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Documents of the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Paris, 1949)

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- This PDF includes Document No. 301-400
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-468

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.301-E
11 July 1949

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

of the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris 1949 published during the Conference

(Documents Nos.201 to 300)

201 -	List of Documents published during the Conference (Nos. 101 to 200)	
202 -	Committee 4	Draft Resolution
203 -	Schedule of Meetings 27 June to 3 July 1949	
204 -	Committee 2	Report of 7th Meeting
205 -	List of Working Groups on 25 June	
206 -	Committee 4	Report of 8th Meeting
207 -	Corrigendum to Document 189	
208 -	Union of South Africa	Proposal 938
209 -	France	Proposal 939
210 -	Committee 3	Report of 10th Meeting
211 -	Committee 1	Report of 8th Meeting
212 -	France	Proposal 940
213 -	United States of America	Proposal 941
214 -	United States of America	Proposals 942 - 945
215 -	Committee 2	Texts submitted by the Telephone Committee to the Drafting Committee
216 -	India	Proposal 946

217 - Working Group 4-A	Report of 1st Meeting
218 - Committee 2 - (Doc. cancelling and replacing Doc. 175)	Proposal of Working Group 2-B to Committee 2
219 - Committee 2 - U.N. Conventions.	Communication of the U.N.Observer
220 - Committee 2	Texts submitted by the Telephone Committee to the Drafting Committee
221 - Corrigendum to RTf	
222 - Canada	Proposal 947
223 - United States of America	Proposal 948
224 - Australia	Proposal 949
225 - France	Proposal 950
226 - Committee 4	Telegraph Franking Privileges for the G.S. of the I.T.U. (Draft amendment of Art.88 of the RTg)
227 - Committee 4	Report of 9th Meeting
228 - Committee 1 (for Comm.7)	Corrections to Docs. No. 84 & 169
229 - Committee 2	Report of 9th Meeting
230 - Message from Mr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General of the U.N.E.S.C.O.	
231 - France	Proposal 951
232 - Working Group 4-A	Draft Resolution
233 - United Kingdom Delegation	Definition of a "single user"
234 - Denmark	Proposal 952
235 - Working Group 4-A	Report of 2nd Meeting
236 - Committee 2	Report of 10th Meeting
237 - Committee 7	Report of 3rd Meeting

238 - Working Group 2-C	Art. 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58 of the RTf
239 - Messrs. de Wolf and Vallensi	Draft Resolution
240 - Committee 3	Report of 11th Meeting
241 - Messrs. de Wolf and Valensi	Amendment to French Document 239
242 - Chairman of Committee 3	Draft Resolution
243 - Corrigendum of RTf (Spanish Text)	
244 - France	Proposal 953
245 - Freedom of information	Draft Resolution
246 - Committee 7	Report of Fourth Meeting
247 - Committee 4	Report of Tenth Meeting
248 - Timetable of Meetings for the periods 4 to 10 July 1949	
249 - Working Group 3-A	Report
250 - Egypt	Reservation
251 - Committee 1	Art. 52, 53, 98 and 99 of the RTg
252 - Committee 1	Art. 100 to 103, 105 to 107 and Annex 2 of the RTg
253 - Committee 3	Report of 12th Meeting
254 - Switzerland	Proposal 954
255 - Committee 2	Texts submitted by the Telephone Committee to the Drafting Committee
256 - Committee 2	Report of 11th Meeting
257 - Committee 1	Report of 9th Meeting
258 - France	Proposal 955
259 - Working Group 2-D	Report of Meeting of 2 July 1949
260 - Committee 4	Report of the 11th Meeting
261 - Committee 4	Art. 51 of the RTg (§4)

262 - Committee 4	Draft Opinion
263 - Committee 4 - France	Expenses occasioned by the meetings of the Study Groups of the C.C.I.T.
264 - Committee 7	Report of 5th Meeting
265 - Corrigendum to Doc. No. 249 (French and Spanish texts)	
266 - Committee 3	Report of 13th Meeting
267 - Committee 2	Report of 12th Meeting
268 - Hungary	Proposal 956
269 - Lebanon	Proposal 957
270 - Committee 5	Draft Resolution
271 - United States Delegation	Statement with respect to Doc. No. 258
272 - Committee 1	Report of 10th Meeting
273 - Committee 1	Report of 11th Meeting
274 - International Chamber of Commerce	Proposal 958
275 - Working Group 4-A	Suggestion by the Chairman with regard to the Joint Leasing of Circuits
276 - Corrigendum to Doc. No. 253	
277 - Committee 7	Report of 6th Meeting
278 - Corrigendum to Doc. 274	
279 - Committee 1	Art. 74 and 75 of the RTg
280 - Committee 1	Art. 12, 13, 15 to 17 of the RTg
281 - United States of America	Proposal 959
282 - Committee 1	Art. 82 of the RTg
283 - Greece	Proposal 960

284 - Working Group 4-A	Report of 3rd Meeting
285 - Committee 7	Report of 7th Meeting
286 - Committee 3	Report of 14th Meeting
287 - Corrigendum to Doc.No.246 (Spanish text)	
288 - Working Group 3 B - France	Art. 97, § 6 of RTg
289 - Committee 7	Report of 8th Meeting
290 - Group of the Six	Art. 85, § 8 of the RTg
291 - Committee 3	Art. 87 of the RTg
292 - Working Group 4-A	Final Report
293 - Working Group 3-C	Report
294 - Timetable of Meetings for the period from 11 to 17 July 1949	
295 - Committee 1	Art. 36 and 87 of the RTg
296 - Committee 3	Report of 15th Meeting
297 - Working Group 3-B - France	Draft Recommendation
298 - Working Group 4-A	Report of 4th Meeting
299 - Working Group 4-A	Report of 5th Meeting
300 - France	Proposal 961

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 302-E
9 July 1949

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

I N D O N E S I A

Government Telegrams

Article 87

Replace § 6 by the following:

Subject to regional or special arrangements already existing or to be concluded under the provisions of Articles 40 and 41 of the Convention, Government telegrams shall be dealt with in the following way as regards rates:

- the full rate shall be applied to Government telegrams for which the sender requests priority,

- the half rate shall be applied to Government telegrams when the sender does not request priority.

R e a s o n s.

In general Government telegrams are at present enjoying 50% reduction, so that Government telegrams in plain and cipher languages are sent at a coefficient of 50 and those in code language at a coefficient of 30. With the abolishment of preferential rates these two coefficients will become 75 as soon as the unification will enter into force and will consequently increase the rates of Government telegrams in plain and cipher languages with 50% and those in code language with 150%.

These heavy increases in rates can partly be avoided by introducing different rates for Government telegrams based on priority and non-priority, which system has, moreover, the following advantages:

a. Senders will only request priority in cases of real necessity, while without difference in rates senders are inclined to request priority by habit.

b. Governments will have less objection to apply the wish of this Conference of not granting any reduction on Government telegrams.

c. The introduction of a special category of Government letter telegrams is avoided.

The proposed system is in accordance with the charging system in use for private telegrams, whereby urgent telegrams are charged double the rate of ordinary telegrams.

It seems not appropriate to charge Government telegrams double the rate of ordinary telegrams because of the priority which has been granted to them in the Convention and therefore it seems reasonable to allow 50 % reduction if priority is renounced.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 303-E
9 July 1949

COMMITTEE 4

Draft texts of Article 108 of the Telegraph Regulations and Article 59 of the Telephone Regulations transmitted by Committee 4 to Committee 7.

Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations
Chapter XXXV	Chapter XIV
Final Provisions	Final Provisions
Art. 108	Art. 59
Entry into force of the Regulations	Entry into force of the Regulations

The present Regulations which are annexed to the Atlantic City Convention, shall enter into force on the 1st July, 1950.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.304-E
9 July 1949

COMMITTEE 4

Draft Opinion

transmitted by Committee 4 to Committee 7

Signature and approval of the Regulations

The Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris

having examined the question referred to it by the Administrative Council (Minutes of 17th Meeting, 3rd Session, page ...) and which is the subject of Doc. No.39

considering

1. that the question is one of interpretation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto;

2. that a solution of the question would be necessary in the event of the convening of an Extraordinary Administrative Conference before the Plenipotentiary Conference envisaged in 1952;

expresses the opinion

that the Administrative Council might re-examine the question.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.305-E
9 July 1949

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT

of the Special Committee for the Study of Questions referred to the Conference by the Administrative Council or by the VIth Meeting of the C.C.I.T.

(Committee 4)

12th Meeting

Friday, 8th July 1949

The meeting opened at 3.15 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. Ribeiro assisted by Mr. Heimburger, Vice-Chairman.

The Delegation of China was admitted to take part in the work of the Committee.

1. Approval of Report of 10th and 11th Meetings

a) 10th Meeting (Doc. No.247)

At the request of the Delegate of Switzerland, page 4, 2nd paragraph, should read:

"The Delegate of Switzerland asked that it should be mentioned as and when appropriate that possible acceptance of the Convention would only bind the I.T.U. as a Specialized Agency and that a reservation should be made as regards the particular rights of those of its members which did not belong to the United Nations."

and that a new paragraph 3 should be added as follows:

"The Chairman was of opinion that the matter was proper to the Administrative Council, and that it would be very useful if that organ would take account of the Swiss request."

The Delegate of the United States asked for the following amendment to be made to the last sentence of the seventh paragraph on page 3: instead of:

".... that the Conference should recommend restriction of government privileges to the Administrative Council which might ....."

read:

".... that the Conference should refer to the Administrative Council for consideration the question of whether government privileges should be granted to the specialized agencies of the United Nations. The Council might ....."

Subject to these modifications, the report was adopted.

b) 11th Meeting (Doc. No.260)

The report was adopted without modification.

2. The Regulations question

The Chairman indicated that this question was treated in Document No.39 which contained two series of questions. Those on which a decision had to be taken concerned the present Conference. The others concerned possible extraordinary conferences which might be called before 1952 and should, it appeared, be referred to the Administrative Council. He threw open the discussion on the former.

The Delegate of Italy, referring to pages 3 and 4 of Document No.39, thought that the present Conference should proceed to signature of the Regulations and that countries should notify their approval. Those who had reserved on Article 13 § 3 of the Convention should then cancel their reservation.

The Delegate of the United States of America read the U.S. reservation (No.V) in the Final Protocol to the Convention and emphasized the fact that the term "Regulations" used therein covered not only the Cairo Regulations but also any other Regulations that the U.S. might not wish to sign.

The United States had every intention of signing and approving the Paris Telegraph Regulations, with or without reservations, which could be made in accordance with the sovereign rights of states. There was, however, no point in signing the Telephone Regulations which concerned only the European regime.

The Delegate of Canada read the Canadian reservation (No.I in the Final Protocol) and said that his country would be bound by the Paris Telegraph Regulations if it signed and approved them. The Telephone Regulations, however, concerned only the European system and there was therefore no object in Canada signing them.

The Chairman thought that countries which had made reservations on Article 13 of the Convention must, however, sign these Regulations and reserve on the parts which they cannot accept. As for the Telephone Regulations, countries of the extra-European system would only be bound by § 3 of Article 1, and would not therefore have to apply the whole.

The Delegate of France thought it anomalous that the Administrative Council should have as members countries which had not accepted all sets of Regulations. He was of opinion that the reservations made at Atlantic City on Article 13 were valid only as regards the Cairo Regulations, since reservations could not be made on regulations which had not at the time been drawn up.

The General Regulations (Chapter 6, Rule 18) which provided for reservations to be made permitted signature in all circumstances. Thus the spirit of the Convention would be respected.

The Delegate of South Africa said that his country had not made a reservation at Atlantic City, and was therefore obliged to sign even the Telephone Regulations which referred only to the European system. It seemed to him that such signature would be meaningless.

The Delegate of Italy remarked that when Additional Protocol IV was drawn up it was hoped that the Paris Telephone Regulations would be world-wide in application. This not being the case, it was not right that a country not included in the European system should be obliged to sign these Regulations.

The Delegate of India thought that there was no great difficulty as regards the Telegraph Regulations: countries which had reserved at Atlantic City because they wanted to see the shape of the future Regulations before accepting them could sign with any reservations they found necessary.

As regards the Telephone Regulations, all members would share the Telephone expenses of the Union, and all had an interest in trying to arrive at world-wide regulations. Therefore, all members should sign, it being clear that only § 3 of Article 1 of the Regulations would apply to extra-European countries.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that no purpose was served by urging the United States to sign the Telephone Regulations. He drew attention to the

differences between the Madrid Convention under which acceptance of one set of Regulations (and contribution to the expenses of the relative Division) was all that was necessary, and the Atlantic City Convention under which all Regulations had to be accepted and contributions were made to an omnibus budget. He thought it clear that the reservation made by the United States in the Final Protocol applied to all Regulations and not merely the Cairo Regulations. Indeed, some countries had signed the Atlantic City Convention and had not signed the Additional Radio Regulations. Moreover, the reservation in question referred only to Article 13 § 3 of the Convention and did not affect such provisions as those relating to the safety of life at sea and in the air; priority of government telegrams and telephone calls, etc., which concern both the telephone and telegraph services. Thus, if a country, for some good reason, did not wish to sign the Telephone Regulations, the integrity of the Union would not thereby be damaged.

The Delegate of New Zealand explained that his country's position was similar to that of South Africa. He had, however, no objection to signing the Telephone Regulations if his country were not bound thereby.

The Delegate of Switzerland thought that the revolution hoped for at Atlantic City has not materialized. The important thing was the second sentence of Article 13 § 3. The effect of this was that the signature attached to the Final Acts was merely a simple confirmation that the text was correct: the obligation of a country to apply the Acts resulted from approval and notification of approval. Therefore, every Delegation present could sign the Regulations but only those which notified their approval to the Secretary General were bound to apply them. This interpretation was in conformity with Protocol IV.

The Delegate of Italy thought that signature was not obligatory for countries which had reserved at Atlantic City. Other countries must sign, but could make reservations.

The Chairman said the problem seemed as follows: signature of all Regulations was compulsory; countries could make reservations; countries had the option not to approve the Regulations.

The Delegate of the United States of America observed that there was nothing in the Convention which obliged a country to sign the Regulations. However, interpretation of the Convention was a matter for the Administrative Council or a Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman said that the Committee was faced with a practical problem to solve.

The Delegate of France recalled that this question had been raised by him on the Administrative Council which had referred it to the Paris Conference. A solution had therefore to be found and he appealed to all delegations present. He would like this question of the Telegraph Regulations to be separated from that of the Telephone Regulations.

The Chairman asked whether the Committee would accept the following for the Telegraph Regulations: -

- Signature obligatory for all,
- Reservations would be made,
- Approval was the only binding action, and was optional.

Unanimity was essential here: a majority vote would be meaningless.

The Delegate of the United States regretted that he could not agree to be bound to sign,

The Chairman said that, since there was not unanimity, signature would be optional.

The Delegate of France gave his opinion that it was desirable that all delegations which had taken part in the discussions and therefore influenced the decisions taken should sign the Telegraph Regulations.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia thought that the formula which stipulated that the Conference would proceed to the signature of the Regulations, with the possibility of making reservations, was in accordance with the procedure adopted at other conferences. Approval was in fact, the essential element.

The Chairman asked whether the Committee agreed to draw up a "voeu" to this effect.

The Delegate of India thought this unnecessary in view of the provisions of Rule 25 of Chapter 6 of the General Regulations, which provides for the final texts to be presented to accredited delegates for signature.

The Chairman agreed adding that as regards approval the text of the second sentence of § 3 of Article 13 of the Convention would apply.

The Delegate of France wanted the Administrative Council to be informed of the fact that the Conference had not strictly applied the provisions of Protocol IV despite the efforts which had been made towards the end.

Document No. 39 contained questions falling within the competence of the Administrative Council.

The Committee shared this view. A resolution would bring this document to the notice of the Administrative Council, in view of possible extraordinary conferences which might be convened before 1952.

The Chairman summarized the decisions taken:

The final texts of the Regulations will be submitted for signature by Delegates in accordance with Rule 25 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference. Any reservations which may be made will, after acceptance, be included in a Final Protocol. Countries which approve the Regulations should inform the Secretary General of such approval in accordance with the provisions of Article 13, § 3 of the Convention.

3. Final Provision of the Regulations (Doc. No. 225).

After a short discussion, it was agreed that in Document No. 225 the date 1 January 1950 should be replaced by 1 July 1950. A draft text would be prepared and transmitted to Committee 7.

4. Questions concerning Air Transport Organizations.

The Chairman said that the Committee should reply to the 5th and last Question of Document No. 70 (page 11). On this point I.A.T.A. had submitted Proposal 826 (Doc. No. 7).

The Delegate of Italy remarked that the question would normally be for Committee 3, but as Chairman of this Committee, he agreed that it should be treated by Committee 4. As Delegate of Italy, he was opposed to the granting of a preferential tariff to messages of air transport companies sent over the general network.

The Delegates of the United States of America and the United Kingdom shared this viewpoint.

The I.A.T.A. Observer observed that preferential tariffs existed for certain undertakings. He drew the Committee's attention to Article 44 of the Final Acts of the 1945 Chicago Conference which created I.C.A.O. and which provided that one of the objects of this specialized agency was to provide for the peoples of the world the economical transport services which are necessary.

The Chairman pointed out that this text could not override Article 3, § 2 (b) or Article 28 of the Atlantic City Convention. If preferential rates were granted, it would be necessary to raise the general level of rates.

Nobody seconded Proposal 826, which therefore fell.

5) Expenses of meetings of Study Groups of the C.C.I.T. (see doc. N°263)

The Chairman observed that Chapter 17, § 2 of the General Regulations prohibits the only equitable solution which would be to divide the expenses between all Members of the Union. It remained to choose between the solution adopted by the C.C.I.F. and that adopted by the C.C.I.R.

After a short discussion, the Committee unanimously decided that these expenses should be included in those of the following Plenary Assembly.

A draft Resolution will be presented to the Committee at its next meeting.

The meeting rose at 5.15 p.m.

Rapporteurs

HATTON CHASSIGNOL

Seen
Chairman

RIBEIRO

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS 1949

Document No. 306-E
9 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Working Group 3 D

Draft prepared by the Chairman to
serve as a basis for discussion for
Working Group 3 D

Article 85

Letter Telegrams

Present Text:	Proposed Text:	Remarks
§1. In relations between countries of the European system, the class of letter telegrams shall be admitted with a charge per word which is 50% of that applicable to ordinary full rate telegrams. These messages, which are distinguished by the paid service indication =ELT= inserted before the address, shall be, as regards acceptance, transmission and delivery, subject to the provisions of § 3 and the following paragraphs of this Article.	§1. In relations between: - countries of the European system, -countries of the European system on the one hand and those of the extra-European system on the other, -countries of the extra-European system, the sender of a private telegram may send it in the form of a letter telegram, for which the charge per word shall be 50% of that for ordinary telegrams.	§§ 1 and 2 amended

Present text:	Text proposed:	Remarks:
§2. In relations between countries of the European system on the one hand and countries of the extra-European system on the other, and in relations between countries of the extra-European system among themselves, the classes of letter telegrams, distinguished by one of the following paid service indications, shall be admitted: =NLT= =DLT=	§2. (1) Letter telegrams shall be distinguished by the paid service indication =ELT= in relations between countries of the European system, and by the paid service indication =LT= in other relations.	§ 1 and 2 amended.
(2) These messages shall obtain the benefit of a reduction by two-thirds (2/3) of the charge per word for ordinary full rate telegrams.	(2) Letter telegrams sent by one of the authorities enumerated in § zero of Article 87, or replies to letter telegrams sent by those authorities, may carry the paid service indication =ELTF= in the European system, and the paid service indication =LTF= in the extra-European system.	New
(3) As regards acceptance, transmission and delivery, they shall be subject to the limitations set out in § 3 and the following paragraphs of this Article.	(3) Letter telegrams carrying the paid service indications =ELTF= or =LTF= shall not be subject to the provisions of Article 29 of the Convention, relating to stoppage of letter telegrams.	New
	§2 (bis). As regards acceptance, transmission and delivery, letter telegrams shall be subject to the restrictions arising from § 3 of this Article and the paragraphs following it.	Same as § 1 and § 2(3) of present text.

Present Text	Proposed Text	Observations
§ 3. (1) The admission of letter-telegrams ELT, NLT and DLT shall be optional. Each Administration shall be free to admit or not, one, two or all of these classes of letter-telegrams.	§ 3. (1) The admission of letter-telegrams =ELT= or =LT= shall be optional. Each Administration shall be free to admit or not one or the other or both of these classes of letter telegrams.	Amended.
(2) Administrations and private operating agencies which do not accept and deliver letter telegrams in general or one or other of the classes of letter telegrams, must admit them in transit; the transit rate accruing to these Administrations and private operating agencies shall be reduced by one-half or two-thirds, according to whether letter telegrams of the European system or letter telegrams of the extra-European system are concerned.	(2) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which do not accept and deliver letter telegrams in general or one of the classes of letter telegrams, must admit them in transit; the transit rate accruing to these Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall be reduced by 50 %.	
§ 4. Radiotelegrams, semaphore telegrams, money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams shall not be admitted as letter telegrams.	§ 4. (Unchanged) .Amendment does not affect English text.)	The question of the admission of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams has been deferred.
§ 5. Registered or abbreviated addresses may be used in the address of letter telegrams, subject to the conditions prescribed in Article 15, § 10.	§ 5. Registered addresses may be used in the address of letter telegrams, subject to the conditions laid down in Article 15, § 10.	To take into account the amendment to Art. 15, § 10 (Document No. 280).

Present text	Proposed text	Observations
	§ 5 bis. (1) The text of letter telegrams must be expressed wholly in plain language in one and the same language chosen from among the languages admitted as plain language (Article 9).	Text of Article 84, § 5.
	(2) Nevertheless, proper names, names of firms and expressions indicating goods or a brand of goods, inserted in the text, shall be admitted exceptionally in a language other than that in which the telegram is expressed.	
		(3) Deferred.
	§ 5 ter. (1) The expressions specified in § 2 of Article 9 as not changing the character of a telegram in plain language shall be admitted in letter telegrams.	Text of Article 84, § 6.
	(2) Registered addresses shall, however, be accepted when they are accompanied by a text which makes their character clear.	
	(3) If numbers written in figures, abbreviated expressions, groups of letters or of letters and figures indicating either commercial marks or trade marks, or goods, or recognized arbitary technical terms used to denote goods or parts of machines, or lastly other expressions of the same sort are used in the text, the number of such	

Present Text	Proposed Text	Observations
	groups, reckoned in accordance with the rules for charging, must not exceed one-third of the number of chargeable words in the text, including the signature. If the one-third gives a fractional number of words, it shall be rounded up to the next whole number.	
		(4) Deferred.
	(5) In letter telegrams originating in or destined for China, the text may be expressed wholly by means of groups of four figures, taken from the official telegraph dictionary of the Chinese Administration.	
	§ 5 quater. Any telegram containing numbers, names or words without a connected meaning, and, generally, any telegram which does not in itself present an intelligible meaning to the telegraph service, shall not be admitted to the benefit of the reduced rate.	Text of Article 84, § 7.
	§ 5 quinquies (1) When asked to do so by the office of origin, the sender must sign on the telegram form a declaration categorically stating that the text is	Text of Article 84, § 8.

Present Text	Proposed Text	Observations
	expressed wholly in plain language and bears no meaning other than that which appears on the face of it. The declaration must indicate the language in which the telegram is expressed.	
		(2) Deferred.
§ 6 (1) The only special services admitted in letter telegrams shall be the following: prepaid reply, redirection to any other address, x addresses, poste restante, telegraph restant and de luxe telegrams. The relative paid service indications (=RPx=, =Reexpedie de x=, =TMx=, =GP=, =TR= and =LX=) shall be charged at the reduced rate.	§ 6 (1) The only special services admitted in letter telegrams shall be the following: prepaid reply, faire suivre, redirection to any other address, x addresses, communicate all addresses, poste restante, telegraph restant and de luxe telegrams. The relative paid service indications (=RPx=, =FS=, =Reexpédie de x=, =TMx=, =LTA=, =GP=, =TR= and =LX=) shall be charged at the reduced rate.	Present text of § 6, with the additions suggested in Proposals 325 and 326.
(2) Telegraphic redirection shall be carried out, if necessary, after the deletion or alteration of the indication =ELT=, =NLT= or =DLT=, according to the rates in force and the classes of service admitted in relations between the country of redirection and the country of destination.	(2) Telegraphic redirection shall be carried out, if necessary, after the deletion or alteration of the indication =ELT= or =LT=, according to the rates in force ... (same text)	Amended.
§ 7. The minimum number of chargeable words for letter telegrams shall be fixed at 25.	§ 7. The minimum number of chargeable words shall be fixed at 25 for =ELT= letter telegrams, and at 22 for =LT= letter telegrams.	Amended.

Present Text	Proposed Text	Observations
§ 8. (1) Letter telegrams may not be delivered: ELT letter telegrams: until after a period of not less than 6 hours, reckoned from the time of handing in NLT letter telegrams: until the morning after the day of handing in. DLT letter telegrams: until the next morning but one after the day of handing in.	§ 8. (1) Letter telegrams of the European system (=ELT=) may not be delivered until after a period of not less than 6 hours, reckoned from the time of handing in.	Same text.
	(1 bis) Letter telegrams of the extra-European system (=LT=) shall be delivered in the following manner: (see Document No.290 adopted by Committee 3 at its meeting on 5 July 1949).	amended (see Document No. 290)
(2) The delivery of ELT, NLT and DLT letter telegrams on Sunday shall be optional.	(2) The delivery of =ELT= and =LT= letter telegrams on Sundays shall be optional.	No change.
§ 9. Letter telegrams may be delivered by post, by telephone or by any other means, according to the decision of the Administration to which the office of destination is subject.	§ 9. No change in English text.	
§ 10. The provisions of Article 23, § 8, Article 36, § 1, and Article 84, § 5, (1) and (2), § 6, (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), § 7 and § 8 (1) and those of Article 89 shall be applicable to letter telegrams.	§ 10. The provisions of Article 23, § 8, Article 36, § 1 and those of Article 89 shall be applicable to letter telegrams.	amended. The provisions of Article 84 have been included in § 5, etc. of this Article.

Present Text	Proposed Text	Observations
§ 11. In reckoning the admissible proportion of numbers written in figures, abbreviated expressions, etc., specified in Article 84, § 6 (3), a letter telegram shall always be regarded as containing at least 25 words, even if the actual number is less than 25.	§ 11. In reckoning the admissible proportion of numbers written in figures, abbreviated expressions etc., specified in § 5 ter (3) above, a letter telegram shall always be regarded as containing at least 25 or 22 words according to whether it is an = EILT = letter telegram or a = LT = letter telegram, even if the actual number of words is less than 25 or 22.	Amended
§ 12. Accounting for letter telegrams shall be subject to the regular provisions, the minimum charge fixed in § 7 being taken into account.	§ 12. Accounting for letter telegrams shall be subject to the regular provisions, the minimum charge for 25 or 22 words fixed in § 7 being taken into account.	Amended

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 307-E
10 July 1949

COMMITTEE 2

REPORT

of the

Telephone Committee

(Committee 2)

13th Meeting

5 July 1949

The meeting was opened at 10.10 a.m. with Mr. Mückli (Switzerland) in the Chair.

a. Agenda:

1. Minutes of the 11th Meeting (Document No. 256) and of the 12th Meeting (Document No. 267).

2. Report of Working Group 2 D (Document No. 259).

3. Proposal 954 of Switzerland (Document No. 254).

b. The Chairman said that Mr. Bradley (Vice-Chairman), the only Australian Delegate, was unable to attend as his presence was required in another Committee.

He had asked that the last meeting of Committee 2 would be held on 20 July, when proposals and questions considered to date would be dealt with.

c. Minutes of the 11th Meeting (Document No. 256)

Page 2: After an exchange of views between the Delegates of the United Kingdom and France, Mr. Valensi and the Chairman, it was decided to amend the last paragraph but one, as follows: "The Delegate of France proposed that no charge should be payable when a conversation has been impossible for less than 3 minutes.

The Report, thus amended, was adopted.

d. Minutes of the 12th Meeting (Document No. 267)

Page 4: Mr. Valensi asked that the last paragraph but one be amended as follows: "The Chairman thought that the recommendation could be inserted after the Final Protocol of the Regulations".

The Report, thus amended, was adopted.

e. Report of Working Group 2 D (Document No. 259)

The Chairman suggested that the Committee should first examine, in conjunction with Proposals 455 and 483, the proposal contained in section 2 of the Report, concerning very special classes of calls.

Mr. Valensi explained the significance of the brackets appearing in the list (left-hand brackets - order of classification; right-hand brackets - additional facilities available to the public).

As there were no objections, the proposed arrangement was adopted. The various Articles of Chapter VI of the revised Telephone Regulations would appear in this order.

The Chairman went on to consider Questions A, B and C contained in section 1 of Document No. 259. There being no objections, the document was adopted.

f. Proposal 954 of Switzerland (Document No. 254)

The Chairman, summarizing the reasons in support of this proposal, expressed the hope that the European Administrations would complete their network and expedite the increase of their international circuits, if the Paris Conference so recommended.

The reduction of delays would ensure an efficient service and eliminate many difficulties. These delays were the reasons for demanding priority as stated in Proposals 822 of the United Nations, Documents Nos. 193 of Unesco, 230 of the Director General of Unesco, 187 of the International Chamber of Commerce and 183 of the International Federation of Newspaper Editors.

Mr. Valensi recalled that the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. in 1946 had drawn up a programme of telephone inter-connection in Europe with a view of improving the quality of conversations. This programme would benefit other fields of telecommunication as well as the telephone service. In particular, the quality of circuits for radio transmission would be greatly improved if cables for carriers working as provided for in this programme were constructed.

There being no objection, the Chairman ruled that the recommendation contained in Document No. 254 was adopted.

As the agenda was completed, the Chairman reminded Delegates that further proposals or questions could be submitted at the next meeting, which was fixed provisionally on 20 July.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom requested that the question of possible reimbursement of charges in case of picture transmission being unsatisfactory should be referred to the C.C.I.F.

Mr. Valensi, referring to Recommendation 52 of the C.C.I.F., Montreux, 1946, said that this matter had already been considered by the Revision Committee. However, the service of picture transmission was still developing to such an extent that it would be premature to make any provision for it in the Regulations.

The meeting rose at 10.55 a.m.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

FOUAD RÖTHLISBERGER MÖCKLI

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 308-E
11 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

S T A T E M E N T

OF DELEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

REGARDING WORD COUNT

(See Documents Nos. 214 and 293)

The basic proposal of the United States of America regarding the counting of words in telegrams is set forth in paragraph 3 of Proposal 701. This will be found on page 9 of Supplement No. 2 to the list of proposals for this Conference. It readsas follows:

> "The present provisions in the International Telegraph Regulations relating to word-count of text should be amended so as to provide that plain language words shall in all cases be counted for as many words as they contain fifteen characters, plus one word for any excess, and other groups composed of letters, figures, punctuation marks, or a mixture thereof, shall be counted for as many words as they contain five characters, plus one word for any excess."

The basic proposal has been implemented by specific proposals for the amendment of Article 20 of the Telegraph Regulations. These specific proposals are set forth in Document No. 214. These proposals of the United States regarding the counting of words in telegrams are intended to carry out the principle of unification of rates for messages written in plain language, code language, and cipher language. The purpose of unification is to eliminate the difference in rates for telegrams composed of plain language, secret language, or a mixture of the two. Accordingly, the United States would propose to count a plain language word of one of the authorized languages at the rate of 15 characters to the word whether the word appears in plain language messages or in what is now called mixed telegrams. Every other group of letters, figures, punctuation marks, or any mixture thereof, in any telegram would be counted at the rate of 5 characters to the word.

This Conference has made substantial progress toward a simplified and rational telegraph rate structure in its decision in favor of unification. It has thus been decided that the unjustified rate discrimination which has existed against the user of plain language full rate messages, in favor of the user of code telegrams, should be removed.

The United States Delegation believes that it naturally and logically follows that with unification, there will tend to be a healthy increase in the volume of mixed telegrams. We think it is most desirable that this be the case. We think it is arbitrary and unreasonable to discourage mixed telegrams by putting restrictions on the use of plain language in such telegrams. But there would be such a restriction if there is insistence on a count of five characters to the word for plain language text in a mixed telegram.

The present word count regulations attempt to restrict the user in the language he may employ in telegraph messages with the aim of preserving the revenue positions of the Administrations and operating agencies. An experienced telegraph user can express himself in very few plain language words. The less experienced user may require many more words to express the same idea. Certainly, we are not going to try to make the experienced telegraph user use more words to convey his ideas in order to protect the revenues of the carriers and Administrations. Why, therefore, do we insist in retaining complex and inconsistent word count regulations to restrict the users in the languages that they may employ in telegrams?

Much has been said in our discussions here about the effects on telegraphy of air mail and telephone competition. Here is one phase of our work where we may be able to take an effective step in meeting such competition. In air mail and telephone correspondence there are no artificial or arbitrary restrictions on the kind of language used. These media of communication permit the freest use of language. In telegraphy, the present word count regulations tend to strait-jacket the user. Let us make progress here by relaxing such restrictions, and seek to promote a greater use of our telegraph services.

In addition to the above considerations, our proposal would establish a simple and easily applied rule for the counting of words in the texts of telegrams. As we have indicated, we can think of no justification for counting dictionary words differently depending upon whether they are in a message composed entirely of plain language or in one composed of both plain language words and secret language words. Particularly is this so when you recall that messages written entirely in clear language may contain groups of letters or figures or a mixture of letters and figures and certain punctuation marks, as provided, for example, in § 2 of Article 9 of the Telegraph Regulations.

The proposals of the United States would establish rules which are simple and which can be easily applied with certainty by telegraph counter clerks. The present word count regulations, as you all know, are numerous and complicated. They are inconsistent with each other in many instances. For example, Article 24 of the Telegraph Regulations consists of 5 columns of examples which are required to illustrate the application of these complex and inconsistent regulations governing the counting of words. By way of specific illustration, we would like to refer to page 66 of the Blue Book of Proposals for this Conference where the phrase "wie geht's" may be counted under the present regulations as 4 words, 3 words, or 2 words depending on how the customer writes the word on his copy. Not only are there these pages of examples in the present regulations, but last year the United States carriers found it necessary to agree upon hundreds of additional examples as guides for their counter clerks so that there might be some uniformity among the carriers in the counting of words under the present regulations.

The United States proposals would set up word count regulations that the telegraph employees could apply quickly and uniformly, thereby saving many man hours of effort presently wasted in searching through long lists of examples for the correct interpretation of the many word-count provisions in the regulations. The United States proposals would also eliminate time-consuming disputes with the users and eliminate many service messages, regarding the proper counting of words. Real savings in operating costs should thus be possible under our proposal.

We have had significant experience in this matter. In the domestic telegraph service of the United States, Western Union has, on its own motion, instituted a system of counting of words in the text of telegrams which is substantially the same as that we are now proposing. This system was adopted in the interest of simplification and it has proved to be satisfactory in practice. Millions of telegrams have been handled by thousands of clerks and operators and we know of no dire results.

The basic opposition to the United States proposals comes from those Administrations who feel that the proposals would lead to an impairment of the Administrations' telegraph revenues. They fear that code compilers would immediately seize upon the ability to use dictionary words of 15 letters in length for a new condensation code, thereby enabling users to transmit the equivalent of 3 code words for the price of one. This kind of fear of relaxing restrictions on the use of telegraphy may well be one of the reasons why air mail and telephone competition has made such inroads on telegraphy. But this fear, we submit, may be without substantial foundation. Our experience is that the average use of plain language words at the present time is well within the fifteen-letter limitation. Such words average less than ten letters in length. Moreover, as we all know, the use of code language is far from simple, and it is an expensive matter to encode and decode telegrams. Unification will increase at least the relative cost of using code language. Delays to the users are also caused by the use of code language because of the time they require to encode and decode.

In conclusion, the United States most earnestly urges that this Conference take a real forward step in the interest of a rational and simplified telegraph rate structure, by adopting the Proposals 942 through 945, set forth in Document No. 214.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 309-E
11 July 1949

COMMITTEE 7

Amendments made to Documents Nos. 251, 252, 279, 280 and 282 (adopted by Committee 1 at its meeting of 8 July 1949)

(Documents Nos. 251, 252, 279, 280 and 282 are being sent, with a copy of this document, to Committee 7).

I - Document No. 251-E

Adopted without amendment.

II - Document No. 252-E

Adopted without amendment.

III - Document No. 279-E

Article 74 - §§ 1 to 11 (Unchanged)

§ 12 (Amended). The following shall not be admitted as semaphore telegrams:

a) telegrams with prepaid replies, except telegrams destined for ships at sea;

b) money order telegrams;

c) collated telegrams;

d) telegrams with notification of delivery, telegraphic or postal, except those destined for ships at sea and then only in regard to their transit over the routes of the telegraph system;

e) telegrams to follow;

f) paid service advices;

g) urgent telegrams, except as regards their transit over the routes of the telegraph system;

h) telegrams to be delivered by express or by post;

i) (Deleted)

j) letter telegrams;

k) greetings telegrams;

l) press telegrams;

N.B. It is pointed out that k) may be re-examined later, in accordance with any decisions which may be taken by Committee 3.

IV - Document 280-E

page 1. Article 12, 6th line, delete "È"

page 3. § 4, paragraph 2, read "any other particulars in the address....."

page 4. § 9, paragraph (2), read (amended) and = urgent = instead of = D =.

page 5. 4th line : recognized private operating agencies.

V - Document 282-E

Adopted without amendment.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 310-E
11 July 1949

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

of the Drafting Committee

(Committee 7)

9th Meeting

9 July 1949

The meeting was opened at 3.15 p.m., with Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf (United States of America) in the Chair.

The Reports of the 7th meeting, held on 5 July 1949 (Doc. No. 285), and of the 8th meeting, held on 7 July 1949 (Doc. No. 289), were adopted.

The documents given below were considered. They are shown, as amended, in the Annex to this Report.

No. of the document	New title of the document	Subject
No. 117	Resolution No. 2	International Rights of the I.T.U.
No. 182	Resolution No. 3	Contribution by private operating agencies to the extraordinary expenses of the Union.
No. 199	Opinion No. 1	Telegraph and Telephone Franking Privileges for Delegates and Representatives at Conferences and Meetings of the I.T.U.
No. 245	Resolution No. 4	Freedom of Information.
No. 262	Opinion No. 2	Treatment to be accorded to Telecommunications of the Subsidiary Organs and Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

LACOSTE
DIXON
(replacing Mr. Werner)

Seen,
Chairman:

F. C. de WOLF

ANNEX

RESOLUTION No. 2

International Rights of the I.T.U.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949,

Considering:

that, in accordance with Article I of the Agreement between the United Nations and the I.T.U., the United Nations recognizes the I.T.U. as the specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein;

that these purposes are defined in Article 3 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, and especially in paragraph 1 thereof;

that failure to observe these provisions is giving rise to certain difficulties in the field of international telecommunication;

Resolves:

to draw this fact to the attention of the Members and Associate Members of the I.T.U., in order that their Governments and the services concerned may give effect to this undisputed right;

Directs:

the Secretary General to place this resolution on the agenda for the session of the Administrative Council convened for 15 August 1949, in order that it may take the necessary steps and make representations to the Members and Associate Members of the I.T.U. and to the international organizations concerned so that the recognized rights of the I.T.U. in the field of international telecommunication may be confirmed.

RESOLUTION No. 3

Contribution by private operating agencies
to the extraordinary expenses of the Union

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949,

Referring to Article 14, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (2) of the Convention concerning contribution by private operating agencies to the extraordinary expenses of the Union and to the definition of the term "Delegate", appearing in Annex 2 to the Convention;

Taking note of the various opinions expressed in the course of the debates of the Conference; and

Considering:

that contribution to the extraordinary expenses of the Union should be regulated by a uniform rule applicable to all conferences and meetings referred to in Article 14, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (2) of the Convention; and

that this question concerns not only the Paris Conference but all conferences and meetings of the I.T.U.;

Directs the Secretary General:

1. to include the matter in the agenda of the session of the Administrative Council scheduled for 15 August 1949, so that it may lay down general rules for application by the Union concerning contribution to the extraordinary expenses; and

2. to forward the relevant reports of Committee 5 to the Administrative Council.

OPINION No. 1

Telegraph and Telephone Franking Privileges for Delegates and Representatives at Conferences and Meetings of the I.T.U.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949,

Having examined the question of telegraph and telephone franking privileges for Delegates and Representatives at conferences and meetings of the I.T.U.,

Considering:

that the franking privileges provided for in Rule 27 of Chapter 6 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention may be granted differently by each Administration;

that this difference in the application of franking privileges gives rise to discontent on the part of participants in the conferences and meetings in question;

that the Administration of the country where a conference or meeting is to be held must submit its proposals on the subject to other Administrations beforehand and that this gives rise to the exchange of a considerable volume of service telegrams and other correspondence;

that abuses have unfortunately been observed in the use of franking privileges, and especially in private telephone relations;

that all these disadvantages seriously prejudice paid private traffic;

Declares the view:

that at conferences and meetings of the I.T.U. the following rules should be observed by the beneficiaries of the franking privileges enumerated in Rule 27 of Chapter 6 of the General Regulations, the Directors of the C.C.I.'s, the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., Administrations, and so far as possible, by the recognized private operating agencies:

1. Telegraph Franking Privileges

a) Private "Conference" telegrams shall, in principle, be exchanged between beneficiaries of franking privileges and their families;

b) Delegates and Representatives, the Secretary General, the Directors of the C.C.I.'s, the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., the Assistant Secretaries General and Members of the Administrative Council may exchange free telegrams either with their Administrations or with the seat of the Union;

c) Urgent and/or secret language "Conference" telegrams shall not be admitted. However, Heads of Delegations or their Deputies and Members of the Administrative Council may exchange urgent and/or secret language telegrams with their Administrations.

2. Telephone Franking Privileges

a) Telephone franking privileges shall be limited to relations between countries situated in Europe. Each beneficiary shall be entitled to one 6-minute private call per week which shall in principle be exchanged with his family.

b) In the same relations, Delegates and Representatives, the Secretary General, the Directors of the C.C.I.'s, the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., the Assistant Secretaries General and Members of the Administrative Council may exchange free calls either with their Administrations or with the seat of the Union.

c) Urgent "Conference" calls shall not be admitted. However, Heads of Delegations or their deputies and Members of the Administrative Council may exchange urgent calls with their Administrations.

RESOLUTION No. 4

Freedom of Information

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949,

Having taken note of Resolution No. 31 of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information;

Considers:

that the provisions of Article 83 of the Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949) would seem to meet the requirements outlined by the United Nations; and

Requests:

the Secretary General, representing the International Telecommunication Union at the next session of the Economic and Social Council, to inform that body accordingly, and to draw its attention to the fact that the provisions of Article 83 are being infringed, a state of affairs which may lead certain Administrations to deny or to limit the advantages enjoyed by newspapers and press agencies under the liberal provisions of Article 83 of the Telegraph Regulations.

OPINION No. 2

Treatment to be accorded to Telecommunications of the Subsidiary Organs and Specialized Agencies of the United Nations

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949,

Considering:

1. that Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies of the United Nations provides as follows: "these agencies shall enjoy for their official communications in the territory of each State party to this Convention, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government, including the latter's diplomatic mission, in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on mails, cables, telegrams, radiotelegrams, telephotos, telephone and other communications, and press rates for information to the press and radio";

2. that under the terms of Annex 2 to the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, telegrams and telephone calls originating with the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations shall be accorded Government privileges;

3. that by approving the present text of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, the I.T.U. would broaden considerably the definition of Government telegrams and telephone calls drawn up by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City, 1947;

4. that the Administrative Council at its Third Session was of the opinion, after examination of the question, that the Union might invite the United Nations either to modify Article IV of the United Nations Convention to accord with the definition of Government telegrams and telephone calls or to postpone application of this Article until the Plenipotentiary Conference shall take a decision on the subject at Buenos Aires in 1952;

5. that the Secretary General of the United Nations has informed the Secretary General of the I.T.U. that the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies can only be revised at the request of one-third of the Contracting States and after approval by a conference convened by the Secretary General of the United Nations, and that this Convention contains no provision for the postponement of its application;

6. that the Secretary General of the I.T.U. is of the opinion that the problem remains unsolved and that it would be useful if the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949, could formulate a recommendation on the subject for the guidance of the Administrative Council or of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

7. that in the definition of Government telegrams and Government telephone calls contained in Annex 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, there are mentioned the heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations;

8. that the Union is bound by the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention;

9. that on the other hand it is noteworthy that the number of inter-governmental agencies associated with the work of the United Nations is ever increasing, and that in such circumstances it would not be in the best interest of telecommunication services of Members and Associate Members of the Union and of the users of such services to extend government telecommunication privileges to specialized agencies of the United Nations;

Expresses the opinion that:

the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. might again consider this problem and that in so doing it should bear in mind the above considerations and the following recommendations:

(1) that in the interest of the international telegraph and telephone services, the Administrative Council of the Union might take steps to establish and keep up to date a list of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations and to advise the Members and Associate Members of the Union of any modifications to this list;

(2) that the Administrative Council might bring the terms of this opinion to the attention of all the Members and Associate Members of the I.T.U. with the recommendation that subject to any decisions reached by the appropriate authorities on the question of conflict of obligations, such Members and Associate Members shall, either by appropriate reservations to Article IV Section 11 of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies or by any other appropriate means, limit to the subsidiary organs of the United Nations the Government telecommunication privileges provided for in the Atlantic City Convention;

(3) that the Administrative Council instruct the Secretary General of the I.T.U. to communicate concerning this matter with the Secretary General of the United Nations with the proposal that the United Nations consider the abrogation of Article IV Section 11 of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies;

(4) that the Administrations present at the Paris Conference recommend to their respective Governments that their representatives at the United Nations support the proposal of the I.T.U. that Article IV Section 11 be abrogated;

(5) that in the event that Article IV Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations is not abrogated before the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference of 1952, the Administrative Council, at its last session before that Conference make appropriate recommendations on the matter.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document N°.311-E
11 July 1949

WORKING GROUP 3 D

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Article 85

Letter Telegrams

§ 1. (1) The sender of a private telegram in plain language may obtain the benefit of a reduction of 50% provided the telegram is transmitted after ordinary private and ordinary press telegrams and is delivered after the interval prescribed in §§ 7 and 8. Such telegrams shall be called letter telegrams and shall bear the paid service indication =LT= before the address.

(2) The authorities specified in Article 87, § zero, may send letter telegrams with the paid service indication -LTF- at the reduced rate provided they fulfill the conditions applicable to letter telegrams with the paid service indication = LT=; however, the provisions of Article 29 of the Convention regarding the stoppage of telegrams shall not be applicable to such letter telegrams.

§ 2. Subject to the provisions of Article 15, § 10, the use of registered addresses shall be admitted in the address of letter telegrams (with the exception of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams having the character of letter telegrams).

§ 3. Radiotelegrams and semaphore telegrams shall not be admitted as letter telegrams.

§ 4. (1) The text of letter telegrams (=LT= and =LTF=) must be written wholly in plain language (Article 9).

(2) In a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram transmitted as a letter telegram, the amount of the money order or postal cheque may, however, be replaced as a matter of routine by code expressions.

(3) In letter-telegrams originating in or destined for China, the text may be expressed wholly by means of groups of four figures, taken from the official telegraph dictionary of the Chinese Administration.

§ 5. (1) When asked to do so by the office of origin, the sender must sign on the telegram form a declaration categorically stating that the text is expressed wholly in plain language and bears no meaning other than that which appears from its wording. The declaration must indicate the language in which the letter telegram is expressed.

(2) In the case of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams having the character of letter telegrams, the declaration shall be required only if the official text is followed by a private message.

§ 6. (1) All the special services admitted in the case of ordinary telegrams shall also be admitted for letter telegrams, except that relating to urgency.

(2) The charges applicable to the various special services requested by the sender (paid service advice, particulars of delivery, TC, etc.) shall be the same as for ordinary telegrams; telegrams to follow the addressee, however, may be redirected at the reduced rate if such telegrams are admitted between the Administration which retransmits and that of the new destination. The corresponding paid service indications shall be charged for at the reduced rate.

§ 7. The delivery of letter telegrams in the European system shall take place only after a minimum period of 4 hours after the time of handing in.

§ 8. (1) The delivery of letter telegrams in the extra-European system shall take place only after 0800 h. local time on the morning following the day of handing in.

(2) If in certain relations the application of this rule results in making the service of letter telegrams substantially the same as that of ordinary telegrams, the Administrations of countries of destination concerned may take the necessary measures in order that letter telegrams shall not be distributed until after 2 p.m. local time the day after the date of deposit or the second day after 8 a.m.

(3) If in certain relations the application of provisions (1) above slow up the distribution of letter telegrams by more than 24 hours, the Administrations of countries of destination concerned may distribute such letter telegrams after 2 p.m. local time on the day of handing in.

§ 9. The service of letter telegrams shall be optional. Administrations which notify their admission of letter telegrams must apply all the foregoing provisions in the exchange of such telegrams with all other Administrations which have made a similar declaration.

NOTE: (to be placed at the bottom of the page in the Regulations)

The regulations applicable to the delivery of letter telegrams of the extra-European system were established by the Telegraph Conference of Paris (1949), taking into account the following principles:

a. The service of letter telegrams must not be inferior in quality to that which existed at the time of the entry into force of the present Regulations.

b. The service of letter telegrams classified by the Telegraph Regulations of Cairo (1938) as DLT letter telegrams must be improved in comparison with that which existed at the time of entry into force of the present Regulations.

c. Two distributions per day of letter telegrams are envisaged to improve, if necessary, the quality of service of letter telegrams.

§ 10. The minimum number of chargeable words for letter telegrams shall be fixed at 22.

§11. (1) The rates of all Administrations and recognized private operating agencies (origin, transit and destination) which take part in the transmission of letter telegrams shall be uniformly reduced by 50%.

(2) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which do not accept and deliver letter telegrams in general must admit them in transit, with a reduction of 50 per cent. of their transit rates.

§ 12. The accounting for letter telegrams shall be subject to the regular provisions, the minimum charge fixed in § 10 being taken into account.

Note: This Proposal replaces the Czechoslovakian Proposal published in Supplement No. 1 to the list of Proposals, pages 91 and 92 (No. 648), taking into account the decisions of the present Conference on the subject of :

a) unification of NLT and DLT letter telegrams;

b) rates for LT telegrams;

c) the minimum number of words;

d) the wording of LT telegrams in plain language without restrictions;

e) LTF telegrams.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 312-E
11 July 1949

This document concerns the French and Spanish texts only.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 313-E
11 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

REPORT OF THE TELEGRAPH TARIFFS COMMITTEE

(Committee 3)

16th Meeting

9 July 1949

The meeting opened at 10.15 a.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. Gneme (Italy).

1. The Report of the 14th Meeting (Document No.286) was adopted subject to the following amendments:

2. a) Union of South Africa

Paragraph 44 - page 14.

Delete "... in the Union of South Africa" and substitute "members of the African Telecommunication Union."

b) United Kingdom

Paragraph 3 (c) - top of page 4.

"The United Kingdom formally registered its opposition to fixing any date subsequent to the date of the meeting of the conference, as the governing date on which the rates in force would be adopted as the basis for the application of the unification coefficient."

3. The Chairman requested the Committee to consider the draft report of the Group of Six (Document No. 290). He asked the Chairman of the group whether he wished to make a statement.

4. The Delegate of India said that the Group of Six had collectively produced Document N°.290 as a draft regulation covering the delivery of letter telegrams. He called attention to two slight errors in the English text of this Document. In the second line of sub-paragraph 1 bis the word "only" should be deleted and in the last line of sub-paragraph 1 quater the word "day" should read "date". He pointed out that the drafting Group had been governed by three principles adopted by Committee 3 and these principles had been reproduced in the Note on Document N°.290. The Delegate of India then proceeded to give a detailed explanation of how the draft in Document N°.290 fit exactly the three governing principles. The reason for the Note which it is recommended be included in the Telegraph Regulations is that it provides a background for understanding the new Regulations.

5. The Chairman thanked the Chairman of the Group of Six and all the members who had taken part in the work of the Group. He expressed the wish that the Committee might reach unanimous agreement as easily as the Group.

However, he pointed out the following drafting changes in Document N°. 290:

a) § 8. (1 bis) - complete the text as follows: "The delivery of letter telegrams of the extra-European system cannot take place".

b) In sub-paragraph b of the Note, to be inserted at the bottom of the page in the Regulations, DLT telegrams were referred to. This category had, however, been abolished; sub-paragraph b) should therefore, be worded as follows: "Letter telegrams in a West-East direction (formerly DLT) should benefit by better service in comparison with that which existed at the time of entry into force of the present Regulations.

6. It seemed to the Delegate of the United States of America that placing words in brackets as suggested by the Chairman would be the same as leaving the language unchanged. He suggested that language changes should be kept to a minimum because of the wide agreement that had been reached within the Working Group on the wording as submitted.

