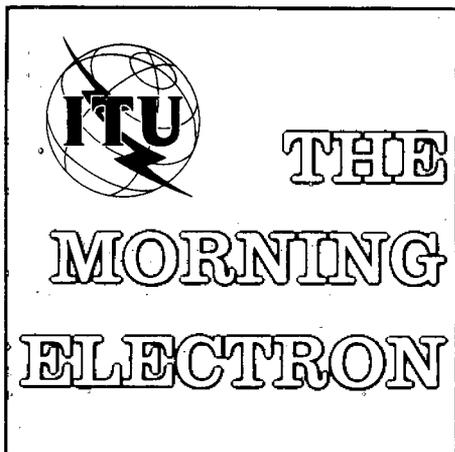
Finally, the Meeting adopted by acclamation a resolution stipulating that the mandate of the present Director of the C.C.I.T.T. shall be extended until the date determined by the IVth Plenary Assembly for his successor to take up his duties.

NATIONAL DAY

Today is the national day of Cambodia.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Committee 6	Room A
11.15	Plenary Meeting	Room A
15.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 10 November 1965

No. 39

SOUTH AFRICA NOT TO TAKE PART IN I.T.U. REGIONAL CONFERENCES FOR AFRICA

The Conference yesterday adopted by 62 votes to 28 with 13 abstentions a resolution put forward by 33 African countries that the Republic of South Africa should not take part in I.T.U. regional conferences for Africa.

The resolution instructs the Secretary-General "to take the necessary steps so that the Republic of South Africa shall not be invited to take part in the work of any regional conference or meeting for Africa called by the I.T.U. or under its auspices, until the Administrative Council, taking into account the decisions taken by the United Nations Organization and after consulting the Members and Associate Members of the Union, shall find that the conditions for constructive cooperation have been restored by the abandonment of the present policy of racial discrimination exercised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa".

LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

The Plenary Meeting yesterday afternoon adopted a Resolution on the convening of a Regional Conference for Latin America. Under the terms of the Resolution, the Conference's tasks will include the coordinating of the activities of international organizations concerned with telecommunications in Latin America, the study of questions of technical assistance and the examination of the progress made by the Plan Committee for Latin America.

ENTRY INTO OFFICE

The Conference yesterday decided that the new Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General would take office on 1 January 1966.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Committee 6 (I.T.U. Finance Committee) has completed its work with the adoption of its seventh and last Report. This contained three Annexes, the first of which being a Protocol fixing the limits of expenditure of the Union for the period 1966-1971 and the second two setting forth the factors to be considered in fixing these limits.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE: IBRAHIM FOUAD

At the beginning of the Conference we published brief biographies of the five Vice-Chairmen, among whom was Mr. Anis El Bardai, the head of the United Arab Republic Delegation. In the meantime, Mr. El Bardai has had to return to his country and has been replaced both as head of the U.A.R. Delegation and as a Vice-Chairman by Mr. Ibrahim Fouad. To complete the picture we are today publishing a short note on Mr. Fouad.

Mr. Ibrahim Fouad is Deputy Director-General of the Telecommunications Organization in the United Arab Republic.

Born in Cairo on 30 October 1906, he studied electrical engineering in the University of Cairo where he graduated in 1927. He later obtained Diplomas in Telegraphy and Telephony of the City Guilds of London Institute.

Immediately after his graduation in 1927 he joined the then Egyptian Telephones and Telegraphs Administration. He went on mission to the United Kingdom in 1929 where he had practical training with Ericsson Telephones Ltd., the General Post Office and Standard Telephones and Cables. Upon his return to Cairo in 1933, he was entrusted with various responsibilities in his Administration, of which he steadily climbed the hierarchy, becoming Assistant Inspector General in 1947.

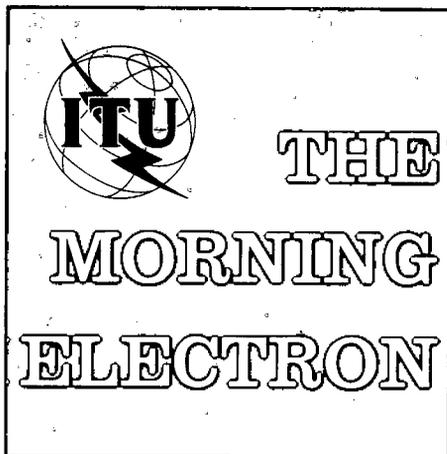
In 1949 he left Government service and joined the Marconi Radio Telegraph Company of Egypt as Deputy General Manager. Later, in 1952, he became the General Manager of that company. Five years later he returned to the Telephones and Telegraphs Administration as Traffic Manager of the Radio Communications Division. In 1961 he was appointed Assistant Director-General of the Telecommunications Organization and finally came to occupy his present post in 1962.