7. The Chairman repeated that there would no longer be DLT telegrams, as the Conference had so decided. He suggested a new wording: "letter telegrams formerly classed in the DLT category (direction West-East)....."

8. The Head of the Indian Delegation had no objection to the modification suggested by the Chairman, but he pointed out that there are difficulties in making references to directions(such as East to West or vice versa) without creating confusion.

9. The Chairman thought that the wording of § 8 of Article 85 was not satisfactory; there was a risk of misinterpretation by the operating services. It would be advisable to refer the draft of the Group of Six to the Drafting Committee.

10. The Delegation of France was of the same opinion. The text at present proposed for the Note would not be understood by the operating services. Moreover, this Note was of no interest for such services; it concerned only Administrations. The Delegation therefore proposed that the said Note be inserted in an appendix to the Regulations.

11. The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was glad that a decision had been taken. The proposal should be referred to the Drafting Committee so that its form might be improved. It would like to see this draft unanimously approved by the Committee. It did not, however, see any point in inserting the Note in the Regulations. Old telegraphists would have forgotten the former Regulations, while new ones would never have known it. It did not seem of any advantage for the operating services to know what was formerly done under the Cairo Regulations. The three items a), b) and c) of the Note should, therefore, appear solely in the Report, but there was no reason for inserting them in any form whatsoever in the Regulations.

12. The Chairman pointed out that France had proposed that the text of the Note be included in an appendix according to the usual custom.

13. The Delegate of the United States of America said that it was important to him that the basic principles underlying the new Regulations should also be contained in the Regulations. In certain relations it had been a practice of long standing that the service of NLT letter telegrams had been substantially the same as that of ordinary telegrams. It would be important that those who were to use the new Regulations should know that it was intended that the service accorded to NLT telegrams was to be continued, otherwise sub-paragraph 1 ter would threaten such continuance. The United States Delegate thought that the principles should really be in the Regulations themselves. He would accept their inclusion in a footnote to the Regulations, but he could not accept their deletion entirely.

14. The Delegate of Canada supported the point of view expressed by the United States Delegate. He pointed out that there was a precedent for including principles along with the text of a regulation in the wording of Article 36 of the Telegraph Regulations.

15. The Chairman then suggested that the Note be inserted in the Regulations in the following form:

The regulations applicable to the delivery of letter telegrams of the extra-European system have been established taking into account the following principles:

a) (text proposed by the Group of Six (Document No. 290)).

b) The service of letter telegrams classified by the Cairo Regulations in the former category DLT must be improved by comparison with that which existed at the time of the entry into force of the present Regulations.

c) (text proposed by the Group of Six (Document No. 290)).

16. The formula proposed by the Chairman was completely agreeable to the Delegate of the United States of America.

17. The Chairman stated that the proposal as amended was adopted, no objections having been raised.

18. The Delegate of France reverted to the question of where to insert the Note. He observed that on page 212 of the Cairo Regulations (French text) dealing with paid service advices, there was a note for the information of the Administrations concerning the remarks submitted by the Italian Delegate with respect to Proposal 931 T (Volume 1 of the Documents of the Telegraph Conference, Cairo).

Consequently, taking this as a precedent, the French Delegation maintained its view that the Note should be placed in an Appendix and not in the text of the Regulations.

19. The Chairman pointed out that the United States of America had taken a firm stand in this matter.

20. The Delegate of France stated that under these conditions this Note would not appear in the instructions for the French services.

21. The Delegate of Canada asked a question regarding the application of sub-paragraph 1 quater in Document No. 290. Does the 24 hours quoted in this paragraph take into consideration differences in time? In other words, in the case of a message filed in London at 10 a.m. G.M.T., which is 5 a.m. Montreal time, would this telegram be available for delivery in Montreal at 1400 hours Montreal time? If so, this would seriously affect full rate traffic in the direction from Europe to Canada.

22. The Delegate of India replied that the question of the Delegate of Canada illustrated the reason why the Working Group left the matter of delivery of letter telegrams up to the authorities in the country of destination. The answer to the question of the Delegate of Canada was that in his example the telegram could be delivered at 2 p.m. but if this resulted in making the service substantially the same as that of an ordinary telegram, the Administration of the country of destination could hold up delivery until 8 a.m. of the next day.

23. The Delegate of Canada requested that his question and the reply of the Delegate of India be included in the Minutes.

24. The Chairman said that the amended Proposal of Document No. 290 was adopted and requested the Committee to pass to examination of Document No. 291, which had originated with the representatives of the Delegations of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, Belgium, and the Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories under French Mandate. He read the Document and asked if there were any objections to its wording. Its principle had already been accepted in Committee.

25. The Delegation of People's Republic of Bulgaria said that until the present the paid service indication LT had related, without any possible confusion, to letter telegrams. This would no longer be true, especially in Bulgaria, where many operators knew French. The Delegation thought it would be better to adopt the paid service indication "TL" along with the French term télégrammes-lettres.

26. The Chairman said that the Committee had already decided that it was best not to alter the former indication =LT=. For his own part, he had no objection to substituting "TL" for "LT".

27. The Delegate of the United States of America said that in the last line of Document No. 291 the word "than" should be "as". The Delegate of the United States would like it to be understood that in the United States where there are competing cable and radio carriers; it would be expected that any special arrangements by the cable carriers with respect to preferential government rates might have to be followed in practice by the competing radio carriers. This would be true even though the radio carriers might not have the same special arrangements as the cable carriers. He requested that this be noted in the Minutes so there could be no misunderstanding of practices in the United States.

28. The Chairman, after replying that due note would be taken of this statement in the Report, asked the Committee whether it favoured alteration of the paid service indication =LT= or maintenance of the status quo. As no Delegation supported the point of view of Bulgaria, he stated that the indication =LT= would be maintained.

29. The Delegate of Indonesia, commenting on Document N°.291, pointed out that the rate for government plain language telegrams would be increased by 50% and the rate for Government code telegrams would be increased by 150%. The result of these large increases would be that Governments would not agree to give up their present preferential rates. The Delegate of Indonesia would like to see a rule which would require Governments to pay full ordinary rates only when priority was requested and to pay letter telegram rates when no priority was requested.

30. The Chairman replied that the Committee had already rejected this proposal and that the Delegation of Indonesia could resume the question only in the Plenary Assembly. Moreover, special arrangements were in no way intended by the Regulations.

31. The Delegate of the United States of America accepted the ruling of the Chairman and as a matter of information he asked whether the Delegate of Indonesia proposed to permit Governments to use secret language in telegrams classified as letter telegrams when no priority was requested.

32. The Chairman recalled that the Italian Delegation had submitted a proposal for the admission of secret language in letter telegrams sent by Governments. He stressed the fact that the Indonesian proposal recommended the application of two rates - a full rate for Government telegrams with priority and a reduced rate of 50% for those routed without priority, application of these rates to be independent of the language used in wording these messages.

When the Italian Delegation had submitted its proposal, which was, moreover, supported by the Delegation of the United States of America, the Chairman had said that if the Indonesian proposal were admitted there would be no need for a category of Government letter telegrams. For his part, he would have accepted the Indonesian proposal. Did these explanations seem satisfactory to the Delegation of the United States of America?

33. The Delegation of the United States of America said that it was satisfied.

34. The Delegation of Czechoslovakia was of the opinion that only sub-paragraph 1 of Document No. 291 would be in place in Article 87; LTF telegrams did not have the character of Government telegrams, and sub-paragraph 2 of Document No. 291 should be inserted in the article concerning letter telegrams. The Chairman of the Czechoslovak Delegation, speaking as Chairman of Committee 1, recalled that this Committee had already decided to amend Article 87 of the Regulations by the addition of a § 10 bis mentioning LTF letter telegrams, with a reference to the appropriate article of the Regulations.

35. The Chairman had also intended to raise this question.

Since the Chairman of the Group of Six had not agreed to prepare the first draft of the chapter concerning letter telegrams on the basis of the principles adopted by the Plenary Assembly, he proposed appointing a new Group 3 D to carry out the work. This Group 3 D, which might be composed of the Delegates of France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, and the United States of America, would be presided over by a French Delegate. The provision concerning LTS letter telegrams should be included in the above-mentioned chapter.

This proposal was adopted without discussion.

The discussion concerning Document No. 8 was then resumed (Proposal 827).

The Chairman recalled that the Committee had not yet decided on the adoption of § 6.

36. The Delegation of France felt bound to point out that in drafting § 6 it had only reproduced the previously existing provisions.

37. The Chairman asked if there were any objections to § 6 of Document No. 8 (Proposal 827).

38. The Delegation of the United Kingdom asked if the Committee was considering § 6 of Article 26 from page 9 of Document No. 8.

39. The Chairman read the text of § 6.

40. The Delegate of the United Kingdom made the following points:

(i) the requirement that a single equivalent should be applied in all relations would greatly restrict the liberty contemplated in the second part of § 5;

(ii) if there was to be a gradual progress towards the application of the true equivalent, by increase of collection rates, and/or by reduction of gold franc rates, it was inevitable that during the transition period there would be several equivalents applied by the same country;

(iii) for countries taking advantage of the second part of § 5 it would be more accurate to say that their collection rates reflected certain equivalents than to say that a particular equivalent or equivalents was applied to the gold franc rates;

(iv) the table of equivalents served little practical purpose: even if particulars in respect of all countries were entered it would not be possible to assess reply charges to be prepaid so long as some countries collected fiscal taxes;

(v) there could be no question of reticence; the rates collected from the public could be ascertained from the tariff lists of the various countries - these lists were available to all Members and Associate members under the arrangements for the reciprocal exchange of documents.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom accordingly favoured deletion of § 6. If, however, it was retained he suggested that it might be amended to read somewhat as follows:

"Any country which applies a single equivalent must notify it to the General Secretariat....."

The Delegate quoted examples of equivalents reflected by the rates collected for certain European telephone calls and suggested that it would be impracticable and useless to notify all these varying equivalents.

41. The Delegate of Canada:

"Mr. Chairman, the Canadian Delegation agrees with the views expressed by the Honourable Delegate from the United Kingdom. It is our understanding that § 5, sub-paragraphs 1 and 2, are not mandatory but suggest a procedure to be followed whenever practicable. It would appear, however, that the language used in § 6 makes the application of § 5 compulsory or, in other words, completely nullifies the freedom with respect to collection charges which § 5 is alleged to give. Moreover, Mr. Chairman, if it is to be recognized in principle, and I understand it is, that collection charges may not always be the same as the settlement charges, then the Canadian Delegation cannot see how any useful purpose could be served by applying the provisions of § 6. If the equivalent chosen is less than the true equivalent, then it could not be used in the establishment of the International Accounts and we respectfully submit, Mr. Chairman, that the only reason why any information concerning rates should be notified to all members of the Union through the International Bureau is because such information is necessary for the establishment of accounts, consequently the notification of collecting rates which are not based on the true equivalent of gold would be a waste of time and money."

42. The Delegate of France stated that it was not advisable to revert to § 5 which had been adopted without objections. However, a new proposal on this question might be submitted in the Plenary Assembly. For his part, he thought that § 5, taken as a whole, should give rise to no objections. He pointed out that Administrations which had nothing to conceal would see no objection to notifying the equivalent applied by them.

But his Delegation could not accept the application of multiple equivalents except where such equivalents resulted from special arrangements. Notification of the equivalent in force was of interest to other Administrations if only so that they might know what was happening in the neighbouring Administrations, for as had already been pointed out, the differences in tariffs resulting from the application of inexact equivalents in certain countries entailed inconveniences. Moreover, until the present time the communication of coefficients had been customary. This method had the advantage of clarity and harmed no one.

43. The Chairman said that this custom had existed for more than 50 years. To be sure, some Administrations had not notified the equivalent that they applied, or had forgotten to notify it, but it should be observed that the General Secretariat of the Union could not invite them to do so. It could only reproduce the information that it received. If, therefore, a notification had not been made or had been forgotten, no conclusions could be drawn.

44. The Delegate of Indonesia shared the point of view of the Delegate of the United Kingdom and supported it. Varying equivalents are applied in Indonesia. If § 6 should be so worded that only a single equivalent could be applied Indonesia would be forced to reserve as it did at Cairo.

45. The Delegation of France asked what equivalents were applied in the United Kingdom and in Indonesia, and in what circumstances.

46. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the Delegate of France misunderstood his position. The United Kingdom had no objection to having its equivalents published. Its tariffs were open and they were supplied to the Bureau of the Union. There was no reticence about publishing the equivalents. It was a practical problem as there were actually many equivalents in use. The Delegate of the United Kingdom gave numerous actual examples of the varying equivalents used in the United Kingdom in collecting for telephone calls in the European system. If a single equivalent must be applied the movement toward uniformity in equivalents would lose its force. The United Kingdom was in sympathy with the principle of the French proposal.

47. The Chairman observed that § 5, which had already been adopted, provided for the case of an Administration which did not apply an equivalent, as for instance the Administration of the United Kingdom.

48. The Delegate of France had clearly understood the remarks of the United Kingdom and acknowledged the reasons put forward, if the application of various equivalents meant a gradual approach to the exact equivalent. But from the explanations given by Indonesia, the French Delegation gathered that different equivalents were applied according to relations and without any special arrangements. It was this system of discrimination that seemed inacceptable.

49. The Delegate of Indonesia, in reply to the Delegate of France, said that his country had special equivalents for use in accounting with Cable and Wireless. Pre-war radio circuits to French Indo-China had recently been re-established. The rates collected from the public were the same whether a message was sent by cable or radio so there was no discrimination, but since there was a special equivalent with Cable and Wireless the result was more than one equivalent used for traffic between Indonesia and French Indo-China.

50. The Chairman pointed out that these special arrangements had nothing to do with the question under discussion. He repeated that some Administrations had never notified the equivalent applied by them and that others had ceased doing so. However, the General Secretariat of the Union could not demand that such notifications be made. In consequence, he proposed to amend the text of the French proposal as follows:

"Each country shall notify as far as possible".

51. The Delegate of the United Kingdom accepted the language proposed by the Chairman. The main purpose of the French proposal was to give freedom in fixing collection rates. This was not a problem of collection equivalents. It was the collection rate which determined the equivalent.

52. The French Delegation agreed with this amendment.

53. The Chairman read the text of the final Proposal.

"Each country shall notify the General Secretariat of the Union in so far as possible the equivalent which it has chosen and the date on which it will begin to collect charges according to the new equivalent. The General Secretariat of the Union shall prepare a table of information received and transmit it to all Members and Associate Members of the Union; he shall also inform Members and Associate Members of the date of entry into application of the new charges resulting from the choice of a new equivalent."

54. The Delegation of Portugal said that in the preceding meeting it had referred to the possibility of a product of two factors, to keep the result constant while varying the two factors. It did not insist on these considerations, however. The wording of the Proposal left something to be desired; the Delegation requested that in sub-paragraph 1 of § 6 "in so far as possible" should be replaced by "if possible". For its own part, the Delegation did not understand the question of the equivalent as it had been put.

55. The Chairman remarked that "in so far as possible" had the same meaning as "if possible". However, he would associate himself with the preference of the French Delegation.

56. The Delegation of France preferred the phrase "if possible".

57. The Chairman accepted the phrase "if possible". He pointed out that the new wording of sub-paragraph 2 contained two modifications to the text submitted by France. "The General Secretariat of the Union shall prepare a table of the information received and transmit it to all Members and Associate Members of the Union. He shall also inform Members and Associate Members of the Union of the date of entry into application of the new charges resulting from the choice of a new equivalent. He shall do the same for subsequent information".

58. The Delegate of New Zealand thought there was still something left out in § 6. He suggested that in the fourth line of the text on page 9 of Document NO. 8 following the word "and" should be inserted "in the case of a modification of the equivalent".

59. The Chairman said that that difficulty could be remedied by deleting the adjective "new" in sub-paragraph 1 of § 6.

60. The Delegate of India still felt the Committee was filling the Regulations with things that would never be carried out. Why have a regulation at all if compliance with it was going to be made optional? The only purpose of making a regulation optional was to avoid a reservation. He repeated why have an optional regulation at all?

61. The Chairman said that the first annual notification of the International Bureau included in annex notifications of the equivalents applied by each country. Such a publication was useful in allowing the Administrations to see if there were no possibilities of fraudulent diversion of the traffic. He pointed out that for a while, traffic originating in Italy and destined for America was routed through a country of the European system for retransmission to America because the charge between Italy and that country of the European system supplemented by the charge between the said country and America was lower than the direct route between Italy and America.

62. The Delegate of India appreciated the point made by the Chairman that messages might be routed for re-transmission. He did not see, however, how this problem would be obviated by notification of collection equivalents. It was a practice that would continue.

63. The Chairman said that he had no personal opinion on the question and that the discussion was lasting too long. He asked whether the Committee wished to adopt § 6 of Document No. 8 with the various amendments.

64. The Delegate of Canada said that he understood from the statement of the Delegate of India and the ruling of the Chairman, that compliance with § 6 would be optional. If this were true he suggested that the third word "shall" might more appropriately read "may".

65. The Chairman replied that the French text read "notifie si posible".

66. The Delegate of Canada said that his point was that "shall" is a mandatory word and that "may" gives the real intention of the paragraph.

67. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said there was no doubt the English equivalent of the French text was "shall, if possible". This meant that the thing should be done if possible.

68. The Delegate of France stated that he was willing to admit that the Administrations did not take the Regulations to the letter. However, he warned them against taking exaggerated liberties which might result in the destruction of the Regulations.

69. The Chairman observed that this statement would be inserted in the report of the Meeting and asked again the Committee whether it would be willing to accept § 6 as amended. No opposition being raised, this paragraph was adopted. The Committee proceeded then with the examination of § 7 of Document No. 8. The Chairman pointed out that the question raised in this paragraph had been examined at great length in Geneva, as some countries collected additional revenue taxes even at the destination. The proposal was adopted without discussion.

70. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia proposed to amend the heading of Article 26, because provisions concerning the monetary equivalent had been incorporated in the new Article. The new title of this Article might be "Composition of the Tariffs and Monetary Equivalents".

71. The Chairman replied that this question would be examined at the end of the discussion, but that note had been taken to this effect. He observed that no proposals were made with regard to Article 29. He therefore invited the Committee to resume examination of the proposals contained in the List of Proposals and its Supplements.

Chapter 7 - Article 28 - Fixing of Elementary Rates in the extra-European System. In this connection, he pointed out that for the last fifty years at least, the Administrations of the European system had committed themselves by fixing a maximum for the terminal and transit rates for correspondence of the extra-European system. On the contrary, the Administrations of the extra-European system had full liberty of action in this field.

72. The Delegation of Portugal requested that the freedom granted to Administrations of the extra-European system for correspondence of that system be extended to Administrations of the European system for the same traffic on a reciprocal basis.

73. The Delegation of France supported the Portuguese proposal.

74. The Chairman observed that the proposal was supported by two delegations.

75. The Delegation of France said that another solution might be contemplated. It would suffice for the countries of the extra-European system to admit a ceiling for transmit and terminal taxes of the extra-European system.

76. The Chairman, speaking as Delegate of Italy, was entirely in agreement with this viewpoint. However, he foresaw difficulties in reaching, within the time at their disposal, the agreements that would be necessary. Was the Committee in a position to fix the maximum rates applicable in all relationships at once? He doubted if this was possible.

77. The Delegate of Canada would agree to the fixing of maximum rates for terminal charges in the extra-European system provided the countries of the extra-European system were insisting that the countries of the extra-European system have maximum rates. If the countries of the European system wanted maximum terminal charges for themselves this was no reason for applying maximum charges to countries of the extra-European system.

78. The Chairman requested Canada to explain the meaning of its proposal.

79. The Delegate of Canada had no desire to impose maximum terminal charges on the European regime. If the countries of the European system desire maximum rates, they might adopt them without extending such adoption to the extra-European nations.

80. The Chairman replied that in these circumstances it would be best to leave all countries entirely free.

81. The Delegate of India said there seemed to be a feeling in favour of maximum rates in the European system, but it could be observed from Article 27 that there are actually four or five ceilings. All that the European countries had done was to group themselves under one ceiling or another. There was no real ceiling in the European system.

82. The Chairman replied that the ceiling rates of European Administrations for correspondence of the extra-European system had been fixed in relation to the special conditions obtaining in each country (area, for example). If, however, the Committee adopted the principle of complete liberty, it would only be concerned with the notification to the General Secretariat of the Union by each Administration of the rates in application so that other Administrations might fix their rates in all relations. The wording of Article 28 would, in that case, be greatly reduced.

83. The Delegation of France thought that it would have been possible to make some progress in this sphere, for since the signature of the Cairo Regulations, agreements, such as the Bermuda Agreement, had been concluded between a certain number of countries. It seemed sufficient to fix two terminal rates - one for the countries of great area and the other for countries of average or small area. Such a discriminative system would simplify the existing tariffs. The Delegation quoted, in particular, the case of countries applying a terminal rate of 0.80 gold francs, which was clearly evasive. It should also be noted that countries applying exaggerated terminal rates were the ones which had most often included fiscal taxes in such rates. The Committee had just voted on § 7 of Proposal 827 which forbade the inclusion of taxes in telegraph rates. It would be wise, therefore, to stipulate a ceiling rate for terminal rates of the extra-European system, such as that existing for the European system.

84. The Chairman said that it would be advisable to submit a concrete draft on this matter, as otherwise it would have to be referred as a general proposal for study by the C.C.I.T.

85. The Delegation of France proposed that the rates included in the Bermuda Agreement should be taken as a basis for discussion.

86. The Chairman, speaking as Delegate of Italy, recalled that he had submitted to the C.C.I.T. of Brussels a proposal for the establishment of three ceilings for terminal rates. But he did not deem it advisable to press the point as the discussion would extend beyond the date provided for the end of the Conference.

87. The Delegate of Canada said there was quite a difference between a ceiling rate fixed under the terms of a special arrangement and one established in the Telegraph Regulations. Ceiling rates provided for in special arrangements could be modified with little delay, but this was not true of ceilings included in the Telegraph Regulations which could not be changed until the next Conference.

88. The Chairman asked whether any other delegations wished to make a statement on the question of ceiling rates resulting from the Bermuda Agreement.

89. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said the Delegates might consult the Telecommunication Journal which had carried a French text of the Bermuda Agreement. He would supply several copies of the Agreement.

90. The Chairman said that it seemed difficult to him to undertake a detailed consideration of the question if the Conference was to finish by the end of the month. It would be preferable for the Committee to leave all countries free to fix their terminal and transit rates for the extra-European system.

91. The Delegation of France supported the Chairman's opinion.

92. The Chairman then observed that the wording of §§ 1 and 2 of Article 28 would be reduced to the following provisions. "For correspondence of the extra-European system, the terminal and transit rates shall be fixed in accordance with Table B published by the General Secretariat of the Union from information supplied by Administrations and recognized private operating agencies". In these circumstances all the other proposals concerning Article 28, § 1 and submitted by Belgium (141), Greece (142), Poland (143), became void. § 2 of Article 28 might be worded as follows. "In the extra-European system, all Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall have the right to modify their terminal and transit rates for all or part of their relations, on condition that the terminal rates thus fixed are applicable to all routes between the same two countries".

93. The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested the addition of the term "recognized private operating agencies".

94. The Chairman replied that this expression, which was already included in § 1, would also be inserted in § 2.

95. The Delegation of France did not wish to oppose the proposal thus submitted, but felt bound to make a statement. It considered the new provisions accepted as unfortunate. The terminal share for a given country covered the expenses incurred by the Administration for a specific service. The same was true of the transit rate. There should be no difference according to the country of origin for, if an Administration granted a preferential rate in a given relation, the difference in the cost price must be borne by messages exchanged in other relations.

96. The Chairman pointed out that the proposed provision was intended to equalize the rates for messages transmitted by the various existing circuits.

97. The Delegation of France maintained its point of view.

98. § 2 of Article 28 was adopted as amended.

The Chairman then read § 3 of the present Article 28 and said that, in his opinion, the text should not be amended. This point of view was supported by the Committee.

99. The Delegate of Denmark thought the time had come to draw the attention of the Chairman to Documents Nos. 34 and 234 of Denmark. There must be many Delegates with doubts about the wisdom of actions being taken by the Committee with respect to rates. He suggested that the Resolution envisaged in Document No. 234 should be adopted, so that the C.C.I.T. might endeavour to find a more satisfactory solution to the problem of the rate structure.

100. The Chairman said that this proposal had already been made at the previous meeting. There were other proposals, especially that of Portugal, which should also be referred to the C.C.I.T. for study. He proposed preparing a single draft resolution which, completed by the proposals of the other Committees concerned, would be submitted to the Plenary Assembly for final approval.

101. The Delegation of Portugal supported the Chairman's point of view.

102. The Chairman proposed that, so that the work of the Committee might be expedited, the Delegations concerned should meet to prepare a draft resolution for the Plenary Assembly.

103. The Delegate of Denmark agreed provided he had the assurance of the Chairman that his proposal would not be overlooked among all the proposals before the Committee.

104. The Chairman was surprised at this remark and gave his assurances on the matter.

105. The Delegate of Denmark thought the Chairman had said the proposal of Denmark was very complicated and so could not be studied here.

106. The Chairman requested the Delegation of Denmark to refer to the Report.

107. The Delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia observed that when the Committee had decided to adopt the new wording of § 1 of Article 28, it had been said that all other proposals concerning this § became void. It felt bound to point out that in Document No. 27 it had made a proposal (No. 838) concerning Article 27, §5.

108. The Chairman replied that the discussion was concerned for the moment with the extra-European system. It was well understood that everything concerning the European system, including this proposal, still existed.

Article 29.

The Chairman recalled that considerable discussion had arisen on this matter in the Committee in Geneva and requested the Committee to refer to page 6, § 4 of Supplement No. 1 for the proposals concerning the interval before application of the new rates.

The Chairman asked if there were any objections to the adoption of this proposal.

109. The Delegation of Switzerland did not see any objection but recalled that it had made Proposal 144 on the subject.

110. The Chairman replied that this proposal was in contradiction with that of the Telegraph Regulations Revision Committee. However, he perfectly understood the reasons advanced by Switzerland.

111. The Delegate of New Zealand seconded Proposal 144 of Switzerland.

112. The Chairman asked whether there was any opposition to the application of the principle proposed by Switzerland. There being no objections, Proposal 144 was adopted.

He then asked whether the Committee adopted the proposal in § 4 of Supplement No. 1 page 6. The proposal was adopted subject to the amendment made by Switzerland.

The Chairman said that at its next meeting the Committee would consider Articles 30 and 31, the chapter concerning phototelegrams.

Two Annexes.

Rapporteurs:

STROMBERG - DOUILLET - ROUBERTIE

Seen,
Chairman:
GNEME.

ANNEX 1

Texts adopted by Committee 3 in its 16th Meeting for submission to the Drafting Committee

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Chapter VII - Article 26 (Continued)

§ 6 - (amended) Each country shall notify, if possible, the General Secretariat of the Union the equivalent which it has chosen and the date from which it will collect charges according to the new equivalent.

The General Secretariat of the Union shall prepare a table of information received and transmit it to all the Members and Associate Members of the Union. He shall also inform the Members and Associate Members of the date of application of the new charges resulting from the selection of a new equivalent. He shall do the same for subsequent information.

§ 7 - (amended) The rate shall not include a fiscal tax. Any tax on international telecommunications levied by a state for its own profit shall constitute an addition to the rate and shall be levied only on communications originating within the territory of the state concerned.

Chapter VII - Article 28

§ 1 - (amended) For correspondence of the extra-European system, the terminal and transit rates shall be fixed in accordance with Table B published by the General Secretariat of the Union from information supplied by Administrations and recognized private operating agencies.

§ 2 - (amended) In the extra-European system, all Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall have the right to modify their terminal and transit rates for all or part of their relations, on condition that the terminal rates thus fixed are applicable to all routes between the same two countries.

§ 3 - Unchanged

§ 4 - Unchanged.

Chapter VII - Article 29

§ 1. (amended) No new rate, and no modification either general or of detail relative to tariffs shall be effective for countries other than those fixing the new rates or revising the rates until 15 days after its notification by the General Secretariat of the Union, excluding the day of despatch, and it shall not be applied until the 1st of the month which follows the expiration of this period.

§ 2 - Unchanged.

§ 3 - Unchanged.

ANNEX 2

Text adopted by Committee 3
at its 16th Meeting for § 8 of Article 85,
referred to the Working Group for the
preparation of a draft for the new Chapter
on letter telegrams.

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§ 8. (1) (Amended). The delivery of letter telegrams in the extra-European system shall take place only after 8 a.m. local time on the morning after the date of handing in.

(1 bis) (New). If in certain relations the application of this rule results in making the service of letter telegrams substantially the same as that of ordinary telegrams, the Administrations of countries of destination concerned may take the necessary measures in order that letter telegrams shall not be distributed until after 2 p.m. local time the day after the date of handing in or the second day after 8 a.m.

(1 ter) (New). If in certain relations the application of Provisions of sub-paragraph (1 bis) above slow up the distribution of letter telegrams by more than 24 hours, the Administrations of countries of destination concerned may deliver such letter telegrams after 2 p.m. local time on the day of deposit.

NOTE: (to be placed at the bottom of the page in the Regulations).

The regulations applicable to the delivery of letter telegrams in the extra-European system have been established taking into account the following principles:

a) the service of letter telegrams must not be inferior in quality to that which existed at the time of the entry into force of the present Regulations.

b) the service of letter telegrams classified by the Cairo Regulations in the former category of DLT letter telegrams must be improved by comparison with that which existed at the time of the entry into force of the present Regulations.

c) two distributions per day of letter telegrams are envisaged to improve, if necessary, the quality of service of letter telegrams.

CHAPTER XXVI

Article 87

§ 1. Unchanged.

§ 2. Unchanged.

§ 3. Unchanged.

§ 4. Unchanged.

§ 5. Unchanged.

§ 6. (amended). Except in cases of special agreements concluded by virtue of Article 40 of the Convention, Government telegrams shall be charged as ordinary private telegrams, no matter whether priority has been requested or not.

Letter telegrams bearing the paid service indication "LTF" shall benefit of the same reduced tariff as letter telegrams "LT".

§ 7. Unchanged.

§ 8. Unchanged.

§ 9. Unchanged.

§ 10. Unchanged.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 314-E
11 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

FINAL REPORT

of Working Group 1 A
of the Telegraph Regulations Committee
(Committee 1)

1. Working Group 1 A was appointed in conformity with the decisions taken by Committee 1 in its 2nd Meeting of 2 June 1949 and was directed to examine Articles 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46, and Annex 1, of the Regulations, and all proposals relating thereto.

2. An interim report on the progress made by the Working Group was given in Document No. 170-E.

3. Six meetings of the Working Group have been held, on 10, 13, 15, 17, 27 and 30 June, and the examination of the Articles and Annex referred to in paragraph 1 of this Document has been completed.

4. In paragraph 7 of our Interim Report (Document No. 170-E) reference was made to the difficulty which had been experienced in the Working Group in reaching agreement on the procedures to be adopted in the signalling of "mixed groups" and "numbers joined by fractions".

At the request of Dr. Busak, Chairman of Committee 1, the matter was reconsidered by the Working Group at its last Meeting held on 30 June. At this Meeting, unanimous agreement was recorded on the procedures to be adopted. The decisions are of considerable importance from the technical and operating points of view, and to facilitate consideration by Committee 1, the considerations of the Working Group are set out briefly below:

"A.

1. The Chairman outlined the differences between instruments using the No. 1 Alphabet, the Siemens System and the Hughes System on the one hand, and instruments using the Alphabet No. 2 and the Morse code on the other.

2. Attention was drawn to Proposal 920 (in Document No. 158-E) of Italy, and to Proposal 899 (in Document No. 126-E) of Belgium. The Chairman mentioned that the latter had been considered and rejected by Working Group No. 30.

B.

1. Alphabet No. 2 and the Morse Code.

The most modern system (viz., Alphabet No. 2) was first considered in conjunction with the Morse code, and it was agreed that on these systems:

(i) Mixed groups should be signalled without a space between letters and figures. (This is the present procedure for start-stop instruments using Alphabet No. 2, but with the Morse code, letters and figures are linked by the separation signal ".-..-").

(ii) Whole numbers joined to fractions should be signalled with a single hyphen linking the whole number to the fraction, e.g., 1-1/4. (With the present procedure, whole numbers and fractions are signalled with the two parts joined by a double hyphen, e.g., 1=1/4).

2. Alphabet No. 1 and the Hughes and Siemens Systems.

These older systems which are not now in general use were then considered. On these systems, it is not possible for technical reasons to signal mixed groups without a space. It was agreed therefore that:

(i) Mixed groups should be signalled with a double hyphen linking the letters to the figures, e.g., "A=3". The double hyphen can be removed at the receiving office. (This method of signalling is in accordance with the present practice).

(ii) Whole numbers joined to fractions should be signalled with a single hyphen linking the whole number to the fraction, e.g., 1-1/4. (At present, such groups are signalled with a double hyphen linking the whole number to the fraction, e.g., 1=1/4).

C. General.

It was unanimously agreed by the Working Group that the elimination of the double hyphen in signalling "mixed groups" and "whole numbers joined by fractions", with the Alphabet No. 2, and the separation signal in the Morse code, is essential to facilitate automatic working and particularly the use of code convertors, with these more modern systems. Further, that a single hyphen must be used to link "whole numbers and fractions", as to signal such groups with blanks would undoubtedly lead to transmission errors. The retention of the double hyphen and separation signal would restrict automatic working and retard the development of a more speedy service.

The Working Group recognized that a decision as to whether a charge should be made for the single hyphen sign (-) when used to link "whole numbers to fractions" is a matter within the competence of Committee 3."

5. The proposed amendments to all the Articles, etc., examined by the Working Group are given in Appendix No. I to this Report. Appendix No. II lists the various proposals considered and the decisions reached thereon. The two Appendixes to this Report cancel those associated with Document No. 170-E.

6. At the request of Dr. Busak, Chairman of Committee 1, no formal minutes of the meetings of Working Group 1 A have been issued and the interim report to the main Committee merely contained a brief progress report and lists of the decisions taken. Similar procedure has been followed in preparing this final report, with the exception of the reference to the proceedings of the Working Group in paragraph 4. We should, however, like to include the following extract from the proceedings of the last meeting of the Working Group:

"The Chairman, Mr. C.R. Dickenson, informed the meeting that the tasks assigned to the Working Group had been concluded and expressed his thanks for the assistance and co-operation extended by all delegates and the rapporteurs.

Mr. Perry (Netherlands) and Mr. Woodward (United States of America), speaking on behalf of the delegates, complimented the Chairman, Mr. Dickenson, for the very able manner in which he conducted the meetings, and this vote of thanks was confirmed by the enthusiastic handclapping of the delegates."

Rapporteurs:		Chairman:
MERRIGAN	CHASSIGNOL	DICKENSON

APPENDIX 1

Note - To facilitate reference, the paragraph numbers used for the Analytical table in the Cairo Telegraph Regulations (1938), have been included. Where these numbers are shown in brackets (e.g., see (287)), the paragraphs have not been studied by the Working Group 1 A pending decisions by other Committees.

Article 35

212 § 1 (Unchanged)

213 § 2 To read:- "Signals of instruments using International Alphabet No. 1."

214)
215) (Unchanged)
216)

216 bis Insert:- "216 bis. The following optional letters and signals may be used exceptionally in relations between countries which accept them:

ä á å é n ö ü ".

217 To read:- "Except in the cases provided for in Article 12 § 6(2) and (3), a group consisting of figures and letters must be transmitted with the figures and letters linked together by a double hyphen.

Examples : 3=B, AG=25.

A number which includes a franction shall be transmitted with the fraction linked to the whole number by a single hyphen.

Examples: 1-3/4 and not 13/4; 3/4-8 and not 3/48;
363-1/2 4 5642 and not 3631/2 4 5642".

218 Delete present paragraph on 'underline' procedure and insert:- "The inverted commas sign shall be signalled by repeating the apostrophe sign (') twice, at the beginning and the end of the text within the inverted commas ("")."

219)
220) (Unchanged)
221)

222 To read: - "To give "wait" : the combination MOM."

223)
224) (Unchanged)
225)

226 (Unchanged). This paragraph with the table to be inserted after 216 bis.

227 § 3 To read: - "Signals of instruments using International Alphabet No. 2".

Add 3 bis :-

"In the interests of speed and efficiency in the movement of telegraph traffic and to further the development of a world-wide telecommunication network, the five-unit code, as defined by International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2, is recommended. However, this provision need not apply in instances where the agencies operating a specific circuit or network have by mutual agreement, where necessary, made other arrangements. In this event these operating agencies could provide suitable facilities for converting from their system of operation into the five-unit code of International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 whenever it becomes desirable to interconnect with the international network.

228)
229) (Unchanged)
230)

230 bis Insert:- "230 bis. The following optional letters and signals may be used exceptionally in relations between countries which accept them:
ä á å é ñ ö ü."

231 To read:

"The provisions regarding the transmission of words, whole numbers, fractional numbers, texts within inverted commas and the letters é and è, which are applicable to instruments using the international alphabet No. 1 (§ 2), shall also be applicable to instruments using the international alphabet No. 2.

A group consisting of figures and letters shall be transmitted without space between figures and letters on these instruments.

To transmit the sign %, the figure 0, the fraction bar (/) and the figure 0 shall be transmitted successively (example: 0/0)".

232 (Unchanged)

233 To read: - "To indicate a transmission error, the "space" signal and the letter E shall be repeated alternately three times. Retransmission shall begin from and including the last word correctly sent.

When printing devices from perforated tape are used and provision exists for erasing or perforating over incorrectly perforated characters, this method shall be used."

234 (Delete)

235 To read:- "To give "wait", to indicate the end of a telegram, the end of a transmission or the end of work, the signals transmitted shall be the same as on instruments using the International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1 (§ 2)."

236 No change in preamble. Table to be amended as follows:-

Note 3 - Delete last sentence.

Note 4 - Amend to read:- "To operate the answer back unit of the corresponding instrument in (i) the European international service by start-stop apparatus, and in (ii) Extra-European services where the Administrations use this facility. Available for the internal service of Extra-European Administrations which do not make use of the answer-back facility."

Preamble and revised table to be inserted after 230 bis.

Include new paragraph:-

236 bis. Such Administrations as are desirous of confirming the reception or the transmission of signals "secondary of "D" ("Who are you" signal) or "secondary of J" ("Audible" signal) shall effect this confirmation by printing the symbol for the confirmation of the signal "secondary of J" and the symbol for the confirmation of the signal "secondary of D". For control of the warning bell, several signals "secondary of J", one signal "carriage return", one signal "line feed" and one signal "carriage return" should be transmitted in the order indicated.

Include new paragraph:-

236 ter. Such Administrations as are desirous of confirming on a tape machine the reception or transmission of the signals "carriage return" and "line feed" shall effect this confirmation by printing:-

the symbol for the signal "carriage return"

the symbol for the signal "line feed".

237 § 4)
238)
239) (Unchanged)
240)

241 (d) To read:- "The space between two words is equal to seven dots."

242 (e) To read:- "On the Wheatstone instrument, where perforators are used, the space between two letters shall be equal to one "centre hole" and the space between two words shall be equal to three "centre holes"."

243)
244) (Unchanged)

245 First sentence to read:- "In routine repetitions ..... of letters, figures may be rendered by means of the following signals:"

Remainder of 245, no change.

246 (Unchanged)

247 Delete: "Underline (before and after the words or part of sentence) ..--.-"

Insert: Inverted commas (before and after the words) ⌜" "⌝ ._.._. (Administrations using code convertors may use the apostrophe signal '.----.' twice to signal inverted commas, instead of the signal '.-..-.')

Delete: "Separation signal in ..... groups of figures and letters) .-..-

248 To read:

"The provisions regarding the transmission of fractional numbers which are applicable to the instruments using the International Alphabet No. 1 (§2) shall also be applicable to instruments using the Morse code."

249 To read:

"A group consisting of figures and letters shall be transmitted without space between figures and letters."

250)
251 §5)
252) (Unchanged)
253)
254)

255 Delete: "words or passages underlined"; insert "inverted commas".

256)
257) (Unchanged)
258)

259 Add: "Retransmission shall begin from and including the last word correctly sent."

§6 (Unchanged)

Delete: "words or passages underlined"; insert "inverted commas".

(Unchanged)

Article 37

§1 (Unchanged)

§2(1) Second sentence to read: "On circuits operated by start-stop apparatus, however, unless a different arrangement has been made between the offices in correspondence, the apparatus must be connected ..... receiving office."

(2) To read: "(2) On circuits operated by start-stop apparatus, Administrations shall have the right to agree together for the apparatus to be equipped with an answer-back unit, so that the transmitting office may satisfy itself that a circuit is in good order, and that the receiving apparatus, whose identity is thus verified, is ready to work.

Further, Administrations may agree together for the transmission of certain classes of telegrams on the start-stop apparatus to be announced by an audible or visible signal."

(Unchanged)

284 §3 (Unchanged)

285 §4 Add after "transmission": "When operating printing devices from perforated tape and when provision exists for erasing or perforating over incorrectly perforated characters, this latter method shall be employed."

286 §5 Amend last sentence to read:

"If, a repetition ..... correspondence, it shall be necessary to specify exactly the telegram and the part of the telegram in question."

(287) §6 Study by Working Group 1 A deferred for decision by Committee 3 on Article 12.

288)
289 §7)
290) (Unchanged)
291)
292)

293 §8 To read: "(1) A telegram of more than 50 words shall be transmitted in pages of 50 words in the following form:

119 Amsterdam (62) 128 16 1015 = page 1/50 = address, etc.

119 ... (name of addressee) page 2/50 = ...

119 ... (name of addressee) page 3/28 = ...

The receiving officer shall write these indications at the beginning of the page. The double hyphen indicating the last word of each section of 50 words shall be transmitted after that word.

The office number is optional, see Article 40 § 2."

(In French text substitute "pages" for "feuilles".)

294) (Unchanged)
295)

296 (Delete)

297 § 9)
298 § 10) (Unchanged)

299 § 11 To read:- "In service correspondence relative to the working of communications, the code expressions appearing in Annex 1 to these Regulations may be used."

300 § 12 (Unchanged)

301 To read:- " a) Morse, Wheatstone and Printing instruments. Double brackets before and after the communication or the note which shall commence with the abbreviation RQ

Example: ((RQ in 187 repeat ...))"

302 (Delete)

303)
304) (Unchanged)

305 Substitute "BK" for "STP"

306)
307) (Unchanged)
308)

309 To read:- "f) Start-stop instruments. Transmit the letter P or figure 0 until stoppage is effected."

310 (Unchanged)

Article 38

311 § 1)
312 § 2)
313 § 3) (Unchanged)
314 § 4)
315 § 5)

Article 39

316 § 1)
317 § 2)
318 § 3)
319 § 4)

(Unchanged)

(320)

Study by Working Group 1A deferred for decision by Committee 3 on classes of telegrams.

321 § 5

(Unchanged)

Article 40

322 § 1)
323)

(Unchanged)

324 § 2

To read:- "The serial number shall be transmitted at the beginning of the preamble. Administrations shall decide, each so far as it is concerned, whether the office number shall be retained."

325 § 3(1)

To read:- "(1) When serial numbers are used, all telegrams shall be numbered in unbroken series. On multiplex instruments, a special series shall be used for each sector or channel, which only differs from the series used for the other sectors or channels by distinguishing figures or letters. A special series may be assigned to each category of telegrams."

326 (2) (Delete)

327 (3) To read:- "3) Telegrams with priority which are not transmitted in the numerical order of the series shall be marked with the distinguishing letter "X", placed at the beginning of the preamble and before the serial number."

328 § 4)
329)
330 § 5)
331)

(Unchanged)

332 § 6 — Retain present text but add:- "When it is necessary to strike out a serial number which has already been used, the transmitting office shall inform the receiving office by service advice."

333 § 7)
334)
335 § 8)
336) (Unchanged)

337 § 9) — To read:- "The acknowledgment of receipt contemplated in § 7 shall be given at the close of the daily service (see Art. 5, § 3). The sending telegraphist shall then add to his invitation "LR" the word "closing"."

Article 42

356 § 1)
357 § 2)
358) (Unchanged)

Article 43

359 § 1 (Unchanged)

360 § 2 (1) (Unchanged)

361 § 2 (2) To read:- "(2) In long telegrams, each page of which contains only 50 real words, the receiving telegraphist shall give only the initials of the page containing the error."

362)
363 § 3) (Unchanged)

Article 44

(364) § 1 Proposals 627 and 761 were not studied by Working Group 1A, pending a decision by main Committee 1 on collation.

Proposal 762 was adopted and the last sentence but one should read:- "It shall comprise, in those telegrams, all figures, proper names and any doubtful words, and also, in the case of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams, the names of the offices of origin and of destination."

365 § 2(1) (Unchanged)

366 § 2(2) Retain present text and add (2) bis:- "(2) bis. In the transmission of telegrams of more than 50 words, the routine repetition shall be given at the end of each page."

367 § 3 (Unchanged)

366 § 4 To read:- "When the repetition of fractional numbers is given, the fraction must be linked to the whole number by the hyphen (-).

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

The repetition of a group consisting of letters and figures shall be given in the manner indicated in Article 35, i.e. without a space on instruments using the international Alphabet No. 2 or the morse code; and with the figures and letters linked by a double hyphen (=) on all other instruments."

369 § 5 (Unchanged)

Article 45

370 § 1)
371 § 2)
372) (Unchanged)
373 § 3)
374)
375 § 4)

Article 46

376 § 1)
377 § 2)
378) (Unchanged)
379 § 3)
380 § 4)
381 § 5)

382 § 6 (1) Retain present text but add at end:- "The significance of the service instruction "Ampliation" may be indicated on the addressee's copy by the office of destination."

383 § 6 (2) (Unchanged)

Article 89

Working Group No.1A did not consider the whole of this Article but only the following proposals which had a bearing on Annex No.1:-

367)
368) Combined and adopted

372)
374) Adopted

377 Withdrawn

378 First sentence adopted. Second sentence is proper to Committee 3.

Consequential amendments are as follows:-

826 § 5, (1), d) To read:-

"d) partial or complete repetition of the text requested by the addressee to be furnished after consultation of the sender:

"ST Paris Helsinki 68 (number of paid service advice) 6 (number of words) 17 (date) = 651 twentyfourth Kansallispankki (number, date in words, name of addressee of original telegram) three 4500 (text word of original telegram to be repeated) POSAG (= consult sender), or PYHOP (= if this agrees with original consult sender)";"

829 §5, (1), g) Amend to read at the end: -

"... telegram in question) JOKID (state date and time of delivery)"."

830 §5, (2) Amend second example to read: -

"..."RST Helsinki Paris 450 ... (word repeated) PITUG (sender's confirmation)"."

836 §9, (1) Amend the second sentence to read: -
"In such case the text of the original paid service advice must bear the special instruction "POSAG" (=consult sender) or "PYHOP" (=if this agrees with original consult sender)."

END

Annex No. I

Modify Annex No. I as follows:

C O D E

to be used in service advices
and in working

Alphabetical table of the text

Text in plain language	Code expression
I. Advice of non-delivery	
Still undelivered.	RACYB
Undelivered, addressee absent.	RAFUJ
Undelivered, addressee already disembarked from ship.	RUFMO
Undelivered, address insufficient .	REKEG
Undelivered, address insufficient without number of house.	RESIN
Undelivered, addressee left .	RAFYZ
Undelivered, addressee left for	RA JEV
Undelivered, addressee left, forwarded by post to	RAHOT
Undelivered, addressee left without leaving address	RA JFU
Undelivered, address no longer registered.	RICOD
Undelivered, addressee not arrived.	RA JGO
Undelivered, addressee not at hotel.	RA JIF
Undelivered, addressee not on board.	ORDAD
Undelivered, address not registered.	RIJAG
Undelivered, addressee unknown.	RA JA J
Undelivered, collect re-direction charges ..... gold francs.	ORJOB
Undelivered, hotel, house, firm, etc., no longer exists.	RUCOS
Undelivered, hotel unknown.	RIHUB
Undelivered, no house of the number	RIS OB
Undelivered, not called for.	RA FIS
Undelivered, not claimed on board.	ROFA B
Undelivered, place unknown.	RIKEN
Undelivered, refused by addressee.	OPWIG
Undelivered, refused, the telegram does not concern the addressee.	RUCXO
Undelivered, several persons of the same name.	REGAD
Undelivered, ship already left.	ROFER
Undelivered, ship did not communicate.	ROF JO
Undelivered, ship not yet arrived.	RUFKU
Undelivered, ship already sailed. Could be reached by radiotelegram.	RUFA J

Text in plain language	Code expression
Undelivered, ship out of range.	REJAB
Undelivered, street, road, etc., unknown.	ROCOG
Undelivered, telephone number given in address does not correspond with the name of the addressee.	RUCMU
Undelivered, train already left.	RUCZA
Undelivered, tried on train without success.	RUCYD
II. Various service advices	
Administration does not admit this class of traffic.	BINZA
Awaiting reply from Connecting Company (Administration). Reminders sent.	PIPKU
Cancel, error of service.	AZJEW
Cancel for abstract and accounting purposes.	AZGUN
Cancel..... for abstract purposes. Misrouted, now re-forwarded correct route.	AZWET
Cancel our number	AZKEG
Can you assist to	TIBOH
Can you now deliver ?	JAJAR
Consult sender.	POSAG
Correct if necessary.	POFIH
Correction made by sender.	POHCO
Delete CTF in service instructions.	POMDU
Delivered subsequently, or claimed; cancel advice of non delivery.	PYSAT
Delivered to registered	JIFAG
Error of service.	NEFAT
Forwarding by mail	MANAG
Have cancelled duplicate copy (copies).	MIDUN
..... is a reply to your .... Can you now deliver ?	JUFAR
Is this message still "Subject to correction" ?	PUFOB
Message cancelled.	BABSO
Message contains two destinations. Say for which intended.	MAWET
Now delivered, called for.	JYBAG
Now delivered to and accepted by .... (complete address)	JYDOT
Our copy ... If this agrees with original consult sender.	PYHOP
Place of destination incomplete, several; please advise.	NEDIB
Place of destination not in list; please advise.	WEJOD
Place of destination unknown; we forward to ...; correct if necessary.	NEMYD
Place of origin not in List; please advise.	NEKLO
Please blank numbers	BACYS
Please reply urgently.	WAPUC
Read number of words in .... as	CODUN

Text in plain language	Code expression
Received twice; have cancelled one transmission.	NIGYC
Reference incorrect; give number, date time of handing in, and say by which wire sent.	WEJYV
Registration lapsed.	PATOS
Repeat all after	RPTAA
Repeat everything you have transmitted.	RPTAL
Repeat word after	RPTWA
Reply by wire .... (or sector ....); congestion here.	DADRO
Sender's confirmation.	PITUG
State date and time of delivery.	JOKID
State name and address of sender.	ATHAS
Telegraph notification of delivery (CR) not received.	OHBIN
Telephone error.	NOVEF
Transmitted twice; cancel second transmission.	PASCA
Waiting reply to our service advice.	WEFXU
We are enquiring, will reply as soon as possible.	NACBA
When and by what wire did you transmit the telegram in question ?	XESLA
When and by what wire was the telegram in question received ?	XESCU
Your number received here addressed ... If address on original copy differs notify us immediately.	MAHVU
III. Miscellaneous	
Congestion.	ANH
Designation of a request	RQ
Duplex.	DX
I am putting you through.	DF
Reply to RQ.	BQ
Simplex.	SX
Up to what point (word or telegram) have you received ? We have received up to ..	LR
We agree (or It is correct)	OK

Alphabetical table of code expressions

Code expressions	Meaning
ANH	Congestion.
ATHAS	State name and address of sender.
AZGUN	Cancel for abstract and accounting purposes.
AZJEW	Cancel, error of service.
AZKEG	Cancel our number ...
AZWET	Cancel ... for abstract purposes. Misrouted, now reforwarded correct route.
BABSO	Message cancelled.
BACYS	Please blank numbers ...
NINZA	Administration does not admit this class of traffic.
BQ	Reply to RQ.
CODUN	Read number of words in .... as ....
DADRO	Reply by wire ... (or sector ...); congestion here.
DF	I am putting you through.
DX	Duplex.
JAJAR	Can you now deliver?
JIFAG	Delivered to registered ...
JOKID	State date and time of delivery.
JUFAR	... is a reply to your ... Can you now deliver?
JYBAG	Now delivered, called for.
JYDOT	Now delivered to and accepted by ... (complete address).
IR	Up to what point (word or telegram) have you received? We have received up to ...
MAHVU	Your No.... received here addressed .... If address on original copy differs notify us immediately.
MANAG	Forwarding by mail.
MAWET	Message contains two destinations. Say for which intended.
MIDUN	Have cancelled duplicate copy (copies).
NACBA	... we are enquiring, will reply as soon as possible.
NEDIB	Place of destination incomplete, several; please advise.
NEFAT	Error of service.
NEKLO	Place of origin not in List; please advise.
NEMYD	Place of destination unknown; we forward to ...; correct if necessary.