Mr. Fouad is well known in I.T.U. circles, having represented Egypt on the 1949 Telegraphs and Telephones Administrative Conference in Paris. He was the head of his country's delegation to the 1959 Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva. He also represented the U.A.R. on the 1959, 1963 and 1964 sessions of the Administrative Council.

Mr. Fouad is married with two children and besides Arabic, he speaks English and French.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A
15.00	Plenary Meeting	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 11 November 1965 No. 40

THE NEXT PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The Conference yesterday decided, on a proposal put forward by the United Kingdom and amended by the Philippines, to hold the next Plenipotentiary Conference in Geneva in 1971, unless a suitable invitation from a Member country is received in the meantime.

REGIONAL OFFICES

The Plenary Meeting yesterday morning adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary-General to study the advisability of setting up regional offices and to report on the matter to the Administrative Council which will submit its recommendations to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

VALEDICTIONS

The Conference yesterday, in the last of its working Plenary Meetings, heard various statements of thanks and farewell. The Secretary-General, Mr. Gerald C. Gross, spoke in the morning. He referred to all that the Union had accomplished in the last twenty years and described the challenges of the future.

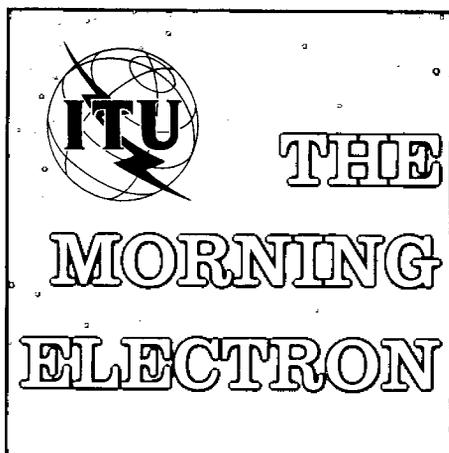
In the afternoon, the Chairman of the Conference, Mr. G.A. Wettstein, thanked all those with whom he had worked and who had helped to make the Conference a success. He was followed by Mr. José Garrido y Moreno, speaking as Dean of the Conference, and by Mr. Tchouta Moussa, of the Federal Republic of the Cameroon, speaking on behalf of the African countries.

NATIONAL DAY

Today is the national day of Sweden.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00	Administrative Council	Room A
15.00	Plan Committee for Africa	Room A



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 12 November 1965

No. 41

NEW ITU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL MEETS

The new 29-Member Administrative Council held its first session yesterday morning.

It elected as Chairman of its Twenty-first Session Mr. Rudolf Rüttschi of the Swiss Confederation. As Vice-Chairman it elected Mr. Proinsias L. O'Colmáin of Ireland.

After lengthy discussion, it was agreed that the forthcoming session will take place for four weeks from 9 May to 4 June.

Among other decisions taken yesterday was agreement that the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, which met in Geneva in October 1964 but was unable to complete its work, should reconvene in that city on 19 September 1966 for three weeks.

THE PLAN COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA

The Plan Committee for Africa elected yesterday afternoon Mr. Gabriel Chukwura Okoli of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as Chairman, and Mr. Léon Dia of the Republic of the Senegal as Vice-Chairman.

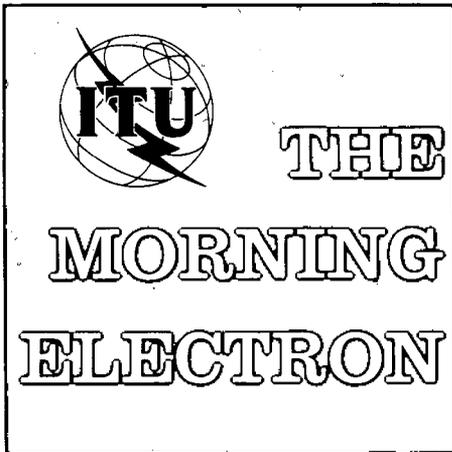
It was tentatively decided that the next meeting will be held in Addis Ababa after October 1966.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

9.00 Signature Room A

THE LAST ELECTRON

This morning's is the last edition of the "MORNING ELECTRON".