Code expressions	Meaning
NIGYC	Received twice; have cancelled one transmission.
NOVEF	Telephone error.
OHBIN	Telegraphic notification of delivery (CR) not received.
OK	We agreed (or It is correct).
OPWIG	Undelivered, refused by addressee.
ORDAD	Undelivered, addressee not on board.
ORJOB	Undelivered, collect re-direction charges..gold francs.
PASCA	Transmitted twice; cancel second transmission.
PATOS	Registration lapsed.
PIPKU	Awaiting reply from Connecting Company (Administration). Reminders sent.
PITUG	Sender's confirmation.
POFIH	Correct if necessary.
POHCO	Correction made by sender.
POMDU	Delete CTF in service instructions.
POSAG	Consult sender.
PUFOB	Is this message still "Subject to correction"?
PYHOP	Our copy... If this agrees with original consult sender.
PYSAT	Delivered subsequently, or claimed; cancel advice of non delivery.
RACYB	Still undelivered.
RAFIS	Undelivered, not called for.
RAFUJ	Undelivered, addressee absent.
RAFYZ	Undelivered, addressee left.
RAHOT	Undelivered, addressee left, forwarded by post to...
RAJAJ	Undelivered, addressee unknown.
RAJEV	Undelivered, addressee left for...
RAJFU	Undelivered, addressee left without leaving address.
RAJGO	Undelivered, addressee not arrived.
RAJIF	Undelivered, addressee not at hotel.
REGAD	Undelivered, several persons of the same name.
REJAB	Undelivered, ship out of range.
REKEG	Undelivered, address insufficient.
RESIN	Undelivered, address insufficient without number of the house.
RICOD	Undelivered, address no longer registered.
RIHUB	Undelivered, hotel unknown.
RIJAG	Undelivered, address not registered.

Code expressions	Meaning
RIKEN	Undelivered; place unknown.
RISOB	Undelivered; no house of the number.
ROFAB	Undelivered; not claimed on board.
ROCOG	Undelivered; street, road, etc., unknown.
ROFER	Undelivered; ship already left.
ROFJO	Undelivered, ship did not communicate.
RPTAA	Repeat all after ...
RPTAL	Repeat everything you have transmitted.
RPTWA	Repeat word after ...
RQ	Designation of a request.
RUCMU	Undelivered, telephone number given in address does not correspond with the name of the addressee.
RUCOS	Undelivered, hotel, house, firm, etc., no longer exists.
RUCXO	Undelivered, refused, the telegram does not concern the addressee.
RUCYD	Undelivered; tried on train without success.
RUCZA	Undelivered; train already left.
RUFAJ	Undelivered, ship already sailed. Could be reached by a radiotelegram.
RUFKU	Undelivered; ship not yet arrived.
RUFMO	Undelivered, addressee already disembarked from ship.
SX	Simplex.
TIBOH	Can you assist to ...
WAPUC	Please reply urgently.
WEFXU	Waiting reply to our service advice.
WEJOD	Place of destination not in list; please advise.
WEJYV	Reference incorrect; give number, date, time of handing in, and say by which wire sent.
XESCU	When and by what wire was telegram in question received?
XESLA	When and by what wire did you transmit the telegram in question?

Document 314-E

APPENDIX II

Proposals considered

Article 35

Proposal N°.	Decision
152	Adopted
153	"
154	Withdrawn
155	Adopted
156	"
157	"
158	Adopted with modifications
159	Rejected
160	Adopted with modifications
161	Adopted
162	Adopted with modifications
163	Adopted
164	Adopted with modifications
165	Withdrawn
166	Not adopted. (This proposal is a complete redraft of Article 35)
568/V	Not a proposal, General considerations which were noted by Working Group
607	Rejected
731	Part withdrawn and part rejected
732	Part adopted; part withdrawn; part rejected, signalling of fractions and mixed groups adopted with modifications
733	Adopted
734	Part withdrawn, part rejected
735	Adopted
736	Rejected
737	Adopted with modifications
738	Reference to "underline" adopted, "end of telegram" withdrawn, "separation" signal adopted.
739	Adopted.
740	Adopted
741	Rejected
742	Adopted with modifications

Proposal N°.	Decision
872 (Document N°.76-E)	This was considered in detail. The I.C.A.O. representative present at the second meeting of the Working Group explained that the Document was not intended as a proposal to amend the Regulations (Article 35) but was submitted in order that the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris should be aware of the views of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. In general, the recommendations contained in the Document were found to be in accordance with C.C.I.T. recommendations. The views of the Working Party on the Document are as follows:- 1. Introduction No comments 2. Teletype equipment Page 2:- No comments Page 3:- The accepted International Alphabet N°.2 includes the "warning" signal in the Figure Case of Signal 10, and not Signal 19 as shown in the Document. The proposal change was not acceptable. The numbers of the "letter" and "space" signals are reversed; this was thought to be a drafting error and has in fact since been partially corrected by Document 153-E. The footnotes regarding the notation of "spacing" and "marking" currents were not acceptable to the Working Party, and these have since been amended by Document 153-E. Page 4, 2.2.1 to 2.2.6 :- Similar to C.C.I.T. recommendations

2.2.7. This might be considered by the C.C.I.T. The representative of I.C.A.O. stated that this paragraph should read: "Reperforators used in teletypewriter operation should be provided with a manually operated tape feed-out mechanism that would become inoperative if an incoming signal is received during its operation". (Corrected by Document No. 153-E).

3. Teletype Operation

3.1 and 3.2. The use of the letter "E" in place of "X" has been agreed by the Working Group.

The Working Group recommends that Document No. 76-E be referred to the C.C.I.T. together with a copy of the foregoing comments.

920 (Document No. 158-E) Rejected

Article 37

Proposal No.	Decision
172	Adopted with slight modification
(173)	Deferred for decision by Committee 3
174	Adopted
175	Rejected
176	"
177	(Adopted in conjunction with (Proposal 750
178	Withdrawn
611	Not seconded
612	" "
613	" "
614	" "
615	" "
616	Adopted
(617)	Deferred for decision on Proposal 579
618	Rejected

Proposal No.	Decision
747	Rejected
748	Adopted
749	Not seconded
750	Adopted in conjunction with Proposal 177 (Document No. 95-E)
881	Rejected. In consequence Proposal 882 in the same document also falls.

Article 38

No proposals

Article 39

Proposal No.	Decision
751	Withdrawn
(619)	Consideration deferred pending decision by Committee 3 on categories of telegrams.

Article 40

Proposal No.	Decision
620	Not seconded
179	" "
180	Withdrawn
621	Adopted
752	Adopted with amendment to last line.
753	Reference to §3 (2) adopted; reference to §3 (3) withdrawn in favour of Proposal 622.
622	Adopted
181	Adopted
182	Rejected
183	Rejected
184	Adopted
185	Rejected

Article 42

No proposals

Article 43

Proposal No.	Decision
626	Rejected
198	Adopted
199	Rejected

Article 44

Proposal No.	Decision
(627) (761)	(Not considered by (Study Group 1A pending (decision by Committee 1 (on collation.
762	Adopted
200	Adopted
201) 763)	(Adopted with (modifications.

Article 45

Proposal No.	Decision
202	Rejected

Article 46

Proposal No.	Decision
628	Adopted with amendment.

Article 89

Miscellaneous proposals having a bearing on Annex No. 1.

Proposal No.	Decision
367) 368)	Combined and adopted.
372	Adopted
374	Adopted
377	Withdrawn
378	(First sentence adopted. (Second sentence reserved (for Committee 3.

Annex I

Proposal No.	Decision
442	Adopted
443	Adopted
444	Rejected
665	Adopted
445	Adopted with amendment.
446) 447)	((Combined and adopted.
883 (Document No. 96-E)	Adopted with exception of abbreviation LILXU.

With regard to all the proposals shown above in Annex I as adopted, it was agreed that the translations of abbreviations at present used in code books be maintained except for the abbreviation ORJOB (Proposal 883), in which case the translation shown in the proposal is preferred to that previously accepted.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document N° 315-E
12 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

963

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RTg Art.33. Replace the present text by the following:

"The Members of the Union agree to prevent the granting of rebates in any manner whatsoever from the charges shown in the official tariff lists of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies".

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document N° 316-E
12 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3 B

964

Proposal submitted by the Delegation of the United States of America regarding Article 97 of the Telegraph Regulations.

Article 97 should remain unchanged except that the preamble to § 6 (1) should be changed to read as follows:

§6. (1) The balance of the quarterly accounts in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor Administration or private operating agency to the creditor Administration or private operating agency.

a) by a sum equivalent to the value computed on the basis of the priority with the gold franc;

b) effected by methods that will result in the free and prompt transfer of funds, and

c) im the currency of the creditor or such other currency as may be mutually agreeable.

Reasons:

To establish the gold franc as the standard for the settlement of accounts, as has been established in the competition of the tariffs (Article 39 of the Convention) and in the establishment of the accounts (Article 26 § 5 (2) of the Telegraph Regulations - see also Documents N° 8 and 296). We would thereby avoid a burdening of the Regulations with a variety of methods to meet exceptional cases. The exceptional cases may be dealt with by special arrangements.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 317-E
12 July 1949

The Chairman of Committee 3

Text submitted for § 1 (2) of Article 27 of the Telegraph Regulations.

Exceptionally and provisionally the terminal rate for the following countries must not be higher than:

a) 12 centimes (0 fr.12) for Italy and the Republic of Poland;

b) 11 centimes (0 fr.11) for the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, the Roumanian People's Republic, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia;

c) 10 centimes (0 fr.10) for Austria;

d) 9 centimes (0 fr.09) for Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.318-E
12 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

R E P O R T
of the
Telegraph Regulations Committee
(Committee 1)

12th Meeting

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8 July 1949

The meeting was opened at 10 a.m., with Dr. J. Busak (Czechoslovakia) in the chair, assisted by Mr. W.D. Sharp (United Kingdom) and Mr. A. Spaans (Netherlands) as Vice-Chairmen.

The Chairman read out the agenda.

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* *

Adoption of the Report of the Ninth Meeting (Document No.257)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom requested that on page 7 the 8th paragraph read as follows: "... said that the use of code abbreviations was desirable, but these should not become ..."

The Delegation of Switzerland asked that on page 6, line 8, the words "and also the advice of non-delivery" should be deleted.

At the request of the Netherlands Delegation, the last paragraph but one under Article 53, § 10, on page 7 was amended to read: "In view of the objections raised by several Delegations, the Delegate of the Netherlands accepted this point of view and withdrew Proposal 231."

Thus amended, the Report of the Ninth Meeting (Document No.257) was adopted.

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Adoption of the Report of the Tenth Meeting (Document No.272)

The Delegate of the United States of America pointed out an omission on page 7 following his remark regarding Proposal 792, and requested that the following be added:

"The Committee agreed that the present language of Article 82 permitted free transmission of meteorological telegrams as proposed by the United States. With this understanding, the Delegate of the United States withdrew Proposal 792."

There being no further observations, Document No.272 was approved.

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Adoption of the Report of the Eleventh Meeting (Document No.273)

Page 5, 7th line, read "378" instead of "78".

page 5, 6th line from the bottom of the page, read "Proposal 379 - withdrawn" instead of "Proposal 370".

The Report of the Eleventh Meeting (Document No.273) was adopted.

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The United Nations Representative said that at the preceding meeting the Delegate of Egypt had reopened discussion on Proposal 821 (priority for the United Nations in case emergency), and had since formulated a "reservation" (Document No.250).

In reply he wished to point out that while the Article 30 of Atlantic City Convention included an Article 36 concerning priorities, Article 30 of the Madrid Convention also dealt with this point. Hence, no change had been made in this respect. Article 30 had not been invoked by Egypt as a reason why special priority should not be granted to the League of Nations. If the Egyptian Delegate maintained his reservation, it could only be supposed that Egypt was now refusing to accord to the United Nations (of which it was a member) facilities which it had granted only yesterday to the League of Nations.

Moreover, if the Delegate of Egypt wished to preserve the integrity of the Convention, as he interpreted it, he would have to extend his reservation to cover the priority granted by Committee 2 to lightning service calls (which take precedence over Government lightning calls; and to include in his reservation Article 45 of the Convention (Distress calls and messages) since all these texts provide for higher priorities than that accorded to Heads of Governments or calls relating to national security. Such a state of affairs was evidently not what the Delegate of Egypt wanted, as was shown by the text of his reservation. If the reservation were not applied to these provisions, but only to those proposed by the United Nations, this would be evidence of discrimination with regard to the United Nations; discrimination which it would be useless to refute, since deeds were more significant than the most eloquent of speeches.

Finally, was it to the liking of the Delegate of Egypt that the first reservation made at the Conference should be made by a Member country of the United Nations with regard to a proposal by the United Nations concerning special privileges in circumstances involving the maintenance of peace?

Did the Delegate of Egypt intend:

- to maintain his reservation in its present form (with its obvious implication);

- to extend his reservation (in order to eliminate all discrimination where the United Nations proposals were concerned;

- to cancel this reservation, and in a spirit of conciliation, support the decision already reached by the Committee?

If the Delegate of Egypt maintained his position, would this imply that the Egyptian Administration reserved the right to withhold the special facilities requested by the United Nations (of which Egypt was a Member), to be accorded in an emergency and in the interests of peace?

Before giving the floor to the Delegate of Egypt, the Chairman said that:

1. With regard to the priority to be accorded to the United Nations, the Committee had adopted Document No. 3, and there appeared to be no reason for questioning that decision.

2. Document No. 250, submitted by the Egyptian Delegation, might be considered as a reservation made with regard to the implementation of an article in the Regulations. Committee 1 was not competent to deal with the problem of reservations, which was a matter for Committee 4 or the Plenary Assembly.

3. The statement made by the Representative of the United Nations, together with the reply of the Delegate of Egypt, would be duly included in the minutes of the meeting.

The Delegate of Egypt then read the following declaration:

"It has been stated in Document No. 272 of the 10th Meeting of Committee 1 at the bottom of page 4:

"The Chairman summing up the discussion said that Document No. 3 might be adopted provisionally. Article 87 would be examined as a whole by Committee 1 when the Plenary Assembly had decided on the unification of rates proposed by Committee 3.

"As we all know, the Plenary Assembly in its last meeting approved the principles concerning the unification of rates and it is for this Committee to re-examine the question of priorities of United Nations after this approval.

"I hope what I am going to say today will not be misinterpreted as signifying that the Egyptian Delegation is against granting facilities for United Nations. As you all know, Egypt is a member of the United Nations and has always made all its power available to facilitate the work of the United Nations which is working for the good cause of peace. It may be worth mentioning that Egypt, during the dispute in Palestine, granted the United Nations all the facilities requested without question although such facilities did not exist in the Regulations. It was a matter of good will and not a provision in the Regulations.

"But the matter concerns the principle regarding the granting of super priority above that granted heads of states and including such facilities in the Regulations.

"In the Telephone Regulations it was decided in Committee 2 that such facilities will be attached to the Regulations after the final protocol, and not embodied in the Telephone Regulations, and the United Nations representative agreed to this happy solution. But in the Telegraph Regulations we are acting differently; we want to include these facilities in the Regulations.

"The other point is the quality of these facilities. We believe that Article 87, § 4 of the International Telegraph Regulations is not in conformity with the provisions of Article 36 of the Convention. A fault countenanced in the past does not mean that we should continue the same fault in the future."

"Article 36 of the Convention reads as follows:

'Subject to the provisions of Article 45 (concerning distress calls and messages) Government telegrams shall enjoy priority over other telegrams when priority is requested for them by the sender. Government telephone calls may also be accorded priority, upon specific request and to the extent practicable, over other telephone calls.'

"Again, Article 13, paragraph 4, of the Convention states that 'in case of inconsistency between a provision of the Convention and a provision of the Regulations, the Convention shall prevail.'

"We believe that under no circumstances should priority be granted over a telegram from the head of a state or a government telegram relating to national security.

"It is only logic that we should help ourselves before we help others.

"Article 87, § 4 in its present form is in contradiction with the Convention and it is not possible for us to agree to such special super priority for United Nations telegrams above telegrams from the head of a state.

"We hate to make reservations unless we are forced to and in this case we believe that a reservation is inevitable. Egypt has already made this reservation as it appears in Document N°. 250.

"In order not to prolong the discussion we propose that this matter may be referred to a small committee of, for example, Switzerland, Italy, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Egypt, to which the United Nations' representative will be invited to discuss this subject in a quit corner of the Grand Palais and perhaps we can come to a happy solution as we did for the Telephones.

"As regards Telephones, we recall that the facilities granted for the United Nations were not embodied in the Regulations, but attached to these Regulations after the final protocol. This was a different procedure to which we have already agreed."

The Chairman recalled the statement shown on pages 4 and 5 of the report of the 10th meeting. Document N°.3 had been adopted in principle, but its text was provisional, since the other provisions of Article 87 would have to be revised after the Committee had come to a decision on this matter. Consideration of this Article was on the agenda.

The Delegate of Egypt called attention to the fact that he had just submitted a proposal in favour of referring this question to a small study group.

The Delegate of Italy said that the Telephone Regulations Committee, by inserting provisions applicable to the United Nations into a final protocol, had taken a decision somewhat different from that contemplated for the Telegraph Regulations. After the Telephone Regulations had been adopted, the Committee might consider whether the same procedure could not be adopted for the Telegraph Regulations.

The Representative of the United Nations said that for budgetary reasons, the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. had decided to set a strict limit to the time its representatives could spend at international conferences. The same considerations applied in the case of the United Nations, and he would shortly be leaving Paris. He himself agreed with the Chairman that the question had been settled, and that the text proposed by the United Nations had been adopted, subject to possible drafting changes. He could not but make a formal protest at this attempt to reopen the matter. Furthermore, he wished to point out, with all the emphasis at his command, that failure to include the United Nations proposal in the Regulations would mean that the I.T.U. was refusing to grant the United Nations something which it had granted only yesterday to the League of Nations. Both for material reasons and as a matter of principle, he could not take part in a Working Group such as that proposed by the Delegate of Egypt.

The Delegate of Italy asked whether, in the case of the telephone service, the Representative of the United Nations had agreed that the question of priorities should simply be dealt with by a final protocol annexed to the Regulations.

The Representative of the United Nations said that the solution adopted in the case of the Telephone Regulations had been adopted in spite of his own formal protests.

The Delegate of Egypt insisted that a different decision had been taken for the RTg and declared that the two Regulations should be brought into line. The matter should be referred to a small Working Group.

The Chairman summing up pointed out once more that there was a difference in the way the two services were operated. A control could be exercized over what was sent by telegraph. Furthermore, the Telegraph Regulations were more important than the Telephone Regulations, which were only applied by European countries. The Committee had taken a decision. This question could only be discussed by the Plenary Assembly; the Committee would therefore procee with its agenda.

The Chairman submitted the draft text of Article 88 zero and 88 (Annex 2 to the report of the 11th meeting, Document No. 273) to the Committee. This text was supported by the Delegate of Italy and adopted.

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Document No. 280-E The following comments were made with regard to this document:

page 1, Article 12, 6th line, delete "E".

page 2, Article 14 § 2 (3) read "amended" in place of "unchanged".

page 3, § 4, 2nd paragraph read "Other particulars in the address must, where necessary, be ...."

page 4, § 9 (2) read "amended" in place of "unchanged" and " = Urgent =" instead of = D =.

page 5, line 3 read: "subject to the Administration and by offices of recognized private operating agencies".

The Chairman announced that Proposal 80 which had been adopted, could not be included in the final drafting of the article in view of the adoption of Proposal 79.

Page 6, Article 17 (English text unaffected).

With the above amendments, Document No. 280 was referred to the Drafting Committee.

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Document No. 251-E Page 3 (English text unaffected).

Page 4, § 4, read "amended" in place of "unchanged".

Document No. 251 was adopted and referred to the Drafting Committee.

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Document No. 252-E - Adopted and referred to the Drafting Committee.

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Document N° 279-E

The Chairman said that certain amendments could now be made to § 12 of Article 74, following decisions reached in Committee 3

Paragraph i) could be deleted.

Paragraph j) (Applies to French text only)

Paragraph k) would be examined later.

Document N° 279 was adopted with the above amendments and referred to the Drafting Committee.

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Document N° 282. Adopted and referred to the Drafting Committee.

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Document N° 246 - Report of the 4th Meeting of the Drafting Committee.

Mention was made in the last paragraph of this report of a reservation relating to the insertion of the word "recognized" before the words "private operating agencies".

The Chairman said he had consulted the various documents of Committee 1, principally Document N° 68, page 12 paragraphs 9 and 10. The Committee had admitted the addition of the word "recognized", and if there were no objections, the attention of the Drafting Committee should be drawn to this fact.

The Committee agreed to this suggestion.

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Document N° 230. This was a message from the Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O. which had been submitted to Committees 1, 2, and 3. Committee 1 need only consider a small part of this document, viz. pages 4 and 5, as the observations relating to instruments and the reorganization of communications would be dealt with by the C.C.I.T.

This document contained a request for priority treatment of press telegrams and for a new definition of press telegrams. U.N.E.S.C.O. was not satisfied with the definition given in the RTg and wished it to be made wider in scope.

The Chairman was of the opinion that the present text of the RTg was quite adequate. With regard to priority, press telegrams at present received the same treatment as ordinary telegrams.

The Delegate of Italy proposed that the status quo should be maintained. Urgent press telegrams were admitted, and in this way the press had the advantage of priority.

The Delegate of the United States of America suggested that the question of priority should be deferred until a later date.

The Chairman said that as it was agreed that the existing provisions concerning priority should be retained, further examination of the proposal so far as concerned the definition of press telegrams would be deferred, in accordance with the request of the United States Delegate.

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Article 87 of the RTg. The Committee had already considered certain proposals, and adopted §§ 1 to 4.

The remaining proposals, relating to §§ 5, 6 and 8, dealt with the order of transmission or amendments consequent upon the unification of tariffs.

Proposal 339. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that he had revised his proposal following the adoption of priority for service telegrams. The order of transmission might remain as prescribed by the Administrative Council, except that in paragraph b) mention must be made of service advices relating to serious interruption of communication channels. Therefore, he withdrew Proposal 339 as well as Proposal 171 regarding Article 36.

The Delegate of the United States of America proposed that § 5 as drafted by the Administrative Council should be adopted.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that it would be useful to specify where the sender should write the priority instruction.

As this view was not supported, the Delegate of the United Kingdom withdrew his suggestion.

It was decided to retain the text of § 5 which had been prepared by the Administrative Council, amended in accordance with the decisions taken on the order of transmission of telegrams.

Article 7, § 8. Sub-paragraph (2) could be deleted.

Concerning sub-paragraph (1) Proposal 798 had been submitted with a view to deletion of the indication "F" in Government telegrams without priority.

The Delegate of the United States of America referred to Proposal 798, which would provide for using "GOVT" to indicate government messages, in addition to "ETAT". He pointed out that the use of this abbreviation was fairly widespread at present and thought it might be placed in the regulations. With regard to the other portion of Proposal 798, providing the abolition of the indicator "F" he recalled that this suggestion was made to the C.C.I.T. in Brussels and was considered premature, but in view of the recent changes in priority regulations, it appears appropriate to introduce the suggestion once again. He pointed out that the use of "ETAT" or "GOVT" provided sufficient identification for government telegrams without priority and therefore the use of "F" was superfluous.

The Delegate of Italy remarked that the abbreviation "GOVT" was used in his country in telegrams enjoying special rates.

The Delegate of France supported this view, adding that the regulations would be complicated by having two service indicators which mean the same thing. It was easier, he said, to use only one service instruction for a given purpose.

The Chairman, speaking as the Delegate from Czechoslovakia, remarked that some difficulty had been encountered in his country in the settlement of accounts due to conflicts arising from the use of "GOVT" indicator in full rate telegrams.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom appreciated any suggestion which would provide for English abbreviations but considered it better to maintain the single indicator "ETAT". He cited various cases of abbreviations of language words other than English which had received widespread usage in English practice. He also pointed out that "GOVT" was used on United Kingdom circuits for a purpose entirely apart from that suggested by the Proposal 798.

The Delegate of the United States of America withdrew that portion of Proposal 798 providing for the use of "GOVT".

The Delegate of Belgium, referring to the abolition of "F", remarked that he would prefer keeping both the "F" and the "S" as service instructions, since if the latter were inadvertently dropped in transmission, an important government telegram might be transmitted without priority.

The Chairman also supported the retention of the "F" since it seemed necessary to identify Government telegrams for the sake of security, priority, and transmission without stoppage.

The Delegate of the United States of America pointed out that the instructions "ETAT", "S", and "priority" should protect the telegram against such possibilities and wondered why it was necessary to also transmit the "F".

The Delegate of Belgium pointed out that "ETAT" identified both types of messages "S" and "F".

The Delegate of Italy suggested that the present text be retained or modified slightly by providing an indicator "ETAT priority" for example.

This proposal was supported by Belgium.

After various other interventions, a vote was taken and the majority favoured the present language of the Regulations with regard to the "F".

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Article 36 - The Chairman recalled that Proposal 171 had already been partly adopted, since service telegrams relating to interruption of communications were transmitted with =SVH=, and before Government telegrams with priority. All that remained was to amend paragraph h) to take into account Government telegrams without priority. The text of the Administrative Council could then be adopted.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that in paragraph h), reference to Press telegrams could be deleted, since these were private telegrams.

The Delegate of Italy, referring to Article 80 of the RTg, said that the present text should be maintained.

There was some discussion on this point and eventually the existing text was maintained by 24 votes to 5.

It was agreed that paragraph h) would be amended in conformity with the Administrative Council's text. Paragraph b) would become c) to take account of the decision which had already been taken with regard to service advices concerning major interruptions of communications.

The Delegate of Switzerland, reverting to paragraph h), said that = LTF = had been admitted and mention of it could be made under paragraph h).

The Chairman said that =LTF= were not Government telegrams, but letter telegrams which alone could not be stopped.

The Head of the Italian Delegation, as Chairman of Committee 3, said that Committee 3 had not agreed to treat Government telegrams as letter telegrams. The Committee had simply agreed that a special mention should be made, in order that letter telegrams dispatched by Governments might not be stopped.

The Committee was considering paragraph i), which might read as follows: " i) Letter telegrams and greetings telegrams".

The Delegate of the United States of America reverting to the suggestion made by the Swiss Delegate, proposed that paragraph i) should read: "letter telegrams, including those with the paid service indication =LTF= and greetingstelegrams".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom recalled that Committee 3 would have to study proposals submitted by his own Delegation and that of the Lebanon with regard to greetings telegrams.

The Chairman spoke; it was agreed that paragraph i) would be provisionally adopted, and that when submitted to the Drafting Committee, it should be stated that paragraph i) might be amended according to any decisions Committee 3 might arrive at with regard to greetings telegrams.

The Chairman said that the United States Delegation had requested that discussion on Document No.230, relative to Press telegrams, be adjourned. It should be possible, however, to consider forthwith some of the proposals submitted by the United States Delegation relative to Article 77.

The Head of the Italian Delegation thought that the Committee should wait for Committee 3 to take a decision on this article.

The Delegate of the United States of America, recalling that in a previous meeting of Committee 1, the Delegate of Italy had remarked that the same personnel were involved in Committees 1 and 3 and, therefore, Committee 1 was competent to take a decision on rates for meteorological telegrams. He felt that the same principles applied in the present case and that Committee 1 should proceed with the consideration of the above proposals, and all other questions involved in Articles 77 to 81. He pointed out that Committee 1 had made great progress at this Conference, whereas Committee 3 still had a great deal of work to complete and he requested that Mr. Gneme should agree to permit these questions to be settled by Committee 1 in order to expedite the work of the Conference.

If this were not acceptable to Mr. Gneme, he would offer a second proposal that a joint meeting be held between Committees 1 and 3 to deal with the questions and the proposals in Articles 77 to 81.

The Delegate of Denmark supported the United States' viewpoint that there was no real difference in the make up of Committees 1 and 3 as regards membership, but there was a great deal of difference in the amount of work remaining for each of these Committees and, therefore, Committee 1 should consummate all of the work which had been allocated to it in order to expedite the work of the Conference.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with Denmark, stating that it was a question of expediency and a matter of whether the work of the Conference would be properly completed.

The Delegate of Canada also supported these viewpoints and suggested that if any questions arose which Committee 1 could not handle alone, it would be quite easy to set up a joint meeting between Committees 1 and 3.

The Chairman suggested that the proposals concerning rates and related matters could be referred to Committee 3 while Committee 1 would progress as far as possible with the remainder of the proposals which had been allocated to Committee 1.

After a brief summary of the work to be undertaken at the next meeting, the Committee adjourned at 12.25 p.m.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

CLINKSCALES VARGUES CHEVALIER Dr. BUSAK

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 319-E
13 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

DRAFT TEXTS

of Articles 76, 77, 78, 80, 81 and 88 of the RTg
(adopted by Committee 1 in its 9th and 13th meetings)

CHAPTER XXI

Money Order Telegrams
and Postal Cheque Telegrams

Article 76

Money Order Telegrams and Postal Cheque Telegrams

§ 1 (unchanged) - The issue, the wording and the payment of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams shall be regulated by special international conventions.

§ 2 (unchanged) - If the locality in which the post office of payment is situated has not a telegraph office, the money order telegram must bear the indication of the post office of payment and that of the telegraph office which serves it.

§ 3 (1) (amended) Money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams shall be admitted at the rate of charge for letter telegrams, subject to the application of the provisions of Article 85. They shall bear the paid service indication =LT= .

(2) Consideration deferred.

§ 4 (amended) In postal cheque telegrams, the only special services admitted shall be the following: urgent (=Urgent=) and collation (=TC=).

§ 5 (unchanged) - The transmission of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams between Administrations admitting them shall be subject to the same rules as other kinds of telegrams, subject to the provisions which form the subject of Article 40, § 8., Article 44, §§ 1. to 3., Article 45, § 3 (2) and Article 48, § 3.(2).

CHAPTER XXII

Press Telegrams

Article 77

Conditions of Admission

§ 1 (amended) - Telegrams of which the text consists of information and news (except for texts mentioned in Art. 78 § 3) , intended either for publication in newspapers and other periodical publications or for broadcasting, shall be admitted as press telegrams. Press telegrams must bear, at the beginning of the address, the paid service indication =Presse= written by the sender.

§ 2 (amended) - Press telegrams shall be accepted from authorized representatives of newspapers, periodical publications, government or press news agencies or bureaux, or broadcasting companies or stations. Administrations and private operating agencies so desiring may require the sender of a press telegram to be registered as the accredited correspondent of the addressee and issue cards of identification without which the press telegram need not be accorded press rates.

§ 3 (1) (amended) Press telegrams must be addressed to newspapers, periodical publications, government or press news agencies or bureaux or broadcasting companies or stations, and solely in the name of the newspaper, publication, agency or broadcasting station and not in the name of a person connected in any capacity whatever with the newspaper, publication, agency or broadcasting station. They must only contain matter intended for publication or broadcasting and instructions relative to the publication or broadcasting of the telegram. Any passage of the latter kind must be written between brackets either at the beginning or the end of the text.

The number of words contained in the whole of the instructions relating to a single telegram may not be more than 10 per cent. of the number of chargeable words in the text or exceed twenty words in all. The brackets shall be charged for but they shall not be included in the number of words contained in the instructions relative to the publication of the telegram.

(2) (deleted).

§ 4 (unchanged). The use of abbreviated and registered addresses shall be authorised.

§ 5 (1) (amended). In press telegrams only the following special services shall be admitted: urgent, x addresses (if these services are admitted by the countries of origin and destination). The corresponding paid service indications (=Urgent=) (=TM x=) (=CTA=) shall be charged at the reduced rate.

(2) (unchanged) In multiple press telegrams all the addresses must fulfil the conditions of § 3. (1) of this Article.

§§ 6 - 10. Deferred pending consideration by Committee 3.

Article 78

Drawing up of Press Telegrams

§ 1 (1) (completed by addition of reference). Press telegrams must be expressed in plain language (Arts. 9 and 18, § 9 (1)), in one of the languages admitted for international telegraph correspondence in plain language, chosen from among the following languages:

a) the French language;

b) the language in which the receiving newspaper is printed;

c) the national language or languages of the country of origin or the country of destination, designated by the Administrations concerned;

d) one or more additional languages which may be designated by the Administration of origin or the Administration of destination as being used in the territory of the country to which they belong.

(2) (unchanged). The sender of a press telegram drawn up in accordance with section b) hereabove may be required to furnish proof that there is a newspaper in the country of destination of the telegram, published in the language chosen.

§ 2 (unchanged). The languages mentioned in § 1. (1) hereabove may be used for quotations conjointly with the language in which the telegram is expressed.

§ 3 (unchanged). Apart from the exception provided for in Article 77, § 3. (1), press telegrams must not contain any passage, advertisement of communication having the character of private correspondence nor any advertisement or communication for the insertion or broadcasting of which a charge is made. Further they must not contain any advertisement which is inserted or broadcast free of charge.

§ 4 (unchanged). (1) Stock exchange and market quotations, results of sporting events and meteorological observations and forecasts, with or without explanatory text, shall be admitted in press telegrams.

(2) In case of doubt, the office of origin must satisfy itself that the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent stock exchange and market quotations, results of sporting events or meteorological observations and forecasts by enquiry of the sender, who shall be bound to establish the fact.

Article 79

Application of the Normal Tariff to Press Telegrams

Deferred pending consideration by Committee 3.

Article 80 (unchanged)

Transmission and Delivery of Press Telegrams

According to the category to which they belong (ordinary or urgent), press telegrams shall rank, for transmission and delivery, with ordinary or urgent private telegrams.

Article 81 (unchanged)

Miscellaneous Provisions

§ 1 - In regard to anything not provided for in this Chapter, press telegrams shall be subject to the provisions of these Regulations and of special conventions concluded between Administrations.

§ 2 - The provisions concerning press telegrams shall not be obligatory, for Administrations which declare their inability to apply them, except in regard to the acceptance of press telegrams in transit. The conditions of transmission may be modified by mutual agreement between the Administrations concerned.

CHAPTER XXVII

Service Telegraph Correspondence

Article 87 bis (new)

Service Telegraph Correspondence

Service telegraph correspondence includes:

- service telegrams
- service advices
- paid service advices

Article 88

Service Telegrams and Service Advices

I. General Provisions

§ 1 - Deleted

§ 2 (amended) - Service telegrams and service advices must be used only in urgent cases and must be worded as briefly as possible. Administrations and telegraph offices shall take all necessary steps to diminish, as far as possible, the number and length of these messages.

§ 3 - (unchanged) - They shall be expressed in French when the Administrations concerned have not agreed to use another language. The same rule shall apply to service notes accompanying telegrams.

§ 4 - (unchanged) - They shall be transmitted free in all relations except in the cases specified in § 6 and in Article 89.

§ 5 - (unchanged) - Their nature shall be indicated by one of the service instructions prescribed in Article 41, section c) (1).

§§ 6 and 7 - Consideration deferred.

II - Service Telegrams

§ 8 - (1) (amended: text adopted by Committee 4; see Doc. N° 226) - Service telegrams shall be those which are exchanged between:

a) Administrations;
b) recognized private operating agencies;
c) administrations and recognized private operating agencies;
d) administrations and recognized private operating agencies on the one hand and the Secretary General of the Union on the other;

and relating to international telecommunication or to subjects of public interest mutually agreed upon by the Administrations and private operating agencies concerned. 1)

(1 bis) (new: text adopted by Committee 4; see Doc. N° 226) - The Chairman of the Administrative Council, the directors of the International Consultative Committees, the vice-director of the C.C.I.R. and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. are authorized to send free of charge telegrams relating to their own service. Such telegrams shall be considered as service telegrams.

---

1) It is agreed, temporarily and provisionally, that private operating agencies shall not be obliged to accept free of charge service telegrams originating in or destined for the United States and Canada or in transit through the United States or Canada that do not concern operation of the telegraph service and have not been sent by or addressed to an Administration or private operating agency actually operating an international telegraph service.

(2) (amended). These telegrams must contain in the preamble the name of the office of origin, the number, the number of words and the date of despatch. Their address shall take the following form: "... (sender) à ... (addressee and destination); example: Gentel à Burinterna Genève". They shall not bear a signature.

§ 9 (amended). Administrations and recognized private operating agencies must use an abbreviated address for service telegrams exchanged.

§ 10 (unchanged). The text of service telegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations. Service telegrams expressed wholly or partly in secret language shall, as a matter of course, be repeated in full either by the receiving office or by the transmitting office, according to the system of transmission used (Art. 44, §§ 1. to 3.).

III. Service Advices

§ 11 (1) (unchanged). Service advices shall relate to details of service or to the working of lines and telegraph offices and to transmissions. They shall be exchanged between telegraph offices and shall bear neither address nor signature.

(2) (amended). Preferably, the code expressions appearing in Annex No. 1 to these Regulations shall be used for wording them.

(3) Consideration deferred.

(4) Consideration deferred.

§ 12 (unchanged). (1) Service advices relative to a telegram already transmitted shall repeat all the particulars necessary to facilitate the tracing of the telegram, especially the office number or the serial number, or both if both appear in the preamble of the original telegram, the date in words (the name of the month shall be given only in cases of doubt), the route given in the original telegram, the name of the addressee, and, if necessary, the full address. When the original telegram bears a serial number only, the office concerned must take care to substitute the office number for it when the advice reaches the country of destination.

(2) When there are several direct routes between two telegraph offices, it should be stated, as far as possible, when and by which route the original telegram was forwarded and the service advices should be forwarded, as far as possible, by the same route.

(3) If interruptions have intervened on the route followed by the original telegram, the retransmitting office shall mark the service advice "dévié". In addition, the service advice must include particulars of transmission of the original telegram. In this case the answering service advice must be forwarded by the same route as the original service advice.

(4) If intermediate offices cannot obtain without delay the material necessary for acting on service advices, they must send them on at once.

(5) After immediate retransmission of these advices, however, intermediate offices must make any necessary enquiries and take any necessary action.

§ 13. (unchanged). When a transit office can, without inconvenience or delay, collect the necessary material for acting on a service advice, it shall take steps to prevent the unnecessary retransmission of the advice; otherwise it shall send on the advice to its destination.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.320-E
13 July 1949

COMMITTEE 5

R E P O R T

of the Organization and Expenses Committee
(Committee 5)

Third Meeting

5 July 1949

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1. The Meeting opened at 5.30 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Shoukry Abaza Bey (Egypt).

2. The Report of the Second Meeting (Document No.151) was adopted subject to the following amendments:

- paragraph 17, add after "Minutes of the meeting":

"and the Indian proposal ...."

- page 7, paragraph 24: concerns French text only.

Mr. Ribeiro (Portugal) requested an amendment to page 1, paragraph 2, which concerned the French text only.

- page 6, paragraph 22, after "... other private operating agencies.", add:

"whose representatives had had other nominations."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom completed his statement at the end of paragraph 15 by the following text:

"... but that the qualification "delegate" or "representative" as defined in Annex to the Convention should be subject to the decision of the country concerned."

3. At the request of the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the Delegation of this country was added to the list of those taking part in Committee 5 and Working Group 5 B.

The Delegation of Italy was added to the list of those taking part in the work of Group 5 B.

4. The Agenda called for the consideration of:

- the Agreement concluded between the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. and the French Administration concerning the organization and the budget of the Paris Conference (Document No.22).

- the Report of Working Group 5 B concerning this Agreement. These two Documents were considered simultaneously.

5. As the Working Group had raised no objections to paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Agreement (Preamble), this paragraph was adopted. Paragraphs 2 and 3 were also adopted.

6. Discussion of paragraph 4 of the same article was opened.

The Working Group suggested the following procedure (paragraph 9, page 3 of the Report):

"... a limited Group would remain in Paris for several days after the close of the Conference to draw up the accounts."

7. The Chairman thought that this procedure could not be adopted, as the Plenary Assembly alone was competent to approve the accounts. There would be no legal value in the approval of the budget by a limited Group, which could only prepare the budget.

8. Mr. Laffay (France) shared this opinion. Anything accomplished in this matter after the last Plenary Assembly would be legally unfounded.

Mr. Laffay proposed that Committee 5, or one of its Working Groups, should submit a statistical report to the final Plenary Assembly of the Conference:

1. to fix all expenses which could be foreseen with certainty;

2. to determine as accurately as possible the expenses subject to variation.

Such a report, approved by the Plenary Assembly, would give the Administrative Council of the Union a basis of verification which would be very nearly exact.

The Committee adopted Mr. Laffay's proposal.

9. Paragraph 5 of Article 1 was adopted without discussion.

10. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article 2 were also adopted without discussion.

11. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that his remarks concerning paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the Agreement had not been reproduced accurately in the Report of the Working Group.

He requested:

- that the phrase "question of the amount" be replaced by the phrase "question of the scale" (4th line, last paragraph, page 4, Doc. 192);

- that the last sentence of his intervention should be replaced by the following sentence:

"If there was a question before the Administrative Council, it was the question of determining whether payment of displacement allowances should be charged to the Union."

12. For the information of the Committee, Mr. Mulatier, Secretary General of the Conference, said that normally the Union should pay, not only the allowances, but also the salaries of the detached personnel. However, the French Administration intended to pay the salaries.

13. Mr. Laffay (France) explained why the French P.T.T. Administration was obliged to impute the allowances in question to the Union.

14. The Delegate of the United States of America remarked that the expenses relative to personnel recruited on the spot and to the various allowances which had just been mentioned had doubled by comparison with the initial estimates (99,000 francs instead of 50,000 francs).

Mr. Mulatier replied that both the "social security" expenses and the displacement allowances had been omitted. He added that the Roneo staff had had to be greatly increased in order to permit rapid publication of documents.

15. The Delegate of the United States of America congratulated the Secretary General of the Conference on the good organization of the Secretariat.

16. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the explanations given were satisfactory, but the real interest of the discussion lay in the fact that the procedure followed created a precedent which might be followed in the future.

17. As no other objections were made, paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the Agreement was adopted, along with the whole of Article 3.

18. Upon examination of Article 4, Mr. Ribeiro (Portugal) said that the radio installations of the Conference had not always functioned perfectly, particularly in Room 125.

In addition to human failings, the equipment itself was not entirely satisfactory; he requested that these facts be brought to the attention of the Administrative Council.

Article 4 was then adopted.

19. Article 5 was also adopted, after the Chairman had stressed that the accounts should be established in relation to the duration of the Conference, which would not finish until the end of July.

20. Mr. Ribeiro (Portugal) remarked that there were certain observations to be made on the methods of apportionment of expenses as envisaged in Article 6 of the Agreement, which provided that:

"In the event of the Final Acts being printed in Paris, the cost of the documents to be sent to Geneva for subsequent sale .... shall be deducted from the expenses of the Paris Conference."

He did not approve of this procedure for the following reasons:

If printed matter were sold in Geneva, and the money collected were credited to the budget of the Conference, it would be impossible to close the Conference's accounts They would be left with an interest-bearing debt towards the Swiss Confederation. Such a solution would therefore be costly.

If, on the other hand, the accounts of the Conference were to be closed before the printed matter were sold, printing expenses could be debited to countries which had been represented at the Conference; this, obviously, would be advantageous from the point of view of the others.

In view of the fact that printing expenses for the Paris Conference would be shown in the budget of the Union, he would propose that the cost of printing the Final Acts be debited to the budget of the Union (under the heading: "Printing"); the cost of printing the blue, pink and white booklets would remain debited to the budget of the Conference.

Mr. Laffay (France) supported this view.

21. There was some discussion between the Chairman, Mr. Laffay and Mr. Mulatier; the latter pointed out that the cost of printing the Final Acts in Paris would be about 13% cheaper than the cost of printing them in Switzerland. To print the blue, pink and white booklets would save the Conference considerable sums in typists' pay,

The Chairman then put to the vote:

1. Printing the Final Acts of the Conference;
2. Debiting the budget of the Union with the cost of printing the Final Acts, under the heading "Printing",
3. Debiting the budget of the Conference with all other printing expenses.

These three proposals were adopted.

22. The Chairman said that Article 7 of the Agreement needed amendment, since the draft budget ought to conform to the decisions taken.

The Committee agreed.

23. There was no discussion on Article 8.

24. The Chairman, replying to a question from the Delegate of the United States of America, said that the revised budget would be published as a document.

25. The Chairman referred the budget of the Conference to Working Group 5 B for a final check. He himself would submit to the Plenary Meeting, the following day, an account of what Committee 5 had been doing.

The meeting rose at 7 p.m.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

G. LACOSTE J.M. MORRISON SHOUKRY ABAZA BEY

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 321-E
13 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

Draft Resolution

PORTUGAL

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris,

Considering

that Proposal 567 of Portugal, contained in Supplement N° 1 to the List of Proposals, on page 49, offers useful suggestions for a new "structure for the Telegraph Regulations", proposing, as it does, a more logical grouping of contents,

resolves

that the above mentioned proposal should be referred to the C.C.I.T. for study and submitted to the next Plenary Meeting.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 322-E
13 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

DRAFT RESOLUTION

P O R T U G A L

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris

considering:

that Proposal No. 567 of Portugal, contained in Supplement No. 1 to the List of Proposals on page 52, offers useful suggestions for Articles 25, 26, and 27 of the Telegraph Regulations, proposing, as it does, the establishment of a new "Tariff System by Zones",

resolves

that the above mentioned proposal should be studied by the C.C.I.T. and submitted to the next Plenary Meeting.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 323-E
13 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

Draft Resolution

P O R T U G A L

Classification of Telegrams

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris,

considering

that the existing Regulations are characterized by a certain imprecision with regard to the meaning of certain essential terms (category, class, nature, special services, etc.) due to successive revisions;

that it would be advisable to group in a new chapter of the Regulations the texts concerning "classification of telegrams";

resolves

that the suggestions contained in the Portuguese Proposal No. 567 (page 50 of Supplement No. 1 to the List of Proposals) and in Paris Document No. 155 (amended) should be referred to the C.C.I.T. for study so that they may be taken into account with a view to improving the future Telegraph Regulations.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.324-E
13 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

PORTUGAL

Draft Opinion

Classes of telegrams and "optional" services of the Telegraph Regulations

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris,

considering :

that it is advisable to reduce as far as possible the number of classes of telegrams and "optional" services so as to offer to users, in all relations, the same types of service of general interest,

that the standardization of service rules has other advantages, since simplification of the Regulations facilitates the professional education of personnel and prevents errors,

that the great majority of Administrations at present admits nearly all optional services,

expresses the opinion:

that the Administrations which do not admit certain classes of telegrams and optional services should consider the possibility of eliminating such reservations and should communicate as soon as possible to the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. any corrections to be made to the relevant table.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.325-E
13 July 1949

COMMITTEE 4

This Document cancels and replaces Document No.304.

Draft Opinion

referred to Committee 7 by Committee 4

Signature and Approval of the Regulations

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, having studied the question of signature and approval of the Regulations referred to it by the Administrative Council (see minutes of the 17th Meeting of the 3rd Session of the Administrative Council, page 7), which question is treated in Document No.39 of the Conference,

considering

1. that the question is one of how the Convention and its protocols should be interpreted;

2. that, should extraordinary administrative conferences be convened before the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1952, a solution for the problem would have to be found,

expresses the opinion

that the Administrative Council should re-consider the matter.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS 1949

Document No.326-E
13 July 1949

COMMITTEE 4

Draft Resolution referred by Committee 4
to Committee 7

Expenses incurred by meetings of the Committees of the C.C.I.T.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris,

considering Resolution No. 22 of the Administrative Council (2nd Session January-February 1948);

and considering Recommendation No.112 of the VI Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. at Brussels;

unanimously resolves :

1. that the expenses incurred by the meetings of the C.C.I.T. cannot be charged to the ordinary expenditure of the Union or appear in the annual budget of the Union as such;

2. that these expenses shall be added to those of the next Plenary Assembly and that the sum so obtained shall be apportioned in accordance with the provisions of § 2 of Chapter 17 of the General Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention;

and requests the Administrative Council to consider the steps to be taken by the General Secretariat of the Union to reduce the delays in payment of these expenses by the debtor parties.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.327-E
13 July 1949

COMMITTEE 4

Resolution No.14 of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information

Draft Resolution referred to Committee 7 by Committee 4

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris,

having adopted a general recommendation relative to the leasing of telegraph circuits to several users which makes no special provision for any particular class of users;

and in view of the fact that Resolution No.14 of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, when studied by the Conference, gave rise to difficulties of interpretation;

expresses the opinion

that the Administrative Council should re-consider Resolution No.14 in the light of any information the Secretary General may have been able to obtain from the United Nations.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.328-E
15 July 1949

CORRIGENDUM

Telegraph Regulations: In the blue sheets

Page 1010, line 6, read at end:

/Art. 41, i)/:

Page 1010, sub-paragraph (4) read:

(4) Other telegrams ordered for transmission by a wire route shall not be transmitted by a wireless route unless the wire route is interrupted without prospect of its early restoration.

Page 1011, § 3. (1), 4th line at end read:

... or to the addressee .....

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.329-E
13 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

REPORT OF THE

TELEGRAPH TARIFFS COMMITTEE

(Committee 3)

17th Meeting

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12 July 1949

The meeting was opened at 10.15 a.m. by the Chairman, Mr. GNEME (Italy).

1. The report of the fifteenth meeting was adopted with the following amendments:

a) page 20, Article 10 - deferred.

b) page 23, Article 26, § 5 - last sentence, read: "However, when the equivalent has not been applied or when the equivalent applied .....". Remainder unchanged.

c) At the request of the Delegation of Indonesia, No.101 on page 15 was amended as follows:

101. The Chairman said that the words "in principle" had been maintained and ruled that the French proposal was adopted without observation.

d) New Zealand, page 15, No.96 : Insert a new penultimate sentence reading "New Zealand would, therefore, continue to apply an equivalent less than the true gold franc equivalent." He had etc. (Retain all the present text).

Page 23 of the English text: § 5 in the second line "shall" should be "should".

e) Czechoslovakia - Page 18, No.116, 4th line - Applies only to the French text.

f) Switzerland - Page 20, Article 55 § 1 (1) (Amended) 4th line, read "=Urgent=" instead of "Urgent".

g) United Kingdom - Page 5, No.17, read:

.... draw the distinction, in the French text, between total through rates in gold francs and collection rates. Such a distinction seemed to be the essence of the proposal in their Document No.8.

Page 6, No.23, delete ....."Notifications .... Bureau of the Union" and read "could make factual notifications to the General Secretariat ...."

Page 7, No.36, Amend the last sentence to read as follows: "The distinction between b) and c) was useful, but he was in agreement ....."

Page 16, No.106, read : ".... relations, a gradual amelioration of the situation would become impossible, as it would mean an automatic increase of all collection rates by a fixed percentage amounting in the extreme case to doubling .... "

page 17, No.111. Delete the third sentence. Read: "The United Kingdom no longer notified an equivalent in the table published by the General Secretariat solely because it was impracticable to publish the various equivalents which the collection rates reflected."

h) Canada - Page 13, No.79, amend the last sentence to read :

"He feared, however, that paragraph 6 on page 9 of Document No.8 made mandatory the collection rate at the true equivalent of the gold franc."

i) As it was pointed out by Czechoslovakia that Proposal 576 suggested that Articles 10 and 11 should be replaced by a single Article, the indications concerning Article 10 on page 20 were amended as follows:

Art. 10, § 1 - consideration deferred

Art. 10, § 2 - amended; subject to further amendment.

j) The Delegate of the United States of America, referring to page 20 of Document No.296, called the attention of the Chairman to Document No.281 which contained proposals of the United States relating to Articles 8 and 10, which were yet to be considered by Committee 3. He requested that submission to the Drafting Committee of language for Articles 8 and 10 be deferred until all proposals relating to these Articles has been considered by the Committee.

In reply, the Chairman said that, although the Committee had already decided upon these questions, Document No.281 would be re-examined.

After a further exchange of views between the Chairman and the Delegations of the United States of America and of Canada, the following amendments were made to page 20:

Art. 8 § 1 - "consideration deferred" instead of "unchanged".

Art. 10 - consideration deferred.

2. The Chairman expressed his appreciation to Group 3 D and to the CzechoslovakianDelegation for their Documents Nos.306 and 311 on letter telegrams.

3. He asked the Chairman of Group 3 B whether the work of the Group would soon be completed.

As Chairman of the Group, the Head of the Netherlands Delegation replied that a meeting would be held in the afternoon of 12 July and another the following day; he hoped that work would be completed during the week.

The Chairman suggested that, in view of the length of Document No.288, Group 3 B might consider whether only part of this document should be inserted in the Regulations, the remainder appearing as an annex.

4. Article 30

The Committee then examined Article 30, § 2, of the Regulations.

The Chairman recalled that in Document No.8C (Proposal 827) France had suggested that the proposal on page 6 of Supplement No.1 should be retained. The text was as follows: "They must be rounded up or down to the monetary unit or part thereof in use in the country concerned."