The daily newsletter of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Montreux, 12 November 1965

No. 42

SPECIAL FINAL ISSUE

CLOSING CERMONY

At the closing ceremony this morning, the new Secretary-General elect, Dr. M.B. Sarwate, and the new Deputy Secretary-General elect, Mr. Mohamed Mili, took the oath of office. This was followed by the signing of the Final Acts and Optional Protocol. In all, 118 countries have now signed the Final Acts and 48 countries the Optional Protocol.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ELECT

Following the taking of the oath of office this morning, Dr. M.B. Sarwate made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman,

" On the day of my election, the Delegations present here paid me very generous compliments and extended their very best wishes for a successful future. Since then, I have received numerous messages of congratulations and good will from friends and telecommunication authorities in all parts of the world. I have tried my best to acknowledge them but my efforts have hardly done justice to the generosity of all my well wishers. I therefore take this opportunity, before delegations depart on their way to their home countries, to acknowledge with all sincerity greetings and best wishes received from all quarters. Now that I have taken upon myself the new responsibilities, I am encouraged by the many kind expressions that these messages have brought to me. I know that I shall have the support of you all and that you will be watching with interest my work in the service of the Union.

" During the last few days many have asked me the question as to what would be the most important tasks in the next few years which I will have to carry out in the service of the Union. The duties and responsibilities of the Secretary-General have been well defined in the Convention and these must form the principal tasks which I will endeavour to carry out to the satisfaction of the Membership of the Union. But if I may be permitted to say, above all these, stands a major task to which we in the I.T.U. Headquarters must devote our energies. Today in the Union membership we find, on the one hand, countries embarking on such modern telecommunication developments as satellite communication; and, on the other, countries still struggling with elementary and primitive forms of telecommunication. One of the foremost tasks that we must try to accomplish is to do all that is possible to reduce this wide gap between the two extremes in our membership, bringing to all benefits of modern telecommunication in full measure. I fully realise that this is by no means a small task; indeed, it will occupy all of us for many years to come. However, we know only too well that telecommunication forms a very important and therefore a very necessary means in the general economic development of a country. We also know that international telecommunication forms a very effective means of international cooperation and understanding.

" In view of its paramount importance, no effort, however small or great, should be spared in giving assistance for the development of telecommunication for the benefit of Member countries of the Union and to that end, I repeat, I shall not spare any effort on my part.

" Mr. Chairman, in undertaking these responsibilities I am greatly heartened by the fact that you have chosen such eminently qualified colleagues for me to work with. With their assured and close cooperation we shall be able to carry out our responsibilities to the satisfaction of all concerned and thus be worthy of the trust which you have placed in us.

" No matter how great the task that lies before us, we shall bend all our energies to its accomplishment. In giving this assurance I cannot help recalling the following lines of Robert Frost which the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru always kept before him in his bedroom:

"The woods are lovely,
dark and deep
but I have promises to keep
and miles to go before I sleep
and miles to go before I sleep ...".

FINAL STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

At the conclusion of the last Plenary this morning, Mr. Gustav Adolf Wettstein, the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference, made the following statement:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

" With this signature ceremony we conclude our mission.

" Our work is over.

" We have set the points which will guide the Union on to the path it is to follow for the first few years of its second centenary.

" We have striven to define the first objectives to be attained in the coming years, at least in so far as they came within our range of vision. Knowing, as we do, with what impetuous speed technique is progressing it was hardly advisable for us to fix more distant objectives.

" The Plenipotentiary Conference has adapted the structure of the Union to the new conditions of today.

" In view of the increase in the number of Member countries, it has elected a new, more representative, Administrative Council.

" It has taken far-reaching decisions on financial and staffing questions.

" It has brought technical cooperation closer to the needs of the hour.

" It has held elections which will guarantee the intelligent application of our decisions and recommendations.

" The new Convention of Montreux 1965, and the new General Regulations henceforth provide the foundation for world telecommunications during the coming years.

" Having made this brief review, allow me to conclude with a few personal considerations.

" A great honour was conferred on me when you called upon me to preside over the centenary Conference here at Montreux.

" The task you gave me was certainly not an easy one.

" I have striven to the best of my ability to be worthy of this honour.

" Although it has caused me no little anguish at times - and which Conference Chairman is spared that not? - it have also given me much joy.

" To the numerous old friends I had the pleasure of meeting, I have been able to add just as many new one. If you will allow me to be frank with you: the task you entrusted to me is the crowing achievement of my career, and the Montreux Conference will for ever remain engraved in my memory.