The Proposal was adopted without discussion.

5. Article 31

In view of the provisions of the new Article 26, this Article was no longer necessary.

In accordance with a previous suggestion by Czechoslovakia, the Committee agreed without discussion to amend the heading of Article 26 to read:

"Composition of Tariffs and Monetary Equivalent".

6. Article 27

Proposal 128 (Belgium) - § (1) - drafting proposal - adopted without discussion.

7. Proposal 129 (Finland) -

Seconded by the Delegation of Luxemburg, who said that Finland did not contemplate any reduction of the terminal and transit rates it applied at present to telegrams of the European system.

8. The Delegation of Sweden had made a proposal in N°.131, identical with that of Finland. Sweden had applied a provisional rate of 9 centimes since 1925 (Paris Conference). Since, however, this rate was no longer exceptional or provisional, it should be inserted in the appropriate place in the regular list of terminal rates in sub-paragraph (2).

9. The Chairman suggested that, since the existing text had not so far raised any difficulties and was unlikely to do so before 1952, no change need be made until the Buenos Aires Conference met to examine the whole question of European rates.

However, there was no reason why the rates for Finland should not appear in a new sub-paragraph of § 1, between the present sub-paragraphs c) and d).

In this case, paragraph (2), beginning "As an exceptional and temporary measure", would be amended.

10. The Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria made the following statement:

"At this point, perhaps I should state the view of my Administration. As you know, it is hardly 70 years since Bulgaria achieved independence. For centuries our people remained under the yoke of a neighbouring country, and its development was very much hampered. Since liberation, we have been subject to serious crises, and with this in mind our predecessors at Cairo accorded to Bulgaria a preferential terminal rate of nine gold centimes per ordinary word. Since the Cairo Conference, however, we have been plundered by the Germans and more than 300,000,000 levas - a sum ten times higher than the national budget - were exported from our small country.

"Moreover, the number of words for outgoing telegrams is much higher than the number of incoming words in all relations with foreign countries.

"All I am requesting is that the possibility be afforded us of having a telegraph service such as would meet our present requirements. My Delegation would be grateful if you would agree that the terminal charge for Bulgaria should be fixed at 11 centimes."

11. The Chairman observed that for the European system, Poland was requesting a terminal charge of 13 centimes, Austria and Greece 10 centimes, and Yugoslavia 13 centimes. Would the Committee be prepared to admit these proposals, bearing in mind that the maximum terminal charge for large countries was 11 centimes?

12. The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia read a declaration in the following terms: "On the assumption that Article 27 of the present Telegraph Regulations would not be substantially amended, the Delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia has submitted a proposal for an increase in Yugoslavia's terminal rate (Document No.27). The Yugoslav Administration has studied this matter at some length, and felt obliged to submit this proposal in view of the exceptional circumstances prevailing in its international telegraph service. It was encouraged to take this course, moreover, by the fact that the Conference of Atlantic City adopted Article 3 of the Convention, which proclaims the necessity of a system of tariffs such as would make possible a service of good quality, and "independent financial administration on a sound basis."

"Yugoslavia, as is well known, suffered particularly heavy losses in the second world war, not only in human life (10% of its population lost their lives), but in material. We have no intention of reciting here all the devastation caused in our country by the enemy, but let us simply remind you that in the realm of telecommunications alone, 80% of the system, 80% of our telephone and telegraph installations was destroyed and put out of action.

"It is therefore clear that in order to reach a level barely equal to that of 1941, Yugoslavia would be obliged to invest very considerable sums in its telecommunications, while telegraph service requirements are much greater than they were in 1941.

"The main difficulty in finding the necessary capital for this purpose is the fact that the programme cannot be spread over a long period of years but must be finished in a relatively short time. The Yugoslav Administration cannot count, for this capital, on the returns of the international telegraph service, for this service shows a deficit. This deficit does not arise from the difference in the terminal charges between Yugoslavia and other countries alone, but also from the loss of transit traffic as a result of the war.

"The adoption of our proposal would help the Yugoslav Administration to decrease the debit balances that it pays regularly for its international settlements and would favour an improvement in the quality of our telegraph service. The Delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia believes that the improvement of the Yugoslav telegraph service would be in the interest not only of its Administration but also of all the Members of the Union, for the telegraph services of various countries are no more than the links in the chain of international telegraph communication.

"In conclusion, may we repeat what we have often said in these meetings about air mail competition?

"In not helping a Member of the Union to overcome difficulties that are not of his own making, you would be opening the door to such competition by leaving a weak link in the chain of international telecommunication.

"The Yugoslav Delegation felt bound to make the foregoing statement concerning its proposal submitted in Document N° 27. For that reason also, the Yugoslav Delegation wishes to support the proposal submitted by the Delegations of the Republic of Poland and the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

13. The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic made the following statement:

"We would draw the attention of the Committee to Proposal 841 in Document No. 30. This proposal contains two parts. In the first we requested the insertion after Poland, in Article 27, § 1 (1) a) of the RTg, of the Roumanian People's Republic. The second part concerned the insertion of a footnote. We wish now to withdraw the second part and to propose concrete rates so as not to overthrow the existing principles of the tariffs of the European system.

"We request an increase of our terminal charge because, during the Second World War, the telecommunication system of the R.P.R. suffered greatly and must be put into operation again in order to carry out the international service efficiently. This goal can be attained only by the continual investment of capital; but with the existing elementary rates, the P.T.T. Administration of the R.P.R. is carrying out the service below cost price.

"We should like to evoke, in support of this proposal, the first "Opinion" expressed by the International Telecommunication Conference of Atlantic City. We should further like to emphasize the fact that all of us here fear air mail competition. However, if the telegraph service does not operate well in our country, the users in our country and those in other countries with whom we are in correspondence, will use air mail, and this will result in losses for the telegraph Administrations of all countries.

"That is why the Roumanian Delegation requests the Committee to accept this proposal."

14. The Delegation of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic supported the proposals of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Roumania and Poland.

The Chairman pointed out that if the claims of these countries were admitted, other countries might make the same claims. Moreover, by accepting these proposals, the Committee would destroy the unity of the provisions of Article 27. As Delegate of Italy, he reserved the right to request the same advantages.

15. The Delegation of France said that no delegation could remain deaf to the arguments advanced by the petitioning countries. Central and South-eastern Europe had suffered considerable destruction, but the rest of Europe had no less been obliged to pay its share. Recovery possibilities clearly varied according to countries. In considering terminal rates, the necessity of organizing first-class service, and especially distribution service, should be taken into account, as well as the question of improving the system.

It should be noted, moreover, that the terminal share was paid for a service just as costly to Administrations for telegrams of the European system as for telegrams of the extra-European system. These rates should be modified, therefore, only if all the necessary precautions were taken.

It should also be borne in mind that Administrations were already free to fix their terminal and transit rates for the extra-European system, for the Committee had so decided. Moreover, if Article 27, § 1, a) were to contain terminal charges higher than 0 fr. 11, a general increase in rates might be feared. Competition from air mail was clearly more probable in Europe than anywhere else in the world. It would perhaps be advisable, therefore, while acknowledging the justice of their requests, that the countries concerned should adopt a maximum charge of 11 centimes, abiding by the existing ceiling rate.

16. The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic made the following statement:

"The Roumanian Delegation thanks the Head of the French Delegation for the understanding he has shown concerning the motives of our request and for the support that he has given to our proposal.

"In addition to the reasons we previously gave, we should like to emphasize the fact that the elementary rates fixed for our Administration until the present time are the lowest compared with all other elementary rates; as a result, our Administration had a serious debit in the balance of payments of the international telegraph service of the European system on 1 January 1949: it owed abroad a sum 7 1/2 times greater than was due to it.

"It must be pointed out that we cannot long tolerate such a situation.

"The Roumanian Delegation renews its request, therefore, and begs the Committee to accept the proposed terminal charge, which does not exceed the 11 gold centime ceiling recommended by France, so that the P.T.T. Administration of the R.P.R. may be able to implement the new Regulations of Paris.

17. The Delegation of Hungary made the following statement: "When the Conference began, the Hungarian Delegation did not demand any increase in its terminal rate, in spite of present deficits, in the belief that to maintain the existing level of rates would encourage good relations between peoples. My Delegation has noted, however, that certain Administrations are requesting an increase in their terminal rates. Hungary acknowledges the soundness of the reasons invoked in support of those demands and recognizes that a special effort to restore their telegraph network is required of countries devastated by the war, but as Hungary herself possesses the doubtful privilege of being one of the countries having suffered the most, this fact is sufficient justification for the request for an increase in terminal rates which we now submit.

"We have before us proposals recommending an increase in terminal rates of between 9 and 13 centimes, and the Hungarian Delegation considers, therefore, that, in order to avoid confusion, a maximum rate should be fixed for the countries concerned. The present system should be continued, and in this connection, the Hungarian Delegation supports the French proposal advocating a maximum of 11 centimes. In short, the Delegation of Hungary:

a) supports the French proposal;

b) requests that the terminal rate for Hungary should be raised to this maximum;

c) and, consequently, supports the proposals for an increase in terminal rates for the other Administrations".

18. The Delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia thanked the French Delegation and said that with the aim of mutual understanding and to ease the work of the Conference they would support the French suggestion.

19. The Delegate of Austria made the following statement:

"This proposal was made while there was still a doubt as to whether the unification rate for the extra-European systems would be fixed at 75%, as was subsequently decided.

"The Austrian Delegation would be satisfied with an increase of 10 gold centimes in terminal rates, and has little to add to the considerations set forth in Document No. 186.

"In Austria, the international telegraph service is operated by the Administration and by the Radio Austria Company. Broadly speaking, the Austrian Administration operates the service with foreign countries connected by wire, and Radio Austria is concerned with the other countries in the European and extra-European systems. The international cables of the Austrian Administration have been seriously damaged and in addition it has lost much start-stop apparatus. The Radio Austria installations situated in the vicinity of the capital and the central operating office actually in Vienna were so badly damaged that the installations may be considered as having been destroyed.

"The terminal rate of 8.5 gold centimes applies to peace time and is not appropriate to abnormal circumstances.

"Further reasons are contained in Document No. 186. It should be pointed out that international outgoing telegraph traffic is heavier than incoming traffic, and this results in a deficit for terminal traffic in almost all relations. Considerable expenses were incurred as a result of the German occupation, which also impeded technical progress.

"The Austrian Delegation therefore asks the Committee to adopt Proposal 929".

20. The Delegate of Portugal said that Article 27 should make less provision for exceptions and special cases. If the Committee did not consider that the greatest latitude possible should be left to countries of the European system in this respect, then it might be better to fix a single ceiling and to admit very few exceptions to this maximum.

There was no possible reason for fixing the rate at 0 fr. 09 for certain countries and at 0 fr. 085 for others.

21. The Delegate of Greece said that in 1944, German troops, when withdrawing from Greece, had destroyed no less than 85% of his country's network and all its equipment. His administration had of course spared nothing in its endeavours to restore both network and installations, but there was still much to be done. Furthermore, for reasons which were no secret, Greece had to maintain a general mobilization. His Delegation therefore requested that Proposal 870 (Document No. 74) should be considered by the Committee; it supported the proposals submitted by Roumania, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy.

22. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed with the Chairman. To take a final decision on rates for the European system was too complex a matter to be considered here, and if the Committee were to embark upon it with insufficient preparation, the balance at present existing between the various provisions of Article 27 might well be disturbed; hence his Delegation would support the French proposal.

Although some minor derogations might be permitted, subject to the conditions recommended by the French Delegation, the status quo should, in general, be maintained. Could not those countries which had suffered from the war take this into account and consider whether they could not support the French suggestion? In short, his Delegation was in favour of maintaining Article 27 as it was, whilst amending it slightly in order to take account of the proposals submitted by Roumania, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia - countries which had suffered grievously from the war. The telecommunication networks of those countries ought to be restored, in order to preserve the balance of the European system as a whole.

23. The Delegate of the Republic of Poland said that he could only repeat the reasons given by his Delegation for its proposal (N°.130 in the List of Proposals). It was common knowledge that Poland, and in particular Warsaw, had been devasted during the war, and it was for this reason that his Delegation was proposing that Poland should be authorized to charge a terminal rate of 0.13 gold francs, as a strictly provisional measure. It was probable that the Polish telecommunication system would have been restored by the time the Conference of Buenos Aires was held, so that it would then be possible to revoke a measure which was in no sense immutable. But at the present time, Poland was experiencing the very greatest difficulties in endeavouring to restore its circuits and installations.

24. The Delegate of Bulgaria said that the Delegation of Albania could not be represented at the meeting. The Albanian Delegation, for reasons identical with those invoked by Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania, requested that Albania's terminal rate be fixed at 11 centimes. Albania did not even possess telegraph apparatus in sufficient quantity to communicate with the whole world. The Delegation of Bulgaria supported the proposal made by the French and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Delegations, and hoped that the Polish and Roumanian Delegations might also see their way to accept it.

25. The Chairman said that the countries of Eastern Europe had obviously suffered a good deal from the war, but the arguments advanced by those countries, if admitted, might be invoked by others. Article 27 had been considered for a very long time; the text as it stood guaranteed a certain equilibrium between large, medium-sized and small countries. The Committee now had before it proposals submitted by Albania and Bulgaria, for a terminal rate of 11 centimes, an Austrian proposal for one of 10 centimes, a Polish proposal for one of 13, and a Greek proposal - this latter country being willing to admit a terminal rate of 12 centimes. Could not the Greek Delegation accept a rate of 11 centimes?

The Delegate of Greece agreed with the Chairman's suggestion.

26. The Delegate of the Republic of Poland maintained his request and observed that prior to the war, Poland had already been authorized to charge a maximum rate of 11 centimes.

27. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia supported the Polish, Bulgarian and Roumanian proposals, and those of the other Delegations requesting an increase in rates because of destruction caused by the war; he recalled in particular the destruction suffered by Poland. However, if, as a result of the war, an increase in rates were to be admitted for the above-mentioned countries, Czechoslovakia would request an increase in terminal rates up to the level of 11 centimes, as it had also suffered from the war since 1938/39 and its network had been destroyed during the war; but the Czechoslovak Administration would endeavour to maintain terminal rates as far as possible below this maximum.

28. The Chairman asked the Delegation of the Republic of Poland if it could accept a terminal rate of 12 centimes.

The Delegate of Poland accepted a terminal rate of 12 centimes.

The Chairman then suggested that the Article be amended as follows:

In the first sub-paragraph a) 11 centimes would be replaced by 12 centimes; for Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, the maximum terminal rate would be fixed at 11 centimes, and for Austria at 10 centimes. If the Committee accepted this point of view, the Chairman would draw up a draft text of Article 27 as amended, taking into account the above-mentioned provisions.

29. The Delegate of Switzerland wanted to have some further information about the proposed amendments. If a) of paragraph 1 were amended as proposed, then every country coming under the old sub-paragraph a) would have the right to increase its terminal rate by 1 centime.

30. The Chairman said that this was, in fact, the case, but that a rate of 12 centimes would constitute a maximum.

31. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics insisted that it would be better to maintain the status quo. Paragraph 1 of Article 27 might perhaps be amended to take account of the proposals submitted by Poland and other countries; but could the Polish Delegation not accept a rate of 11 centimes? If so, a rate of 11 centimes might be envisaged for the other countries which had suffered from the war, and Article 27 would have been brought into line with realities. Would the Polish Delegation re-consider its position?

32. The Chairman said that, for the third time, he would ask the Polish Delegation whether it could not agree to this suggestion.

33. The Delegate of the Republic of Poland said that the terminal rate of 13 centimes was intended strictly as an exceptional, temporary measure. Countries which had taken no direct part in the war, or had even been in the German camp, were now claiming that their terminal rates should be raised to 12 centimes. Maintenance of the present Polish terminal rate of 11 centimes would constitute a grave handicap for Poland in its attempts at reconstruction. The measure he had requested was of an exceptional, temporary nature, designed to remain operative only until the Buenos Aires Conference. There need be no increase in rates for the other countries coming within the scope of § 1.

34. The Chairman, speaking as the Delegate of Italy, requested that his country be authorized to impose a terminal rate of 12 centimes.

The proposal raised no objections and was adopted.

The Chairman said he would prepare a draft text of the new sub-paragraph 2 of Article 27 for the next meeting.

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35. Proposal 132 (Hungary)

Proposal withdrawn.

Proposal 133 (Hungary)

The Delegate of Hungary said that sometimes the normal route was more expensive than the less costly one. He would not insist that his proposal be considered.

Proposal 134 (France)

Adopted without discussion.

Proposal 135 (Greece)

Adopted without discussion.

36. Proposal 136 (Poland)

The Chairman thought that the question was of concern only to Poland and could be dealt with by the means of special agreements.

The Delegate of the Republic of Poland said that his Delegation had only raised the question in order to see it discussed. But if the Committee considered that it was unnecessary to discuss it, his Delegation would withdraw its proposal.

The Chairman repeated that the question was one for private agreements; the Delegate of Poland repeated that he would not insist on his proposal.

37. Proposal 137 (Hungary).

Proposal withdrawn.

Proposal 138 (Netherlands).

Proposal adopted without discussion.

38. Proposal 139 (Netherlands).

The Chairman said that this question could be studied by Committee 4.

The Delegate of the Netherlands was of the opinion that Proposal 139 had to do with transit rates and therefore should be handled by Committee 3. He made the following statement:

"With regard to this proposal the Netherlands would like to draw special attention to Article 3 of the Atlantic City Convention and more in particular to § 1 b) which reads:

'to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunications services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;'

"§ 2 b) reads:

'foster collaboration among its Members and Associate Members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service, etc., etc.'

"The proposal refers specially to the organization of the international telecommunications service in the European system but may be just as well applicable on other continents.

"With the development of direct telegraph channels between the different countries we meet the cases mentioned in our proposal, viz. that the countries pay one another considerable amounts of transit charges for which no work is done.

"The examples given in the reasons for the proposal show clearly the result is that the Administrations pay one another for the circuits much more than the private user of circuits has to pay.

"We can understand that countries fear to lose the revenue of the transit charges, but it should be noted: firstly, that they do no work for these charges; secondly, that the measures taken to reduce the transit revenues should work reciprocally;and thirdly, that we should not charge the public higher rates than those based on costs of operation.

"We are gradually introducing direct telegraph channels to different countries and we should give the profit of the use of direct channels to the user in the form of lower tariffs.

"As the situation is now, the user who has enough traffic for a correspondent to rent a circuit is too much privileged above the user who has not enough traffic to do so.

"We feel that it is the duty of this Conference to deal with this problem and to make it possible to lower rates without loss for the Administrations, by charging one another not more than the price for the service which is mutually rendered, that is, either the price for the circuits which are put at the disposal or the price for handling this traffic with modern apparatus. The Regulations should contain provisions which deal with the modern way of handling transit traffic and for this purpose the Netherlands offer their proposal to this Conference".

39. The Chairman pointed out that the Delegation had said that the rates between two points by competing routes should not necessarily be the same. He requested a fuller explanation concerning this statement.

40. The Delegate of France approved of the Netherlands proposal and suggested that it be referred to the C.C.I.T. for study.

41. The Delegate of the Netherlands was aware of how difficult it would be for the Paris Conference to find a final solution for the problem posed by Proposal 139. He would be agreeable to referring the question to the C.C.I.T. for study and to come up with recommendations.

42. The Chairman said that this proposal would be included in the draft resolution submitted to the Plenary Assembly for reference to the C.C.I.T. for study.

43. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia recalled that he had submitted Proposal 605. He now wished to withdraw it.

44. The Chairman announced that Article 27 was adopted, subject to all the amendments accepted by the Committee.

45. Article 32 - Collection of charges.

Proposal 147 (Belgium)

Proposal withdrawn.

46. Proposal 148 (Argentine Republic)

Proposal referred to the Drafting Committee.

47. Proposal 149 (Netherlands)

Proposal referred to the Drafting Committee.

48. Proposal 150 (Argentine Republic)

Proposal adopted without discussion.

49. Article 33.

Proposal 606 (Canada)

The Chairman recalled that only recognized private operating agencies could be concerned with the Regulations and that the attention of the Drafting Committee would be drawn to this point in order that it might correct any omission in the new text of the Regulations. He asked the Delegation of Canada if, in the first place, it agreed to incorporate this formula in the text of its proposal.

50. The Delegate of Canada speaking on Proposal 606 in Supplement N°.1 at page 84, felt that it was in accord with the procedure followed throughout the Conference. The Proposal is for agreement among Members of the Union on a prohibition against rebates and it makes the prohibition applicable to Administrations as well as to private operating agencies.

51. The Chairman could not agree that the wording of this Article should be amended in this way, as Administrations had to respect the Convention and the Regulations. The introduction of such a provision in the Regulations would mean throwing suspicion on some of the Administrations.

52. The Delegate of the United States of America observed that Proposal 606 of Canada was very similar to Proposal 730 of the United States. Article 33 as now worded prohibits rebates by private operating agencies but it is silent as to rebates by Administrations. He thought there should be a general prohibition against rebates. There was one point in the Proposal of the United States not in the Canadian Proposal. The United States proposed to eliminate the language "charges notified to the Bureau of the Union" with appropriate substitute language inserted. In the United States the official rates are those on file with the Federal Communications Commission, and these rates must be the standard against which rebates must not be permitted.

53. The Chairman observed that though the Administrations of the Union reserved the right to impose penalties on recognized private operating agencies, they could not impose penalties on themselves.

On the other hand, if Administrations complied with the Regulations by not granting any rebates, such was not the case with competitive private operating agencies.

He thought that the drafting of the paragraph might be entirely amended, but, for his part, he would not advocate such an amendment.

54. The Delegate of France said that Administrations had signed the Regulations, and should observe them. What authority would apply these sanctions? Nowadays public accounting was done in such a way that such a transfer of accounts could not possibly be disguised.

55. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in support of what had been said by the Chairman and by the Delegate of France, said that there were no cases of governmental Administrations contravening the Regulations. On the other hand, the private operating agencies competing with them did use this system of rebates, and it was against this that Article 33 should be directed.

The Chairman had said that adoption of such a proposal would constitute an insult to Administrations. He agreed with that statement entirely.

56. The Delegate of Canada was willing to withdraw his proposal 606 in view of the explanations which had been made and with the understanding that these explanatory remarks would be included in the Minutes of the meeting.

57. The Delegate of India saw nothing objectionable in the Proposal 730 of the United States. This proposal simply provides that the contracting Governments agree to prevent the granting of rebates. There is no suggestion in it that Government Administrations have ever granted rebates. The proposal of the United States if adopted would lead to a better wording of Article 33 than the present wording.

58. The Delegate of the United States of America stated that the Delegate of India had stated the very point he had in mind. The Governments agree to prevent rebates by whatever means. He repeated that he would like to delete the phrase "charges notified to the Bureau of the Union" because many countries do not relate their collection charges to those notified to the Union. There might be substituted for the proposed deletion language such as "rates legally established".

59. The Chairman pointed out that Article 33 represented a practical application of this proposal, and since the regulation already existed, it was not necessary to make new agreements. The provisions of the Article might, however, be strengthened, and the text amended to read: "... to take any action necessary against recognized private operating agencies".

60. The Delegate of the United States of America could not accept the point of view of the Chairman. All that was necessary was that everyone agree to prevent rebates.

61. The Chairman asked the Delegation of the United States of America if it wished to submit a formal proposal.

62. The Delegation of France observed that agreement was not essential for the application of this Article, since the necessary action would be taken by the Administrations. Moreover, recognized private operating agencies fixed their own rates independently of the Administrations, and it was only when these were notified to the General Secretariat of the Union that they became official.

63. The Chairman invited the United States Delegation to submit a written proposal at the next meeting.

64. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that it was clear that Article 33 applied to rates collected from the public. The rates notified to the Bureau of the Union are the same as the rates collected from the public only when the full gold equivalent was being applied. He thought that "rates legally established" would be acceptable, or he would suggest something like "rates of charges shown in tariff lists published by carriers".

65. The Delegate of the United States asked the Chairman whether consideration of Article 33 would be resumed at the beginning of the next meeting, and whether the Committee would then take up Articles No.77 to 81.

66. The Chairman announced that the Delegation of Iran wished to participate in the work of the Committee; this was accepted. The agenda for the next meeting would be as follows:

Committee 3

Agenda of the 18th Meeting

(13 July 1949)

Consideration of
a) the report of the 16th meeting (Doc. No.313)
b) the report of Working Group 3 C (counting of words) (Doc.No. 293)
c) Articles 9, 10 and 11
d) Chapter XVIII (phototelegrams)
e) Articles 33 and 34 (End)
f) Articles 77 to 81
g) Article 83.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

STROMBERG ROUBERTIE DOUILLET GNEME

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document N° 330-E
15 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

965 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RTg Article 54

§ 1. Add the following provision in this section:

"The admission of special telegrams shall be optional".

Reasons

Same as for Proposal 772.

(Supplement N° 2 of the List of Proposals.)

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document N° 331-E
15 July 1949.

COMMITTEE 3

United States of America

RTg. Article 77

§ 9. Replace the present text by the following:

"The minimum number of chargeable words for ordinary press messages shall be fixed at 10."

Reasons

This proposal replaces Proposal 785. (Supplement N° 2 of the List of Proposals.)

It is reasonable that an Administration or private operating agency should be assured of a reasonable minimum revenue for each telegram. Because of the fact that one United States international carrier, Press Wireless, is a specialized press carrier, handling no commercial traffic, it does not appear reasonable to fix a definite relationship between its press rates and the charges for an ordinary private telegram, which it does not handle.

In Proposal 785, we had proposed 15 words as the minimum for ordinary press messages. This minimum was suggested in view of our Proposal 701 for an 8-word minimum for ordinary private telegrams in the new unified classification. Since this conference has decided upon a 5-word minimum for the new unified classification, we believe that it is appropriate that the minimum number of chargeable words for press messages should not exceed 10 words.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 332-E
15 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

967 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RTg. Article 89

In lieu of Proposal 805

Amend Article 89 as follows:

§ 1. (3) (Delete)

§ 2. (1) (Delete)
(2) (Delete)
(3) (Delete)

§ 4. (1) Replace last sentence of the present text by the following:

"In other cases, where a reply by telegraph is desired, that indication must be used."

§ 4. (2) Replace the present text by the following:

"(2) If the sender asks that the reply be sent by post, the service advice must bear the paid service indication = Lettre = instead of = RPx =. If the sender desires the reply to be sent as a registered letter, the paid service indication = Lettre RCM = shall be entered in the service advice."

§ 9. (Delete the last sentence.)

§ 10. (2) (Delete)

§ 11. (Delete)

Reasons

The charges for paid service advices do not enter into the international accounts, and matters affecting the relations between the users and the Administrations or private operating agencies as to this matter are, therefore, only of local concern, and do not require international agreement.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 333-E
13 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

REPORT

of the Telegraph Tariffs Committee

(Committee 3)

18th Meeting

13 July 1949

The Meeting opened at 10.15 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. GNEME (Italy).

1. The Report of the 16th Meeting (Document No. 313) was adopted subject to the following modifications:

Page 23, Article 28, 2nd line, § 4, delete § 4.

Page 25, Article 87: delete the indications under §§ 1 to 5 and 7 to 10. Add the following note at the bottom of the page: N.B. These paragraphs fall within the scope of Committee 1.

2. United Kingdom

Page 18 paragraph 89: delete the last sentence and substitute "He had a copy of the English text which was available to any Delegate".

3. India

Page 24, in the second line of § 8 (1) delete the word "only". In the last line of (1 ter) the word "day" should be "date".

4. Czechoslovakia

Page 8, § 34, 6th line, replace "The Chairman of the Czechoslovak Delegation, speaking as Chairman ..." by "The Czechoslovak Delegate, speaking as Chairman....".

§35, second paragraph, penultimate line, replace LTS by LTF.

Page 23, Art. 29 § 1, 5th line, after "... its notification" insert reference 1) with the footnote appearing in the existing Regulations: "1) If there are several notifications the date of the first only is to be considered in reckoning the interval".

Page 25, § 6. The second sub-paragraph should appear under Article "Letter telegrams", LTF telegrams not being Government telegrams. Article 87 pertaining to Government telegeams which has already been amended by Committee 1A, §10 bis, mentions LTF telegrams and contains a reference to the Article "Letter telegrams" (see §§ 34 and 35, page 8 of Document No. 313).

The Chairman noted that a reference to letter telegrams handed in by competent Government authorities had been added to Article 87 and that the question was therefore settled.

5. Canada

Page 16, No. 77, should read as follows: "The Delegate of Canada would not agree to the fixing of maximum ratos for terminal charges in the extra-European system. He pointed out that the extra-European countries were not advocating maximum terminal charges for the European system so if the countries of the European system want maximum rates for themselves they are at liberty to have them but that this is no reason for establishing maximum rates to countries of the extra-European system which do not want such rates."

6. The text of § 1 (2) of Article 27 was replaced by that proposed in Document No. 317. Adopted without discussion.

7. The Chairman announced that the United States had submitted Document No. 315, proposing that the existing text of Article 33 be replaced by the following:

"The Members of the Union agree to prevent the granting of rebates in any manner whatsoever from the charges shown in the official tariff lists of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies."

He pointed out that the present Article 33 contemplated sanctions, whereas the United States' proposal was more general. He asked the Committee to express an opinion on this matter.

8. The Delegate of France pointed out that the United States proposal did not provide any sanctions, whereas the existing Article 33 made sanctions possible. He observed that sanctions could be applied only against recognized private operating agencies and that it was not possible for an Administration to apply sanctions to itself for infringement of the Regulations. Moreover, it would be extremely discourteous to throw suspicion on the Administrations which had signed the Regulations, and it therefore seemed advisable to abide by the existing text.

9. The Delegate of Belgium agreed with the point of view of the French Delegation. The principle of sanctions should be retained. However, in order to find a compromise solution, he proposed that the text of the United States Delegation be adopted with the addition of the following words "and reserve the right to apply sanctions, especially to recognized private operating agencies".

10. The Delegate of the United States of America accepted the addition proposed by the Delegate of Belgium to the text in Document No. 315. He believed the addition also met the point raised by the Delegate of France.

11. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the text of the present Article 33 had no drawbacks and answered the desired purpose. The United States proposal said that the Administrations prohibited the granting of rebates. To whom did this prohibition apply? It was inconceivable that Administrations intended it for themselves, and it might therefore be deduced that the text of the United States proposal lacked accuracy, whereas the present wording of Article 33 was perfectly clear and satisfactory. He was in favour of the retention of the present text, as he did not know of any Administration which was violating the Regulations, while recognized private operating agencies might do so for reasons of competition.

12. The Delegation of Czechoslovakia emphasized that there was a considerable difference between the text of the United States proposal and the existing text of Article 33. An act could be forbidden only to a body over which a country had jurisdiction, whereas the present Article 33 allowed of sanctions even against recognized private operating agencies belonging to a third country.

According to the provisions of Proposal 963, a country could prevent agencies under its jurisdiction from granting rebates. What would happen if it did not do so? Obviously other countries would be affected. Under the terms of Proposal 963, a foreign country could take sanctions only against a private operating agency belonging to it. Consequently, the Delegation was in favour of maintaining the existing text.

13. The Delegate of India said he had read the present text of Article 33 several times. The more he had read it the more guilty he felt. The present text referred to rebates having the effect of reducing the charges notified to the General Secretariat of the Union. India had notified charges to the General Secretariat and having notified had reduced the collection rate by thirty per cent. This was like a rebate of 30 per cent to the public of India. Language in Article 33 in terms of notified rates was very dangerous and must be changed. The language in Document No. 315 was an improvement and the addition proposed by the Delegate of Belgium could be modified so as to meet the point of the Delegate of Czechoslovakia that the nature of the penalty should be specified. With these modifications India supported Document No. 315.

14. The Chairman replied that he had already said that consideration of this point should be deferred.

15. The Delegate of France said that the Delegation of India, in giving its reasons for supporting the United States proposal had actually shown the weaknesses of that proposal. In the American text Administrations were directly alluded to, whereas they were not in the existing text. Rates notified to the General Secretariat of the Union were expressed in gold francs; these were the rates which served for the settlement of accounts. It was not a matter of charges collected from the public; Administrations were authorized not to apply an equivalent by the regulation provisions which had just been inserted in the new Article 26.

Countries that did not apply the equivalent could in no way be deprived of their share of the charge. The French Delegation agreed to accept the Belgian amendment on condition that the word "especially" was deleted. However, it would prefer the maintenance of the existing text.

16. The Chairman, speaking as Delegate of Italy, said that the United States proposal could be combined with a part of the existing text. He proposed the following text, which was adopted: "The Members and Associate Members of the Union agree to prevent the granting of rebates in any manner whatsoever from the charges shown in the official tariff lists of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies and reserve to themselves the right to take action against recognized private operating agencies which, either directly, or through the medium of their agents or sub-agents, grant to senders or addressees, in any way whatsoever (per word, per telegram, by means of discounts, etc.), rebates having the effect of reducing the above mentioned charges. Such action may involve suspension of service with these operating agencies."

17. Article 34 - Proposal 151 (Belgium) - Withdrawn.

Article 27 - Fixing of Rates in the European System.

18. The Delegate of the United Kingdom called attention to Article 27 § 3 which was now so worded as to call for the sharing of charges collected from the senders of telegrams. He thought that since it would seem that the notion of uniformity of rates in the two directions had been dropped there should be a change in the wording of this paragraph.

19. The Chairman recalled that by through rate it had been understood that the Committee meant rate.

20. The Delegate of France thought that the United Kingdom was right, if they agreed on the interpretation of the word "rate" in these circumstances, for the rate was expressed in gold francs; it might, of course, be different from the charge collected from the public.

21. The Chairman pointed out that it would be advisable to insert the words "the rates" in paragraph 3 of Article 27.

22. The Delegate of France requested the deletion of the words "from the sender".

23. The Chairman replied that for the words "the charge to be collected from the sender" they would, therefore, substitute "the rate", which might not be less than the charge for the least expensive telegraph route.

24. The Delegate of the United Kingdom did not understand the point of view of the Chairman. He suggested that in line 3 the words "charge to be collected from the sender" should be deleted and "through rate" should be substituted.

25. The Chairman ruled that the matter was closed. The amended text was accepted.

Consideration of the Report of Working Group 3 C (Document N°.293):

26. The Chairman asked the Chairman of Group 3 C whether he had any additional remarks to make.

27. The Chairman of Group 3 C gave a summary of the work accomplished by the Group. He requested the following amendments to the document that had been distributed:

Page 2, read :"Proposals 942 to 945" instead of "Proposals 942 and 845".

Page 3 - Proposal 98, Concerned the French text only.

Page 5 - Proposal 589, Concerned the French text only.

Page 7 - Proposals 96 and 97, read: "96 and 97 were dropped as Proposals 26 and 27 had been rejected."

Page 8, add at the bottom of the page :"Proposal 116 was withdrawn and was therefore dropped."

Page 9 - Article 18, § 1 (1), last line: Concerned the French text only.

§ 1 (2) delete: "unchanged".

§ 2 (1) replace: "amended" by "unchanged".
add: "(2) deleted".

28. The Delegate of the United States of America said that the decision of Working Group 3-C reported in Document No. 293 had been reached on a divided vote with the United States among the minority. He would not be raising the point again in the full Committee except that he deemed it a matter of the utmost importance. The basic proposal of the United States on word count was in Proposal 701 on page 9 of Supplement No. 2. He read the text of this Proposal and said that the United States desired that its proposal be substituted for the one made by the Working Group. The proposals contained in Document No. 214 implemented the word count principle set forth in Proposal 701. The Delegate of the United States then proceeded to quote at length from Document No. 308 which was a statement of the United States Delegation regarding word count. He closed with the request that Committee 3 substitute Document No. 214 for Document No. 293.

29. The Chairman explained that the Union had undertaken a study of code language on several occasions. In 1926, for example, considerable study had been made of ten-letter and five-letter groups. The latter had been adopted as a limit at Madrid.

By joining three code language words of five letters it was possible to obtain a single word of fifteen letters and to pay for a single word. Administrations and recognized private operating agencies would suffer serious financial losses.

30. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that Working Group 3-C had accomplished a long and difficult task whose importance the Committee should not underestimate. It had, nevertheless, to be admitted that some finishing touches might possibly be given to its work. Moreover, it could not be claimed that, because a text had been considered, it could not be touched again. Document No. 308 of the United States of America also seemed worthy of attention. There were two Soviet proposals, Numbers 89 and 93, which had been cited at various places in the Report of Group 3-C. On page 6 of the Document it was said that Proposal 89 had been dropped because it had not been supported. He asked the Chairman's permission to explain his point of view on these two Proposals.

31. The Chairman replied that it would be better if the Committee first considered the United States Proposal (Proposal 942, Document No. 214).

32. The Delegate of the United Kingdom counselled caution. So far the Conference had considered ratios between rates per word for various classes. It had recommended important changes in those ratios and the effect of adoption of the changes was a matter for conjecture. It had assumed that the notion of what was a chargeable word would remain constant. The Conference had kept one foot on the ground while feeling the way with the other. Now it was invited to move both feet.

The present Regulations dealt in terms of telegrams (plain language telegrams, code telegrams, etc.). The new proposal was to think in terms of words on their individual merits.

The United States proposal might result in a welcome simplification without serious repercussion on revenue of carriers. The Delegate urged, however, that the result of the decisions already taken should be observed before taking a second step.

The Delegate of the United States of America had suggested that the present differential rates discriminated in favour of code users. Historically, at least, this was not true. There had been a unified rate when the maximum length of a code word was 10 letters. The 60% CDE coefficient was merely intended to reflect the reduction of the maximum from 10 to 5 letters. Strictly speaking, therefore, the CDE rate was not a reduced rate. Would not the United States proposal give an additional advantage to code users? In the extreme case, letter telegrams could consist solely of dictionary words, each of 15 letters and drawn from any or all of the authorized languages. Users would be fully entitled to derive the maximum advantage from the Regulations and the more ingenious would not be slow to do so. Again, to consider one of many points of detail which came to mind, it would be impracticable to refuse a claim that a combination of "ne pas" or "do not" was a code word and so chargeable as one group instead of

as two. The existing definition of plain language would have to be abandoned if each dictionary word was counted independently without regard to the context. The Delegate of the United Kingdom repeated with emphasis that there was nothing sacred about the present system and that the United States proposal might have great merit. He merely wished the repercussions to be fully appreciated and he deprecated a revolutionary change at the present Conference. He pointed out that unification did not necessarily involve change in word counting. No such change had been made when European rates were unified.

33. The Chairman recalled that the Committee had decided that only amendments of detail could be made to the present Regulations on counting of words, but that the principles should not be drastically altered. He said that words in code language were not necessarily formed from words in plain language, and that the Committee, by adopting the United States proposals, would risk finding itself in the same difficulties as existed before 1932.

34. The Delegate of Portugal wished to thank the Chairman of Working Group 3-C and the members of the Delegations who had participated in the work of that Group. He agreed with the Chairman on adoption of principles tending to improve the Regulations. His Delegation had submitted a proposal, in Document No. 293, page 4, for simplification of the present system. Since 1926, telegraph conditions had evolved a great deal so that now it seemed impossible to adhere to the system of word count alone because there were already many systems charging on different bases. His Delegation supported the United States proposal, so that the existing provisions might be simplified. He thought that the dangers pointed out were not serious. In his opinion the users should be given new facilities, so that they would be led more and more to use the telegraph services.

34 bis. The Delegate of France supported the view of the United Kingdom. The financial stability of the Administrations might well be upset by the principle of unification which had just been put into effect. It would be wiser to examine the United States proposal carefully in order to decide whether it provided a solution which would be admissible in Buenos Aires. At present, the Administrations and recognized private operating agencies would have sufficnet experience of the application of the principle of unification.

35. The Delegate of Denmark referred to the statement of the Delegate of the United Kingdom that the proposal of the United States would pull both feet off the ground. He thought this might be true and that when we land again we would find we had moved forward. The point of view of the user should be considered. We should always do the natural and reasonable thing and it was not reasonable that a given word should be charged for as one word in one telegram and as two words in another. There might be abuses but certainly not by all users and we should run the risk of revenue losses if such risk is involved in the proposal of the United States. He supported the proposal of the United States.

36. The Delegate of India would try to find a middle-ground solution on which all could agree. Would the United States agree to change its proposal so as to provide for the segregation of the two types of language (plain and secret) so that the continuity of the two types would not be broken? Each series of plain or secret language words would have a continuous meaning. There could not be abuse under such a provision. The Indian Delegate thought his suggestion might be a compromise solution between the two extremes of views held.

37. The Delegate of Indonesia supported the proposal of the United States. He thought it was an important step on the road to simplification. It would result in a decrease in revenues but the simplification would also result in savings of operating costs. The Delegate of Indonesia also supported the amendment suggested by the Delegate of India.

38. The Chairman asked the Delegate of India to repeat his proposal.

39. The Delegate of India replied to the Chairman that the Regulations might read: "a mixed telegram composed of plain language and code language but with the code words segregated either at the beginning or at the end of the text".

40. The Chairman enquired whether code words would be charged at the rate of 15 or 5 letters.

41. The Delegate of India said that code words would be charged at five letters to the word and plain language words would be charged at fifteen letters to the word.

42. The Delegate of the International Chamber of Commerce said that his Organisation represented the users and being a code expert himself he would answer the United Kingdom Delegate. No compiler of codes would think of setting up a code using fifteen letter words taken from plain language. Too voluminous a code would result. The United Kingdom Delegate, he believed, was doubtful that his fears might be justified and the Delegate of the International Chamber of Commerce hoped his assurance would be accepted. He hoped, too, that the proposal of the United States would be adopted.

43. The Chairman thought that the Committee feared not so much the compilation of codes with fifteen letter words but rather the use of the present five letter groups united in groups of three to form 15 characters and one chargeable word. It should be remembered, moreover, that some languages contained quite long words composed only of consonants. These words might be used in the text of telegrams in code language, thus giving rise to the same difficulties and mistakes which, for the benefit of the Administrations, recognized private operating agencies and users, were eliminated by the reform of 1932.

44. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics thought that Proposal 308 deserved support. Each word written with its true meaning in the language to which it belonged would be counted as 15 characters. He asked how artificial words would be counted, and thought that they would probably be reckoned on the basis of 5 characters per word.

This proposal provided a simplification in the word count and was in the interests of both Administrations and users.

Any ordinary word should be counted on the basis of fifteen characters. In the case of texts considered as mixed, the Administrations were not concerned with the meaning of the telegram. The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics supported the United States proposal, which would have the advantage of facilitating the work of operating services.

44bis. The Delegate of New Zealand saw logic in the United States proposal. In New Zealand the inland telegraph services for many years had counted words on the method proposed by the United States without experiencing any difficulties. The only difficulty encountered arises from the difference in methods of word count between the inland and overseas services. He did not believe the amendment proposed by the Delegate of India was practical. The only argument against the United States proposal seemed to be a desire to be cautious lest revenues be adversely affected. The proposal would be a simplification of the rules for word count.

45. The Delegation of Switzerland recalled that the existing provisions relating to code language prescribed a maximum of five letters per word in order to prevent difficulties in transmission. The United States' proposal did not impose this limitation. If this proposal were adopted, restrictive privisions regarding the formation of words in code language would have to be contemplated; otherwise the position would be worse than before.

46. The Delegate of the Netherlands said that the transmission of plain language words was not necessarily more difficult when contained in a mixed telegram than when in a telegram written wholly in plain language. Denmark had a sound argument that users would not understand two different charges for a word depending upon the kind of telegram. The Netherlands suppprted the proposal of the United States.

47. The Delegate of the Union of South Africa agreed with New Zealand that the United States proposal was a logical sequence to unification. He agreed with Denmark that if we took both feet off the ground we would move forward and land safely. There was such a thing as being too cautious. We had increased the rates for code users and it was only right that we should give them something in return.

48. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that his Delegation had submitted a number of Proposals - Nos. 563, 571 and 576 - consideration of which had been deferred. Those proposals had at least an indirect bearing on the Article under discussion. His Delegation had been the first to propose that code and cypher languages be combined to form the category of secret language, thus improving the rules for word-count. A word in code could not consist of more than five characters; if it had more than five, it became cypher.

In general, the Czechoslovak proposal resembled that of the United States, since it recommended combining code and cypher into a single category, counting of words in plain language by groups of 15 characters, and in secret language by groups of 5. The Czechoslovak proposals for telegrams composed of mixed groups were more radical than those of the United States, but his Delegation, fearing that it might not be supported on this last point, preferred to withdraw its proposal. He had listened with the greatest interest to the reasons advanced by the United States Delegation for its proposal, which he would support. He regretted not having made such a suggestion himself.

49. The Delegate of Canada did not oppose entirely the proposal of the United States, but it was his opinion that plain language words should only be used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong. In support of this view he called attention to Proposal 574 of Canada, the adoption of which he would recommend. With the adoption of Proposal 574, Canada could support the proposal of the United States.

50. The Delegate of Yugoslavia thought that the United States proposal should be discussed first. His Administration had often had to reply to users requesting explanations. In general, it might be affirmed that coded telegrams were not sent from Yugoslavia; in fact, his Delegation had ascertained that the use of coded telegrams, in general, had diminished. This seemed to be due to an increasing number of technical terms which could not be translated into code. Furthermore, § 5 of the present Article 20 was an embarrassment for users. What users wanted was the creation of a mixed language. The Indian proposal was unlikely to

provide a solution. There seemed to be no reason to fear possible abuse on the part of users. Hence his Delegation would support the United States proposal; if this were adopted, the use of a sign to separate plain language from code could be made obligatory.

51. The Delegate of Australia supported the United States proposal.

52. The Delegate of Canada pointed out that the language of Proposal 574 in Supplement No. 1 at page 77 was not the language as proposed by Canada. It should read: "...belong, and not bearing a connected meaning, and consequently..."

53. The Delegate of the United States of America assured the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that his interpretation of the United States proposal was correct. He was pleased with the support given and understanding shown of the word count problem. The Chairman had said something about words composed of nothing but consonants. He was sure that if there are such words they are so few in number that they would not complicate matters. It was proposed in Document No. 214 to replace § 1 of Article 20 with a provision that each word appearing in a standard dictionary of one of the authorized languages shall be counted at the rate of 15 characters to the word plus one word for any excess. Under such a Regulation all Administrations would refuse admittance to words not in a standard dictionary.

The statement of the United Kingdom Delegate was heartening. It seemed to indicate some change in the position of the United Kingdom on unification. The United States Delegate hoped that we could expect a removal of the United Kingdom's reservation on unification before the Conference was over.

The United States Delegate believed that the fears of the United Kingdom that code users might adopt a new code employing fifteen letter words had been dissipated.

He would point out that this fear could also apply under the present Regulations for word count of plain language. The practice on word count of the inland telegraph services in New Zealand is similar to the practice employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company within the United States. It was a method that had been tested and found satisfactory in practice.

Unification did not of itself require a change in the word count regulations. We agreed by adopting unification to charge the same for code words as for plain language words. In the International metered service there was no distinction in charges depending on whether code or plain language is used. There were no artificial restraints on language in the air mail service or in the telephone service. The United States Delegation was of the opinion that its proposal was a forward step in the interest of the users and also in the interest of the telegraph services.

54. The Delegate of France said that, having heard the various statements, he was prepared to support the United States proposal, particularly as the existing provisions were extremely involved. The number of telegrams in mixed language was insignificant. The proposed system, however, could change this state of affairs completely. Before a vote was taken, it would be well, despite the statements of the representative of the International Chamber of Commerce, to ensure that senders of coded telegrams would not try to take advantage of the new arrangements.

55. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria said that, after studying this question at length, it would support the United States proposal.

The Head of the Bulgarian Delegation, as representative of the Delegation of Albania, also supported the United States proposal.

56. The Chairman thought that it would be difficult to put the United States proposal into effect, since it would be necessary to equip the offices with several dictionaries. The new provision, moreover, would certainly give rise to a far greater number of disputes between employees and senders.

57. The Delegate of the United States of America read § 1 of Article 9 in reply to the Chairman. He said the question of the Chairman was just as pertinent against the present Regulations as it was against the United States proposal.

He could assure the Delegate of France that there would be no more minor abuses. It was in the hands of each Administration to control the situation under the terms of § 3 of Article 9. This reference was also in further reply to the Chairman.

The Delegate of the United States requested a roll call vote when the time came to vote.

58. The Delegate of France said that, in spite of all these explanations, he was still perplexed; the statement which had just been made was, after all, no more than an affirmation. If the application of this provision were to be controlled at the point of departure, that would amount to admitting the use of only a restricted number of languages.

59. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that the question of abuses had arisen, but he had learnt from experience that the difficulties concerned should not be exaggerated. Though there were 42 languages authorized for the wording of telegrams, four or five of them were sufficient for the wording of the majority of messages, while for the others there were not more than about a hundred telegrams; these facts had been observed at the central office in Prague. In practice these four or five languages were known to the operating agents. Moreover, if difficulties arose they could be dealt with under the existing text of Article 23. If the Committee were to accept the United States proposal, it would be necessary to modify the wording of Article 23.

60. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that in his statement he had not had in mind the United Kingdom attitude on unification at all. He had spoken from an objective point of view on the revenue effects of unification. He was not clear on § 3 of Article 9. The sum total of authorized languages would be those notified plus Latin and Esperanto and they would be admitted in all relations. Was it intended to maintain § 3 so that the right would remain for all languages to be used ?

61. The Delegate of the United States of America said that the present § 3 of Article 9 would be retained and given the same construction as at present.

62. The Chairman took a vote by roll-call on the first proposal on Article 20 § 1 (1) contained in Document No.214.

The result was as follows:

Afghanistan, People's Republic of Albania, Commonwealth of Australia, Belgium, Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Vatican City State, Denmark, Egypt, United States of America, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Netherlands, Republic of Poland, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Southern Rhodesia, Roumanian People's Republic, Sweden, Confederation of Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Territories of the United States of America, Turkey, Union of South Africa and the territory of South-West Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of Venezuela.

Abstentions: Austria, Canada, China, France, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Colonies Protectorates and Overseas Territories under French Mandate.

There were 36 votes for the proposal and 7 abstentions. There were no votes against the proposal.

The first proposal of Document No.214 was therefore adopted.

63. The Chairman requested that Working Group 3 C meet again in order to decide whether its report should be amended and which amendments should be made in Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11, taking into account the provision just adopted.

64. The Delegate of France objected that by adopting the United States proposal as it was, they would be abolishing the existing right to count grouped words at the rate of 15 letters per word.

65. The Delegate of the United States of America said that the proposal spoke for itself.

66. The Chairman said that the existing provision should be retained, as there were words that might be completely joined in conformity with the sense of the language. Moreover, the United States of America was represented in the Group.

67. The Delegate of the United States of America called attention to Document No.281 and requested that it be referred to Working Group 3 C again.

68. The Chairman said that there were other proposals in Document No.214 that should be reconsidered. Group 3 C would have a considerable task to accomplish.

69. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia requested that, if the principle of referring proposals concerning Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11 to Group 3 C were adopted, Proposals 571 and 576 should be considered, subject to any amendment to Proposal 576 taking into account the decision reached in the United States Proposal.

70. The Delegate of Canada requested that its Proposal 574 also be referred to Working Group 3 C.

71. The Chairman announced that the Meeting which was to have taken place the following Friday would not take place, but would be reserved for the Working Group. At the following Saturday's Meeting, the Committee would continue consideration of questions remaining on the Agenda for that Meeting and would examine the Report of Working Group 3 C.

Rapporteurs: Seen,

DOUILLET ROUBERTIE Chairman:

GNEME

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 334-E
15 July 1949

R E P O R T

of the
Working Group set up by Committee 5
to examine the Accounts
of the Bureau of the Union
(Telegraph and Telephone Division)
for the financial years 1937 to 1948 inclusive.

(Working Group 5/A)

The Working Group set up by the Fifth Committee at its meeting of 14 June, 1949, held two meetings on 16 and 17 June, 1949. The Chairman was Mr. W.E. CONNELLY, Vice-Chairman of the Fifth Committee and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation. He was assisted by Messrs. RAJAGOPOL (India), Mr. LACOSTE (Overseas France), reporters, Mr. MUNZ (Switzerland) and Mr. CHAPDELAINE (Canada).

The terms of reference of the Committee are set out in Article 17 of the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on 9 December, 1932, the two relevant sections of which read as follows:

Paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (4) "It (the Bureau of the Union) makes an annual report on its working which is communicated to all the members of the Union. Its accounts are submitted to the examination and approval of the Conferences, Plenipotentiary or Administrative, provided for by Article 18 of the present Convention."

Paragraph 4 - "The Bureau of the Union is placed under the supervision of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which regulates its organization, controls its finances, makes the necessary advances and verifies the annual accounts."

At the first meeting of the Working Group, Mr. RUSILLON, Senior Councillor of the Union, was in attendance and, after a general statement on the operation of the Bureau, answered to their entire satisfaction the questions which were put to him. These questions concerned especially the distribution of expenses, for personnel and other matters, between the Telephone and Telegraph Division on the one hand, the Radio Division on the other, their apportionment between the ordinary and the extraordinary budgets, the provident fund and the insurance contributions of the Union for the widows and children of its staff.

At its second meeting, in accordance with the Convention, the Working Group proceeded to examine the accounts which had been submitted to it for the years 1937 to 1948 inclusive. As the accounts for the year 1948 were not then ready for examination, the working group nominated the Chairman, and Mr. Chapdelaine to examine these accounts after the same arrived from Geneva. This work was completed on Wednesday, 13 July. The Working Group satisfied itself that entries covering expenditure were relevant and supported by receipts which were carefully catalogued and filed. These receipts, moreover, bore the stamp of the financial department entrusted by the Government of the Swiss Confoderation with the auditing of the accounts of the Bureau of the Union. The recapitulation statements from year to year agreed perfectly one with the other.

The members of the Working Group wish to thank Mr. Rusillon for his valuable assistance in their work. They also wish to express their satisfaction at the excellent way in which the persons responsible for the accounts of the Bureau had set forth the Documentation and at the care with which the Swiss Government had performed the audit of the accounts.

Rapporteurs:

LACOSTE RAJAGOPOL

Chairman:

CONNELLY

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

PARIS, 1949

Document No. 335-E
16 July 1949

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS

from 18 to 24 July 1949

Monday 18 July

10 a.m. - Committee 3
10 a.m. - Committee 7
3 p.m. - Committee 1 - Room 131
3 p.m. - Committee 5 - Room 127
3 p.m. - Working Group 3/C - Room 125

Tuesday, 19 July

10 a.m. - Committee 3
10 a.m. - Committee 7
3 p.m. - Committee 7
3 p.m. - Working Group 3/B

Wednesday, 20 July

10 a.m. - Committee 1
10 a.m. - Committee 7
3 p.m. - Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.
3 p.m. - Working Group 3C

Thursday, 21 July

10 a.m. - Committee 3
10 a.m. - Committee 7
3 p.m. - Plenary Assembly

Friday, 22 July

10 a.m. - Committee 3
10 a.m. - Committee 7
3 p.m. to 5 p.m. - Committee 7
5.30p.m. - Meeting of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen

Saturday, 23 July

10 a.m. - Plenary Assembly or Committee 1
3 p.m. - Plenary Assembly or Committee 1

Sunday, 24 July

No meeting.

End

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.336-E
13 July 1949

COMMITTEE 5

SECOND REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 5 B

of the Organization and Finance Committee
(Committee 5)

1. Working Group 5 B met on the 11 and 12 July to consider a new Budget prepared by the Secretary General of the Conference in accordance with a decision of Committee 5 taken at the 3rd Meeting of that Committee held on 5 July.

2. The meeting was opened by Mr. A. GRIGOROV, Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who said that in view of the decision of Committee 5, it was now necessary to prepare a budget for presentation at the last Plenary Session of the Conference. A copy of this budget is annexed.

3. Working Group 5 B has made a detailed examination of the new budget and desires to submit the following comments thereon:-

a) Item 1 - Personnel of the General Secretariat

It was agreed to request Committee 5 B to submit the following draft recommendation to the Plenary Assembly:

"Working Group 5 B is of the opinion that the following recommendation should be submitted to the Plenary Assembly in order that it may be put before the Administrative Council.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris,

Considering the different scales of per diem allowances paid to permanent personnel of the Union assigned to international conferences and to personnel recruited locally,

Recommends the Administrative Council to fix a maximum for such per diem allowances, which at present might amount to 80 Swiss francs; moreover, taking account of the maximum and of the cost of living in the countries where conferences are held, it would be useful also to fix slightly different scales of per diem allowances according to the class or category of permanent or locally recruited personnel."

b) Item 2: Personnel engaged on the spot:

The increase in the amount under this heading (from 50,000 Swiss francs as adopted by the Administrative Council, to 98,033.90 Swiss francs) is due to certain factors -

i) the conference will extend until a later date than originally envisaged;

ii) provision must be made for social security and family allowances;

iii) it was impossible for the Administrative Council to make anything like an accurate estimate of the amount required, since it had no details to guide it.

iv) a greater number of personnel was required than was foreseen.

c) Item 4: Installation of simultaneous interpretation apparatus:

The amount under this heading is reduced from 75,000 to 55,000 Swiss francs.

d) Item 5: Expenses of polycopying and printing of documents in 4 languages in Paris:

As the cost of printing the Final Documents in the Chinese language could not be estimated, the amount for these copies is included under item 6 of the Budget (Unforeseen expenses).

e) Item 7: Limited committee:

The amount allocated under this heading (12,000 Swiss francs) represents a reduction of 8,000 Swiss francs compared with the amount contemplated originally by the Administrative Council.

f) Item 8: Secretarial accommodation, rent and office fittings, furniture and office supplies:

The additional sum of 25,000 Swiss francs now requested is accounted for by the fact that the French Administration required more funds than the 75,000 Swiss francs envisaged by the Administrative Council. The extra amount represents the cost of office supplies.

g) Item 10: Publication of Supplements:

This item represents the cost of publishing Supplements Nos. 1 and 2 to the Blue Book for the Paris Conference. The cost of printing the Blue Book itself was incurred last year under the heading of "General expenses of Conferences."

4. During the course of the discussion on item 6 of the Budget (Unforeseen expenses), the question again arose as to the necessity for a small group to remain in Paris for 1 or 2 days after the termination of the Conference.

The Chairman, in raising the matter, said that the Group would be performing a very necessary duty in maintaining a check on all expenditure.

The Chairman's views were supported by the Delegates of Egypt, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom. Mr. Mulatier thought that control of the accounts by a small group as described by the Chairman would be of assistance to the General Secretariat.

The Delegate of the United States of America also agreed with the proposal and said that, although Resolution 83 of the Administrative Council states that the accounts must be prepared for the consideration of the last Plenary Assembly of the Conference, he thought nevertheless that a small group should remain in Paris for a period after the end of the present conference, and that the proposal should be recommended by Committee 5 to the next Plenary Assembly.

5. Working Group 5 B therefore again recommends to the Committee, for submission to the next Plenary Assembly, that a limited group remain in Paris for several days after the termination of the Conference in order that complete and accurate accounts may be drawn up:

Rapporteur: Chairman:

J.N. MORRISON GRIGOROV

B U D G E T

ANNEX

Estimate of expenses in the event that the Conference ends on 31 July.

		Fr. s.
1.	Personnel of the General Secretariat	
	11 persons (List No.1)	87,094.40
2.	Personnel recruited locally	
	25 persons (List No. 2)	47,308.90
	38 employees from the French P.T.T. Administration (Lists Nos. 3 and 4)	40,000.-
	Social insurance and family allowances	10,725.-
3.	Linguistic Service	
	(Work before, during and after the Conference)	
	20 interpreters + 2 provisional interpreters (List No.5)	164,805.35 1)
	19 translators (List No.6)	150,821.75
	25 shorthand typists (List No.7)	134,085.30
4.	Simultaneous interpretation installation	55,000.-
5.	Cost of roneo and printing in Paris of documents in 4 languages	119,500.- 2)
6.	Unforeseen	20,000.-
7.	Limited Committee	12,000.-
8.	Offices of the Secretariat (cost of rent and equipment of premises, furniture and office supplies) (List No. 8)	100,000.-
9.	Expenses involved by participation of Director of C.C.I.F.	3,500.-
10.	Publication of supplements	14,000.-
		958,840.70

1) This figure includes expenses involved by interpretation into Russian.

2) This figure includes the cost of printing final documents: in English (1,000 copies), in French (1,000 copies), in Spanish (500 copies), in Russian (1,000 copies). No estimate can be given for publication in Chinese. This item might be included under 6 (unforeseen).

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 337-E
16 July 1949

M I N U T E S

of the fourth Meeting of the Plenary Assembly

6 July, 1949

The meeting opened at 10.15 a.m. Mr. Laffay took the Chair, in the absence of Mr. Lange, due to illness.

AGENDA

1. Adoption of the minutes of the 3rd Meeting of the Plenary Assembly. (Document No. 167).
2. First reading of the Articles of the Telephone Regulations provisionally adopted by the Telephone Committee and the Drafting Committee.
3. Budget of the Conference. (Document No. 192, annex)
4. Contribution by private operating agencies to the extraordinary expenses of the Union. (Document No.182).
5. International Rights of the I.T.U. (Document No.117 completed by Document No. 163).
6. Adoption of Draft Resolution concerning unification. (Document No. 242).
7. Adoption of Draft Resolution on Freedom of Information (Document No. 245).
8. Adoption of "Draft Opinion" concerning telegraph and telephone franking privileges for Delegates and Representatives at Conferences and Meetings of the I.T.U. (Document No. 199).
9. Announcements concerning the convening of the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.
10. Miscellaneous questions.

Item I of the Agenda: Adoption of the minutes of the third meeting of the Plenary Assembly (Document No.167)

This document was adopted subject to the following amendments:

The Head of the Australian Delegation said that the second paragraph of page 30 should read as follows:

"The Delegate of the Commonwealth of Australia supported the opinion expressed by India and thought that it did not rest with the Conference to decide on either the United States or the Egyptian proposal. Since, however, the United States proposal was being put to the vote, it was necessary to explain why the Australian Delegation would vote "no". The last decision of the Far Eastern Commission on this subject stipulated that representatives of the S.C.A.P. assisted by Japanese experts, could attend international meetings as observers. No decision had yet been given by the Far Eastern Commission which would allow Japan full participation in international conferences. In spite of the opinion expressed with great certainty by certain delegates that Japan is in fact a full member of the I.T.U., less than two months ago the United States Government seemed sufficiently uncertain of the position since it submitted to the Far Eastern Commission on 23 April a proposal that Japan should be allowed to participate in international conferences, conventions and agreements, subject to control of S.C.A.P. This proposal of the United States was still under consideration by the Far Eastern Commission. It was obviously outside the competence of this conference to interfere in a matter under discussion by this body. The experts who were assembled here in Paris had a considerable task before them, and it was most regrettable that so much time was lost in discussions on political questions which did not fall within the competence of this Paris Conference."

The Head of the Indian Delegation said that the words: "... that it was not competent." (page 32, speech by the Delegate of India) should read: "...that it was competent."

The Head of the Australian Delegation requested that the following statement, recording the position of the Australian Government on the admission of Japan to the I.T.U. be inserted in the Minutes of the Plenary Assembly:

"On the 10 June 1949, the Plenary Assembly passed a Resolution that 'This Conference decides that it is not competent to judge whether Japan may legally become a member of the International Telecommunication Union. The question is referred to the Administrative Council and the Conference proceeds with the Agenda'.

"In the first place, it should be noted that, in the opinion of the Australian Government, the Administrative Council does not have the constitutional power to make a decision on Japan's membership of the I.T.U. The Administrative Council should merely report its views on this subject to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

"In the second place, as a large number of Delegations, including the Australian Delegation, have already emphasized, Japan's accession to the I.T.U. Convention as a full or associate member is an issue to be decided by the Far Eastern Commission.

"In this connection, the following considerations should be borne in mind:

a) The Far Eastern Commission is the body responsible for the formulation of policies, principles and standards in conformity with which the fulfilment by Japan of its obligations under the terms of surrender may be accomplished; and Japan's association as a member of any inter-governmental body is a matter of policy.

b) The Far Eastern Commission's basic policy adopted on 19 June 1947 states that the basic policy decision does not deal with all matters relating to the occupation of Japan requiring policy determinations; such matters as are not included or are not fully covered in this basic policy decision are to be dealt with separately.

c) On the 9 June 1948, the Far Eastern Commission adopted a policy decision governing attendance at inter-governmental conferences. According to this decision (FEC 300/10):

1. Upon receipt of an appropriate invitation, S.C.A.P. may appoint members of his staff as observers at inter-governmental conferences, attendance at which he deems to be in the interest of the occupation.

2. Members of S.C.A.P.'s staff attending an inter-governmental conference on invitation as provided in Para. 1, may be accompanied by Japanese technical personnel when deemed necessary by S.C.A.P., and when the attendance of Japanese personnel is acceptable to the country acting as host to the conference.

This specific policy stands until it is reversed or modified by the Far Eastern Commission.

d) Meanwhile there is; therefore, no objection to S.C.A.P. observers; accompanied by Japanese rechnical advisers, attending conferences of I.T.U. as provided for in FEC 300/10.

e) The 'responsible authority' mentioned in Protocol II of the International Telecommunications Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, is the Far Eastern Commission.

f) Protocol II of the I.T.U. Convention, however interpreted, does not over-ride the provisions of other international agreements or instruments relating to the control of Japan."

The Australian Delegation requests that these views be brought to the attention of the Administrative Council when it considers whether Japan may legally become a member of the International Telecommunication Union.

(signed): C.R. Bradley - Head of the Delegation
J.F. Beakeney - Delegate.

The Delegate of China made a statement in the following terms:

"At the third meeting of the Plenary Assembly, on the 10 June 1949, (Document No.167), a vote was taken on the Egyptian proposal relative to the admission of Japan. In this connection the Chinese Delegation formally declares:

"The Delegation of China voted against this resolution, since it does not consider that the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. is competent to take a decision in the matter. Considering that the question at issue is purely political, the Delegation of China reserves its position, and hereby declares that it recognizes the Far Eastern Commission as the only international diplomatic authority qualified to deliver a judgment in the matter. The Delegation of China will extend this recognition to no other body whatsoever."

The Head of the Egyptian Delegation said that the International Telecommunication Union was a specialized agency of the United Nations, its relations with the latter body being fixed by the Agreement signed at Lake Success. That Agreement was given in Annex 5 to the Convention. The International Telecommunication Union could be bound only by the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention and the Lake Success Agreement.

Item 2 of the Agenda: First reading of the Telephone Regulations, provisionally adopted by the Telephone Committee and the Drafting Committee.

The Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that when decisions were taken that would guide the work of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, it would be advisable to agree that all fundamental questions, such as approval of the Regulations, could be considered as adopted only when they were approved by a majority vote of at least 2/3 of the Delegations taking part in the Conference. Article 12 of the Convention, providing that each Conference should draw up its own Rules of Procedure, should be applied.

This point of view was supported by the Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who considered that the essential aim was the widest possible application of whatever Regulations were adopted.

The Chairman and the Head of the Italian Delegation agreed that, in the absence of unanimity, it was highly desirable to obtain a large majority. The Conference, however, had wisely adopted the provisions of the General Regulations, and was bound by Article 16 of these Regulations. The voting rules established at Atlantic City could not be altered by an Administrative Conference and the 2/3 majority rule could not, therefore, be applied.

The Head of the Egyptian Delegation thought that the procedure laid down in Article 18 of the General Regulations should be satisfactory to everyone, it being stated therein that any delegation, whose opinion regarding a provision was not accepted, must endeavour to adopt the opinion of the majority. If this rule were observed in good faith, there was no reason to resort to a 2/3 vote.

The Chairman read out Articles 22, 23 and 24 of the General Regulations.

The first proofs (blue sheets) were then considered. During the discussion many observations were made by Mr. Möckli, Chairman of Committee 2 (Telephone) and Mr. Colt de Wolf, Chairman of Committee 7 (Drafting).

At the request of the Head of the Italian Delegation, it was decided that every time "private operating agencies" were mentioned in the text, it would be specified that they were "recognized"; the text would therefore read: "recognized private operating agencies".

At the request of the United States Delegate, it was decided that the word "telephone" would never precede the word "station".

Chapter I, Article 1, § 2, 4th line, replace "adhere to" by "form part of".

Chapter II, Article 2, The Definitions should be listed in the following order:

1. Telephone Exchange
2. International terminal exchange
3. International transit centre
4. Telephone circuit
5. International telephone circuit
6. Direct transit circuit
7. Direct call... the rest to remain unchanged.

In No. 2, add "International" before "terminal exchange". Replace "Refused call" by "Refused communication".

In the definition "Direct transit circuit", 3rd line, replace "intermediate" by "transit".

In the definition "Auxiliary route", 2nd line, replace "rapid" by "rapidity of the".

Article 3, § 3 (1) and (2), replace "decide" by "determine".

Article 7, penultimate line, replace "be" by "have been".

Article 8, § 2 bis, 1st sentence to read: "obtain a telephone directory of a foreign country"; 2nd sentence to read: "The latter shall forward the order to the Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned"; last line, to read: "quarterly accounts for telephone charges".

Article 13, § 1 (2), 2nd line, replace "make" by "exchange";
§ 5, 3rd line, replace "requirements" by "request"
§ 7, 3rd and 4th lines, replace "time" by "duration".

Article 16, § 2 to read: "Service calls may be requested only by persons authorized to do so by their respective Administration or recognized private operating agency".

Article 19, § 1 (1), 2nd line, delete the words "to a public call office"; § 3 bis, 2nd line, insert "ordinary" between "to" and "telegrams".

Article 21, § 1 a), 2nd line, before "details", insert "additional".

Article 22, § 1, lines 1 and 2, delete the word "telephone".

Article 23, 2., penultimate line, insert "concerned" after "exchanges".

Article 25, 1st line, replace "a caller" by "the caller".

Examination of the proofs (blue sheets) of the subsequent Articles was adjourned until the afternoon.

Item 3 of the Agenda: Budget of the Conference (Doc. No. 192 Annex)

The Head of the Egyptian Delegation, Chairman of Committee 5, explained that he regretted being unable to submit a final budget, because of decisions taken the night before by Committee 5. This Committee had decided that the cost of the composition and printing of the Final Acts would be charged to the item of "printing" in the budget of the Union. If the budget provided for an expenditure greater than that fixed by the Administrative Council, the reason was that the Conference had been expected to last 8 weeks, whereas it had since been decided in Paris that the Conference would last at least until the end of the month. Committee 5 would continue to audit, until completion of the work, all the expenses falling within the scope of the established budget, and the audit would be discussed at the last Plenary Assembly of the Paris Conference.

Item 4 of the Agenda: Contribution by private operating agencies to the extraordinary expenses of the Union (Document No. 182).

The Head of the Delegation of Egypt, Chairman of Committee 5, observing that the Conference was not authorized to interpret the Convention in respect of Regulations to cover all Conferences of the Union, proposed to refer this question to the Administrative Council for consideration.

The Head of the Delegation of Canada made the following statement:

"It is the opinion of the Canadian Delegation that Private Operating Agencies, officials of which may attend Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences as members of or advisors to an official delegation, should not be required to contribute towards the expenses of such conferences.

"Companies which are represented in this manner are not free to have their opinions expressed except in so far as they may coincide with the wishes of the Delegation to which they are attached.

"I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this opinion appears to be in accord with the language used in the definition of "Delegation" appearing in Annex 2 to the Atlantic City Convention and I quote: (see page 53).

"I think it is quite obvious therefore that it was not the intention of the Delegates who were responsible for drafting the relevant articles of the Atlantic City Convention that Private Operating Agencies should be compelled to contribute to the expenses of a Conference when they were not directly represented but only had one or more of their officials attending as members of or advisors to a delegation of a participating Administration."

It was decided that the statement by Canada would be referred to Committee 5.

Item 5 of the Agenda. International Rights of the I.T.U. (Document N° 117 completed by Document N°.163).

The Head of the Delegation of Egypt, taking as a basis Article 1 of the Lake Success Agreement between the I.T.U. and the United Nations, and the fact that the United Nations called for full co-operation between the different telecommunication services of various countries on the one hand, and between the United Nations itself and its specialized agencies on the other hand, proposed that the Plenary Assembly of the Paris Conference should draw the attention of the Administrations of the countries represented at the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference to the need for co-ordination, and should request the Secretary General to include this Resolution in the Agenda of the next meeting of the Administrative Council in August, in order that the Council might take the steps necessary to confirm the recognized rights of the I.T.U. in international telecommunication, conferred upon it by both the Convention and the Lake Success Agreement between the United Nations and the I.T.U.

The Delegate of Switzerland asked the Delegate of Egypt to accept an amendment to the third paragraph of the considerations. In the presence of:

on the one hand, divergencies between the United Nations Draft Convention on Freedom of Information and the Atlantic City Convention (cf. Report of Committee 4 of the Paris Conference, 9th Meeting, 27 June 1949, Document N°. 227, paragraph III),

on the other hand, difficulties regarding the application of the provisions of Article IV Section 11 of the Convention, relating to the privileges and immunities of specialized agencies (cf. Report of Committee 4 of the Paris Conference, 11th Meeting, 1 July 1949, paragraph III),

it would be better to say "that failure to observe these provisions gives rise to difficulties" rather than "that failure to observe these provisions may give rise to difficulties..."

The resolution of the Egyptian Delegation was adopted with the amendment proposed by the Delegation of Switzerland.

Item 6 of the Agenda: "Draft Resolution on Unification of Rates. (Document N°.242)

The Chairman, and the Delegates of the United Kingdom, Italy, and the United States of America spoke; it was decided to substitute the term "special rate" for "reduced rate" in lines 1 and 2 of a).

The Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the words "extra-European", in line 6 of a), be deleted; the 75% rate should apply to both European and extra-European systems.

The Head of the Italian Delegation, as Chairman of Committee 3, said that a unified rate for the European system had been adopted as long ago as the Cairo Conference, and applied as from the 1 July, 1939. The question at issue was unification for the extra-European system. Incidentally, there were no CDE telegrams in the European system.

There was some discussion between the Delegates of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, India, New Zealand, Egypt, Italy and Portugal; it was decided that the Drafting Committee should revise the English text, taking the French as a basis.

Paragraph a) of Document N°.242, as amended, was adopted by 37 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions.

The meeting was adjourned from 12.40 to 3.15 p.m.

The Head of the Delegation of India made a statement couched in the following terms:

"I wanted to take the floor not to discuss unification as such because we have made our position amply clear in Committee 3 and we did not want to take up the time of this Assembly in repeating what we have already indicated in Committee 3. But I did want to take the floor to try and induce this Plenary Session of ours to see whether unification could not be simplified.

"As you are aware, it has been recognized that this percentage of 75 is not capable of universal applicability. It was in recognition of this fact, and it was in order to facilitate unification, that the Honourable Dean of this Conference agreed not to freeze the rates at the present level. It was in recognition of the fact that there are some countries whom 75 % unification will place in difficulty. It was also recognized that within the countries who had at the present moment accepted 75 %, they may have committed some mistake. They have made certain assumptions which may, or may not, materialize. They therefore wanted some flexibility to be able to adjust this rate. That being the situation, I wanted to try and find some simpler method of application of this principle of unification. We have decided by a majority vote that the 75 % unification will be applicable to the rates as they stand on 1 February 1950. Now let us imagine the position of a country which finds that in order to conserve its position in respect of the revenue, it has got to adopt say 85 or 86 or whatever the percentage is. By this Resolution which we have passed this morning, that country is going to be forced to raise its rates to a certain level before the 1 February 1950 in order to be able to apply 75 percentage to those rates. Take, for example, a country which finds unification suitable at 84 %. It will be necessary for that country to raise its elementary rates to 112 % before the 1 February 1950 so as to be able to apply the 75 % unification on and from the 1 July 1950.

"Now the result will be that this country will have changed its elementary rates on the 1 February 1950. Then again on the 1 July 1950 its elementary rates will be changed. As was pointed out by the Honourable Dean of the Conference, the communication of these changes of rates involves considerable amount of work. He himself stated that in Italy there are 11,000 telegraph offices which have got to be informed about this change of rates. When a rate is changed it takes the personnel a certain amount of time to memorize that rate, for that rate to sink into their sub-conscious minds so that for every telegram that they get they have not got to refer to the new table. The rate that is going to be changed on the 1 February 1950: in my view,

it will take 3, 4, 5 months to absorb that rate and retain that rate in their sub-conscious minds. Is it fair to come along on the 1 July again and give them a new rate? Then again, look at the position with our public. An Administration which finds unification at 84 % as a possibility to enable it to retain its revenue position will increase its rates from the present level to 112 % on the 1 February in order to unify at 75 % on the 1 July. We first of all increase the rate on the 1 February 1950 and then for the ordinary telegram user we reduce it to 75 % of that, which is 84 % of the present level on the 1 July 1950.

"I wonder whether all these complications are really necessary. After all, our aim is unification and not a particular figure. What is there sacred and charmful about this figure of 75 % that we want to create all these difficulties for our operating and booking staff when we know very well, we have acknowledged - even the Dean of our Conference has agreed that we may not accept his advice to freeze the rates, which is very unusual - he has agreed not to freeze the rates, not to press his point, because he realizes that a uniform unification percentage is not a practical proposition at the present moment.

"That being the case, are we right in making it appear that we are unifying at a particular specific percentage and thereby causing all these difficulties? For what result? The result is going to be the same. The countries concerned are going to unify at 84, 85, 90, or, as in the case of my own country, probably 100 % in the interval between 1 February 1950 and 30 June 1950. We will have created a lot of confusion and chaos, the after effects of which will last a long time. The accounts settlement and all that, the correspondence relating to that, will continue for a long time.

I therefore wonder, what is there so charmful about this figure of 75 % that we must hoodwink ourselves - we must make ourselves believe that we are unifying at this particular percentage? I appreciate the fact that figures have charm, but not this particular figure. I suggest therefore that in this Resolution, in order to simplify the process of unification, in paragraph a) of the Resolution of Document No. 242, whether we could not leave this figure of 75 blank. In this connection, I would remind you of the wise words used by you this morning in connection with Art. 19 of the Telephone Regulations, the blue text. You stated that when in difficulty - delete it. It was a deletion.

"I suggest that, as in Committee 3 we have recognized the fact that unification at a single figure is not possible. Let us acknowledge that fact in this Resolution of ours and specify that in the extra-European system unification coefficient be fixed at a percentage of the full rate in force on 1 February 1950. If we adopt that Resolution, it will not be necessary for any Administration to change its elementary rates as on and after 1 February 1950. That Administration will effect just a single change on the 1 July 1950. That change may be in percentage. We can, if you like, state that unification will be at a percentage below 100, in order to ensure that the rates will not be increased as a result of this scheme of unification. But, having acknowledged that unification at a single percentage is not possible, let us be honest enough to incorporate that understanding in our Resolution. Let us not make believe, or make ourselves to believe, that we are unifying at 75 % of the existing rates, when, in actual fact, we will be unifying at various percentages. After all, unification, and not a particular percentage, is our aim."

The Head of the Delegation of Italy, Chairman of Committee 3, said that the question had already been voted upon that morning (27 for and 9 against); all the arguments just set forth by the Head of the Indian Delegation had been discussed in Committee 3. The difficulties anticipated were perhaps slightly exaggerated. It seemed that the greatest part of the traffic concerning India was governed by the Bermuda Agreement. In this case, application of the 75 % would affect only a small part of the traffic of India. It would, therefore, be unnecessary to change the rates, because the financial repercussions would not be very serious. Furthermore, if it proved impossible to apply the coefficient, a reservation could be made in the Final Protocol.

The Head of the Indonesian Delegation shared the opinion of the Delegate of India.

The Head of the Egyptian Delegation thought that the 75 % coefficient was, in fact, attractive, for it might lead to a reduction in the cost of the telegraph. As to difficulties in readjustment of rates, these should be easily solved since it was only a matter of a few months of accounting operations.

The Chairman considered that it was not a question of changing the rates twice. In the case of France, there would probably be no change in the rates.

Between 1 February and 1 July, there would be neither an increase nor decrease. On 1 July, the date of entry into force of the Regulations, the 75 % coefficient would be applied to the rates then in force.

Discussion of sub-paragraph a) of Document No. 242 was closed and sub-paragraph b) was taken up for consideration.

The Head of the Indian Delegation thought it inexact to say that there would be no change in rates between the present time and 1 February 1950. A certain number of countries - a minority, probably - would consider that the 75 % unification coefficient was not satisfactory to them, as application of this coefficient would involve financial losses. That was why it had been decided not to freeze rates. Administrations which had, for example, considered that the unified rate should be fixed at 85 % would be obliged to increase their rates before 1 February 1950 and to apply the 75 % unification coefficient in order to maintain stability in the financial returns. From this it followed that the Resolution as submitted by Committee 3 would result in two rate adjustments: one before 1 February 1950 and another on 1 July 1950. This fact must be taken into account.

The Chairman thought that in order to estimate the financial results of the operation it would be necessary to know the actual results of unification and the proportion to be established between ordinary telegrams and letter telegrams. If it had been admitted that rates might be changed, it was because no one was in a position to deprive this or that Administration of the right to change its rates when and as it saw fit, any more than one could prevent a recognized private organization from changing its rates. It did not necessarily follow that Administrations or private organizations would have to change their rates before 1 February 1950.

The discussion of sub-paragraph b) of Document No. 242 being thus ended, the Assembly began a study of the principles adopted by Committee 3.

Principle No. 1: Adopted without discussion.

Principle No. 2: The Delegates of Canada and Italy said that the vote by roll call in Committee 3 had resulted in 34 votes for, 6 against, and 2 abstentions.

The Head of the Delegation of Portugal thought it would be better to say "deferred telegrams"; if, however, the mail was to be mentioned in telegraph matters, it was better to speak of "letter telegrams". (French: "télégrammes-lettres")

The Head of the Delegation of Italy, Chairman of Committee 3, thought that it would be dangerous to speak of "deferred telegrams" since users were accustomed to reduced rate telegrams and might not understand this term.

The Head of the Delegation of India suggested "half-rate telegrams".

The Head of the Delegation of New Zealand considered that the word "letters" might confuse users, who might be led to believe that such telegrams could be delivered in the form of letters.

The Head of the Italian Delegation, Chairman of Committee 3, pointed out that the expression "half-rate telegrams" could not be employed, as users were accustomed to the existing regulations governing deferred telegrams and would not understand why other regulations were required for the new deferred telegrams.

The Head of the Delegation of Egypt could not consent to the use of the term "deferred telegrams" and thought that, for language reasons (the expression "letter telegrams" is used in English) and in the interests of a public long accustomed to letter telegrams, it would be better to keep the expression chosen by Committee 3.

The Delegates of Belgium, Portugal, Czechoslovakia and France considered that, since it had been decided to unite two categories of telegrams, it would be better to employ the term "letter telegrams" (French: "télégrammes-lettres"), thus indicating that such telegrams would be handled more or less in the same way as a letter.

A decision to use the expression "letter telegrams" (French: télégrammes-lettres") was reached by 14 votes to 10.

Following an intervention by the Delegates of Egypt and Denmark, the Chairman said that there was no objection to translating the French "Télégrammes-lettres" by "letter telegrams" in English, since the chief thing was to emphasize the word "Telegram". The English-speaking countries would have to come to an agreement on this point.

Principle No. 3: Adopted without comment.

Principle No. 4: The Head of the Indian Delegation observed that some countries were unable to accept the 75% coefficient and would have to unify at 84 and 85%. The 50% coefficient and the 22 words (for letter telegrams) had been based on existing rates. The present rate was 33.1/3% and would reach 37½% if 50% of the 75% were adopted, but a decrease in the number of words from 25 to 22 would entail a reduction in the minimum charge. If a 75% coefficient were accepted the existing rates for letter telegrams would be maintained by adopting for letter telegrams 50% of the new unified rate for full rate telegrams and by reducing the number of words from 25 to 22. By deciding against the freezing of rates at their present level, Committee 3 had acknowledged the fact that the 75% coefficient could not be universally applied. Principle No. 4 was therefore contradictory to the working principle adopted by Committee 3, viz. that the cost of letter-telegrams would be maintained at its present level.

The Head of the Delegation of Italy, Chairman of Committee 3, recalled that the 75% coefficient had been approved by a large majority and that there was no necessity to amend Principle No. 4 in any way.

The Head of the Delegation of Ireland could not agree and proposed that the rate for letter telegrams should be fixed at 40% of the new unified rate. It had been decided, on the one hand, that the unified coefficient should be 75% of the present full rate and that urgent telegrams should be charged for at 112½% of the full ordinary rate. The effect of these decisions was to reduce the cost of the telegraph service for only a comparatively small proportion of users. Moreover, many users of these particular services were not especially concerned with the cost of their telegrams, urgency of communication being their principal preoccupation. It had been decided to abolish the deferred telegrams and there was no need to go back on this decision. The former users of this service would have to pay 50% extra for the service they required. It was true that they would get a better service, but it was rather as though a shopkeeper with a monopoly refused to sell milk to his customers and insisted that they buy cream instead. Of course, the purchaser would have the alternative of taking skimmed milk, but this would not fully meet his needs. A very large number of users would suffer

a considerable increase in rates for the services they required. The provisional decision of Committee 3 concerning letter telegrams, which represented a large amount of the total telegraph traffic, would entail an increase of 12% in rates, many disadvantages for the majority of users and only a few advantages for a small number of people. Users rather than Administrations and operating agencies should be considered, in view of the competition with air mail, which might prove deadly to telegraph traffic if rates were too high. The object of letter telegrams was to attract a certain amount of traffic during slack periods. Owing to competition with the telephone and air mail, the present time was a difficult one for the telegraph services, and in order to survive they must cater for their users and keep the letter telegram cheap. The rate proposed in Document No. 242 was too high, and it would be preferable to adopt 40% of the new unified rate, as this would result in increased revenue.

The Head of the Italian Delegation, Chairman of Committee 3, was of the opinion that 40% of the new rate would result in a deficit for Administrations and private operating agencies.

The Chairman felt that the Paris Conference could not provide final solutions for all these problems, and that the more important revisions should be left to the Buenos Aires Conference.

The proposal of the Head of the Irish Delegation was seconded by the Head of the Canadian Delegation. It was rejected by a large majority.

Principle No. 4, as submitted by Committee 3, was adopted.

Principle No. 5: Committee 3 would deal with this question, which would be examined in Plenary Assembly when the Regulations were considered.

Principle No. 6:

a) Adopted.

b) The Delegate of Indonesia thought that sub-paragraph b) should be deleted. Messages sent by Governments with priority should be charged at the full rate, and those sent without priority at the letter telegram rate, so that Governments should take into account the desire expressed in Committee 3 that no reduction should be granted to Government messages.

The Head of the Italian Delegation, Chairman of Committee 3, said that this question had already been dealt with by the Committee, and that sub-paragraph b) was simply intended to prevent the stoppage by telegraph offices of letter telegrams sent by government authorities. As government messages, they must be accorded the privileges contemplated in Article 29 of the Convention.

The Head of the Indian Delegation thought that the matter of preferential rates could not be solved by texts drawn up at the Paris Conference. It was useless to decide that there would be no preferential rate when a government requested priority. Governments would continue to ask for priority, as well as the use of code language and a 50% reduction for letter telegrams.

The Delegate of the United States of America considered that the question raised by the Indonesian Delegate should be examined by the Plenary Assembly, not in connection with Principle No. 6 of Committee 3 but when the matter of preferential government rates was considered.

The Delegate of Indonesia said that he would prepare a document on this question for submission to the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the last line of sub-paragraph b) might be better expressed by: "Such letter telegrams shall bear the paid service indication LTF".

Principle No. 7: The Head of the Delegation of the Union of South Africa, referring to Document No. 208, proposed the following wording: "The charge for an urgent telegram shall be double the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length sent over the same route". This would allow a reduction for senders of urgent telegrams proportional to that which, because of the adoption of a 75% coefficient of unification, had been granted to senders of ordinary telegrams. The cost of an urgent telegram in plain language was being reduced by 43.75%, and if the South African proposal were not adopted, the result would be a large and unjustifiable reduction for a class of senders well able to afford to pay for the privilege of sending, and causing to be delivered, telegrams with a priority over those sent at the ordinary full rate.

It seemed from paragraph 4, page 2 of Document No. 274, that the International Chamber of Commerce was in favour of maintaining a double rate for urgent telegrams. It would indeed be strange if the Assembly should decide to make a free gift to a class of users prepared to pay a double rate, in the same way as they paid a double rate for the telephone.

What would be the consequences in the Union of South Africa if the urgent rate were equal to one and a half times the normal rate? Supposing that one third of the traffic passed to the new unified category, and two-thirds to letter telegrams, and if the rate for these latter were raised from 33.3% to 37.5%, annual revenue would be reduced by no less than 330,000 gold francs.

If the double rate were maintained, the annual loss in the revenue would only amount to 42,000 gold francs. The United States Delegation had pointed out that, in its opinion, the application of the 75% coefficient would involve no considerable increase or decrease in revenue for the majority of the countries concerned. But the Union of South Africa, for example, would suffer substantial loss of revenue, not because of the application of the 75% coefficient, but on account of the proposal of Committee 3 to fix the rate for an urgent telegram at only one and a half times the ordinary telegram rate. It had been understood that each Delegation would endeavour to take into account the difficulties of other countries. It had also been said that each country would be free to increase or reduce its rates, but if, in order to avoid a loss of revenue, certain rates had to be increased, the result would be that the price of ordinary telegrams and letter telegrams would have to be increased. The users of the urgent service would therefore enjoy special privileges at a reduced rate. It had also been pointed out that the public was to be encouraged to resort to the urgent telegram service and it had been estimated that the ratio, to be mentioned in the Proposal, between the cost of the urgent service and that of the ordinary service would be of the order of 3 to 2. Account should be taken of the total number of telegrams sent in a given category, and not in each particular case. The Chairman of the Assembly had said, with regard to the report of Working Group 3 A, that the delivery of telegrams was much more costly when there were only a few instead of a great number of telegrams sent at the same time. In Supplement No.2, page 10, § 7, the United States proposal said: "Urgent telegrams should not, however, be admitted over any route except where there are facilities available to give a truly urgent service over that route". The important words were "a truly urgent service".

What would happen if an Administration found that the increase in the volume of urgent traffic at a rate of 1½ times the ordinary rate made it impossible to give an urgent service over a particular route? The operators would then have to obtain one or more additional channels immediately or they would have to suspend the urgent service because the transmission time for urgent telegrams could not be sufficiently reduced. If this were not done the urgent service might be abolished in all but name, taking the place of the present ordinary service, which, in turn, would take the place of the present deferred service. The Delegation of the Union of South Africa drew the attention of the Assembly on two aspects of the question:

1. The application of a rate of 1½ times the ordinary rate would involve a serious financial loss for the Administration of South Africa and probably also for other Administrations.

2. If the principle of the double rate were accepted, the decision to unify at 75% would make it possible for the users of the plain language service to obtain a reduction of 25% of the present cost. There would also be the possibility of a reduction slightly less than 70% if it were assumed that a sender under present conditions used the plain language and the CDE service more or less to the same extent.

The proposal of the Delegate of the Union of South Africa was supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom, Indonesia, Canada, New Zealand and Italy.

The Delegate of the United States of America regretted that he could not second this proposal. In his country, after thorough study, it had been concluded that urgent telegrams could be routed at the rate of 1½ and that this ratio corresponded to the expense incurred by the operating agencies. The United States Administration believed that the users who had complained of the double rate would use the urgent service at the rate of 1½. This question had been brought into Court in the United States and the tribunal had confirmed the decision the Telecommunication Commission had taken at the request of the users.

Adoption of the text submitted by the Committee was put to the vote by the Chairman. The text was rejected by 23 votes to 18. In consequence, the South African proposal, in favour of a double tariff for urgent telegrams, was adopted.

Principle No. 8: Adopted without discussion.

Principle No. 9: The Head of the Canadian Delegation made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, I would like to make it clear that the position of Canada, as outlined in Committee 3, regarding the compulsory free collation of Government and Service telegrams in secret language is not new. It will be recalled that at the Sixth Meeting of the C.C.I.T. in Brussels in 1948 it was decided to ask those countries which had hitherto refrained from signing the Telegraph Regulations to state their reasons to a small revision committee to meet in Geneva in January last. This Committee would endeavour to determine what changes might be made in order to make the Regulations acceptable to all countries. Canada submitted her reasons and suggested amendments to the regulations which would be necessary to enable Canada to sign them. These reasons and amendments are recorded on page 13 of Supplement No.1. The reference to Article 57 at the bottom of Page 13 concerns the free collation of Government and Service Telegrams and was one of the necessary changes to be made to permit Canada to sign without reservation, the Regulations as revised at Paris 1949.

"The Geneva Committee rather than make an actual recommendation to this Conference agreed to ask all Administrations to express an opinion. I understand Sir, that the Administrations which replied were approximately equally divided, for or against, but many Administrations did not express any opinion. In Committee 3 however it was decided that the status quo should be maintained.

"The Canadian Delegation wishes to reiterate its position with respect to this question. The Canadian Landline Companies are privately owned and operated and do not recognize the necessity for the free collation of any telegrams. They provide an efficient service and are very desirous of maintaining it. To this end they do collate wholly or in part of their own accord Government telegrams, Service telegrams or any other telegrams, when in the opinion of their operation supervisors collation is considered necessary.

"The Canadian Government is not aware of any complaints of the service hitherto rendered, consequently it will be appreciated that we have no legitimate grounds on which to base a request that Government and Service telegrams in secret language be collated free of charge regardless of transmission conditions. If, however, it can be established that such teleg rams have been given inferior handling because the same were not collated the matter will be investigated.

"In the meantime, if this Assembly insists on making mandatory the collation of Government and Service telegrams in secret language, the Canadian Delegation will have no alternative but to reserve from the provisions of the Articles relative thereto."

The Chairman announced that there were three possibilities:

- to adopt the text of Committee 3, which maintained the status quo;

- to defer to the Canadian Delegation, which proposed to reject obligatory and free collation;

- or to accept the proposal of the Chairman of Committee 3, who proposed specifying in the text that Administrations unable to apply these provisions were authorized not to do so.

The United States Delegate pointed out that the position of his country was not quite the same as that of Canada in this matter. The collation of Government telegrams should not be automatic and obligatory, but the sender should himself decide whether collation was necessary. Besides, technical improvements in the service of transmissions, by reducing the possibility of mistakes and errors, was constantly reducing the necessity for collation. The service of collation of Government telegrams should remain free, owing to their importance to the general public. With regard to private telegrams, the service of collation should be carried out in the same way as at present.

The Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that his Administration thought that Government teleg rams should receive special care. By maintaining the present system, the efficient transmission of Government telegrams would not be adversely affected. This transmission should be constantly improved. The contents of Principle No.9, as proposed by Committee 3, were perfectly logical, coherent, equitable, reasonable and in conformity with the provisions of the Convention.

The text of Principle No.9, as proposed by Committee 3, was adopted by 25 votes to 15.

Under these conditions, the Canadian Delegation reserved its right to decide on this question.

Item 2 on the Agenda - First reading of Articles of the Telephone Regulations provisionally adopted by the Telephone Committee and the Drafting Committee (resumption of previous discussion)

ENGLISH TEXT

Article 28: § 5 (1) first line, delete the words "in the flow of traffic".

Article 30: Following a proposal by the Secretary General of the C.C.I.F., it was decided to delete § 4 and to amend §§ 1 and 3:

§ 1 to read: "The chargeable duration of a call between two subscriber stations shall begin at the moment when communication is established between the calling station and the called station after these two stations have replied to the ring, regardless of who may reply to the ring."

§ 3 bis, amended, to read: "In the case where advance preparation of calls is in operation, the chargeable duration of a préavis call or stock exchange call shall begin at the moment when the calling station is put in communication with the called person; however the duration shall begin at the latest one minute after the moment when, the calling and called stations having been advised in advance that the call is about to take place, and the called station having stated that the called person was ready to exchange the call, communication is established between the two stations, calling and called, these stations having replied to the ring."

Article 31, § 3: the United Kingdom Delegate requested that no final decision be taken concerning § 3, before a decision had been reached on the same subject in the Telegraph Regulations.

Item 7 of the Agenda: Adoption of the Draft Resolution on Freedom of Information (Document No. 245)

This Resolution had been approved by Committee 4 and addressed by the Chairman of that Committee to the Chairman of Committee 3, which had not yet completed examination of it.

The Resolution was adopted by the Assembly as regards substance, subject to any changes in wording that might be made.

Item 8 of the Agenda: Adoption of the Draft Opinion concerning telegraph and telephone franking privileges for Delegates and Representatives at Conferences and Meetings of the I.T.U. (Document No. 199)

The Delegate of Sweden requested the addition, after the words "their Administrations" in the second and third paragraphs of page 2, the words "or their recognized operating agencies".

However, after the Delegate of Italy and the Chairman had pointed out that it was the recognized private operating agencies which refused to grant franking privileges, the difficult situation was settled by the introduction of the words "in so far as it is possible" between the words "may exchange" and "free telegrams" in paragraph 2. The Delegate of Sweden withdrew his proposal.

The Delegate of Hungary proposed that in the 1st line of page 2, the word "only" be replaced by the words "in principle", in order to lend flexibility to the system. His proposal also pertained to telephone franking privileges.

The proposal was adopted for both cases.

Item 9 of the Agenda: Communication concerning convening of the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.

The Chairman summarized the history of the question.

The 2nd Session of the Administrative Council had invited the 6th Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T., convened at Brussels in 1948, to elect the director of the C.C.I.T.

The 6th Plenary Assembly had not been able to accomplish this task.

The Administrative Council, in its 3rd Session, had requested the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris to decide on the question, as the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. was, in Paris, more or less an emanation of the Conference itself, composed of Members of the Delegations present in Paris.

The General Secretariat had addressed a circular to various countries, asking them if they intended to take part in the work of the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.

All the countries had the right to be Members of the C.C.I.T., but according to Article 7, paragraph 3, of the General Regulations, only those who fulfilled the conditions laid down for financing the Consultative Committees were effective Members.

There were three possible procedures for the election; the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. was free to adopt whichever procedure seemed best:

a) either it might follow the Rules of Procedure of the Administrative Council;

b) or it might follow the procedure used by the C.C.I.R. at Stockholm;

c) or it might follow the procedure described in the General Regulations themselves.

In the first case, the election should be assured by an absolute majority with three ballots if necessary, at 24 hour intervals. If no result were obtained, there would be a ballot on the fourth day in which only a relative majority was necessary.

In the second case, a limited committee would be appointed by the Plenary Assembly to examine the qualifications of the candidates beforehand. The election would take place only after this preliminary study.

In the third case the provisions of the General Regulations would be applied.

The Secretary General of the Conference said that the following countries had already replied to the Secretary General's circular and wished to participate in the work of the C.C.I.T.: Austria, the Commonwealth of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the United States of America, Finland, Hungary, India, Luxemburg, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Republic of Poland, Portugal and Sweden.

Following an exchange of views between the Delegates of Italy, the United States of America, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and France, it was decided:

1. that the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. should meet at Paris on July 20;

2. that the countries which had communicated their intention to take part in the work should be requested to communicate by telegram, by 18 July at the latest, the names of any candidates for the post of Director of the C.C.I.T.;

3. that the Secretary General should inform the Administration of Finland, which was not represented at Paris, that the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. would take place in Paris on 20 July and that the Administration was invited to submit names of candidates and to send Delegates, if it wished to do so.

Item 10 of the agenda: Miscellaneous questions.

The Chairman said that he had received the following letter from the Ethiopian Legation in Paris:

"ETHIOPIAN IMPERIAL LEGATION IN FRANCE

Paris, 4 July 1949

To: The Secretary,
International Telegraph and
Telephone Conference,
Grand Palais
P A R I S

"Sir:

"In accordance with the telegram sent to you on the 16 June 1949 by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to inform you that Mr. THADHANI, Head of the Indian Delegation, has been appointed to represent the Government of Ethiopia at the conference now being held in Paris.

"I am, Sir, etc.

(signed)
First Secretary of the Ethiopian
Imperial Legation."

In addition, the following telegram had been received from the Government of Guatemala:

"Government Guatemala does not recognize Telegraph and Telephone Regulations Article 13 Atlantic City Convention. Reservations not submitted by Guatemala at Atlantic City will be made at time of ratification. We fix rates for our international government services according to national laws. Delegation Guatemala busy at Washington regional conference cannot attend Paris conference. Please advise if subjects other than Telegraph and Telephone Regulations discussed, if necessary. Give instructions diplomatic representative Guatemala in Paris to attend as observer. Agenda not sent to Guatemala."

The Chairman said that this was, in fact, a reservation. The Head of the Portuguese Delegation, as Chairman of Committee 4, said that the communication from Guatemala would be duly considered, along with the other reservations.

The meeting rose at 7.15 p.m.

Chairman: LAFFAY

Secretary General of the Conference: MULATIER

Rapporteurs: OULEVEY
BOUSSARD

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 338-E
16 July 1949

COMMITTEE 7

R E P O R T

of the Drafting Committee

(Committee 7)

Tenth Meeting

11 July 1949

The Meeting opened at 3.20 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf (United States of America).

The Committee considered the remaining portion of Document No. 169 concerning Chapter XIV and Article 51 of the Regulations.

In the title of Chapter XIV, 3rd line, the word "a" was taken out and replaced by the word "of".

In the title of Article 51, 2nd line, the word "a" was removed and replaced by the word "of".

Article 51

§ 1, 1st line, "Article 26" was changed to read "Article 29".

§ 1 was approved with this change.

The Committee considered § 2 and noted that while the French and the English texts agreed, the word "navigation" at the end of line 2 was not commonly used in English and did not compare exactly with translations of the same words in the Convention. It was, therefore, agreed to remove the word "navigation" from the English text.

In the 4th line the word "a" was replaced by the word "of" so as to read "as of right".

The Delegate from the United States of America pointed out that § 2 of Article 51 of the regulations did not appear to be entirely consistent with Article 29 of the Convention in that the latter permitted stoppage of all private telegrams which met the conditions of that article; whereas, § 2 of Article 51 restricted stoppage in cases of telegrams relating to safety of life at sea or in the air and service telegrams.

Mr. Schneider (France) replied that the Telegraph Regulations provided, in the case just mentioned, an exception to the general principle set forth in Article 29 of the Convention. No one contested this statement.

Finally, the Committee decided to adopt paragraph 2 of Article 51 in its present form, and to make mention in the Report of the Meeting of the discussion which took place thereon.

§ 3. (1) (2) and (3) were adopted without change.

In the first line of sub-paragraph (1) of § 4, after the second word it was agreed to insert the word "recognized".

At this point the Chairman instructed the rapporteurs to insert the word "recognized" before the word "private" in all cases where the phrase "private operating agencies" is used.

In considering sub-paragraph (2) of § 4 it was suggested that the words "or recognized private operating agency" be inserted after "Administration", but this suggestion was not adopted. The Delegate of the United States stated that the words "or recognized private operating agency" should be inserted after the word "Administration" to be consistent with the intent as indicated in sub-paragraph 1, of § 4 of the same article.

In connection with the proposal of the Delegate of the United States on this matter, the Chairman pointed out, as previously stated in Committee 4 that it was hoped that the United States and Canada would be able to sign the Telegraph Regulations. It was also possible that many other American countries which are not presently parties to the Regulations will do the same. In a number of these countries there was no central Administration charged with telegraphic operating functions, that function being carried on by private operating companies. In drafting the revised regulations, it was necessary to bear in mind that a new situation would prevail as a result of the adherence by new countries. The new regulations would apply both to countries with operating administrations and those with recognized private operating agencies, and, accordingly, the drafting of the regulations should be done so that the regulations may be applicable in both types of countries. The drafting committee should bear this situation in mind in its consideration of provisions of the regulations which appear to have obvious applicability to private operating agencies.

§ 4 (2 bis) was considered and it was agreed to revise the paragraph to read as follows: "The provisions of sub-paragraph 1 and 2 of this paragraph shall not apply, however, to telegrams forwarded over a rented circuit or by telex, when these telegrams are redirected within the country of the office of destination of the rented circuit or of the subscriber to the telex network."

Paragraph (2ter) was considered and it was agreed to revise the paragraph to read as follows: "In such cases, the Administration of the country of destination or the recognized private operating agency concerned in that country may collect and retain a charge corresponding in principle to the charge for an internal telegram in that country."

The Committee next turned its attention to Document No. 251-E, and considered those portions of the Document pertaining to Article 52. Article 52 was adopted with the following changes:

Article 52

In the title of Article 52 strike out the words "various cases" and substitute the words "Methods". Capitalize "D" in "delivery".

§ 1, line 2, strike out "domicile" and the parenthesis that follows it. Strike out parenthesis in the middle of line 3.

Line 3, change "or a poste restante" to read "or to a poste restante".

Line 4, change "or a telegraph restant" to "or to a telegraph restant".

§ 3 (1) end of line 1, change "to a domicile" to read "to places".

Line 3, change "address" to read "addresses"

End of line 3 and beginning line 4 change "limitation" to read "limitations"

§ 3 (2) line 2, after the word "Administrations" insert the words "and recognized private operating agencies".

§ 4 (1) line 4, remove the word "porter" and insert the words "receiving officer" in its place.

§ 7, line 2, remove "(pigeon hole)".

§ 8, line 2, remove the words "from the point of view of" and insert the words "with respect to" in their place.

§ 9, line 1, after the word "Administration" insert the words "or the recognized private operating agency".

§ 10, starting at the end of line 3, change remainder of section to read "authorized Representative who shall, if so requested, prove his identity."

§ 11, the first sentence should be changed to read: "Telegrams to be delivered to passengers in a ship or aircraft may be delivered to the representatives of the shipping line or of the air line".

The Meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

LACOSTE DIXON

Seen,
Chairman:

C. de WOLF

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document N°. 339-E
16 July 1949

TELEGRAM

from Burinterna Genève:

For the Telegraph and Telephone Administrative Conference,

The Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations unanimously adopted, in its Meeting of 14 July, the following draft resolution to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council:

The Economic and Social Council,

considering that the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, which met at Geneva in March and April 1948, recommended that certain of its resolutions be referred to the I.T.U.;

considering that the I.T.U. is the specialized agency within whose scope these resolutions fall,

resolves:

that Resolutions N°. 14, 23 and 31 contained in Annex C of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information should be referred to the I.T.U. and,

charges

the Secretary General (United Nations) to inform the I.T.U. of this decision as soon as possible.

END.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 340-E
16 July 1949

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

of the Drafting Committee

(Committee 7)

11th Meeting

12 July 1949

The meeting was opened at 3.15 p.m. with Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf (United States of America) as Chairman.

The Committee agreed that attention should be called in the Minutes to the fact that in Opinion No. 1 attached to Document No. 310-E the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. was added by the Drafting Committee to the list of those entitled to franking privileges, on the assumption that that was the intent of Committee No. 4.

The Drafting Committee continued consideration of Document No. 251-E and considered Document No. 252-E. The changes made in those Documents are shown in the Annex to this report.

Attention is called to the fact that the words "recognized private operating agency" were deleted from § 6 (bis) of Article 101, in order to make that section consistent with the other sections of the Article.

The meeting adjourned at 5.00 p.m.

RAPPORTEURS: CHAIRMAN:

Lacoste Werner F. C. de Wolf

ANNEX

Article 53

§ 1 (1) In the 9th line "(3)" was added after "§ 3".

(2) In the 4th line the words "a fortnight" were changed to "15 days".

In the 5th line the words "be bound to" were deleted.

§ 2 (3) The last word in the 6th line was changed to "above".

Article 98

In the 2nd line the words "and recognized private operating agencies" were inserted after the word "Administrations".

In the 3rd line the word "relative" was changed to "relevant".

Article 99

This Article was changed to read as follows:

Inspection of Original Forms of Telegrams
Supplying Copies of Telegrams

§ 1. (1) Subject to the exceptions contemplated in Article 32, § 2, of the Convention, originals or copies of telegrams may be supplied only to the sender or the addressee, after verification of their identity, or to the authorized representative of one of them.

(2) A maximum charge of one franc (1 fr.) may be made for this service.

§ 2. During the minimum period fixed for preservation of the records, the sender and the addressee of a telegram or their authorized representatives shall have the right to obtain certified copies or photographs:

a) of the telegram;

b) of the delivery copy, if this copy or a duplicate of it has been preserved by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination.

§ 3. (1) (referred to Committee 3 for consideration).

(2) The charge for photographs of originals or of copies shall be fixed by the Administration or recognized private operating agency which furnishes the photographs.

§ 4. Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall not be bound to show or to furnish copies or photographs of the documents mentioned above unless the senders, the addressees or their authorized representatives furnish the particulars necessary for tracing the telegrams to which their requests relate.

CHAPTER XXXI

It was agreed to delete the words "of the Union" and "of the I.T.U." wherever those words appear in this Chapter.

Article 101

§ 4 In the 2nd line the word "Secretary" was deleted and the word "Secretariat" added after the word "General".

In the 3rd line the words "or any other abnormal circumstance" were added after the word "communication".

In the 4th line the words "(Article 30 of the Convention)" were added after the word "correspondence".

§ 6 bis Was changed to read as follows:

"Any Administration which finds difficulty in strictly observing the provisions of this article shall endeavour to observe them so far as practicable."

Article 102

§ 1 In the 8th line the word "tariffs" was changed to "rates".

In the 10th line the last word was capitalized.

§ 4 (1) In the 2nd line the words "List of Telegraph Offices" was changed to "list of telegraph offices".

(2) In the 3rd line the words "indicate to" were substituted by the word "supply".

The last sentence of this sub-paragraph was changed to read as follows:

"Only the Administrations of small countries shall be exempt from this obligation".

§ 5 bis In the 5th line the word "elementary" was inserted before the word "rates".

In the 7th line the word "elementary" was inserted before the word "rates".

In the 9th line the word "through" was inserted before the word "rates".

In the 10th line the word "indicating" was changed to "showing application of".

Article 103

§ 1 Was changed to read as follows:

The duties of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and facsimile and to issue recommendations on them.

§ 2 The 1st line was changed to read as follows:

"The constitution and working arrangements of".

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 341-E
16 July 1949

COMMITTEE 4

Renting of Telegraph Circuits to Several Users.

Draft Resolutions transmitted by Committee 4 to Committee 7.

I) Study by the C.C.I.T. of the question of metering of traffic on rented telegraph circuits.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris,

considering that in order to fix rents for leased telegraph circuits in the European system it would be desirable to meter the correspondence passed over such circuits,

requests the C.C.I.T. to consider how this could be done.

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II) Joint renting of telegraph circuits (European régime).

Pending the results of the C.C.I.T.'s study of metering, the following regulations are recommended for application in the European régime to the renting of telegraph circuits shared between several users:

1. In relations where, after the requirements of the public telegraph service and of the telex service have been satisfied, telegraph circuits are available, certain telegraph circuits may be placed permanently at the disposal of one or more users on a rented basis.

2. A circuit may be placed at the joint disposal of several users only when these users are directly engaged in the same type of undertaking, or in correlated undertakings.

3. The telegraph correspondence passed over such circuits may be transmitted only by a user sharing in the lease and must be addressed to another user sharing in the lease; it must concern only the undertaking or undertakings for which the circuit has been rented.

4. The instruments used on the rented circuits must satisfy the requirements of the Telegraph Regulations and of the C.C.I.T. Recommendations; the Administration to which the circuits belong may require that they pass through a control point.

5. The telegraph correspondence exchanged over such circuits must be written in plain language or in special cases in code language of which the key has been deposited with the Administration leasing the circuit.

6. The rent may be calculated on a metered basis, with a guaranteed minimum, or as an overall sum based on the number of users sharing the lease; as far as possible, Administrations will arrange among themselves to apply a system of metering based on transmission time.

7. In the calculation of the numbers of participants, any enterprise sharing directly in the undertaking for which the circuit has been rented shall be considered as a "user". The number of operating stations belonging to the same user shall not be taken into consideration in calculating the number of users participating in the lease.

8. Traffic may be transmitted over a circuit rented to several users for a given undertaking to another circuit rented jointly by the same users or by other users for the same undertaking, whether transit is effected by retransmission or by switching. However, in reckoning the number of users sharing in the lease of a circuit between two places, account shall be taken of users at the terminals of the circuit whose needs might be met by transit of traffic from one rented circuit to another.

9. The rents fixed by metering shall be as follows:

a) a minimum rate of 100 times the unit telex charge (1) for the relation in question shall be charged per day per leased circuit;

b) the month shall be counted as 25 days;

c) metering shall be effected by recording the time of transmission in both directions on the circuit, in fractions of ten seconds, whether transmission is by duplex or simplex;

d) if T is the result of the metering of transmission time for a month, reckoned in minutes and rounded down to the nearest multiple of 3, and if T is greater than 25 x 100 x 3, an additional rent for this month shall be charged, equal to:

$(T/3 - 25 \times 100) \times U \times 0.60$, U being the amount of the unit telex charge in the relation considered.

10. The overall rent fixed on the basis of the number of users shall be calculated as follows:

If U is the unit telex charge in the relation considered, the flat rate per month for the first circuit leased in this relation shall be:

for one user : $25 \times 80 \times U$ (quoted for information)

for two users : $25 \times 110 \times U$
(i.e. an increase of 37.5%)

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(1) Regulations for the subscribers' telegraph service by start-stop apparatus in the European system. Art. 2, 11:

11. Unit charge in a particular international telex service. Charge for an ordinary three-minute telex call during periods when no tariff reductions are operative.

for three users : 25 x 128 x U
(i.e. a further increase of 22.5%)

for four users : 25 x 142 x U
(i.e. a further increase of 17.5%)

for five users : 25 x 152 x U
(i.e. a further increase of 12.5%)

for six users : 25 x 156 x U
(i.e. a further increase of 5%)

for seven users : 25 x 158 x U
(i.e. a further increase of 2.5%)

for eight users : 25 x 160 x U
(i.e. a further increase of 2.5%)

For more than eight users, the rent per month shall be increased by 25 x 0.8 U, or 1%.

If a group of users already renting a circuit in a given relation rent other circuits in the same relation, the additional circuits shall be leased at a monthly rent of 25 x 110 x U per circuit.

11. The conditions laid down in paragraphs 9 and 10 shall be applicable to circuits on which the telegraph transmission speed is 50 bauds. The lease of circuits on which a higher transmission speed is required shall be subject to special agreement between Administrations.

12. The lease of a line shall be for a minimum of one month and shall not be for less than one whole month; the lease may be renewed monthly by tacit consent, and be cancelled mutually at a month's notice. The rent shall be payable monthly or quarterly in advance. One user, or a group of users, sharing in a lease may be appointed by an Administration as the party responsible for the payment of the rents due to it from all the users sharing in the lease of circuit.

13. The entire amount of the rental for a circuit shall be divided among the Administrations concerned in proportion to their quota of the rates for the telephone service.

14. In cases of interruption in a circuit, the Administrations shall make repayment at the request of the parties concerned. The sum to be repaid shall be equal to the number of days during which the interruption has occurred multiplied by one-twentyfifth of the fixed rent per month (where the system provided in paragraph 10 is applied) or by one-twentyfifth of the minimum amount guaranteed monthly (where the system provided in paragraph 9 is applied). No repayment shall be made for interruptions lasting less than 24 hours. Repayment may not exceed, for one month, the rent or the minimum rent for that month.

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III) Joint renting of telegraph circuits (Extra-European régime)

The Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris considers that the joint leasing to several users of telegraph circuits in the extra-European system should be authorized.

It leaves to the appropriate Administrations and recognized private operating agencies the task of determining, by means of special agreements, the conditions under which those circuits should be leased.

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END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 342-E
16 July 1949

COMMITTEE 4

Draft Resolutions referred to Committee 7 by Committee 4

I - Traffic to be routed over the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network.

(text of Document No. 200, without change).

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II - Tariffs to be applied to messages routed by the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network.

(text of Document No. 202, without change).

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 343-E
16 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

WORKING GROUP 3-C

Working Document for study of Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the RTg.

Existing text	Proposed text	Observations
Article 8	Article 8	
Plain and Secret Languages	Plain and Secret Languages	Title unchanged.
Acceptance of these Languages	Acceptance of these Languages	
21 - § 1 - The text of telegrams may be expressed in plain language or in secret language, the latter being divided into code language and cypher language. Each of these languages may be used alone or together with the others in the same telegram; in this latter case the telegram is a mixed telegram.	21 - § 1 - The text of telegrams may be expressed in plain or secret language, either or both of which may be employed in the same telegram.	Text adopted by the Working Group.
22 - § 2 - All Administrations shall accept, in all their relations, telegrams in plain language. They may refuse to admit both in acceptance and in delivery private telegrams wholly or partly in secret language, but they must allow these telegrams to pass in transit, except in the case of suspension defined in Article 27 of the Convention.	22 - § 2 - All Administrations shall accept, in all their relations, telegrams in plain language. They may refuse to admit both in acceptance and in delivery private telegrams wholly or partly in secret language, but they must allow these telegrams to pass in transit, except in the case of suspension defined in Article 30 of the Convention.	Unchanged except for the reference to the Convention.

Article 9 Plain Language	Article 9 Plain Language
23 - § 1 - Plain language is that which presents an intelligible meaning in one or more of the languages authorised for international telegraph correspondence, each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs.	23 - § 1 - unchanged.
24 - § 2 - By telegrams in plain language those are meant of which the text is wholly in plain language. The character of a telegram in plain language is not changed by the presence of:	24 - § 2 - unchanged.
25 - a) numbers written in letters or figures, of groups composed either of letters or of figures provided that these numbers and groups have no secret meaning;	25 - a) unchanged.
26 - b) arbitrary or abbreviated addresses;	26 - b) unchanged.
27 - c) commercial marks, trade marks, designations of goods, arbitrary technical terms used to denote machines or parts of machines and other expressions of the same kind,	27 - c) unchanged.

provided that these marks, designations, technical terms and expressions are shown in a catalogue available to the public, price list, invoice, bill of lading or similar document. These marks, designations, terms and expressions may, exceptionally, be composed of letters and figures;		
28 d) exchange or market quotations;	28 d) unchanged.	
29 e) groups representing meteorological observations or forecasts;	29 e) unchanged.	
30 f) abbreviated expressions in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as fob, cif, caf, svp; or any similar expression, the admissibility of which shall be decided by the country despatching the telegram;	30 f) abbreviated expressions in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as fob, cif, caf, svp; or any similar expression, the admissibility of which shall be decided by the country of origin of the telegram.	Drafting amendment.
31 g) a check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text in bank and similar telegrams.	31 g) check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text; such a word or number may not exceed five letters or five figures in length.	Amendment adopted by the Group.
32 - § 3 - Each Administration shall specify, from among the languages used on the territory of the country to which it belongs, those which it authorizes for use in international telegraph correspondence in plain language. The use of Latin and Esperanto shall be also authorized.	32 - § 3 - Unchanged.	

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

33 - § 4 - unchanged.

Article 10

Code Language

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

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

Article 10

Secret Language

34 - § 1 : Secret language is formed of:

a) artificial words composed exclusively of letters; such words must not exceed five letters in length. Exceptionally, artificial words in the text of Government telegrams may comprise more than five letters;

b) real words not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong, and consequently not forming intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorized for telegraph correspondence in plain language;

c) Arabic figures, groups or series of Arabic figures having a secret meaning;

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

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

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

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

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

d) words, names, expressions or combinations of letters not fulfilling the conditions laid down for plain language (Article 9).

e) a mixture of the words and expressions mentioned under a), b), c), and d).

§ 2 - Words in secret language may not contain the accented letter é.

§ 3 - A combination of figures and letters, figures or letters and punctuation marks with a secret meaning, within a single group, shall not be admitted.

§ 4 - The groups indicated under Article 9, § 2, shall not be considered as having a secret meaning.

§ 5 - By secret language telegrams are meant those containing in their text one or more words in secret language.

§ 6 - Telegrams in secret language shall be charged at the full rate. (The text proposed is that of Proposal 576, amended as to § 1, a), and replaces Articles 10 and 11 of the existing text).

This § 6 is not that of Proposal 576, which was considered redundant. It seemed necessary to specify the rate applicable to secret language.

41 - (4) The following shall not be regarded as CDE telegrams.

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

43 b) bank and similar telegrams expressed in plain language which contain a check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text (Art.9, §2.).

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

45 - § 5 - The transit rate accruing to Administrations which admit private CDE telegrams only in transit (Article 31, § 3, of the Convention) shall be that whichresults from the application of the coefficient mentioned in § 4 (1) hereabove. This coefficient shall be likewise applied to

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

Article 11

Cypher Language

46 - § 1 - Cypher language shall be formed:

47 1) of Arabic figures, groups or series of Arabic figures with a secret meaning;

48 2) of words, names, expressions or combinations of letters, with the exception of the letter é, not fulfilling the conditions of plain language (Article 9) or code language (Article 10).

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

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

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 344-E
16 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

R E P O R T
of Working Group 3 D
of the Telegraph Tariffs Committee

Working Group 3 D, set up in conformity with the decision taken by Committee 3 at its meeting of 9 July 1949, had as its terms of reference the drafting of Article 85 of the Telegraph Regulations concerning letter telegrams.

The Group had as its Chairman Mr. P. Commanay (France); it held two meetings, on the 13 and 15 July 1949.

The following countries were represented: the United States of America, France, Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the Union of South Africa.

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The Chairman, opening the first meeting, said that before studying Article 85 in detail, it would be well to have an exchange of views on the following questions:

1. admission of plain language, without restriction, in letter telegrams;

2. number of paid service indications to be maintained;

3. minimum number of words in the European and extra-European systems.

1) Unrestricted admission of plain language.

At the present time, letter telegrams must be drawn up entirely in plain language, and in one single language (Refs. 721 and 752); moreover, certain restrictions are imposed with regard to the proportion of numbers written in figures, abbreviated expressions, etc., admitted in the text (Refs. 726 and 753).

Since Committee 3 and the Plenary Assembly had decided that plain language might be admitted without restriction in letter telegrams, (cf. Document No. 242, paragraph 3), the Working Group considered that there was no need to discuss those paragraphs of the present Regulations mentioned above.

There was, however, some discussion as to whether § 7 of the existing Article 84 should be maintained in the new Article 85.

It was finally agreed that it would be sufficient to make a reference to Article 9 and to Article 18, § 9 of the Telegraph Regulations.

2) Number of paid service indications to be maintained.

The following paid service indications are at present being used: =ELT=, =NLT=, and =DLT=

Committee 3 decided that one single category of letter telegrams would be maintained, with the paid service indication =LT=. But since the Committee's discussions in this connection bore almost entirely on the extra-European system, it appeared necessary to consider whether any particular indication should be kept for the European system.

The Chairman said that the conditions governing the handing-in of letter telegrams were not the same in the two systems. Hence it seemed desirable to maintain the paid service indication =ELT=. If a single paid service indication were adopted, the effect might well be to create such confusion as would delay the delivery of letter telegrams in the European system.

Moreover, since the terminal and transit rates were different in the two systems, maintenance of the paid service indication =ELT= in the European system would facilitate accounting.

After very considerable discussion, those members of the Group representing European Administrations agreed to maintain the paid service indication =ELT= for the European system.

3) Minimum number of words in the two systems, European and extra-European.

At the time of the discussion on unification, Committee 3 fixed at 22 the minimum number of words for letter telegrams, without specifying that this minimum was applicable to both the European and extra-European systems.

The Working Group was of the opinion that it would facilitate charging and accounting to unify the minimum number of words applicable in both the European and the extra-European systems and to fix it at 22.

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The Chairman said that the Belgian Delegation had suggested recommending adoption of =LTG= in place of =LT= for letter telegrams of the extra-European system.

The Working Group considered that it was not competent to express an opinion on the decision taken by Committee 3 in this connection.

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The Group then examined the various paragraphs of Article 85 and prepared the draft text included in the annex.

At the request of the Delegate of Italy, special services =Poste= and =PR= were retained. The paid service indication =CTA= was also admitted (Proposal 326 of Sweden).

In order to take into account Committee 3's decision to admit money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams as letter telegrams, special provisions regarding such communications were included.

The Working Group was not, however, in favour of prohibiting the use of a registered address in the address of such communications (see text of § 2 of the present Article 84), since this prohibition is not mentioned in Article 76 dealing with money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams.

Rapporteur: Chairman:

VARGUES COMMANAY

ANNEX

WORKING GROUP 3 D

Draft text of Article 85

Article 85

Letter telegrams

§ 1. In relations between:

- countries of the European system
- countries of the European system on the one hand and those of the extra-European system on the other,
- countries of the extra-European system

the category of letter telegrams shall be admitted at a charge per word of 50% of that applicable to ordinary telegrams.

Existing text of §§ 1 & 2 (amended)

§ 2. (1) Letter telegrams shall be distinguished by the paid service indications:

=ELT= in relations between countries of the European system, and

=LT= in other relations.

new

§ 2 bis (1) Letter telegrams sent by one of the authorities enumerated in § 0 of Article 87, or replies to telegrams sent by those authorities, may carry the paid service indication =ELTF= in the European system, and the paid service indication =LTF= in the extra-European system.

new

(2) Letter telegrams bearing the paid service indications =ELTF= or =LTF= shall benefit by the same rate and shall be subject, as regards acceptance, transmission, and delivery, to the same conditions as letter telegrams bearing the paid service indications =ELT= or =LT=.

new

However, the provisions of Article 29 of the Convention, relating to stoppage of private telegrams, shall not apply to =ELTF= and =LTF= letter telegrams.	
§ 2 (ter). As regards acceptance, transmission and delivery, they shall be subject to the limitations set out in § 3 and the following paragraphs of this Article.	**Existing text of § 2 (3)**
§ 3 (1). The admission of letter telegrams =ELT= or =LT= shall be optional. Each Administration shall be free to admit or not one or the other or both of these classes of letter telegrams.	**§ 3 amended**
(2). Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which do not accept and deliver letter telegrams in general or one of the classes of letter telegrams, must admit them in transit; the transit rate accruing to these Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall be reduced by 50%.	ditto
§ 4. Radiotelegrams and semaphore telegrams shall not be admitted as letter telegrams.	amended
§ 5. Registered addresses may be used in the address of letter telegrams, subject to the conditions laid down in Article 15, § 10.	amended
§ 5 bis (1). The text of letter telegrams must be expressed wholly in plain language (Articles 9 and 18, § 9)	Article 84, § 5 amended.
(2). However, in a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram transmitted as letter telegrams the amount of the money order or postal cheque may be replaced officially by code words.	Article 84, § 5 (3)
§ 5 ter (1). When asked to do so by the office of origin, the sender must sign on the telegram form a declaration categorically stating that the text is expressed wholly in plain language and bears no meaning other than that which appears on the face of it. The declaration must indicate the languages in which the telegram is expressed.	Article 84, § 8 amended

(2) In the case of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams the declaration is required only if the official text is followed by a private message.

§ 6. (1) The only special services admitted in letter telegrams shall be the following: prepaid reply, faire suivre, redirection to any other address, x addresses, communicate all addresses, post, registered post, poste restante, telegraph restant and de luxe telegrams. The relative paid service indications (=RPx=, =FS=, =Réexpédié de x=, =TMx=, =CTA=, =Poste=, =PR=, =GP=, =TR= , =LX= and =LXDEUIL=) shall be charged at the reduced rate. — § 6 completed

(2) Telegraphic redirection shall be carried out, if necessary, after the deletion or alteration of the indication =ELT= or =LT=, according to the rates in force and the classes of service admitted in relations between the country of redirection and the country of destination. The provisions of Article 60 § 7 shall be applicable. — § 6 (2) amended

§ 7. The minimum number of chargeable words for letter telegrams shall be fixed at 22. — amended

§ 8. (1) Letter telegrams of the European system (=ELT=) may not be delivered until after a period of not less than 6 hours, reckoned from the time of handing in. — § 8 (1)

(1 bis) Letter telegrams of the extra-European system (=LT=) shall be delivered in the following manner: (see Document No. 290 adopted by Committee 3 at its meeting on 5 July 1949). — § 8 (1) amended

(2) The delivery of =ELT= and =LT= letter telegrams on Sundays shall be optional. — unchanged.

§ 9. Letter telegrams may be delivered by post, by special messenger, by telephone, by telex or by any other means, according to the decision of the Administration to which the office of destination is subject.	unchanged
§ 10. The provisions of Article 23, § 8, Article 36, § 1, lit.i and those of Article 89 shall be applicable to letter telegrams.	amended
§ 11. (Deleted)	deleted
§ 12. Accounting for letter telegrams shall be subject to the regular provisions, the minimum charge fixed in § 7 being taken into account.	unchanged

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document N°. 345-E
16 July, 1949.

COMMITTEE 1

R E P O R T
of the Telegraph Tariffs Committee
(Committee 1)

13th meeting,

11 July 1949, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Dr. J. Busak (Czechoslovakia)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. W.D. Sharp (United Kingdom)
Mr. A. Spaans (Netherlands)

The Chairman, on behalf of those present, thanked the French Administration and the Reception Committee for their work in organizing the expedition to Chantilly which had taken place the day before.

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Item 1 of the agenda: Consideration of proposals concerning Articles 77 to 81 of the Telegraph Regulations (press telegrams), reserved for study by Committee 1.

The Chairman, summarizing the proposals, suggested that the Articles in question might be studied paragraph by paragraph. Proposals 306 and 307, on re-grouping or simplification of the existing Articles, would be considered later.

In Document N° 230, U.N.E.S.C.O. had submitted a paper dealing with a possible amendment to the definition of press telegrams given by Article 77.

The Delegate of France thought that the existing definition was satisfactory; moreover, the U.N.E.S.C.O. document advanced no concrete suggestions for a new definition.

The Chairman said that the document contained nothing but suggestions of a general nature. Hitherto, the different kinds of communication discussed by U.N.E.S.C.O. had been accepted as press telegrams by Administrations.

The Delegate of Italy did not see why it should be necessary to amend the definition given in § 1.

The Delegate of the United States of America, explaining Proposal 786, observed that the only change from the present text affected the obligatory requirement regarding the furnishing and use of press cards. He believed the language should be more explicit in this respect, to make the use of press cards optional with each Administration.

The Chairman, summing up, said that the text of the proposal corresponded to that of the Regulations, except that the order of the sentences had been changed.

The Delegate of the United States of America observed that Proposal 786 had been broadened to include government press agencies and bureaus, pointing out that many governments throughout the world, including the United States, send out information for publication or broadcast, and Proposal 786 would broaden the Regulations to cover such agencies.

The Delegate of France was anxious to see the special press card maintained. Such a card, delivered by the agency or the newspaper concerned, was a sort of identity card for the person carrying it. That fact might well be of some importance in the case of "collect" telegrams.

The Delegate of Belgium said that there was no point in § 2, since the production of a card was not made obligatory. In the case of "collect" telegrams, agreement would have to be reached between the two Administrations concerned. His own Administration limited itself to ensuring that the telegram handed in really corresponded to the conditions governing press telegrams.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that it was difficult to decide on a provision which was not obligatory. It would be better to consider Proposal 787 first -this being of a more general nature - and then to revert to Proposal 786, if necessary.

The Delegate of Italy thought that although this provision was not of an obligatory nature, it should be maintained in the Regulations for the information of all concerned.

The Delegate of Portugal seconded Proposal 786.

The Chairman said that the point of Proposal 786 was firstly - and this was a matter which should encounter no opposition - to extend the benefit of press telegrams to official news agencies, and secondly, to amend the existing § 2, and that in form rather than in substance.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that he could accept the first point of the proposal, and as to the second, he would adopt the majority view.

The Delegate of Italy also supported the United States proposal.

After some discussion, Proposal 786 was adopted.

The Delegate of India said he was not clear about the scope of the addition concerning official information offices. Would news reports put out for commercial purposes be accepted at the press rate ?

The Delegate of Portugal said that the Committee should consider only the problem of press telegrams transmitted over the international network. The news reports just referred to were passed either over diplomatic channels or were transmitted as multiple radiotelegrams. When this chapter of the RTg was examined the matter could be reconsidered.

The Chairman, summing up, thought that there was no need to bring in the question of diplomatic channels. Such problems should be treated on a purely local level, each Administration being its own judge of what it was disposed to accept as press traffic from official news offices.

The Committee proceeded to consider Proposal 787, relative to § 3.

The Delegate of the United States of America explained that Proposal 787 would expand the present regulations to include government press agencies and bureaus and also add new types of messages which would be authorized for transmission as press messages, such as press administrative telegrams, press order and press queries. He went on to point out how these types of messages would be used by press agencies, bureaus and publishers in arranging for the transmission and dissemination of press matters. This facility would operate to increase the flow of press over the telegraph systems, thereby benefitting the telegraph as well as increasing the flow of information for the public interest. In brief, Proposal 787 had two principal points:

(1) Enlarging the scope of the Regulations to cover government press bureaus and agencies; and
(2) expanding the press telegram class to include press administrative messages, press orders, and press queries.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom observed that the relations between the telegraph administration and the newspapers in his country were very friendly and cordial. The telegraph carriers had set up very cheap rates for press matter which may be unremunerative and therefore press messages must be restricted to one purpose only, that was, the sending of news to authorized press agencies or bureaus by accredited correspondents. He thoroughly understood the need for press queries and orders but could not agree to let such messages go at such cheap rates.

The Delegate of New Zealand strongly supported the statement just made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. His Administration considered that business telegrams ought to pay the rate for private telegrams.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that news material was a matter of general interest, and it was for this reason it received a preferential rate. Administrative telegrams concerning the domestic affairs of a newspaper or agency should not benefit from the preferential rate.

The Delegate of France said that this problem was by no means new. A very low press rate had been instituted to further the dissemination of news. The Committee was now faced by a request for extension of this rate to telegrams concerning the domestic affairs of an agency or newspaper, and not designed for publication. It might be pointed out that the existing Regulations made provision for 5 % of the words in a telegram to refer to matters affecting publication. His Delegation would not be averse to seeing this proportion slightly increased. It would like to see a definition of press service telegrams.

The Delegate of Italy thought that such a definition would be difficult to give. He could agree to an increase in the percentage allowed - perhaps up to 10 % of the words in a telegram.

The Delegate of Canada supported what had been said by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and of New Zealand.

The Delegate of the United States of America observed that one of the reasons for his proposal was a belief that by providing for press administrative telegrams, orders and queries, the free flow of news for all peoples would be facilitated and also telegraph carriers would secure a greater flow of traffic. They believed in the principle that all people were entitled to all of the news and this change will insure the free flow of news. He pointed out that many Administrations today admit queries and orders as press telegrams. He also pointed out that regulations could be drafted to prevent the abuses which had been complained of in the debate. He suggested that a roll call vote be taken to determine the wishes of the Committee.

The Chairman, summing up, said that such telegrams could only be admitted at the present time by special agreements (Art. 40 of the Convention).

The Delegate of Belgium was unable to accept the proposal because of the difficulty of controlling incoming traffic. Such administrative telegrams might be addressed to private persons.

The Delegate of Portugal shared this opinion, and supported the suggestion by the Delegate of Italy that the percentage authorized at present should be increased.

The Chairman said that there were two different proposals, one by the United States of America and another by Italy and France to raise the percentage figure. The definition of "addressees" might also be broadened.

The Delegate of France pointed out that developments had taken place in the transmission of press information. Specialized companies had been formed and, by means of rented transmitters, were transmitting a considerable volume of press traffic at very low cost, in competition with recognized private operating agencies. He supported an increased percentage, provided a maximum were fixed at, say, 20 words.

The Delegate of Canada, while agreeing that administrative telegrams were admitted between Canada and the United States of America, pointed out that the international RTg was not applicable in relations between the two countries. As the question had been raised, it was necessary to emphasize that many difficulties were involved.

The United Kingdom Delegate asked for a restatement of the question before the vote was taken.

The Chairman said that the subject of discussion was the United States proposal.

The Delegate of Italy suggested that a new proposal acceptable to everyone might be drawn up, on the following lines: "However, a press telegram may contain information or instructions relating to the press service; such material must be written between brackets either at the beginning or at the end of the text of the telegram. The number of words contained in this passage may not be more than 10% of the number of chargeable words and may not exceed 25 words". This text would be inserted in the 2nd sentence of the present § 3, after the words "matter intended for publication or broadcasting", the remainder of the sentence being struck out.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that this text was not quite adequate. Whereas press telegrams were sent by a correspondent to a newspaper or to an agency, administrative telegrams could be sent by the newspaper or agency to a correspondent. The Italian proposal did not meet the latter case.

The Chairman summarized the various views expressed. The United States proposal had met with considerable opposition, but it appeared that some delegations would not object to a slight modification of the present arrangements.

The Delegate of the United States of America desired to point out that the Italian proposal to delete part of sub-paragraph (1) of § 3 and to insert new language increasing the percentage of unprintable words did not give any aid in solving the problem which Proposal 787 tried to solve. The present regulations were very clear regarding the words which might not be published and the change suggested by Italy did not modify substantially the present regulations. Also, he failed to understand how press words or queries could be carried within the text of press telegrams under such restrictions. Further,

the fact that press orders and queries were rarely exchanged between a correspondent and a news publisher at the same time that press despatches are exchanged precludes the carrying of effective orders and queries within the press message as suggested by the Delegate from Italy.

The Delegates of New Zealand and India asked whether the United States proposal had been seconded.

The Delegate of France thought that the text prepared by the Italian Delegation should satisfy the Delegation of the United States of America.

The Chairman, referring to the statement by the Head of the United States Delegation, stressed the differences between the two proposals: the Italian proposal concerned communications inserted in the text of press telegrams, while according to the United States proposal such communications would be transmitted separately. He asked if any delegation wished to second Proposal 787.

As no delegation seconded the proposal, the Delegation of the United States of America was asked if it wished a vote to be taken.

The United States Delegation withdrew its request for a vote, and asked that a full report of the discussion should appear in the minutes.

Proposal 787 being rejected, the Committee then examined the other proposals relating to § 3. In view of the amendment made in § 2, § 3 should read:

"government or private news agencies or offices, or broadcasting companies and stations".

The Delegate of Canada explained why he had submitted Proposal 647.

The Delegate of the United States of America advised support of the proposal.

The Delegates of India and Switzerland opposed it, the former pointing out that the name of the addressee might be included in the words insertion of which was permitted.

The Delegate of Canada said that in this case, the telegram would have to be opened if the name of the real addressee were to be known. The addressee's name should come before the name of the newspaper.

The Delegate of Italy thought that the proposal did not quite correspond to the remarks just made by the Delegate of Canada.

The Chairman put the question to a vote. Proposal 647 was rejected by 24 votes to 3.

The Committee then considered Proposal 949, which was seconded by the Delegate of New Zealand.

The Chairman said that this proposal recommended an increase to 7 1/2 % and 15 words. The Italian Delegation, in the proposal it had explained during the meeting, went as far as 10% and 25 words.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, if absolutely necessary, could accept Proposal 949.

The Delegate of India could accept the Australian proposal as a compromise between the existing text and that of Italy.

The Delegate of the United States of America asked for some information about the Italian proposal.

The Chairman read § 3 as amended by the above proposal. This amendment did not appear in the Australian proposal 949.

The Delegate of Italy could not accept the United States proposal on account of possible abuses. However, he thought that correspondents could be permitted to mention matters which were not directly connected with the Telegrams they sent and that the authorized number of words for this type of message could be increased.

The Chairman summed up. There were two distinct points: a) increase of the percentage, b) new facilities.

The Delegate of France would support the Italian proposal but wished to make sure that the texts authorized for press telegrams did not lead to manifest abuses (reservation of rooms, for example).

The Delegate of the United States, after further explanations by the Delegate of Italy, supported the Italian proposal.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked if the Australian proposal could be put to the vote. Time would be needed to consider Mr. Gneme's proposal.

The Chairman enquired whether the Committee accepted the Italian proposal in principle.

The Delegate of Portugal confirmed his delegation's support of this proposal.

The Delegate of New Zealand could not support the Italian proposal, which he considered too liberal. He was in favour of the Australian proposal (949).

The Delegate of Sweden was opposed to the Italian proposal, which in substance resembled the United States proposal which had been rejected.

The Delegate of Canada was not in favour of this proposal and would prefer the existing text of the RTg as amended by the Australian proposal.

The Chairman asked the Committee to vote on the first part of the Italian proposal, and took a vote by a show of hands.

9 delegations voted in favour of the proposal and 24 against. The existing text of the first three sentences of § 3 thus remained unchanged.

(The meeting was suspended for ½ hour).

The Committee resumed consideration of the second part of the Italian proposal, and Proposal 949 by Australia.

The Delegate of Australia consented to increase the percentage to 10% with a maximum of 20 words.

The Delegate of Italy supported Proposal 949 thus amended, as the first part of his proposal had been rejected. Many other delegations also supported this proposal.

§ 3 (1) was thus amended to read: "10 per cent of the number of chargeable words in the text" and "or exceed twenty words in all".

Proposal 790 - Supported by three delegations - Adopted - Sub-paragraph (2) of § 3 was deleted.

Proposal by Portugal. (page 71, Supplement No. 1) - withdrawn.

Proposal 303 - Substitution of =Urgent= for =D=. Amendment already approved. Adopted.

The Delegate of Italy proposed the addition of =CTA= as this special service was used for press telegrams. Adopted.

Proposal 789 - The Delegate of Italy suggested that the text of § 5 (1) should be completed to read "Special services according to whether they are admitted."

The Delegate of France was surprised that anyone should wish to restrict the facilities accorded to the press in this manner.

The Chairman explained that special services were admitted for press Telegrams only insofar as they were admitted for private telegrams.

The Delegate of Canada drew attention to the text adopted by the Committee for the Revision of the RTg (see page 7, Supplement No. 1). This text should be completed by "by the countries of origin or of destination".

The Delegate of the United States was prepared to accept this amendment, but thought it should read "by the country of origin and the country of destination".

After an observation by the Delegate of Switzerland, the Chairman proposed the following text : "... x addresses, if these services are admitted by the countries of origin and destination".

The Committee adopted this amendment.

As the remaining proposals for Article 77 concerned Committee 3, the Committee took up the examination of Article 78.

Proposal 790 - The Chairman thought that the reference to Article 9 would be sufficient.

The Delegate of Italy agreed with this, while the Delegate of Canada was in favour of the text given by the proposal.

The Delegate of the United States of America gave an example of why reference should be had to Article 18 in § 1 of Article 78. He pointed out that Working Group 3 C had studied § 9 of Article 18, proposing that to sub-paragraph 1 of this Article the language be added: "in plain language telegrams".

The Delegate of Belgium suggested "§ 9 of Article 18".

The Chairman proposed that the following reference be added: "(see Articles 9 and 18 § 9 (1))"

The proposal, thus amended, was adopted.

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Article 80 - On this Article, a Portuguese proposal and one by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (No.308) had been submitted.

The Delegate of Portugal said that he would not press his proposal.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that his proposal was designed to give priority to press telegrams over private telegrams within each category.

The Delegate of Italy made reference to the text of Article 36, as adopted by the Committee (Document No.295).

The Delegate of France said that the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics might lead to serious difficulties, if adopted, in view of the length of some press telegrams.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that in view of the points raised, he would withdraw his proposal.

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Article 81 - The Delegate of Portugal said that he would not press his proposal for deletion of this Article.

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The Delegate of the United States of America reverted to Document No.230, the U.N.E.S.C.O. Memorandum, and requested its examination so that the Committee might finish with press telegrams.

It was a question of extending the definition of press telegrams, and he proposed that Article 77 § 1 be completed by "politics, commerce, society, culture, etc....

The Delegate of the United Kingdom did not think that this amendment would alter the actual practice to any marked degree. The existing drafting of the RTg - "politics, commerce, etc...." - was sufficient to cover all cases. It would be necessary to include sport as well. However, he was not opposed to such an addition if it would satisfy the United Nations.

The Delegate of South Africa shared this opinion. The words "politics, commerce, etc...." might be deleted, and then press telegrams concerning any sort of news would be understood.

The Delegate of the United States of America accepted this suggestion.

The Delegate of Switzerland wished it to be clearly understood that advertisements were not admitted as press telegrams.

The Delegate of Norway pointed out that this case was covered by Article 78 § 3.

The Delegate of Ireland thought that the existing text of the RTg had never proved difficult in practical application. It would perhaps be better to retain it.

The Delegate of Italy requested that, if the words "politics, commerce, etc...." were deleted, a reference to Article 78 § 3 should be added.

The Delegate of South Africa accepted this amendment.

The Chairman summed up the debate and called for a vote by show of hands on the South African proposal, as amended by Italy.

31 Delegations supported this proposal, while only two were for the maintenance of the existing provisions.

The text was therefore adopted.

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Article 76 - Money Order Telegrams. This Article had already been discussed by the Committee (see Document No.257).

The Delegation of the United States of America had suggested, in Proposal 784, that this Article, with the exception of the provisions of § 1, should be deleted. No Delegation seconded Proposal 784.

The Delegate from the United States recalled that he had made it amply clear at the ninth meeting of Committee 1 that the telegraph carriers in the United States do not render an international money order service as described in Article 76 nor a postal money order service. He had also pointed out that Article 76 was drafted as if the same Administration operated both the Post Office and the telegraph. If this point of view were well understood by all the Delegates present he would agree to withdraw Proposal 784.

The Committee agreed.

The Chairman said that as deferred telegrams had been abolished the Committee should consider whether or not it would be advisable to admit money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams as letter telegrams.

The Delegate of Italy, seconded by the Delegate of Switzerland, thought that § 3 of Article 76 should be deleted.

The Delegate of India did not share this view and thought that money order and postal cheque telegrams should be admitted as letter telegrams.

The Delegate of Italy recalled that the average number of words in money order telegrams was lower than the minimum number of words for letter telegrams. The question of safe delivery also arose.

The Delegate of India maintained his view. If a money order telegram exceeded 11 words it was of advantage to send it by letter telegram. As for safe delivery, the postal administration could take the responsibility.

The Delegate of Southern Rhodesia supported the Indian Delegate's point of view.

The Delegate of Canada was also of this opinion. The admission of money orders as letter telegrams would avoid their being sent by air mail.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the question be referred to Committee 3, so that there would be more time to study it.

The Delegate of New Zealand shared the opinion of the Delegates of India, Canada and Southern Rhodesia. In his country the question of safe delivery did not arise for, in the case of money order telegrams, only a voucher was delivered to the addressee.

The Delegate of Italy recalled that the Plenary Assembly had adopted the principles governing letter telegrams. He was not opposed to the question being referred to Committee 3.

The Chairman summed up the discussion. If the Committee agreed, the question might be studied by Working Group 3/D.

The Delegate of France said that the decision should be taken by Committee 1 or Committee 3, but not by the Working Group, which had nothing to do with matters of principle.

The Delegate of Portugal recalled that three qualities of service had been defined: urgent, ordinary and letter telegram. Quality was proportional to the rate applied, and it was up to the sender to decide.

The Delegate of Denmark thought the question very complicated. Where the postal and telegraph services were not allied, difficulties might well arise.

The Chairman, in summing up, sought the opinion of the Committee on the admission of money order telegrams as letter telegrams.

16 Delegations were for such admission, 9 against.

Money order and postal cheque telegrams might therefore be admitted as letter telegrams.

Proposal 302 of Switzerland (replacing =D= by =Urgent=) was adopted.

Consideration of § 3 (2) was deferred pending Committee 3's decision on letter telegrams.

The Chairman gave a brief account of the work of the next meeting.

The Meeting rose at 7.10 p.m.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

CLINKSCALES VARGUES CHEVALIER Dr. BUSAK

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 346-E
16 July 1949

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

concerning the election of the Director of the C.C.I.T.

Letter to be submitted to the Telegraph Conference and to the C.C.I.T.

With reference to the proposed election of the Director of the C.C.I.T., I am authorized to make the following statement:

Considering the necessity of effecting a maximum economy in the expenses incurred by the maintenance of the body of the C.C.I.T.;

Considering the limited volume of work of the C.C.I.T. and hence the volume of work of its Director;

Considering also the necessity of satisfactory coordination of the work of the C.C.I.T. and the work of the C.C.I.F. on the questions relating to these two branches of communication, -

The Administration of the U.S.S.R. considers it most advisable that the administrative work of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. be confided to one single Director having a technical and administrative personnel within the scope of the budget to be approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council.

We think it advisable that the question of uniting the direction of the C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T. under one single directorship, be submitted to the Plenary Assembly of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference for discussion.

We request that consideration of the election of the Director of the C.C.I.T. be deferred until a decision has been taken on this question by the Conference.

Yours very truly,
Head of the U.S.S.R. Delegation

Paris, 16 July 1949 signed: Afanasiev.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 347-E
18 July 1949

COMMITTEE 4

R E P O R T

of the

Special Committee for the Study of Questions referred to the Conference by the Administrative Council or by the 6th Meeting of the C.C.I.T.

(Committee 4)

13th Meeting

Tuesday, 12 July 1949

The meeting opened at 3.15 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. Ribeiro, assisted by Mr. Thadhani and Mr. Heimbürger, Vice-Chairmen.

1. Approval of Report of 12th Meeting.

The Report (Doc. No. 305) was adopted. There were no observations.

The U.N. Observer, who had been unable to attend the meeting at which the Report of the 9th Meeting (Document No. 227) had been approved, asked for the following amendment to be made:

Page 8, 4th paragraph from bottom, after "5 July, 1949", read:

> "As the Council had not yet made a pronouncement with regard to these resolutions, they had not yet any definite status. However, as the questions dealt with therein were within the competence of the present conference, which had been entrusted with them by the Administrative Council, the Conference could examine them at once, if only to enable the I.T.U. Representative at the next session of the Economic and Social Council to give that Council an opinion."

2. Examination of the draft Opinion on the Regulations question.

The Committee approved Document No. 304 subject to a slight amendment proposed by the Delegate of Italy. (The final Document is numbered No. 325.)

3. Final Provisions of the Regulations.

Document No. 303 was approved.

4. Expenses of Meetings of C.C.I.T. Study Groups.

The Delegate of France explained that he had thought it necessary to add a paragraph to Document No. 300, in view of the sometimes fairly lengthy delay which might occur between the time the expense was incurred and the next Plenary Assembly. During this period, the Secretary General would have recourse to advances by the Swiss Federal Government. The I.T.U. debt to this Government was already great, and interest was payable. It was therefore important to pay the sums due as quickly as possible.

The Delegates of Italy and the United States of America supported this point of view.

The Committee adopted Document No. 300. (The final Document is numbered No. 326).

5. Questions concerning Air Transport Organizations.

The Committee proceeded to examine the final Report of Working Group 4-A (Doc. No. 292).

First Resolution

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked that, in the English text of the first draft Resolution, the words "it would be desirable to meter" be replaced by "it might be desirable to meter".

Subject to this modification, the text of the first Resolution was adopted.

Second Resolution

The Delegate of Italy asked whether the provisions of this Resolution would be obligatory and inserted in the Regulations, or merely optional and included in an annex. He also pointed out that the definition of the unit telex charge should be given.

The Chairman of Working Group 4-A thought that the provisions had only the force of a guide intended to facilitate the treatment of these questions by Administrations, which were not bound by them. On the second point, he observed that the definition of the unit telex charge was given in the telex regulations which would be annexed to the Telegraph Regulations.

The Committee decided that the Resolution should not be incorporated in the Regulations, but should be contained in an Annex forming a recommendation to Administrations. At the suggestion of the Delegate of Italy, the definition of the unit telex charge would be given in a footnote.

It was further decided that the text of the preamble should read :

> ".....of metering it is recommended that in the European system the following regulations should apply to the joint routing of telegraph circuits by several users."

The Committee proceeded to examine the text of the second draft Resolution paragraph by paragraph. The fourteen paragraphs were adopted with certain modifications of detail. However, the following views were exchanged on paragraph 10 :

The Delegate of the United Kingdom stated that in the opinion of his Administration the sharing of circuits by more than 6 users was unnecessary, undesirable and impracticable. He could not therefore accept paragraph 10 of the Resolution.

The Delegate of Italy shared the opinion expressed by the United Kingdom : a large number of users should not be allowed. Moreover, it was not known how the traffic would be shared between the various users. If for example the second user used the line to the full, the tariff charged should be twice what a single user pays, and not 37.5% extra. It should also be observed that the traffic passing over rented circuits was diverted from the general network.

The Chairman of Working Group 4-A explained how, in accordance with paragraph 8, the number of users could become very great. If, for example, three users jointly rented a circuit between Paris and Brussels and three others a circuit between Brussels and Amsterdam, the users in the first group, if they wished to use the second circuit should be registered as co-participants in the Brussels - Amsterdam circuit, and vice versa. This example had only to be extended to show that all users would have to participate in all circuits. This explained the tariff system indicated.

It was clear that there was a risk in the case of two users. The ideal solution was metering but at present, during the interim period, the imperfections of the renting system had to be suffered. On the basis of the figures proposed, this system was advantageous to Administrations.

Finally, he emphasized that renting of circuits to air transport companies would not create competition with the general network, since it would permit the sending of messages by line which, without these circuits, would be sent by aeroplane.

Paragraph 10 was then put to the vote. The Committee adopted this paragraph by 12 votes to 3.

Third Resolution.

The third resolution was adopted without modification.

The Chairman observed that this ended the study of questions concerning air transport organizations. In addition to the documents which had already appeared, a new document would reproduce the three resolutions, each of which would bear a title.

6. Resolution No. 14 of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information (see annex to Doc. No. 161).

The Chairman explained the position. The Committee had adopted provisions of a general order for the renting of circuits by several users. It remained to be decided whether these general provisions should apply to the press, or whether special provisions should be made.

The Delegate of France was not clear what the United Nations Conference was asking for in its Resolution No. 14. It might be acceptable, but in order to be sure the question should be referred to the Administrative Council so that the Secretary General might ascertain the exact sense of this Resolution.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed that the Resolution was not clear. Everything depended on the interpretation of the term "affiliated agencies". As the United Kingdom had pointed out in Document No. 233, the question was whether the affiliation had come about in the natural course of business, or was it an artificial combine with the object of reducing telecommunication costs.

The Delegate of France said that it had been understood that the regulations which had been drawn up should apply to all users without distinction. The three Resolutions therefore covered the press as well. As regards Resolution No. 14, it should be referred to the Administrative Council.

The Chairman proposed that a Resolution to the effect that the regulations established should apply to all categories of users and referring Resolution No. 14 to the Administrative Council should be adopted.

The Committee agreed.

The United Nations Observer pointed out that Resolution No. 14 would come before the Economic and Social Council during the coming week. It would be desirable for the resolution of the Paris Conference to be approved so that the I.T.U. Representative on the Economic and Social Council should be able to present it, without the possibility of argument.

The Chairman suggested that the United Nations Representative should ask the Chairman of the Conference to give the resolution priority and bring it before the Plenary Assembly at the beginning of the coming week. It would then be published at once (Final Document: No. 327).

He then observed that this decision exhausted the list of questions referred to Committee 4.

The Delegate of the Netherlands observed that Administrative Council Resolution No. 82 had referred to the Paris Conference the questions contained in Circular No. 1188 of the 10th July 1948.

The questions related :

1.) to the conditions of admission and charging to be recommended for the lease of circuits to services of the nature of public services such as civil aviation, railways and meteorology.

2.) to the conditions to be prescribed for the joint renting of circuits, by several users.

He said that Committee 4 had examined only the second of these questions, and asked whether the first was within the competence of Committee 3.

The Chairman replied that Committee 4 had studied all the questions placed on its agenda, and had done everything in its power as regards renting of circuits.

He summarized the work of the Committee as follows :

1.) I.T.U. - U.P.U. reciprocal franking privileges :

Conclusions transmitted to Committee 7 in Document No. 81.

2.) Telegraph and telephone franking privileges for the Secretary General :

Telephone : Doc. No. 82 transmitted to Committee 2.

Telepraph : Doc. No. 226 transmitted to Committee 1.

3.) Franking privileges for Delegates to Conferences of the Union :

Conclusions in Doc. No. 199 approved by Plenary Assembly 6 July 1949.

4.) Questions concerning air transport organizations :

1st question : Doc. No. 200 to be referred to Committee 7. (Final Doc.: (No. 342

2nd question : Doc. No. 202 to be referred to Committee 7. (

3rd question : 3 resolutions of Working Group 4A.

4th question : Doc. No. 261 transmitted to Committee 7. (Final Doc.: (No. 341

5th question : Not answered : proposal not supported.

5.) Procedure for the signature of the Paris Regulations

Conclusions in the Report of the 12th meeting (Doc. No. 305) page 6.

6.) The Regulations question :

Opinion in Doc. No. 304 to be referred to Committee 7. (Final Document : No. 325)

7.) Final Provisions of the Regulations :

Conclusions in Doc. No. 303 transmitted to Committee 7.

8) Freedom of Information

Conclusions: 1) in the Report of the 9th Meeting (Document No. 227) page 5.

2) in the Report of the 9th Meeting (Document No. 227) page 8.

3) in Document No. 245 approved by Plenary Assembly (6-7-49).

4) in Document No. 262 referred to Committee 7.

5) Opinion adopted at the 13th Meeting (Document No. 327).

9) Distribution of the Expenses of Study Groups of the C.C.I.T.

Proposal 961 of France (Document No. 300) adopted; to be referred to Committee 7 (Final Document: No. 326).

The Chairman thanked the Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteurs and Members for their contribution to the work and for the ample spirit of cooperation that had always been shown. He also thanked Working Group 4-A and the Delegates who had prepared the texts or documents for the Committee.

Mr. Gneme thanked the Chairman for the way in which he had led the work of the Committee to a speedy and successful conclusion.

The members applauded vigorously.

The I.C.A.O. and I.A.T.A. Observers expressed their thanks to the Chairman and hoped that the decisions taken would help to improve still more relations between the telecommunication and aeronautical services.

The meeting rose at 5.10 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

HATTON CHASSIGNOL

Seen and approved,

Chairman:

RIBEIRO

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 348-E
18 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

Text of Articles 38 to 40, 42 to 46 and Annex 1
with the corrections in Document No. 314
which were adopted by Committee No. 1
in its Meeting of 15 July 1949.

(Articles 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46 and Annex 1 are referred to Committee No. 7 in support of this Document).

Article 38 (unchanged)

Alternate Transmission by Telegrams

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

§ 2. A telegram of superior rank in order of transmission shall not count in the alternate order.

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

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

§ 5. The receiving office shall have the right to interrupt the transmission in the case specified in Article 37, § 1.