" I am also proud to have had the opportunity of having discovered that you were such sincere and warm-hearted friends. Allow me to address my very best wishes for the future to all of you.

" From next year onwards I shall follow the destinies and the progress of the I.T.U. only from a distance, but you may be certain that my interest will never wane.

" Deep within me, I am convinced that the Union, to which we all have the honour of belonging, can exist and grow only if imbued with three main ideals:

" - the first of these ideals is the principle of universality, which is self-evident. There is no need to motivate it or to defend it, at least nowadays when the world is approaching ever closer to that "one-world" which has been constantly advocated by far-seeing minds.

" - the second is the principle of cooperation beyond all frontiers and even beyond each continent. It can be asserted today that without technical cooperation, there can no longer be any progress. The best endowed must help the less fortunate and they are determined to continue to do so.

" That is just as valid for our special field, telecommunications, as for all others.

" - the third is less a principle than a common fund of thought and aspiration. By this I mean that in a fairly near future our objectives will become larger and more ambitious than ever. To attain them it will be necessary to have a common mentality, a common attitude: we shall need a spirit of understanding and cooperation, a spirit of peace, and the will to settle our differences by patient discussion and temperate compromise.

" May the old and the new Members enrich each other in the living exchange of ideas and experience, for the greater good of the I.T.U., that great home of all the telecommunication administrations of the world.

" Ladies and Gentlemen,

" Allow me for the last time to address my best wishes to you for you for your future and may the bonds of friendship forged in this hall endure.

I thank you for your cooperation and wish you all a pleasant journey back to your homes. With this, I declare the Plenipotentiary Conference of Montreux 1965, closed."

MAIN RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE

The main task of the Conference was the revision of the previous Convention drawn up by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference in Geneva in 1959. The new Convention will enter into force on 1 January 1967.

In one of its major decisions, the Conference agreed in principle on a Constitutional Charter to replace the Convention, and instructed the Administrative Council to set up a study group to prepare the draft of such a Charter in sufficient time for it to be distributed to the Member countries at least one year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference which is scheduled to be held in Geneva in 1971.

The Conference approved the Union's accounts for the years 1959-1964 and fixed the limits of expenditure for the period 1966-1971, providing for slight annual increases in this expenditure. It also approved the purchase of the new Headquarters building by 31 December 1965.

In a series of resolutions, the Conference called for methods of improving Technical Cooperation, the improvement of Union facilities for providing information and advice to new or developing countries, the application of telecommunication science and technology in the interests of such countries and the continuance and increase of seminars. Another resolution, concerning telecommunications and the peaceful uses of outer space stated that it was highly desirable that all countries should have equal opportunity to use space radiocommunication facilities. The Conference also stated its opinion that centres for the study of space communications should be established as soon as possible in the different regions of the world.

The convening of certain special Conferences was agreed on, notably a World Administrative Radio Conference for the Maritime Mobile Service and a Regional Administrative Conference for Latin America.

The Conference made certain changes in the structure of the organization, notably by increasing the number of Members of the Administrative Council from 25 to 29 and reducing the number of members of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) from 11 to 5.

It elected Dr. Manohar Balaji Sarwate of India as the new Secretary-General to replace Mr. Gerald C. Gross, who is retiring at the end of the year. It also elected Mr. Mohamed Mili of Tunisia as Deputy Secretary-General.

The new Members of the Administrative Council, listed under the five I.T.U. regions, are:

(For the Americas): Argentine Republic; United States of America; Canada; Mexico; Republic of Venezuela; and Brazil.

(For Western Europe): France; Italy; Switzerland (Confederation); Federal Republic of Germany; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and Ireland.

(For Eastern Europe and Northern Asia): Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; and People's Republic of Poland.

(For Africa): Kingdom of Morocco; Republic of Dahomey; Federal Republic of Nigeria; Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Ethiopia; Malagasy Republic; and Uganda.

(For Asia and Australasia): Japan; Commonwealth of Australia; Republic of India; Pakistan; Lebanon; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and China.

The new Members of the I.F.R.B. who were also elected by Regions and who will enter into office on 1 January 1967, are Mr. Fioravanti Dellamula of the Argentine Republic; Mr. René Petit of France; Mr. Ivan Petrov of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Mr. Abderrazak Berrada of the Kingdom of Morocco; and Mr. Taro Nishizaki of Japan.