Article 39

Alternate Transmission by Series and Continuous Transmission by Series

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

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

§ 3 (unchanged). Where two offices are connected by two communications, the one allocated to transmission and the other to reception, or where the offices work simultaneously, transmission shall be continuous, but the telegrams shall be grouped in series of ten, unless the offices concerned employ, in accordance with the provisions of Article 40, a special running series of numbers for the telegrams exchanged by each of them.

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

(2) (amended). Similarly, in alternate transmission by series, the sending office shall end a series in course of transmission when it has only

letter telegrams or greetings telegrams to send; *
it shall not resume transmission until the office in correspondence has no more telegrams of superior rank on hand.

§ 5. (unchanged) The receiving office shall have the right to interrupt a series in course of transmission in the case specified in Article 37, § 1.

Article 40.

Transmission with running series of Numbers.

§ 1. (unchanged) (1) Each Administration shall have the right to number in series telegrams to be transmitted over international circuits. In each case it shall acquaint the Administrations concerned with its intention.

(2) The exercise of this right shall not, however, impose on the Administration to which the receiving office is subject, the obligation to apply the special provisions laid down in §§ 7, 8 and 9 of this Article for the exchange of acknowledgments of receipt. In such case the provisions of Article 45 shall remain in force if the Administration concerned so asks.

§ 2. (amended) The serial number shall be transmitted at the beginning of the preamble. Administrations shall decide, each so far as it is concerned, whether the office number shall be retained.

§ 3. (1) (amended) When serial numbers are used, all telegrams shall be numbered in unbroken series. On multiplex instruments, a special series shall be used for each sector or channel, which only differs from the series used for the other sectors or channels by distinguishing figures or letters. A special series may be assigned to each category of telegrams.

(2) (deleted)

(3) (amended) Telegrams with priority which are not transmitted in the numerical order of the series shall be marked with the distinguishing letter "X", placed at the beginning of the preamble and before the serial number.

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* This text may be amended, depending on the decision taken by Committee 3 as regards greetings telegrams.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 6 bis (new) When it is necessary to strike out a serial number which has already been used, the transmitting office shall inform the receiving office by service advice.

§ 7. (1) (unchanged) Except in the case contemplated in § 1. (2), when the telegrams bear serial numbers, an acknowledgment of receipt (LR) shall be given only at the request of the sending telegraphist, if the traffic is being sent continuously. When transmission is not continuous, the sending telegraphist must request the acknowledgment of receipt immediately after the finish of work.

(2) (amended) In any case, the acknowledgment of receipt must be transmitted immediately in the following form:
"LR 683 missing 680 retained 665." (This acknowledgment of receipt contains the last number received

the no. 680 missing and the no. 665 retained.) (1)

§ 8. (1) (amended) The sending telegraphist must request the acknowledgment of receipt immediately after the transmission of a Government telegram with priority, a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram or a series of money order telegrams or a series of postal cheque telegrams.

(2) In these cases the acknowledgment of receipt shall be given in the following form:
"LR 683 mdts 681 682 683." (1)

§ 9. (amended) The acknowledgment of receipt contemplated in § 7 shall be given at the close of the daily service (see Art. 5, § 3). The sending telegraphist shall then add to his invitation "LR" the word "closing". (1)

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(1) In the service between fixed stations the following forms are currently used for acknowledgments of receipt:

a) xq to Paris = 180205 gmt LR 683 missing 680 RA 678 cfm = NY (§ 7, (2);

b) xq to Paris = 180415 gmt Etat 689 mdts 681 682 rcdok = Ny (§ 8, (2);

c) A Paris de Moscow 15 11 28 0010 = closing 27/5 LR 701 missing 689 LS 816 blank 782 TUHRU (§ 9).

Article 42 (unchanged)

Transmission of other parts of the Telegram.

§ 1. Following the preamble specified above, the paid service indications, the address, the text, the signature of the telegram and any verification of the signature shall be transmitted successively. Expressions charged for as one word and joined up by the counter officer (Art. 19, § 2.) must be transmitted as one word.

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

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

Article 43

Checking the Number of Words transmitted.

§ 1. (unchanged) Immediately after transmission, the receiving telegraphist shall compare, in each telegram, the number of words received with the number announced. When the number of words is given in the form of a fraction, this comparison, except in the case of an obvious error, shall refer only to the actual number of words or groups.

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

(2) (amended). In long telegrams, each page of which contains only 50 real words, the receiving telegraphist shall give only the initials of the page containing the error.

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

§ 3 (unchanged). Repetitions shall be requested and given briefly and clearly.

Article 44

Routine Repetition. Collation

§ 1 (amended). When telegraphists are in doubt as to the accuracy of the transmission or reception, they may give or demand the partial or complete repetition of telegrams, and particularly figures and groups of figures, which they have sent or received. Partial repetition shall be obligatory for Government telegrams in plain language, money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams. It shall comprise, in those telegrams, all figures, proper names and any doubtful words, and also, in the case of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams, the names of the offices of origin and of destination. Complete repetition shall be obligatory for Government telegrams and service telegrams written wholly or partly in secret language (Art.57, § 3.).

§ 2 (1) (Unchanged). On Morse and sound reading instruments, when the traffic is exchanged alternately, telegram by telegram, the routine repetition as well as the collation, if any, shall be given by the receiving telegraphist. If the routine repetition or collation is corrected by the sending telegraphist, the words or figures rectified shall be repeated by the receiving telegraphist. If it is omitted, this second repetition shall be demanded by the sending telegraphist. On these instruments, when

the exchange of traffic is made in series, and on high speed instruments, the routine repetition or collation shall be given by the sending telegraphist immediately after the telegram. If the receiving telegraphist observes differences between the transmission and the routine repetition or the collation, he shall notify his correspondent, quoting the doubtful passages and adding after them a note of interrogation. If necessary, he shall also repeat the word preceding and the word following.

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

(2 bis) (new). In the transmission of telegrams of more than 50 words, the routine repetition shall be given at the end of each page.

§ 3. (unchanged). In working on Morse and sound reading instruments, the routine repetition shall be obligatory for all figures in the address, text and signature.

§ 4. (amended). When the repetition of fractional numbers is given, the fraction must be linked to the whole number by the hyphen.

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

The repetition of a group consisting of letters and figures shall be given in the manner indicated in Article 35, i.e. without a space on instruments using the international Alphabet No. 2 or the morse code; and with the figures and letters linked by a double hyphen (=) on all other instruments.

§ 5 (unchanged). The routine repetition may not under any pretext be delayed or interrupted, except in the case specified in Article 37, § 1.

Article 45 (unchanged)

Acknowledgment of Receipt

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

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

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

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

(2) If the series includes money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams the acknowledgment of receipt shall be completed by the number of the money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams, thus: "R6 157 980 including 13 mdt 290 mdt."

§ 4. If transmission is with a running series of numbers, the acknowledgment of receipt shall be given in the form and in accordance with the conditions set out in Article 40, §§ 7. to 9., subject to the reservation contained in § 1. (2) of the said Article.

Article 46

Procedure regarding altered Telegrams and cases of Interruption

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 6. (1) (completed) When the transmission of a telegram has not been completed or the acknowledgment of receipt is not received within a reasonable time, the telegram shall be transmitted afresh with the service instruction "Ampliation", except in the case of a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram (Art. 48, § 3. (2)). The significance of the service instruction "Ampliation" may be indicated on the addressee's copy by the office of destination.

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

ANNEX 1

(pages 18 - 23 of Document No. 314-E)

(concerns French text only.)

Page 21 - 9th Code Expression (English text only) :

read "BINZA" in place of "NINZA".

Note: Amendments to the texts of Articles 35 and 37 will be published separately.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 349-E
18 July 1949

C O R R I G E N D U M

to Document No. 337 - (Minutes of the fourth meeting of the Plenary Assembly, held on 4 July 1949.

Page 8:

18th line, read:

Item 4 of the Agenda: Contribution by private operating agencies to the extraordinary expenses of the Union (Resolution of Committee 5. (Document No. 182).

The Head of the Delegation of Egypt, Chairman of Committee 5, said that in the view of the Committee, the ruling of the Convention on this point should be uniformly interpreted by all conferences of the Union; hence the Committee was proposing that the question be referred back to the Administrative Council.

The Resolution submitted by Committee 5 was adopted.

The Head of the Delegation of Canada....

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 350-E
18 July 1949

C O R R I G E N D U M

RTg: In the Blue Sheets

Page 1017

First line, read: Chapter XXXI

§ 3. Fourth line, read: ...international tariffs and...

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 351-E
18 July 1949

COMMITTEE 7

R E P O R T

of the

Drafting Committee

12th Meeting

13 July 1949

The meeting was opened at 3 p.m. with Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf (United States of America) in the chair.

The Committee first considered Document No. 252, starting on page 4.

Chapter XXXIII, Articles 105 and 106 were adopted with the following changes in the English text:

Article 105

Section 1 - Add the word "Recognized" before the first word of that paragraph, "private".

Section 2 - line 6 - Replace "agency" with "enterprise".

Section 3 - line 4 - Strike out the words "deed of".

Section 4 - line 5 - Remove the letter "s" from "tariffs" in order to make it singular.

Section 4 - line 7 - Remove the word "of" and put the word "in" in its place.

Section 4 - line 8 - Remove the words "of the I.T.U."

Section 5 - Place the word "Recognized" before the first word of the Section, "private".

Section 5 - line 2 - Strike out the words "of the I.T.U."

Article 106

Change title of Article 106 to read "Relations with Countries which are neither Members nor Associate Members of the Union."

Section 1 - line 2 - Strike out the word "not" and add the word "neither" in its place. Change "Members or Associate Members" to read "Members nor Associate Members".

Section 1 - line 3 - Place a comma after the word "Union".

Section 1 - line 5 - Strike out the words "Atlantic City".

Section 1 - line 10 - After the word "Union" add a comma.

Section 2 - line 3 - Strike out the following "fixed within the limits specified in Article 28".

The Committee then proceeded to consider Document No. 279 concerning Chapter XIX, Article 74, which was adopted with the following changes in the English text.

Section 6, paragraph 2 line 2 - Add the word "the" between "of" and "telegram".

Section 10, paragraph 2 starting on line 2 - Delete the words""x jours" or".

Section 11, paragraph 2 line 7 - Remove the word "not", and, replace the word "retain" with the word "filed".

Section 12 - Delete paragraph i).

It was noted that Committee III might study paragraph k) at a later date.

The Committee then considered the remaining part of Document 279, concerning Chapter XX, Article 75 which was adopted without change.

The Committee next considered Document No. 280, which was adopted with the following changes in the English text:

Article 12

Add the following title to Article 12:

"Preparation of Telegrams - Characters which may be used."

Article 12, Section 1 was revised to read as follows:

"The original telegram must be written in characters which are used in the country of origin and which have an equivalent in the table of telegraph signals given below:"

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

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

Signs: Full stop (Period) (.), comma (,), colon (:), question mark (note of interrogation) (?), apostrophe ('), hyphen or dash (-), parenthesis (brackets) (), fraction bar (/), quotation marks ("").

Characters for which some apparatus does not provide special signs (Chap.IX): accented letter é. Roman figures, multiplication sign (x).

Section 2 line 3 - Letters should read as follows:

ä á or å, ñ, ö, ü.

With regard to the preceding paragraph and in like cases, the Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that when a difference between American and British terminology might give rise to misunderstanding the terms according to both usages should be included in the English text, the alternative being shown in parenthesis (or brackets).

Section 4 line 3 - After the word "if" take out ",however,". Remove the period at the end of Section and add the following words:

"in front of each such figure or group of figures"

Section 5, - Capitalize "x" at end of sentence.

Section 5(bis) line 1 - After the word "of" add the words "the letters".

Article 13

Change the numbers "1st", "2nd", "3rd", and "4th", in that paragraph to read (1), (2), (3), and (4).

Article 15

Section 1 - Join last sentence to paragraph.

Section 2 paragraph 3 line 3 - Change "profession" to "occupation".

Section 4 - Change paragraph to read "surnames, given (christian) names, names of firms and particulars of abode shall be accepted as the sender writes them. Any other particulars in the address must be written in the language or languages of the country of destination. The names of territorial sub-divisions or of countries may be written either in accordance with the particulars in the International List of Telegraph Offices or in accordance with their alternative names as given in the Preface to that List."

Section 5 paragraph 1 lines 2 and 5 - Change "TELEX" to read "telex". Also in line 5 replace the semicolon with a period after the word "addressee". Capital "F" in "for", following.

Section 5 paragraph 2 first 2 lines - Should read as follows:

"In this case the telegram shall, wherever possible, be transmitted to the addressee by telephone or by telex". Last line of paragraph last word change "TELEX" to "by telex".

Section 6 lines 2 and 4 - Remove "(pigeon-hole)"

Section 6 line 5 - After first word add ",if necessary," and in middle of same line remove previously existing ",if necessary,",

Section 7 line 4 - After "care of" add a comma.

Section 8 line 4 - Put the word "given" before the word "Christian". Put the word "Christian" in parenthesis and use a small letter "c".

Section 8 line 5 - Correct as in Section 8, line 4, above.

Section 9 paragraph 1 sub-paragraph b) second word last line - Change "place" to read "places".

Section 9 paragraph 2 last word - Replace letter "*D=" with word "=urgent=".

Section 9 paragraph 3 line 3 - Place a period after "Secretariat" and remove the words "of the I.T.U.".

Section 10 - line 3 - Remove "however," and place after first word of fourth line.

Section 11 - Remove second word, "the" .

Section 11 - line 2 - after word "destination" remove the comma.

Section 11 - line 4 - after first word add word "recognized".

Section 11 - line 7 - last three words of line 7 "are bound to" were removed and the word "shall" put in their place.

Section 13 paragraph 1 - line 4 - change "relative" to read "relevant".

Section 13 - line 5 - strike out word "by" in middle of line and add "by"after the word "either".

Section 13 - line 6 - after the word "or" add the word "by".

Section 13 - line 7 - after words "or" add "by" in both cases.

Section 13 - line 13 - change "traced" to read "identified".

Article 17

In middle of title remove the semicolon and add a dash in its place.

With the completion of Article 17 and Document No. 280, the meeting was adjourned at 5.15 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

LACOSTE DIXON

Seen:
Chairman:
F.C. de WOLF

END

:RNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 352-E
19 July 1949

COMMITTEE 7

R E P O R T

of the Drafting Committee

(Committee 7)

13th Meeting

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15 July 1949

The meeting was opened at 3.15 p.m. with Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf (United States of America) in the Chair.

The Committee first considered Document No. 282 concerning Chapter XXIII and Article 82. The Document was approved with the following changes in the English text.

Article 82

Section 1, paragraph 1 - The paragraph was adopted and the reporters were requested to record the following in the minutes:

Note - Following a request of the Delegate of the United Kingdom that the definition of meteorological telegrams contained in Article 82, Paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (1) be incorporated in the beginning of the Telegraph Regulations, the Committee decided after discussion that the present text of the above sub-paragraph should be maintained, but that the discussion should be mentioned in this report so that the attention of the C.C.I.T. might be drawn to the need of assembling in one single Article all the definitions, some of which appeared in various Articles of the Telegraph Regulations.

The United Kingdom Delegate agreed to this decision.

Section 1, paragraph 2 - Strike out the last three words "before the address".

Section 2 line 2 - Remove second word, "the".

Section 2 line 2 and 3 - Remove the words "contemplated in Section 1. above."

Section 3 line 4 - Change "counter officer" to read "receiving officer".

The Committee proceeded to consider the Annex to Document 240 concerning Articles 58 and 59.

Article 58 was adopted with the following changes in the English text:

Section 1, paragraph 1, end of 4th line and beginning of 5th line - Change "as soon as possible" to read "immediately".

Section 1, paragraph 2 - Strike out last sentence beginning "The notification'....."

The reporters were requested to note in the record that this sentence was struck out since CDE telegrams have been abolished by decision of the Conference.

Section 5, paragraph 1, end of 2nd line - Strike out "except" and change to read "other than".

Section 5, end of 4th line - Strike out "mention this" and change to read "so state".

Section 5, paragraph 2 line 3 - After "telephone" add the words "by telex" since Committee 3 adopted Proposal 212 of Belgium regarding the delivery of telegrams by telex, The attention of Committee 3 was called to this point.

Section 5, paragraph 3, line 3 - strike out "and shall give" and add "which must contain".

Section 6 line 5 - Strike out "cover" and change to read "envelope".

Section 7, paragraph 1 line 4 - The remainder of the paragraph from this line should read "office of origin in the usual way and the notification of delivery shall not be prepared".

Article 59

Section 1 - Change last line to read "have the telegram follow the addressee".

Section 3, line 5 - Change "fresh" to "new".

Section 3 line 9 - Change "acted upon" to read "applicable".

Section 5, paragraph 3 line 2 - Change the word "afresh" to read "anew".

Section 6, paragraph 1 - First line 2nd word - Strike out "a". The first and second parts of the paragraph should be put together to make one continuous paragraph. The third part of the paragraph should be numbered. 1(bis) and read as follows:

"If, owing to insufficiency of address an office cannot deliver a telegram to one of the addresses, subsequent transmission shall be suspended by the office concerned and an advice of non-delivery issued. "

Section 6, paragraph 2 line 1 - Change "advices" to read "advice". Change "paragraph" to read "paragraphs", and at end of line add "and 1(bis)".

With the completion of Section 6 of Article 59 the Committee adjourned at 5.20 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

LACOSTE DIXON

Seen:
Chairman:
F.C. de WOLF

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 353-E
19 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Amendment of Proposal 964, Document No. 316

Proposal submitted by the Delegation of the United States of America regarding Article 97 of the Telegraph Regulations.

Article 97 should remain unchanged except that the preamble to § 6 (1) should be changed to read as follows:

§ 6. (1) Except where arrangements referred to in Article 38, section 3 of the Convention have been made, the balance of the quarterly accounts in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) to the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) by a sum equivalent to its value computed on the basis of the parity with the gold franc and by methods that will result in the free and prompt transfer of funds. This payment may be effected:

(Remainder of Article 97, section 6, unchanged)

Reasons

The substance of the above proposal was rejected by working Committee 3-B. The United States believes it is important that this proposal be considered by Committee 3.

The purpose of this proposal is to firmly establish the true gold franc equivalent as the standard for the settlement of accounts, as has been done in the composition of the tariffs and in the establishment of the accounts (Article 39 of the Convention). We would thereby avoid burdening the Regulations with a variety of methods to meet the exceptional cases temporarily created as a result of postwar economic adjustments. The exceptional cases may be dealt with by special arrangements.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 354-E
19 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Proposal for the Drafting of Article 65, § 4, of the RTg.

Article 65.

.....

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

(2) The normal size shall be fixed at 13cm X 18cm. However, in relations where instruments are used which enable larger phototelegrams to be transmitted in one single operation Administrations may admit larger sizes.

Phototelegrams of larger dimensions than those admitted in a given relation must be divided into parts by the sender; in such cases, the order of transmission of the parts of the phototelegrams must be indicated.

(Drafted by France - Switzerland - U.S.S.R.)

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 355-E
19 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

DRAFT RESOLUTION

CHARGES FOR PHOTOTELEGRAMS

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris,

1. Considering that the apparatus and operating methods used as a basis for the calculation of the phototelegram rates set forth in Article 70 of the Telegraph Regulations are largely obsolescent,

Requests the C.C.I.T. to investigate new standards on which a tariff structure for facsimile and phototelegram transmissions could be based.

2. Considering that, pending the results of the C.C.I.T.'s studies, it would be desirable to fix rates for relations between Administrations which use apparatus allowing phototelegrams larger than the normal 13 cm x 18 cm to be transmitted,

Resolves:

That pending completion of the studies which the C.C.I.T. has been requested to undertake on the subject of phototelegram rates, Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall base their calculations of rates and shares of charges for phototelegrams larger than 13 cm x 18 cm on the following table, which completes that given in Article 70 of the Regulations. The letters y, a and b are used with the same significance as in Article 70.

	Area of Phototelegram transmitted	Total Phototelegraphy charge in francs	Share of charge accruing to each Administration	
			Terminal	Transit
3rd step	234-360 cm^2	$\frac{1}{2}$ (25 + 8y)	$\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{25}{2}$ + 8a)	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8b
4th step	above 360 cm^2 up to the total usable surface of the cylinder	$\frac{1}{2}$ (25 + 10y)	$\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{25}{2}$ + 10a)	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 10b

(Franco-Swedish drafting)

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 356-E
19 July 1949

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

N E T H E R L A N D S

Draft Resolution

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, 1949,

Considering

the system of renting telegraph and telephone circuits,

Recommends :

that the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. study the circumstances under which reductions in the rates for rented circuits could be accorded to certain services functioning in the public interest, such as the meteorological service aeronautical service, etc.

J. D. H. van der Toorn

Head of the Delegation

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.357-E
19 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

R E P O R T

of the Telegraph Tariffs Committee

(Committee 1)

14th meeting

15 July, 1949, at 3 p.m.

Chairman : Dr. J. Busak (Czechoslovakia)
Vice-Chairmen : Mr. W.D. Sharp (United Kingdom)
Mr. A. Spaans (Netherlands)

The Chairman:

"Yesterday, the 14th of July, was the national day of the French Republic. Naturally, there were no meetings of the Conference. Our Committee is the first to meet after the interval. On behalf of this Committee, and on behalf of the Committees which will meet later, I would like to compliment the French Administration and to assure it of our warmest sympathy. As luck would have it, we have been able to celebrate this great occasion amongst our French friends and colleagues. We are indeed happy to have spent this 14th of July in Paris, in the capital city of a nation which more than one hundred and fifty years ago, pointed out the paths of liberty to the peoples of Europe and the world, thus establishing an imperishable claim to our affection. I apologise if these compliments and good wishes are offered somewhat late, but I can assure the French Delegation that the overnight delay has done nothing to rob our feelings of their cordiality."

The Delegate of France said that he and his colleagues were grateful for these kind good wishes, and he would be very happy to inform his Administration of them.

Report of the 12th Meeting (Document No.318)

The Delegate of the United States of America said that the fourth paragraph on page 10 should read:

"The Delegate of the United States of America suggested that the question of definition of press messages should be deferred until a later date."

The heading at the top of page 11 should read: "Article 87, § 8."

Document No.318, thus amended, was adopted.

*

* *

Final Report of Working Group 1/A (Document No.314)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, as Chairman of the Working Group, read a list of corrections to this document (see Annex 1).

The Chairman, thanking the Chairman and members of the Working Group on behalf of the Committee, asked whether there were observations on the substance of the document.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested that in connection with Article 40, Proposals 182, 183, and 185 be considered.

The Delegate of Italy requested that in connection with Article 35, § 2, Proposal 920 (Document No.158) should be taken into account.

The Committee then examined Document No. 314: Article 35.

The Delegate of Italy said that the proposed signs contained in paragraphs 216 bis and 230 bis should be inserted also in §§ 5 and 6. To avoid duplication, all optional letters might be included in Article 12.

The United Kingdom Delegate, Chairman of Working Group 1/A, agreed that a general reference to such signs might appear in Article 12.

The Chairman proposed that paragraph 216 bis should be worded as follows:

"The following optional letters may be used in relations between countries which accept them and which fix the conditions for their transmission".

The Delegate of Belgium agreed to this amendment, provided that the letter "e", which was not optional, were struck out.

The final text would be inserted in paragraphs 254 bis and 265 bis.

The Delegate of Italy asked that Proposal 920 (Document No. 158) be examined.

The Chairman of Working Group 1/A said that, after studying this document at length, the Group felt that the proposal could not be accepted.

The Delegate from the United States remarked that telegraph printing apparatus could not print compound fractions precisely as a sender wrote them in every case, since 1 ½ would be rendered 11/2 in certain cases. He pointed out that the present Regulations required the use of the equal sign, but the sub-committee had agreed unanimously to substitute the hyphen, to permit the use of code converters, etc. He also pointed out that the proposal in Document No. 158 would require the use of a space in the text, the group to be underlined by hand, and then collation utilizing a hyphen. These three separate requirements were both awkward and difficult and for that reason he could not agree to the Italian Proposal.

The Delegation of Italy did not press the point, and page 5 of Document No.314 was therefore adopted.

Page 6 of Document No.314. The Chairman suggested that the words "add 3 bis" should be amended to read "add the following paragraph between Nos. 227 and 228."

Page 7. The Delegate of Sweden proposed the addition of the words "per thousand (0/00)". Adopted.

Page 9. No. 255 read "shall also be applicable to instruments using the International Alphabet No.1 (§ 2)."

Page 10. No. 266. Same correction as for No. 255.

Article 35 was adopted.

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Article 37. Page 10. No comments.

Page 11. The present text would be referred to the Drafting Committee as it stood and revised, if necessary, after a decision had been reached in Committee 3 regarding greetings telegrams.

No.299 - read : "the code expressions appearing in Annex 1 to these Regulations should preferably be used."

Page 13. No.320. The Chairman thought this should read ".... when it has only letter telegrams or greetings telegrams to send; it shall not resume transmission ...".

Articles 37, 38 and 39 were adopted.

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Article 40 - The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the example given in the present Regulations was not followed in practice. He asked, therefore, that the text of Proposal 183 should be adopted for this article. Moreover, acknowledgment of receipt for Government telegrams should be given immediately after transmission, as in the case of money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams.

The Chairman of Working Group 1/A stated that the proposals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had been discussed at length, and it had been generally decided that the procedure recommended in Proposal 182 was too complicated, especially on cables, although it might have been acceptable in the case of radio. Objections had been raised concerning the immediate transmission of Government telegram ARs.

The Delegate of France said that it would be better to keep the present provisions governing ARs as they were shorter and more easily put into effect.

The Delegate of the Netherlands thought that the Soviet proposal would be suitable for radio circuits between fixed points.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia said that the AR was transmitted by radio in the form given in Proposal 182. His Delegation supported the Soviet proposal, as well as Proposal 183 relating to the immediate transmission of ARs for Government telegrams.

The Delegate of Italy thought that this question, like that relating to radio operation between fixed points, should be deferred.

The Delegate of Belgium said that the Cairo RTg were applied to wire circuits, while the procedure advocated by the U.S.S.R. was more often applied to radio circuits. The question should be deferred. With regard to Government telegrams ARs, the adoption of this method might lead to its application to other categories of telegrams (SUH, ADG...).

The Delegate of Bulgaria announced that radio stations in his country used the system recommended in Proposal 182, and he supported this proposal.

The Chairman summed up the discussion.

The Delegate of France thought that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' proposal tended to standardize the receipt sign to conform with that used in radio. The type used in wire transmissions was, however, more suitable. It was possible, that with the improvement of radio technique, standardization on the basis of the present RTg might be sought in the future.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to cut short this discussion, could accept the Netherlands suggestion that this kind of AR should be used in radio only.

The Delegate of Italy could agree to a note being inserted in the Telegraph Regulations with regard to this provision. The present text of Article 40 would then remain unchanged.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics supported this view. The AR of Government telegrams with priority should be given immediately.

This latter point was thereupon put to the vote.

The Soviet amendment was adopted by 12 votes to 7.

The Delegate of Belgium pointed out - although he would not press the point - that in this case an immediate receipt should be given for telegrams dealing with the safety of human life and service advices relative to dislocation of lines.

Article 40 was adopted.

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Articles 42 and 43 (Document No.314) were adopted without amendment.

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Article 44 as amended was adopted.

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Article 45 and 46: Adopted.

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Article 89: Consideration of this was postponed pending study of other proposals.

Annex 1. List of Code Expressions.

Pages 19 and 21 BINZA read: Our Administration does not admit this class of traffic.

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The Chairman said that Article 35 would be revised before being submitted to the Drafting Committee. Articles 37 to 40 and 42 to 46, as well as Annex 1, however, could be dealt with immediately by the Drafting Committee.

The Delegate from the United States, referring to the I.C.A.O. proposal and its consideration summarized on page 25 of Document No. 314 and specifically to the Proposal for the use of the secondary "S" for the bell signal, pointed out that many thousands of telegraph printers throughout the world, and particularly in aviation service, are equipped with this signal. Inasmuch as communication may take place between printers of this type and those using international Alphabet No. 2, with the bell on the secondary "J" and such intercommunication may increase rapidly in the future, he felt it desirable that the telegraph operating procedure might provide a method of signalling between these two types of printers. For this purpose the figure shift signal, followed by a succession of "S" and "J" signals, might be used where there is reason to believe a given circuit is terminated at the distant office by a printer which is different from the one at the home station. Thus, he pointed out, the special routine would not only insure that the audible signal is sounded but also a spacing of the carriage would indicate that bell signals had been received even though no one was within earshot of the machine at the particular moment. He emphasized that this suggestion for the provision of a special routine should not be construed as a suggestion to change Alphabet No. 2 with respect to the bell on the signal "J".

The Chairman recalled the Working Group's proposal to refer this document, with the comments appearing on pages 25 and 26, to the C.C.I.T.

The Delegate of France said the Working Group had intended that point 2.2.7 only should be referred to the C.C.I.T. Otherwise, the wishes of I.C.A.O. had been met, except that it had requested the bell on signal "S", whereas it was on signal "J".

The Chairman of Working Group 1/A said that the conclusions of the Group's discussions on International Alphabet No. 2 were contained in Document No. 314. He proposed that Proposal 872, with the observations of the Working Group, should be referred to the C.C.I.T., with a request that it study the question raised by the United States, whose observations would likewise be submitted to the C.C.I.T.

The Chairman said that a draft resolution for the submission of this matter to the C.C.I.T. would be prepared, and requested the Chairman of the Working Group to be good enough to prepare a suitable text.

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The Chairman recalled that the Belgian Proposal 307 for the re-arrangement of articles relating to press telegrams, should have been examined at the previous meeting.

The Delegate of Belgium explained the significance of this proposal. Some delegations were of the opinion that the work involved was not suitable for an Administrative Conference, and that the proposal should be examined in conjunction with others calling for a reclassification of the articles of the RTg.

The Chairman considered that this study might well be referred to the C.C.I.T. A decision thereon might be taken at the following meeting of the Committee.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

CLINKSCALES VARGUES CHEVALIER Dr. BUSAK

ANNEX 1

Amendments to Document

No.314-E

Page 2 - the last sentence of the second paragraph should read, ".... and rejected by Working Group No. 3 C".
In the last paragraph on page 2 the example should read, "A=3".

Page 5 - Paragraph 216 bis should read as follows: ".... between countries which accept them:

ä á á ñ ö ü (The accented e to be deleted).

Paragraph 217. The examples to read,

"3=B AG=25"

Page 6 - Paragraph 227 3 bis this language might not be entirely suitable and the Drafting Committee should make it so.

230 bis - examples to be: "å á á ñ ö ü (The accented e to be deleted).

Page 7 - Paragraph 233 to read, "To indicate a transmission error, the letter E and the 'space' signal ...."

"When transmitting with perforated tape and provision exists for erasing ...."

Page 8 - The last sentence of paragraph 236 bis should be deleted.

Page 11 - Paragraph 285, Section 4 to read, "When operating from perforated tape and when ...."

Paragraph (287), Section 6, should read, "Study by Working Group 1 A deferred for decision by Committee 3 on Article 86."

It was recommended by the Sub-Committee that the present regulations in paragraph 287 should remain unchanged.

Paragraph 293 in the first example an asterisk (*) should follow the word "Amsterdam". An asterisk should also be shown immediately preceding the sentence "The office number is optional ...."

Page 13 - Paragraph 325 - 3(1), the second sentence to read, ".... which differs from the series ..."

Paragraph 327, delete the last five words, "and before the serial number".

Page 15 - Referring to Paragraph 364, Section 1, it is suggested that in using decisions by the main committee, Section 1 should stand as at present with the amendment contained in Proposal 762, therefore Proposals 627 and 761 fall.

The paragraph shown immediately under 367 should be numbered "368" and not "366".

Page 20 - The eighteenth "text in plain language" should read, "Your NR_____ received here et cetera ...."

Page 21 - The ninth code expression should be "BINZA".

The 22nd meaning should read: "Your NR_____ received here addressed ....."

Page 22 - The fourth phrase should read, "We agree (or It is correct)."

The English version of Document 314 should be regarded as the official version, after the foregoing changes are made.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.358-E
19 July 1949

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5
TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Committee 5 was entrusted with:

1. the auditing of the accounts of the Bureau of the Union for the years 1937 to 1948 inclusive;

2. supervision of the organization and expenses of the Paris Telegraph and Telephone Conference.

In addition, Committee 5 has examined the question of the contribution to be made by private operating agencies to the extraordinary expenses of the Union, and submitted the resolution contained in Document No.182 to the Plenary Assembly. This resolution was adopted at the 4th Meeting of the Plenary Assembly on 6 July 1949.

Working Group 5-B has considered the agreement concluded between the General Secretariat of the Union and the French Administration (Document No.22), and has proposed that the Plenary Assembly should approve this agreement and adopt its proposal to have the final acts of the Conference printed in Paris.

Working Group 5-A has audited the accounts of the Bureau of the Union from 1937 to 1948 inclusive and submitted its report (Document No.334) which was adopted by the Committee. The Committee recommends that the Plenary Assembly approve the report and the Swiss Government's financial management.

Working Group 5-B was requested to study the organization and expenditure of the Paris Conference, and, on the basis of its report (Document No.336), the Committee submits the following resolutions to the Plenary Assembly:

First Resolution

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, 1949

Considering

the different scales of per diem allowances paid to permanent personnel of the Union assigned to international conferences and to personnel recruited locally,

recommends the Administrative Council

to fix a maximum for such per diem allowances, which at present might amount to 80 Swiss francs; moreover, taking account of the maximum and of the cost of living in the countries where conferences are held, it would be useful also to fix slightly different scales of per diem allowances according to the class or category of permanent or locally recruited personnel.

Second Resolution

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, 1949

resolves

to approve the budget of expenses estimated on the assumption that the Conference will end on 31 July. (Annexed to this Document).

Third Resolution

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, 1949

resolves

that a limited working group should remain in Paris for several days after the termination of the Conference in order to audit the accounts relating to expenses incurred after the last Plenary Assembly.

The report shall be forwarded to the French Administration and to the General Secretariat, which shall communicate it to the Administrative Council. The limited group for the auditing of accounts after the termination of the Conference shall be set up by Working Group 5-B.

It is understood that Committee 5 shall audit the accounts for the expenses of the Conference before the last Plenary Assembly and shall make a report on them at that assembly.

Fourth Resolution

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, 1949

resolves

to approve the report submitted by Working Group 5-A (Doc.334) and the Swiss Government's financial management of the accounts of the Bureau of the Union for the years 1937 to 1948 inclusive.

Chairman:
SHOUKRY ABAZA BEY

ANNEX

B U D G E T

	Budgetary Estimates (see Doc. 22 page 5)	Expenses estimated on the hypothesis that the Conference would end on July 31.	
	Sw.frs.		Sw.frs.
1. Personnel of the General Secretariat 12 persons (List No. 1)	75,000.-		87,094.40 1)
2. Personnel engaged locally 25 persons (List No. 2)		47,308.90	
38 persons released by the French P.T.T. Administration (Lists Nos. 3 and 4)	50,000.-	40,000.-	
Social security and family allotments		10,725.-	
			98,033.90 2)
3. Linguistic Service (preparatory work, work during and after the Conference)			
22 interpreters + 1 department head (List No. 5)		164,805.35 3)	
20 translators + 1 rapporteur (List No. 6)	330,000.-	150,821.75	
25 shorthand typists (List No. 7)		134,085.30	
* 142 persons.			449,712.40
4. Installation of simultaneous interpretation equipment	75,000.-		55,000.-
5. Cost of duplication and printing of documents in Paris	100,000.-		119,500.- 4)
6. Unforeseen	20,000.-		20,000.-
7. Limited Committee	20,000.-		12,000.-
8. Offices of the Secretariat (rent and equipment of premises, office furniture and supplies)	75,000.-		100,000.-
9. Expenses involved by participation of the Director of the C.C.I.F.	3,500.-		3,500.-
10. Publication of supplements	15,000.-		14,000.-
	763,500.-		958,840.70

1) The increase in this item is due to the prolongation of the Conference.

2) The increase in this item (instead of the 50,000 Sw.fcs. accepted by the Administrative Council it has risen to 98,033.90 Sw.fcs.) is due to various factors:

   i) the Conference will last longer than was originally foreseen;

   ii) provisions have had to be made for social security and family allotments;

   iii) lacking detailed information to guide it, the Administrative Council was not able to make an exact estimate of the amounts involved;

   iv) the number of personnel has exceeded expectations.

3) This figure includes the expenses involved for Russian interpretation (about 20,000 Sw.frs.)

4) a) each participant in the Conference will receive free of charge a copy of the final acts in the language of his choice, and if he so wishes, will also receive a copy in French.

   b) the total cost of blue, pink and white paper will be charged to the Conference.

   c) the cost of composition and correction will be shared equally by the Conference and by the General Secretariat of the Union (Document printing costs).

List No.1

A) PERSONNEL SUPPLIED BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
(other than personnel of the Linguistic Service)

Estimate of Expenses on the assumption that the Conference will end on July 31st.

			Per diem	Total
Mr. MULATIER - 2 May to 10 August at the latest (Assistant Secretary General)	101 days	80		8,080.-
Mr. RUSILLON - 9 May to 10 August (Senior Counsellor)	"	94 days	80	7,520.-
Mr. PERSIN - 2 May to 10 August (Counsellor)	"	101 days	80	8,080.-
Mr. OULEVEY - 9 May to 10 August (Secretary)	"	94 days	80	7,520.-
Mr. JACKSON - 9 May to 10 August (Secretary)	"	94 days	80	1) 10,339.80
Mr. FRACHEBOURG - 2 May to 10 August (Accountant)	"	101 days	75	7,575.-
Mrs. QUILLET - 2 May to 10 August (Secretary-stenographer)	"	101 days	70	7,070.-
Miss MONTAVON - 2 May to 10 August (Stenographer)	"	101 days	70	7,070.-
Mrs. GARDEL - 9 May to 10 August (Verbatim stenographer)	"	94 days	90	2) 8,460.-
Miss DAVIES - 9 May to 10 August (Stenographer)	"	94 days	70	1) 7,939.60
Mrs. KRUPSKA - 2 May to 6 June (Stenographer)	"	36 days	80	2) 2,880.-
Miss TREMBLAY - 15 June to 10 August (Stenographer)	"	57 days	80	2) 4,560.-
				87,094.40

1) This figure includes repayment of salary to the British Administration.

2) This figure comprises salary and per diem of those concerned.

List No. 2.

B) PERSONNEL RECRUITED LOCALLY OTHER THAN PERSONNEL OF THE LINGUISTIC SERVICE

Estimate of expenses on the assumption that the Conference will end on July 31st.

			Per diem Sw. frs.	Total Sw.frs.
1° SECRETARIAT				
Miss ABECASSIS - (Shorthand-typist)	14 May to 31 July	78 days	45	3,555.-
Mrs. CHASSIGNON - (Shorthand-typist)	14 May to 31 July	78 days	45	3,555.-
Miss CHENEVIERE - (Shorthand-typist)	16 " " " "	76 days	45	3,465.-
Miss GUERBOIS - (Shorthand-typist)	14 " " " "	78 days	45	3,555.-
Miss HAPEL - (Shorthand-typist)	14 " " " "	78 days	45	3,555.-
Miss ROGINSKY - (Shorthand-typist)	14 " " " "	78 days	45	3,555.-
Miss ROUX - (Shorthand-typist)	16 " " " "	76 days	36.25	2,791.25
2° DUPLICATION			Fr.frs.	Sw.frs.
Mrs. BADUEL - (Assembly)	11 May to 31 July	81 days	1,050.-[1)]	1,251.25
Mr. BOISSARD - (Duplication)	16 " " " "	76 days	1,200.-[1)]	1,271.40
Miss COULON - (Assembly)	11 " " " "	81 days	1,050.-[1)]	1,251.25
Miss DELSEL - (Dep. head Duplication Service)	11 " " " "	81 days	45 Sw.frs.	3,690.-
Miss LAIGNEAU - (Duplication)	11 " " " "	81 days	1,200.-[1)]	1,405.-
Miss VINCENT - (Assembly)	11 " " " "	81 days	1,050.-[1)]	1,251.25

....

		Per diem Fr.frs.	Total Sw.frs
Mrs. ANCEDY (duplication)	- from 21 May to 31 July (71 days)	1,300.- 1)	1,120.-
Mrs. GELLY (assembly)	- from 11 " " " " (81 days)	1,050.- 1)	1,251.25
Mrs. HERVE (assembly)	- from 30 " " " " (63 days)	1,050.- 1)	1,001.85
Mrs. LESON (duplication)	- from 11 " " 17 June (37 days)	1,200.- 1)	607.50
Mrs. LE VINCENT (assembly)	- from 3 June to 31 July (58 days)	1,050.- 1)	949.40
Mrs. MAS (duplication)	-from 11 May " " " (81 days)	1,200.- 1)	1,405.-
Mrs. QUERUEL (assembly)	- from 11 " " " " (81 days)	1,050.- 1)	1,251.25
Mr. LEBLANC (assembly)	- from 11 " " " " (81 days)	1,050.- 1)	1,251.25
Mr. LESON (duplication)	- from 17 May to 17 June (31 days)	1,200.- 1)	517.50
Mr. PONS (duplication)	- from 18 May to 31 July (74 days)	1,200.- 1)	1,300.-
Mr. DUBON (assembly)	- from 11 " " " " (81 days)	1,050.- 1)	1,251.25
Mr. DUHAMEL (assembly)	- from 11 " " " " (81 days)	1,050.- 1)	1,251.25
			47,308.90

1) An increase of 250 fr a day was granted to the persons concerned as from 6 June because of considerable overtime and night service hours.

Figures of the last column include this increase.

List No.3

List of personnel supplied by the French Administration whose salary and extra allowance are to be borne by the Paris Conference.

Name and first name	Occupation	Per diem
Mr. BREXEL, Pierre	Supervisor	880.--
HALLER, Roger	"	880.--
MARSAT, Roger	"	880.--
OILLEAUX, Henri	"	880.--
QUIRIN, Jean	Electrician	720.--
Miss LENOIR	"	650.--
DECOLASSE	"	650.--
Mr. RAOUL, Robert	Storekeeper	650.--
VALLET, Jacques	"	650.--
DESCHATRES, Louis	Messenger	650.--
FHALL, Henri	"	650.--
LEBORGNE, Pierre	"	650.--
MAQUET, René	"	650.--
ROUGET, André	"	650.--
RAGOT, Raymond	"	650.--
DURU, Georges	"	650.--
OLLIVIER, Pierre	"	650.--
MICHAUD, Robert	"	650.--
RANTY, Bernard	"	650.--
MAGRON, Emile	"	650.--
		13.990.-- Fr.Fr

i.e. 175 Swiss Francs.
For 80 days, approximately 14.000 Swiss Francs.(1)

(1) To this figure should be added the salary of the persons concerned (Swiss Francs 12.000).
The total cost thus amounts to Swiss Francs 26.000.

 List No. 4.

List of the personnel supplied by the French Administration, whose special allowances are charged to the Paris Conference.

	Name and first name	Occupation	Per diem
Mr.	BERGE, Joseph	Postmaster	1,040.--
"	POUGHEON, Raymond	Postal clerk	720.--
"	BAJON, Lucien	" "	880.--
"	VIGIER, Guy	" "	720.--
Mrs.	LETAPY, Hélène	Telephone booth operator	770.--
"	MERCIER, Madeleine	" " "	770.--
Mr.	PETROFF, Paul	Office boy	770.--
"	DIEVART, Georges	Mail boy	650.--
"	VALAMBOIS, René	" "	650.--
"	AZAN, Lucien	Postal clerk	880.--
"	SIMEON, Jean	" "	880.--
Mrs.	AUNAC, Jeanine	Telephone operator	650.--
"	ARDEVOL, Rose	" "	770.--
"	FREBOURG, Ginette	" "	650.--
"	LEROY, Raymonde	" "	880.--
Mr.	THURA, Gaston	Telephone fitter	770.--
"	FOS, André	" "	770.--
"	BIETRY, Roger	Driver	770.--
			13,990.-- Fr.Frs.

i.e. Swiss Francs 175.

For 80 days, approximately Swiss Francs 14,000.--

List No. 5

C) PERSONNEL OF THE LINGUISTIC SERVICE

1. Interpreters

Estimate of expenses on the assumption that the Conference will end on 31 July.

Name	Languages	Date	Basic Salary	Per diem	Total pay
Abreu	EFS/FS	10/5 to 31/7	1,346	80	10,318.70
Artzrouni	EFR/FE	11/5 to 31/7	1,346	80	10,193.85
Bardoux	Head of the Service	9/5 to 31/7	2,040	80	12,364.--
Berger	EFS/FE	11/5 to 31/7	1,346	80	10,193.85
Carner	EFS/FS	11/5 to 31/7	-	80 (1)	7,420.--
Cory-James	EF/FE	11/5 to 31/7	1,346	80	10,193.85
Grunwald	EFR/FR	7/6 to 14/6	-	40 (3)	320.--
Goudovitch	F/R	7/6 to 14/6	-	40 (3)	320.--
Engalitcheff	EFR/FR	7/6 to 14/6	-	40 (2)	2,330.--
		25/6 to 31/7	-	50)	
Ignatiev	EFR/FR	7/6 to 18/6	-	40) (2)	2,080.--
				60)	
Jacoby	EFS/FS	11/5 to 31/7	-	80 (1)	7,420.--
de Keller	EFR/FR	11/5 to 31/7	-	80 (1)	7,420.--
Korsakoff	EFR/EFR	11/5 to 31/7	1,346	80	10,193.85
Kotrchova	EFRS/EF	11/5 to 31/7	-	80	6,480.--
Lavrys	EF/FE	11/5 to 31/7	1,346	80	10,193.85
Moral Lopez	EFS/FS	7/6 to 31/7	-	80	4,400.--
Meller	EFR/EFR	11/5 to 31/7	1,346	80	10,193.85
Mirsky	EFR/FR	10/6 to 31/7	1,495	80	6,701.85
Oussof	EFRS/FR	7/6 to 14/6	-	40) (2)	2,330.--
		25/6 to 31/7	-	50)	
Pashkoff	EFR/FE	11/5 to 31/7	-	80 (1)	7,420.--
Prejsmann	EFRS/FE	11/5 to 31/7	1,346	80	10,193.85
Shapiro	FR/E	1/6 to 5/7	1,346	80)	5,930.--
		6/7 to 31/7	-	60)	
Slee	EFS/FE	10/5 to 31/7	1,346	80	10,193.85
					164,805.35

(1) As from June 15, these interpreters were granted an increase of Sw. Frs. 20.- per day; their total daily pay thus amounts to Sw. Frs. 100.-
(2) Probationary
(3) Probationary for one week.

List No. 6

C) PERSONNEL OF THE LINGUISTIC SERVICE

2. TRANSLATORS

Estimate of expenses on the assumption that the Conference will end on 31st July

		Languages	Date	Basic Salary	Per diem		Total pay
Miss	BAIEFF	F - E	11.5/31.7		70.-		5;740.-
Mr.	BOWEN	E - S	"		70.-		5;740
"	CARBONNELL	E-F-S	"		70.-		5;740.-
"	DENIKER	Ch-E-F-S	10.5/31.7	1;590.-	75.-		10;751.-
Miss	FORDE	F - E	"	1,046	75.-		8;973.85
Mr.	GUTIERREZ	E - S	11.5/31.7		70.-		5;740.-
"	DE GRUNWALD	REF-FR	27.5/31.7		70.-		2;450.-
Miss	HAMILTON	F - E	10.5/31.7	1;286.-	75.-		9;839.70
Mr.	HERNANDEZ	F - S	"	1;147.-	75.-		9;360.70
"	HOBDEN	SF - E	"	1,397	75.-		10;043.10
"	DE JUAN	F - E	11.5/31.7		70.-		5;740.-
"	JUST	F - S	16.6/31.7		50.-		2;300.-
"	LANGFORD	FR- E	10.5/31.7	1;590.-	75.-		10;571.-
"	OLARIAGA	F - S	"	1,590.-	75.-		10;571.-
"	OLARTE	F - S	11.5/31.7		70.-		5;740.-
"	DE SAULNAY	ES- F	"		70.-		5;740.-
Mrs.	SLONIM	ER- F	10.5/31.7	1;046.-	75.-		9;083.70
"	TCHERNOSVITOV	ER- F	11.5/31.7	1,046.-	75.-		8;973.85
Miss	WESTING	F - E	"		70.-	1)	5;740.-
Mrs.	MANDEL	EF- S	5.7		70.-	1)	1;790.-
Mr.	BOUSSARD (Rapporteur)		11.5/31.7	1,346.-	70.-		10,193.85
							150,821.75

Ch : Chinese
E : English
F : French
R : Russian
S : Spanish

1) Probationary.

List No.7

C) LINGUISTIC SERVICE

3. SHORTHAND-TYPISTS AND ALLIED SERVICES

Estimated expenses on the assumption that the Conference will end on 31 July

			Amounts paid as basic salary	Per diem	Total
Head of the Pool					
Mrs. FALCOU	10/5 to 31/7	(83 days)	2,764.-	70.-	8,574.-
French Pool					
Mrs. BERNARD	11/5 to 31/7	(82 days)	-	45.-	3,690.-
ESTRABAUT	" "	(82 ")	-	45.-	3,690.-
GUENIN	" "	(82 ")	-	45.-	3,690.-
LANGLAIS	" "	(82 ")	-	45.-	3,690.-
STEIN	10/5 "	(83 ")	-	45.-	3,735.-
VIAL	11/5 "	(82 ")	-	45.-	4,510.-
Miss RAVISE Assistant to Mr. Bardoux	10/5 "	(83 ")	3,206.-	70.-	9,016.-
English Pool					
Mrs. BALLANDAS	11/5 to 31/7	(82 days)	-	45.-	3,690.-
EDWARDS	" "	(82 ")	1,879.20	70.-	7,619.20
ALFAUX	" "	(82 ")	1,879.20	70.-	7,619.20
GETTEMAN	10/5 "	(83 ")	1,902.40	70.-	7,712.40
JANSSENS	" "	(83 ")	1,786.-	70.-	7,596.-
HAWLEY	" "	(83 ")	2,040.50	70.-	7,852.50
QUIST-THERSON	11/5 "	(82 ")	-	45.-	3,690.-
Spanish Pool					
Mrs. BLANCO	11/5 to 31/7	(82 days)	-	45.-	3,690.-
FERNANDEZ	" "	(82 ")	-	45.-	3,690.-
Mr. MARQUES	10/5 "	(83 ")	3,120.-	70.-	8,930.-
REVOLTOS	11/5 "	(82 ")	-	45.-	3,690.-
REMIS	" "	(82 ")	-	45.-	3,690.-
SANS	" "	(82 ")	-	45.-	3,690.-
TORVISCO	" "	(82 ")	-	45.-	3,690.-
Miss CONQUI	" "	(82 ")	2,656	70.-	8,396.-
			Carried Forward		125,840.30

List No. 7 (cont'd)

D) ANNEX SERVICES

Finance and Personnel Service	Brought forward :			125,840.30
Miss MARTIN	11/5 to 31/7 (82 days)	-	45.-	3,690.-
Mrs. VALOT (Head of duplicating service)	11/5 to 31/7 (82 days)	-	45.-[1]	4,555.-
				134,085.30

1) As from 6 June an amount of Fr. 15,-- should be added to this figure. Account is taken of this increase in the right hand column.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 359-E
20 July 1949

COMMITTEES 2 and 3

WORKING GROUP 3 B

G E N E R A L R E P O R T

SUBJECT - Questions of Accounting.

Working Group 3 B was set up by Committee 3 (Telegraph Tariffs) to study questions of accounting (Articles 94 to 97 of the Telegraph Regulations - applicable to radiocommunications unless otherwise specified by the Radio Regulations - and Article 53, § 2 of the Telephone Regulations, analogous to Article 97, § 6 of the Telegraph Regulations, and dealing with settlement of telephone accounts).

The following countries were represented in the Group : Canada; Denmark; the United States of America; France; Hungary; Indonesia; Italy; New Zealand; Pakistan; Netherlands; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Working Group, with Mr. Spaans (Netherlands) in the Chair, met on 25 June, and on 1, 5, 13 and 16 July. It adopted the following recommendations, which are hereby referred to Committee 3 and to Committee 2 (for Article 53 of the Telephone Regulations).

ARTICLE 94

Administrations which establish the Accounts.

Proposal 412 (United Kingdom) (page 234 of the List of Proposals)

This proposal is related to Proposal 341, submitted by the United Kingdom (same rates for Government as for private telegrams). It was withdrawn.

The following amendment was proposed by the Delegate of France (Document No. 209, Proposal 939):

§ 2 (1). Maintain the existing text up to the words: "in respect of all telegrams which have been received from that Administration...", and complete the paragraph by the following: "No account shall be taken of reductions of rates granted for Government telegrams under special arrangements; such reductions shall be the subject of a special settlement between the Administrations concerned".

This amendment does not affect the substance of the existing text.

There were no objections to this amendment.

Proposal 413 (Switzerland) (pages 234 and 235 of the List of Proposals)

The Delegates of the United Kingdom and of the United States of America pointed out that the arguments adduced at the Paris Conference of 1925 in favour of accounts being established by the creditor Administration, were still valid. If the Conference of Montreux (1946) decided that it should be otherwise in the case of telephone accounts, that was for reasons connected with the peculair character of the telephone service, and concerning that service alone.

The Working Group does not recommend adoption of this proposal.

Proposal 861 (Hungary) (Document No. 55)

This was seconded by the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Delegate of France thought that the principle implied was acceptable, but that the wording of the proposal should be altered. After interventions by the Delegates of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Canada, who said that the proposal lacked clarity and seemed to be in opposition to accounting principles, the Delegate of Hungary agreed to submit a new text.

Proposal 956 (Hungary) (Document No. 268)

Substituted for Proposal No. 861.

The Delegate of Hungary said that he wished to specify in the Regulations that the office of origin was the responsible authority but he did not intend to delay the settlement of accounts or to change the present procedure of payment.

After a discussion in which the Chairman and the Delegates of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France took part, the Group voted by 6 to 4 that the text of the proposal could be admitted subject to the substitution of the words "serve as intermediaries" for the words "will only be serving as intermediaries" but that the Reasons (2nd paragraph) were not acceptable. The Delegation of Hungary agreed to this interpretation.

The Working Group therefore recommended acceptance of the proposal, in this amended form and with a reservation as to the Reasons.

ARTICLE 95

Establishment of Accounts

Proposal 414 (Greece) (page 235 in the List of Proposals)

This proposal raised no fundamental objections. It will have to be referred to the Drafting Committee to bring § 1, sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article 95 into line with any decisions which may be taken concerning CDE and LC telegrams as well as letter telegrams.

New Zealand and Italy requsted that a provision be included prescribing a five-word minimum for ordinary telegrams of the extra-European system.

Proposal 415 (United Kingdom) (page 236 of the List of Proposals)

Depends upon whether or not social telegrams are to be admitted.

Proposal 416 (Switzerland) (page 236 of the List of Proposals)

Withdrawn consequent upon the elimination of LC telegrams.

Proposal 417 (Switzerland) (page 236 of the List of Proposals)

To be considered in connection with greetings telegrams.

Proposal 418 (Dable and Wireless Ltd.) (page 236 of the List of Proposals)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that, according to the General Secretariat, redirection charges should not be included in the accounts. The Chairman and the Delegates of New Zealand and France opposed this view and referred to Article 59, § 9 of the RTg, which read: "If the redirections are beyond these limits (those of the country to which the office of destination belongs) the supplementary charge shall be reckoned by taking each international redirection as a separate telegram".

After discussion, the following text was agreed upon: "Accessory charges, with the exception of those which are the subject of a), b) and c) below, and charges not recovered by the office of destination and collected by another office, shall be excluded from the accounts. Redirection charges collected from the addressee at the end of the route, as well as charges relative to paid service advices... (the remainder unchanged)".

Proposal 816 (United States of America) (Supplement No. 2 to the List of Proposals, page 48)

§ 4, c): delete the words "and to transport by aeroplane".

Working Group 3 B recommends the adoption of this proposal.

Proposal 419 (Poland) (page 238 of the List of Proposals)

Seconded by France, subject to possible amendment of the 150-word maximum.

The Delegations of Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Sweden contended that such cases seldom arose and that application of the proposal would lead to confusion.

The Working Group recommends that the proposal be rejected.

Proposal 420 (Switzerland) (page 239 of the List of Proposals)

In accordance with Proposal 413.

The Working Group recommends that the proposal be rejected.

Proposal 567 (Portugal) (page 75 of Supplement No. 1 to the List of Proposals),
Proposal 659 (Czechoslovakia) (Supplement No. 1, page 94), and
Proposal 660 (Czechoslovakia) (Supplement No. 1, page 95)

Questions already dealt with above (see Proposal 414 of Greece).

ARTICLE 96

Accounts based on averages in the European system.

Proposal 421 (Belgium) (page 240 of the List of Proposals).

Seconded by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and of France.

The Working Group recommends that this proposal be adopted.

OPINIONS SUBMITTED BY FRANCE.

The French Delegation submitted two "Opinions" :

- on adoption by the Administrations concerned of a system of bilateral clearing applicable to all telegraph, telephone and radio balances;
- on setting up a clearing office on a large scale, to function at the seat of the I.T.U.

First "Opinion" : bilateral clearing (Proposal 931 - Document No. 189).

The Delegates of the United States of America and of Canada reserved their position with regard to this question. In their countries it was impossible to clear telegraph, telephone and radio balances, because accounts were drawn up by companies which each specialized in but one type of activity.

The Delegate of France said that what he had in mind was a process of clearing debits and credits between two correspondents, each of which drew up accounts of different kinds (telegraph, telephone and radio). There was no question of any obligation.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom and the United States requested that the words: "as far as practicable" be added before the word "debit".

The Working Group recommends that the Opinion, thus amended, be adopted.

Second Opinion : more general clearing (Proposal 930 - Document No. 188).

Note: The appendix which was annexed to Document No. 189 should be attached to Document No. 188 (See corrigendum, Doc. No. 207).

Discussion: The French Delegate said that this Opinion was wider in scope than the previous one. Its object was to establish the General Secretariat as a clearing house for the settlement of accounts, as was already done by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union with regard to postal accounts. Draft Regulations appeared in the annex, and efforts had been made to render the procedure as simple and as flexible as possible, in order to reduce formalities to a minimum and procure a quick service.

The Delegate of Canada objected on the following grounds:

1. that the question of the creation of a clearing house could not be settled by an Administrative Conference such as the Paris Conference;

2. that such a measure would incur expense;

3. that an advance of funds would have to be granted to the General Secretariat.

The Delegate of France agreed with Canada that this question was a matter for the Plenipotentiary Conference. New expenses would have to be contemplated but these would be compensated for by advantages in payments. It would not be necessary to make an advance to the General Secretariat of the I.T.U., since this Secretariat would not be required to handle funds, but only to draw up accounts and indicate the final debtors and creditors between whom the necessary transfers of funds were to be made, in accordance with Article 97 § 6 of the Regulations.

At the request of the Delegate of the United States, the French Delegate explained that the expenses incurred by this clearing would be negligible and would have to be borne by all Members of the Union, whether or not they adhered to the new service.

To take account of the above observations, and principally those made by Canada, the French Delegate amended his Opinion to read as follows:

"The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris,

Considering the undoubted advantages of clearing

Expresses the Opinion :

That, in view of the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference, Administrations should consider the question of establishing the General Secretariat of the Union as a clearing house in the settling of accounts of any sort relative to the international telecommunication service, between Administrations and operating agencies which accept such intervention after so agreeing among themselves and with the General Secretariat, on condition however :

1.- that each Administration or agency reserves the right to limit the clearing to certain branches of the service and to certain countries.

2.- that Administrations or agencies may cease to use the General Secretariat as intermediary three months after having given notice thereof to the General Secretariat of the Union".

The Working Group recommends adoption of the "Opinion" in the form given above.

ARTICLE 97
para. 6 of the RTg.

ARTICLE 53
para. 2 of the RTf.

Exchange and Verification of Accounts
Payment of Balances

Numerous proposals were submitted regarding Article 97 of the RTg and the corresponding Article 53 of the RTf.

For the RTg : 422 (United Kingdom), 423, 424, 425 (France), 898 (Switzerland), 964 (United States).

For the RTf : 541 (United Kingdom), 835, 836, 837 (France) 897 (Switzerland), 937 (Netherlands).

As the provisions relative to the settlement of accounts were identical as far as both telegraph and telephone were concerned, the recommendation made by Working Group 3 B should be considered as applicable to both services.

The French Delegation drew up Document No. 244 which gave an outline of the question and a synthesis of the proposed methods; it also contained in its Annex a new draft of Article 97, § 6, which in the opinion of the Delegation satisfied the various points of view expressed. The Delegation emphasized that the general spirit of the existing Regulations, based on the gold franc, should not be amended, but that the Regulations should be brought into harmony with the important events that had taken place in the monetary field since the Cairo Conference (creation of the International Monetary Fund - conclusion of many bilateral agreements on payments - fluctuation of currencies - exchange control - etc...); the new provisions took into account these new factors while maintaining the permanent ones (gold currencies, for example).

Document No. 244 gave rise to many observations which are summarized as follows:

The United Kingdom Delegate insisted that his proposal concerning special monetary agreements be incorporated in the provisions setting out the general principles.

The Netherlands and New Zealand Delegates requested that bank transfers be included in the methods of payment.

The Swiss Delegate requested that the cases of payment in the currency of a country where the gold parity for this currency had been fixed by law, be explicitly introduced in the provisions.

The United Kingdom Delegate observed that no mention was made of the assent of the debtor in Nos. i and ii of sub-paragraph b(2) whereas it was required in the case specified in No. iii.

The United States Delegate feared that special arrangements (Article 40 of the Convention) would be nullified. He had not yet been able to give thorough consideration to Document No. 244.

As a result of these observations, Working Group 3 B agreed to the suggestion of its Chairman that a Study Group be formed to examine the various views put forward and any amendments that might be made to Document No. 244.

This Group, which consisted of one delegate each from the Administrations of France, Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, undertook a further and very detailed examination of the question of payments, at the conclusion of which the French Delegation drafted a revised text. This text appears in the table annexed to Document No. 288 (Column C), while Column B indicates in what way it differs from the text previously proposed, and Column D gives the reasons for these differences.

In Working Group 3 B, Document No. 288 gave rise to a great deal of discussion, relating either to the method of presentation and to the substance.

Method of presentation - Observations in this connection were made by the Delegations of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, New Zealand and Switzerland.

The most important of these concerned the length of § 6 of Article 97. Some Delegations considered that the whole of the text which concerned operational details should be inserted in an annex to the Regulations.

The Delegation of France said that the insertion as an annex of such important and essential details would in no way facilitate the task of Administrations. Any re-arrangement of the proposed text would complicate and delay the work of Group 3 B.

For the sake of agreement, however, the text of § 6 of Article 97 might be divided into two parts, the first part, dealing with basic principles, to be retained in the Regulations. The other part, specifying the currencies in which payment could be made and the rules for conversion into such currencies from the gold franc, might appear in an annex, but would, nevertheless, be binding.

The other drafting amendments proposed are given below:

Switzerland : Page 3 of the Annex, column C, (3), b), iii) ("...whose gold parity is fixed by internal law..."). The Delegate of Switzerland thought that the word "fixed" conveyed an idea of immutability, and wanted something vaguer, such as "determine".

This amendment was agreed to by the Delegate of France and adopted by the Group.

United States of America: The Delegate of the United States of America proposed that the text be simplified by changing the end of paragraph i), in column C of the Annex, page 5, to read: "... will, be converted from the currency of the debtor country into the currency in which payment will be made, in conformity with any special monetary agreements between the two countries."

page 6, end of iii): also with an eye to simplification, the Delegate of the United States of America proposed that this should be amended to read: "... will be converted into the currency in which payment will be made in conformity with any special monetary agreements between the two countries."

The Working Group adopted all these drafting amendments.

Substance: Remarks bearing on the substance of the document were made by the Delegations of: Canada; the United States of America; France; Indonesia; New Zealand; Netherlands; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Switzerland.

The Delegate of Switzerland wanted to see an indication in the report of Committee 3 that payment of balances should be made without expense for the creditor Administration, except with regard to rates, clearing expenses and relevant expenses, which could be charged to the creditor Administration by the country to which it belonged.

The Working Group recommends adoption of this proposal.

The Delegate of Switzerland also proposed that paragraph c), column C, page 8 of the Annex to Document No. 288 be amended to read as follows:

"c) in the case of delay in the despatch of a cheque or draft which has been delivered, or in forwarding to the bank of a money transfer order, the debtor ... etc."

The amendment proposed by Switzerland is underlined above.

The Working Group recommends its adoption.

The Delegate of Canada thought that the "unreasonable period" to which paragraph c), column C page 8, Document No. 288 made reference, should be defined.

After some discussion, it was agreed that "unreasonable period" should be taken to mean a delay of four working days, counted from the day after the cheque was issued to the day on which it was despatched, both days inclusive.

The Delegate of the United States of America, with reference to this same paragraph c), said that if a debtor Administration was guilty of despatching a cheque or draft late, it would be entirely unjust to allot one-half of any financial gains so incurred to that Administration.

The Working Group recognized that there was something to be said for the views expressed by the Delegate of the United States, but wished to point out that the provisions suggested for the Telegraph Regulations already exist in the Postal Regulations. In this connection it would be wise to make no distinction between telegraph, telephone or post.

The Working Group therefore recommends that the text given in Document No. 288 be adopted.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that § 6 of Article 97, as given in Document No. 288, was prejudicial to the gold franc principle. Special monetary agreements should find no mention in the RTg, any more than in the RTf. His Delegation feared that these special monetary agreements with which it was not familiar,

might, in some cases, be harmful to the interests of telegraph companies by causing traffic to be divertod.

His Delegation would therefore put forward its Proposal 964 as an alternative to Document No. 288. With the exception of sub-paragraph (1) this proposal maintained the wording of Article 97, § 6 as adopted at the Cairo Conference in 1938.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to Article 38 of the Convention, which he thought justified the mention of special monetary agreements.

The Delegate of New Zealand thou ht that such agreements could not be ignored since they were mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 38 of the Convention.

The Delegate of Canada asked whether the "special monetary agreements" contemplated in Document No. 288 were the same as the "special arrangements" mentioned in Article 40 of the Convention.

The Delegate of Indonesia remarked that the sender of a telegram was free to choose the route by which his telegram was to be transmitted and was unlikely to be influenced by the existence of special monetary agreements. There was therefore no need to fear diversion of traffic.

The Delegate of France replied to the various comments which had been made, summing them up as follows:

1. - The text of Article 38 of the Convention read: "The settlement of international accounts shall be regarded as current transactions and shall be effected in accordance with the current international obligations of the countries concerned, in those cases where their governments have concluded arrangements on this subject, Where no such arrangements have been concluded, and in the absence of special arrangements made under Article 40 of this Convention, these settlements shall be effected in accordance with the Regulations."

The special monetary agreements referred to in Document No. 288 were those concluded between Governments, i.e. those mentioned in the first sentence of paragraph 3, Article 38 of the Convention. Thus, it was right that the Regulations should make mention of these special arrangements.

2.- such special arrangements had no connection with the special arrangements concluded between Administrations (and not between Governments) referred to in Article 40 of the Convention.

3. - the principle of the gold franc was in no way affected by the new text of Article 97, paragraph 6 of the Regulations. In fact, it was stipulated in sub-paragraph (1) that the balance of accounts should be established in gold francs and that payment should be made in an equivalent amount.

4.- although the principle of the gold franc had been maintained, it would still be necessary to establish rules for the conversion of gold francs into the currency of payment, and this was the purpose of the proposed texts. Rules for this conversion would necessarily be complicated since monetary questions were always extremely complex, but whatever their complexity, they would have to fulfill the following conditions:

a) observe the strictest possible equivalence between balances expressed in gold francs and balances expressed in the currency of payment;

b) respect international financial commitments undertaken by Governments which could not be evaded by agencies or Administrations;

c) provide for every possible exigency, in order to constitute a reliable guide for Administrations.

In the opinion of the Delegate of France, these conditions were fulfilled by the text of Document No.288, and as the Delegate of Indonesia had remarked, no diversion of traffic could result therefrom.

Finally, at the suggestion of the Delegate of Canada, Working Group 3 B recommended Committee 3 to adopt the text submitted by France in Document No. 288 (column C of the Annex) with the amendments set forth above.

The Delegate of the United States of America thereupon reserved his position, and said that he would continue to do so if Document No. 288 were adopted by the Conference.

Annexes 1 and 2 contain the texts which the Working Group is recommending for adoption - Article 97, § 6 of the RTg for Committee 3, and Article 53 of the RTf for Committee 2.

French Draft Recommendation - Document No. 297.

The Delegate of France requested that this recommendation should be adopted, in order that the provisions which would govern the settlement of telegraph accounts should also be observed for radio accounts.

The Delegate of the United States of America reserved his position.

The draft recommendation was adopted.

Rapporteur: DOUILLET

Chairman: SPAANS

ANNEX 1.

Article 97 of the RTg, § 6.

Working Group 3 B recommends adoption of the following text :

(1) The balance of the quarterly account in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) to the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) by a sum equivalent to its value, in conformity with the provisions of the present Regulations and of such special monetary agreements as may exist between the countries of the Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) concerned.

(2) This payment may be effected without cost to the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) by one of the following methods:

a) at the choice of the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) in gold or by means of cheques or drafts payable on demand in the capital or in a commercial centre of the creditor country, or by transfer on a bank of this capital or of a commercial centre of the creditor country; cheques, drafts or transfers shall be made out in one of the currencies specified under A of Appendix No. of these Regulations;

b) by agreement between the two Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies), through the intermediary of a bank clearing through the Bank of International Settlements at Basle.

c) by any other means agreed upon between the parties concerned.

(3) The currencies used for payment, and the rules for converting the currency in which the balance is expressed into the currency of payment, shall be those shown in Appendix No. of these Regulations.

(4) Any financial loss or gain resulting from the settlement of balances by cheque or draft shall be treated according to the following rules:

a) any gain or loss arising from an unforeseen rise or fall affecting the gold par rate of one of the currencies specified in Column A, b) i), ii) and iii) of Appendix No. to these Regulations, shall be divided equally between the two Administrations (or private operating agencies) concerned;

b) when a considerable variation occurs in the gold par rate or in the rate upon which conversion was based, the rules indicated in a) above shall be applied, except when a rise or fall is caused by a revaluation or devaluation of the currency of the creditor country;

c) in the case of delay in the despatch of a cheque or draft which has been delivered, or in the transmission to a bank or an order to transfer, the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) shall bear any loss incurred by such delay; any unreasonable period which may have elapsed between delivery by the bank and forwarding of the cheque or draft shall be considered as a delay; if any gain is incurred by such delay, one-half must be made good to the debtor Administration (or recognized operating agency);

d) in any case provided for in a), b), c) of sub-paragraph 4, differences not exceeding 5% shall be ignored;

e) paragraph (3) of this Article shall be observed for the settlement of differences; and the period of settlement shall begin from the date of receipt of the cheque or draft.

(5) When the amount of the balance is more than five thousand gold francs (5,000 fr.), the date of the despatch of a cheque or a draft, the date of its purchase and its amount, or else the date of the transfer order and its amount, must, upon a request by the creditor Administration, be notified by the debtor Administration by means of a service telegram.

APPENDIX No. to the RTg.

The currencies to be used for payment, together with the rules for converting the currency in which accounts are drawn up into the currency of payment, referred to in sub-paragraph 3, § 6, Article 97 of the Telegraph Regulations, are given below:

A - Currencies in which payment may be made.

The currencies in which payment of balances of international telegraph accounts, expressed in gold francs, may be made, shall be the following:

a) If the country to which the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) belongs has made a special monetary agreement with the country to which the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) belongs, the currency designated by this agreement.

b) If no special monetary agreement exists between these countries, the creditor country may request that this payment be made:

i) in the money of a country where the central bank of issue or other official institution freely buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the Government (money referred to hereinafter as "gold currency");

ii) or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (money referred to hereinafter as "free currency") the gold parity of which is fixed by the International Monetary Fund.

iii) or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (free currency), the gold parity of which is determined by a domestic law of that country or by an arrangement between the Government and an official institution of the country.

iiii) or in its own currency, which need not necessarily fulfill the conditions laid down in b) i), ii) and iii); in this case, the Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) concerned must be in agreement.

c) if the currencies of several countries fulfill the conditions in b) i), ii) and iii) above, the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) shall indicate the currency which is convenient to it.

B - Rules for Conversion.

Conversion into the currency of payment of the balances in gold francs shall be effected according to the following rules:

a) if the Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) belong to countries between which special monetary agreements exist, conversion shall be made:

i) at the choice of the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) either directly into the currency of the creditor country at the gold parity fixed for such currency by the International Monetary Fund; or through the currency of the debtor country on the basis of the gold parity approved for this currency by the International Monetary Fund; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or of the debtor country shall then be converted into the currency of payment in accordance with any special monetary agreements between the two countries;

ii) in the absence of gold parity approved by the International Monetary Fund for both the currency of the creditor country and the currency of the debtor country, at the gold par rate of currency fulfilling the conditions prescribed by A, b) i), ii) and iii) of this Appendix; the result obtained shall then be converted into the currency of the debtor country at the current official rate of exchange for such currency in that country, and thence, if necessary, into the currency of payment, in accordance with the special monetary agreements;

iii) at the choice of the debtor Administration, either directly into the currency of the creditor country and at the gold parity fixed for that country by a law of the country, or by an arrangement between the Government and an official institution, or through the currency of the debtor country and at the

gold parity determined for that currency by a law of the country or by an arrangement between the Government and an official institution; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or in the currency of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in accordance with special monetary agreements between the two countries.

b) If the Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) belong to countries which have not made any special monetary agreement, conversion shall be effected as follows:

i) if the currency in which payment is made is a gold currency, at the gold par rate of such currency,

ii) if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which a gold par rate has been fixed by the International Monetary Fund, at the gold par rate approved by the Fund, or at the gold par rate determined by a domestic law or by arrangement between the Government and an official institution,

iii) if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which the International Monetary Fund has not fixed any gold parity, either at the gold par rate fixed by a domestic law or by arrangement between the Government and an official institution, or through another free currency with a gold parity fixed by the Fund; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency in which payment is made at the official rate in force in the debtor country the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

c) If, by agreement between the two Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) concerned the currency in which payment is made is that specified in A, b) iii) of this Appendix, the balance in gold francs shall be converted into any gold currency or free currency; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency of the debtor country and thence into the currency of the creditor country at the official rate of exchange in force in the debtor country on the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

ANNEX No. 2

Article 53 of the RTf

Payment of Balances of Accounts.

The following is the text of Article 53 as recommended by Working Group 3 B:

§ 1. The quarterly account must be verified and the amount must be paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which it is received by the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency). Beyond this period, the sums due to one Administration or private operating agency by another shall be subject to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, reckoned from the day following the date of expiration of the said period.

§ 2. (1) The balance of the quarterly account in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) to the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) by a sum equivalent to its value, in conformity with the provisions of the present Regulations and of special monetary agreements which may exist between the countries of the Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) concerned.

(2) This payment may be effected without cost to the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) by one of the following methods:

a) at the choice of the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) in gold or by means of cheques or drafts payable on demand in the capital or in a commercial centre of the creditor country or by transfer on a bank of this capital or of a commercial centre of the creditor country; cheques, drafts or transfers shall be made out in one of the currencies specified under A of Appendix No. ... to the present Regulations.

b) by agreement between the two Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies), through the intermediary of a bank clearing through the Bank of International Settlements at Basle.

c) by any other means agreed upon between the parties concerned.

(3) The currencies used for payment, as well as the rules for the conversion of the currency in which the accounts are prepared into the currency of payment, shall be those specified in Appendix No. ... of the present Regulations.

(4) Any gain or loss resulting from the payment of balances by cheque or draft shall be subject to the following rules:

a) any gain or loss arising from an unforeseen rise or fall affecting the gold par rate of one of the currencies specified in A b) i), ii) and iii) of Appendix No. ... to the present Regulations, and occurring up to and including the day on which the cheque or draft is received, shall be divided equally between the two Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) concerned.

b) when a considerable variation occurs in the gold par rate or in the rate upon which conversion was based, the rules indicated in a) above shall be applied, except when a rise or fall is caused by a revaluation or devaluation of the currency of the creditor country.

c) in the case of delay in the despatch of a cheque or draft which has been delivered, or in the transmission to a bank of a transfer order, the debtor Administration (or recogbized private operating agency) shall bear any loss incurred as a result of such delay. Any unreasonable period which may have elapsed between delivery by the bank and forwarding of the cheque or draft shall be considered as a delay; if any gain is incurred by such delay, one-half must be made good to the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency).

d) in any case provided for in a, b, c of sub-paragraph (4), differences not exceeding 5% shall be ignored.

e) paragraph (3) of this Article shall be observed for the settlement of differences; and the period of settlement shall begin from the date of receipt of the cheque or draft.

(5) When the amount of the balance is more than five thousand gold francs (5,000 fr.), the date of the despatch of a cheque or a draft, the date of its purchase and its amount, or else the date of the transfer order and its amount must, upon a request by the creditor Administration, be notified by the debtor Administration by means of a service telegram.

Appendix No. . to the RTf.

The currencies used for payment, as well as the rules for conversion of the currency in which accounts are prepared into the currency of payment, to which Article 53, § 2 of the RTf refers, shall be the following:

A - Currencies of payment.

The currencies used for the payment of gold franc balances of international telephone accounts shall be the following:

a) If the country to which the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) belongs has made a special monetary agreement with the country to which the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) belongs, the currency designated by this agreement.

b) If no special monetary agreement exists between these countries, the creditor country may request that this be made:

i) in the money of a country where the central bank of issue or other official institution freely buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the Government (money referred to hereinafter as "gold currency"),

ii) or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (money referred to hereinafter as "free currency"), whose gold parity is fixed by the International Monetary Fund.

iii) or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (free currency) and whose gold parity is fixed by internal law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official institution of the country.

iiii) or in its own money, which may not necessarily fulfil the conditions laid down in b) i) ii) and iii); in this case, the consent of the Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) concerned must be in agreement.

c) If the currencies of several countries fulfil the conditions in paragraph (3) b) i), ii) and iii), the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) shall indicate the currency of payment which is convenient to it.

B - Rules for Conversion.

The conversion into the currency of payment of the balances in gold francs shall be effected according to the following rules:

a) if the Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) belong to countries between which special monetary agreements exist, conversion shall be made:

i) at the choice of the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) either directly into the currency of the creditor country at the gold parity fixed for such currency by the International Monetary Fund;

or through the currency of the debtor country on the basis of the gold parity approved for this currency by the International Monetary Fund;

the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or of the debtor country shall be eventually converted into the currency of payment in conformity with special monetary agreements between the two countries;

ii) in the absence of gold parity approved by the International Monetary Fund for both the currency of the creditor country and the currency of the debtor country, at the gold par rate of a currency fulfilling the conditions prescribed in A, b i), ii) and iii) of this Appendix; the result obtained shall then be converted into the currency of the debtor country at the current official rate of exchange for such currency in that country, and thence, if necessary, into the currency of payment in conformity with the special agreements regarding payment,

iii) at the choice of the debtor Administration, either directly into the currency of the creditor country and at the gold parity fixed for that currency by a law of the country, or by an arrangement between the Government and an official institution,

or through the currency of the debtor country and at the gold parity determined for that currency by a law of the country or by an arrangement between the Government and an official institution;

the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or in currency of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in accordance with the special monetary agreements between the two countries.

b) if the Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) belong to a country which has not made any special monetary agreement, conversion shall be made as follows:

i) if the currency in which payment is made is a gold currency; at the gold par rate of such currency,

ii) if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which a gold parity has been fixed by the International Monetary Fund: at the gold par rate approved by the Fund,

or at the gold par rate fixed by an internal law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official institution,

iii) if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which the International Monetary Fund has not fixed any gold parity: either at the gold parity determined by an internal law or by arrangement between the Government and an official institution,

or through another free currency with a gold parity fixed by the Fund; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency in which payment is made at the official rate in force in the debtor country the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

c) if, by agreement between the two Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) concerned, the currency in which payment is made is that specified in A b) iiii) of this Appendix, the balance in gold francs shall be converted into any gold currency or free currency; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency of the debtor country, and thence into the currency of the creditor country at the official rate of exchange in force in the debtor country on the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 360-E
20 July 1949

COMMITTEE 7

Texts of Articles 35 and 37 of the RTg

(adopted in the 14th Meeting of Committee 1 and referred to Committee 7)

CHAPTER IX

Transmission Signals

Article 35

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

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

213 (amended) § 2. Signals of instruments using international alphabet No. 1.

Letters

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

Figures

215 (unchanged) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Punctuation and other signs.

216 (unchanged)

Full stop	.
Comma	,
Colon	:
Note of interrogation	?
Apostrophe	'
Cross	+
Hyphen or Dash	-
Fraction Bar	/
Double Hyphen	=
Per cent	%
Left-hand Bracket	(
Right-Hand Bracket	)
Error	*

216 **bis** (new) The following optional letters may be used in relations between countries which accept them and which fix the conditions for their transmission:

ä á å ñ ŏ ü

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

International telegraph alphabet, N° 1

No. of Signal	Letter case	Figure case	No. of impulses 1	2	3	4	5
1	A	1	—	+	+	+	+
2	B	8	+	+	—	—	+
3	C	9	—	+	—	—	+
4	D	0	—	—	—	—	+
5	E	2	+	—	+	+	+
6	F	(1)	+	—	—	—	+
7	G	7	+	—	+	—	+
8	H	+	—	—	+	—	+
9	I	(1)	+	—	—	+	+
10	J	6	—	+	+	—	+
11	K	(	—	+	+	—	—
12	L	=	—	—	+	—	—
13	M	)	+	—	+	—	—
14	N	(1)	+	—	—	—	—
15	O	5	—	—	—	+	+
16	P	%	—	—	—	—	—
17	Q	/	—	+	—	—	—
18	R	—	+	+	—	—	—
19	S	.	+	+	—	+	—
20	T	(1)	—	+	—	+	—
21	U	4	—	+	—	+	+
22	V	'	—	—	—	+	—
23	W	?	+	—	—	+	—
24	X	,	+	—	+	+	—
25	Y	3	+	+	—	+	+
26	Z	:	—	—	+	+	—
27	*Carriage Return* (2)		—	—	+	+	+
28	*Line feed* (2)		—	+	+	+	—
29	*Letter blank (space)*		+	+	+	+	—
30	*Figure blank (space)*		+	+	+	—	+
31	✳ *(Error)*	✳ *(Error)*	+	+	+	—	—
32	*Instrument at rest*		+	+	+	+	+

— *Negative current.*

\+ *Positive current.*

(1) *At the disposal of each Administration for its internal service.*

(2) *For page printers.*

217 (amended) Except in the cases provided for in Article 12, § 6 (2) and (3), a group consisting of figures and letters must be transmitted with the figures and letters linked together by a double hyphen.

Examples : 3=B, AG=25.

A number which includes a fraction shall be transmitted with the fraction linked to the whole number by a single hyphen.

Examples : 1-3/4 and not 13/4; 3/4-8 and not 3/48; 363-1/2 4 5642 and not 3631/2 4 5642

217 bis (new) The inverted commas sign ("") shall be signalled by repeating the apostrophe sign (') twice, at the beginning and the end of the text within the inverted commas ("").

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

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

221 (unchanged) To indicate an error in transmission: the signal *

222 (amended) To give "wait": the combination MOM

223 (unchanged) To indicate the end of a telegram: the signal +

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

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

227 (amended) § 3. Signals of instruments using international alphabet No. 2.

227 bis (new) In the interests of speed and efficiency in the movement of telegraph traffic and to further the development of a world-wide telecommunication network, the five-unit code, as defined by International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2, is recommended. However, this provision need not apply in instances where the agencies operating a specific circuit or network have by mutual agreement, where necessary, made other arrangements. In this event these operating agencies could provide suitable facilities for converting from their system of operation into the five-unit code of International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 whenever it becomes desirable to interconnect with the international network.

228 (unchanged) Letters

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

229 (unchanged) Figures

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

230 (unchanged) Punctuation and other signs.

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

230 bis (new) The following optional letters may be used in relations between countries which accept them and which fix the conditions for their transmission.

ä á å ñ ö ü

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

International telegraph alphabet, N° 2

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

Sign	*Working with closed circuit*	*double current*
	No current	*Negative current*
O	*Positive current*	*Positive current*

(1) *Available for the internal service of each Administration.*

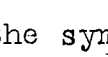
(2) *For page printers.*

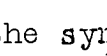
(3) *Also used as « erasure » in case of automatic working.*
In automatic working the perforated tape must contain the perforations indicated by O *in columns* 1 *to* 5.

(4) *To operate the answer back unit of the corresponding instrument in* (i) *the European international service by start-stop apparatus, and in* (ii) *Extra-European services where the Administrations use this facility. Available for the internal service of Extra-European Administrations which do not make use of the answer-back facility.*

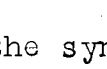
(5) *Signals Nos.* 29 *and* 30 *(letters and figures) shall not affect the spacing movement.*

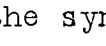
230 bis (new) Such Administrations as are desirous of confirming the reception or the transmission of signals "secondary of D" ("Who are you" signal) or "secondary of J" ("Audible" signal) shall effect this confirmation by printing :

the symbol  for the confirmation of the signal "secondary of J", and

the symbol  for the confirmation of the signal "secondary of D".

230 ter (new) Such Administrations as are desirous of confirming on a tape machine the reception or transmission of the signals "carriage return" and "line feed" shall effect this confirmation by printing :

the symbol  for the signal "carriage return"

the symbol  for the signal "line feed".

231 (amended) The provisions regarding the transmission of words, whole numbers, fractional numbers, texts within inverted commas and the letters é and è, which are applicable to instruments using the international alphabet No. 1 (§ 2), shall also be applicable to instruments using the international alphabet No. 2.

A group consisting of figures and letters shall be transmitted without space between figures and letters on these instruments.

To transmit the sign % or °/oo, the figure 0, the fraction bar (/) and the figures 0 or 00 shall be transmitted successively (examples: 0/0, 0/00).

232 (unchanged) To give a "blank" the signal "space" shall be transmitted.

233 (amended) To indicate a transmission error, the "space" signal and the letter E shall be repeated alternately three times. Retransmission shall begin from and including the last word correctly sent. When transmitting devices from perforated tape are used and provision exists for erasing or perforating over incorrectly perforated characters, this method shall be used.

234 Deleted.

235 (amended) To give "wait", to indicate the end of a telegram the end of a transmission or the end of work, the signals transmitted shall be the same as on instruments using the International Telegraph Alphabet N°. 1 (§ 2).

237-240 (unchanged) § 4. Morse Code Signals

Spacing and length of the signals:

a) A dash is equal to three dots.

b) The space between the signals forming the same letter is equal to one dot.

c) The space between two letters is equal to three dots.

241 (amended) d) The space between two words is equal to seven dots.

242 (amended) e) On the Wheatstone instrument, where perforators are used, the space between two letters shall be equal to one "centre hole" and the space between two words shall be equal to three "centre holes".

Letters

243 (unchanged)

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

Figures

244 (unchanged)

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

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

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

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

247 (amended)

Punctuation and other signs

Full stop	(.)	.-.-.-
Comma.....	(,)	--..--
Colon.....	(:)	---...
Note of interrogation or request for repetition of a transmission not understood	(?)	..--..
Apostrophe	(')	.----.
Hyphen or dash.....	(-)	-....-
Fraction bar.....	(/)	-..-.
Brackets (before and after the words).....	(())	-.--.-
Inverted commas (before and after the words)	("")	.-..-.
(Administrations using code convertors may use the apostrophe signal '.----.' twice to signal inverted commas, instead of the signal '.-..-.')		
Double hyphen.....	(=)	-...-
Understood.....		...-.
Error.....		....
Cross or signal for the end of a telegram or of transmission.....		.-.-.
Invitation to transmit.....		-.-
Wait.....		.-...
End of work		...-.-
Starting signal (to precede every transmission).....		-.-.-

248 (amended) The provisions regarding the transmission of fractional numbers which are applicable to the instruments using the International Alphabet No. 1 (§2) shall also be applicable to instruments using the Morse code.

249 (amended) A group consisting of figures and letters shall be transmitted without space between figures and letters.

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

ä .-.-
á or å .--.-
ch ----
ñ --.--
ö ---.
ü ..--

251 (unchanged) § 5. Signals of the Hughes instrument.

Letters

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

253 (unchanged) Figures

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

254 (unchanged) Punctuation and other signs.

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

254 bis (new) The following optional letters may be used in relations between countries which accept them and which fix the conditions for their transmission:

ä á å ñ ö ü

255 (amended) The provisions relative to the transmission of words, whole numbers, groups consisting of figures and letters, fractional numbers, words or passages between inserted commas and the letters é and è, which are applicable to instruments using Telegraph Alphabet No.1 (§ 2), shall also be applicable to instruments using the Hughes apparatus.

256 (unchanged) To call or reply to the office in communication: the letter blank and the letter N shall be repeated a few times alternately.

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

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

259 (amended) To indicate an error: the letter N shall be transmitted twice without any sign of punctuation. Retransmission shall begin from and including the last word correctly sent.

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

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

262 - 265 (unchanged)

§ 6. Signals of the Siemens Instrument

Letters

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

Figures

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Punctuation and other signs

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

Left-hand bracket . . . . . (
Right-hand bracket . . . . .)
Error . . . . . .

265 bis (new) The following optional letters may be used in relations between countries which accept them and which fix the conditions for their transmission.

ä à å ñ ö ü

266 (amended) The provisions relative to the transmission of words, whole numbers, groups consisting of figures and letters, fractional numbers, words and passages between inverted commas, and the letters é and è, which are applicable to instruments using the International Alphabet No. 1 (§2), shall also be applicable to the Siemens instrument.

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

268 (amended) If the signs: semi-colon (;), exclamation mark (!), §, &, still exist on the instrument, they shall no longer be transmitted.

269 (unchanged) § 7. Transmission by telephone.

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

270 (unchanged) This method of transmission shall only be used after previous agreement between the Administrations concerned.

Article 37

General Transmission Rules

§ 1. (unchanged). A transmission begun may only be interrupted to give place to a coummunication of superior rank in case of absolute urgency.

§ 2 (1) (amended) All correspondence between two offices shall begin with the call signal. On circuits operated by start-stop apparatus, however, unless a different arrangment has been made between the offices in correspondence, the apparatus must be connected in such a way that the transmitting office may effect the unlocking and start transmission of telegrams without special call or previous notice to the receiving office.

(2) (amended) On circuits operated by start-stop apparatus, Administrations shall have the right to agree together for the apparatus to be equipped with an answer-back unit so that the transmitting office may satisfy itself that a circuit is in good order, and that the receiving apparatus, whose identity is thus verified, is ready to work.

Further, Administrations may agree together for the transmission of certain classes of telegrams on the start-stop apparatus to be announced by an audible or visible signal.

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

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

(5) (unchanged) In Morse working, the office called shall reply by transmitting its indicator followed by the signal -.-

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

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

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

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

§ 4. (amended) If the sending telegraphist sees that he has made an error, he shall stop, give the signal "error", repeat the last word correctly transmitted and continue the corrected transmission. When operating printing devices from perforated tape and when provision exists for erasing or perforating over incorrectly perforated characters, this latter method shall be employed."

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

§ 6. (1) (amended) Every telegram must be transmitted as received from the sender, subject to the exceptions prescribed in Articles 12, § 4 (1), § 5 and § 6 (2); 14, § 3; 18, § 1 (2); and 42, § 2 (1).

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

§ 7 (unchanged) (1) When an office has to transmit more than five telegrams having the same text and comprising more than 30 words to the same office, it may transmit the text once only. In that case, the text shall be transmitted in the first telegram only, and the text of all the telegrams with the same text which follow shall be replaced by the words: text no.... (number of first telegram). The same procedure may be adopted when the number of telegrams having the same text is five or less and the text comprises more than 50 words.

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

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

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

§ 8 (1) (amended) A telegram of more than 50 words shall be transmitted in pages of 50 words in the following form:

119 Amsterdam x) (62) 128 16 1015 = page 1/50 = address, etc...

119 ... (name of addressee) page 2/50 =

119 ... (name of addressee) page 3/28 =

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x) The office number is optional (see Article 40, § 2).

The receiving officer shall write these indications at the beginning of the page. The double hyphen indicating the last word of each section of 50 words shall be transmitted after that word.

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

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

(4) Deleted.

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

§ 10. (unchanged) A telegram must not be refused or detained because the service instructions, paid service indications or certain parts of the address or text are not in order. The telegram must be accepted and then, if necessary, a service advice must be sent to the office of origin requesting rectification in conformity with the provisions of Article 88.

§ 11. (amended) In service correspondence relative to the working of communications, the code expressions appearing in Annex 1 to these Regulations may be used.

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

a) Morse, Wheatstone and Printing instruments. Double brackets before and after the communication or the note which shall begin with the abbreviation RQ.

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

b) Deleted.

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

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

b) Morse duplex and Wheatstone duplex. Transmit the letters " BK" until stoppage is effected.

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

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

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

f) Start-stop instruments. Transmit letter "P" or figure "0" until stoppage is effected.

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

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 361-E
19 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris,

considering

that telegrams handed in by subscribers to the telex service for re-transmission over general international circuits raise questions on which there should be a ruling, i.e. indications of origin, transmission of subscribers' numbers, etc.,

requests

the C.C.I.T. to consider what changes could appropriately be made in the Telegraph Regulations.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 362-E
20 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

R E P O R T
of the
Telegraph Tariffs Committee
(Committee 3)

19th Meeting

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16 July 1949 at 10.15 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. GNEME (Italy)

1. The Chairman said that at the last meeting of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees, it had been decided that in order to accelerate the work of the Conference, reports of meetings would in future be more concise. He would remind the Committee that statements would not be inserted verbatim in the minutes unless delivered to the Rapporteurs not later than two hours after the end of the meeting.

The Committee then proceeded to consider Articles 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81.

Article 77

§ 6 - Proposal 304 (Italy)

2. The Delegate of the Netherlands said that in principle he could support this proposal. Since, however, certain press rates in the extra-European system were at present being reduced by more than 75%, the words "at least" should be inserted in the text after "75%".

3. The Chairman, on behalf of Italy, remarked that this proposal had been designed to simplify accounting. Rates below 75% of the ordinary rate might perhaps be considered as resulting from private agreements.

4. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia supported this view, but as far as the extra-European system was concerned he would accept any other percentage which might be adopted by the majority.

5. The Delegate of India pointed out that with a unification rate of 75%, the reductions of 50% and 75% proposed would represent a considerable concession to the press. The 50% and 75% in the proposal might perhaps be changed to 33 1/3 % and 66 2/3 % respectively.

6. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that since unification had already been effected in the European system, it was difficult to see the point of what had just been suggested by the Delegate of India. The Italian proposal was no obstacle to private agreements, and he would support it. In point of fact, certain press rates in the extra-European system were accorded a reduction of more than 75% by comparison with the ordinary rate.

7. The Delegate of India, agreeing, said that he had overlooked the fact that unification already existed in the European system. The figure of 50% might stand. Nevertheless, the 75% should be reduced to 66 2/3% if excessive reductions in favour of the press were to be avoided.

8. The Delegate of the United States of America noted a formal reservation with respect to any provision of the Regulations which attempted to fix a ratio for rates for press telegrams to the rates for ordinary telegrams. The reasons for this stand would be found in Supplement No.1 at page 12. Press Wireless, Inc., a United States private operating agency, handled no private telegrams and it would be unreasonable for it to be required to charge rates bearing a fixed ratio to the charge being made for a kind of traffic which it does not handle.

9. The Chairman observed that this was an isolated individual case. The Regulations were drafted for the benefit of Administrations and recognized private operating agencies in general.

10. The Delegate of Indonesia seconded the Indian amendment, i.e. to replace 75% by 66 2/3%.

11. The Chairman, on behalf of Italy, agreed to this change. If 75% had been suggested, that was in order to take up a definite stand, so as to avoid the possibility of newspapers demanding a further reduction later. The words: "in other relations" might be substituted for "extra-European", as being less ambiguous.

12. The Delegate of Bulgaria said that even 66 2/3% would not prevent lower rates being sought through private agreements; hence he would support the original unamended text, both in his own name and on behalf of the People's Republic of Albania.

13. The Delegate of Canada said that he viewed with some misgiving this effort to reduce by 75% the rate for ordinary press telegrams as compared with the rate for ordinary private telegrams. The present upper limit for press rates was 50% of the rate for ordinary private telegrams, and with unification at 75% this would be reduced to 37 1/2%. The proposal just made by the Delegate of India would bring down that 50% by half. If the Committee adopted the principle of either a 75% or a 66 2/3% reduction for press telegrams, then his Delegation would be obliged to make reservations. The status quo should be maintained in order to produce sufficient revenue to finance the service.

14. The Chairman remarked that there were press rates amounting to only 20%, or even 15%, of the rate for ordinary telegrams. Furthermore, the existing Regulations laid down that in relations other than those of the European system, there should be a reduction of at least 50% by comparison with the ordinary rate. The aim of the Italian proposal was to adopt a definite coefficient, in order to simplify book-keeping. The actual figure adopted was unimportant. His country could accept 66.6, or even 60%.

15. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the press rate for telegrams between the Soviet Union and Canada was already no more than 20% of the rate for ordinary telegrams.

16. The Delegate of Australia shared the opinion of the Delegate of Canada in wishing to maintain the status quo with regard to § 6 of Article 77.

17. The Chairman took a vote on the Italian Proposal 304, which was rejected by 17 votes to 12. The Italian proposal as amended by India was then put to the vote and was adopted by 15 votes to 12.

§ 7 - Proposal 305 (Italy)

18. The United States Delegate noted the same reservations to this proposal as he had previously noted with regard to Proposal 304.

19. Proposal 305 was adopted.

Proposal 785 (United States of America) amended by Proposal 966 (United States of America) (Document 331).

20. The Delegate of the United States of America called attention to Proposal 966 contained in Document No. 331. It related to § 9 of Article 77. He read Proposal 966. This was an amendment of Proposal 785. The United States had first proposed a 15 word minimum which was in line with an 8 word minimum for ordinary private telegrams. In view of the action in Committee 3 in fixing a 5 word minimum for ordinary telegrams, the proposed minimum for press messages had been reduced to 10 words.

21. The Delegate of Switzerland pointed out that the United States proposal referred to ordinary press telegrams and not to urgent press telegrams. He could not support this proposal unless it applied to all press telegrams.

22. The Delegate of the United States said that his proposal went only to § 9 of Article 77. He could accept the change in wording proposed by the Swiss Delegate to strike out the word "ordinary" in the text of Proposal 966, so that it would read that the minimum charge for press messages should be for ten words.

23. The following proposal was finally adopted: § 9 of Article 77 would read:

"The minimum number of chargeable words for press telegrams shall be fixed at 10".

24. Article 79

§ 2 Proposal 791 (United States of America).

As Proposal 787 had been rejected, the United States Delegate did not insist that Proposal 791 be examined.

25. Article 80

No amendments.

26. Article 81

Already considered by Committee 1.

27. Article 83

Proposal 313 (United Kingdom)
Proposal 793 (United States of America)

28. It was the understanding of the Delegate of the United States of America that the application of the present Article 83 was limited to press material. The practices of the Administrations and private operating agencies furnishing this type of service are so at variance with the present provisions that the adoption of a completely re-written Article 83 was suggested.

29. The Chairman thought that the heading of the United States proposal "Press Messages to Several Destinations" was more restrictive than that of the existing Article 83 "Radiocommunications to Several Destinations".

30. The Chairman asked whether the Committee was prepared to keep the heading of the United States proposal.

31. The Delegate of Portugal saw no reason to change the heading of Article 83.

This method of communication often gave rise to abuses. The Portuguese Delegation could not, therefore, accept the United States Proposal 793, but would perhaps support the United Kingdom Proposal 313.

32. The Delegate of France shared the view expressed by the Portuguese Delegation.

33. At the request of the Egyptian Delegation, the Chairman said that the present text of Article 83 would be examined paragraph by paragraph. With regard to § 1 (1), the United Kingdom Proposal 313 was simply a question of drafting.

34. The Delegate of Canada supported the point of view of the United States of America. Article 83 in actual practice was applied only to press communications, and there was no reason for not saying so in the title of the Article.

35. The Chairman put to the vote the first part of the United Kingdom Proposal 313, which was adopted by 19 votes. Eight votes were counted in favour of the United States proposal.

36. The second part of the United Kingdom Proposal 313, relating to § 1 (3), was then examined.

37. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that there was not much he could add to the reasons given on page 182 of the List of Proposals for the addition to § 1 (3) of Article 83 suggested in Proposal 313.

38. The Delegate of the United States of America said that Proposal 793 had not been considered in connection with sub-paragraph 2 of § 1 of Article 83. The proposal of the United Kingdom would entail transmission of material intended for radio broadcast.

39. The Delegate of Canada supported that portion of United States Proposal 793 which was involved in the present discussion.

40. The Chairman said that it was not necessary to vote on Proposal 793 in relation to § 2, as the amendments proposed to the heading and § 1 of the Article had not been adopted.

United Kingdom Proposal 313 concerning § 1 (3) was then put to the vote and adopted by the Committee.

41. Proposal 314 (United Kingdom) concerning § 2.

42. The Delegate of the United States of America pointed out that § 5 of Proposal 793 completely replaced the present provisions in sub-paragraphs 1 and 2 of § 2 of Article 83 relating to notification.

43. The Chairman said that the United States Delegation seemed to be proposing notification only twice a year. In the interval, Administrations of the receiving countries might not know at any given moment what new receiving stations had sprung up, a situation which, quite obviously, might well lead to abuse.

44. The Delegate of the United States of America, indicating support of § 5 of Proposal 793, said that under the present Regulations Administrations must notify in advance, occurrence by occurrence, every time there is a change in schedule or in the addresses of the intended recipients, and so on. The purpose of the United States proposal would be to set up the requirements of notification in such manner that this could be done periodically and thus ease a heavy administrative burden.

45. The Chairman asked whether the United States Delegation would be prepared to accept quarterly notification, instead of notification twice a year, i.e. on the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July and 1st of October.

46. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that such a system would be difficult to apply in countries where a licence had to be obtained for reception, since such a licence could not be granted in time.

47. The Chairman remarked that those organizing transmissions had already come to an agreement with those who wanted to hear those transmissions.

48. The Delegate of Portugal could accept § 5, in view of the wording of § 6 (Proposal 793), but preferred the present text of Article 83, paragraphs 1 and 2 of which were more in harmony with circumstances. It was of the very greatest importance, if ambiguity was to be avoided, that the existing text of paragraph 2 should be maintained. Broadening the Regulations might well lead to abuse.

49. The Chairman thereupon put to the vote the existing text of paragraph 2, with the figure 24 in paragraph (3) changed to 32. The status quo was adopted by 25 votes to 3.

50. Proposal 315 (United Kingdom). Adopted without discussion. It should be noted that the title of Article 83 remains unchanged.

51. Article 84 had been deleted.

52. As to Article 85, the Chairman would await distribution of the Working Group's report.

The Delegate of the United States of America, interrupting, thanked the French Delegation and the Reception Committee for having helped members of the Conference to see the festivities held on the 14th of July, and paid tribute to the French Republic on the occasion of its national day.

The Head of the French Delegation was profoundly grateful for these marks of interest. (Applause).

53. Article 86. Greetings telegrams.

The Chairman said that Switzerland, seconded by Italy, was proposing that this Article be deleted. (Proposal 332).

54. The Delegate of Portugal said that there should be no insertion in the Regulations on the subject of optional services. If these services were accepted by a large number of Administrations, then they ought to be made obligatory. If such services were not used, then they ought to be suppressed altogether.

55. Proposal 332 (Switzerland) was adopted by the Committee, and Article 86 was therefore deleted.

56. Proposal 331 (United Kingdom)

The Chairman said that this proposal favoured the creation of a new category of telegrams. The Committee had already decided not to admit any new ones.

57. The Delegate of New Zealand, seconding the proposal, thought that it should commend itself to all.

58. The Delegate of the Lebanon also supported the proposal.

59. The Delegate of France agreed with the Delegates of Portugal and Denmark that provisions governing optional services could not appropriately be inserted in the Regulations. Any attempt to study the proposal in detail would prevent the Conference from finishing by the date set. Moreover, it would be better to await the results of the reforms already adopted before taking a decision on the introduction of anything new.

The proposal did, however, put forward interesting suggestions, which might usefully be examined by the Buenos Aires Conference.

60. The Delegate of Denmark thanked the Delegate of France for his kind reference to the Danish proposal. It would be a step in the wrong direction to discriminate according to the contents of telegrams. Let the sender of a telegram decide what he wanted. In view of actions already taken at the Conference, it was undesirable at that stage to introduce a new kind of telegram such as called for in Proposal 331.

61. The Delegate of Portugal declared himself in agreement with the Delegations of Denmark and France.

62. The Delegate of Canada called attention to the fact that the social telegrams provided for in Proposal 331 would be an optional service. There was already such a service within the Commonwealth. It had been found to be a profitable service and had a tendency to maintain telegrams for telecommunication services. It had been a success in the Commonwealth.

63. The Chairman said that there did not appear to be a majority in the Committee in favour of adopting this proposal. Since the system was already in operation, however, the question might be referred to the Buenos Aires Conference in 1952, which could then examine the results based on practical experience gained in the countries where the system had been applied.

64. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that in his opinion Proposal 331 was a good proposal. The Delegates of Denmark and Portugal had spoken about the difficulties of discriminating between telegrams according to their contents. This had no proven difficult in practice. He was impressed that the Conference time was running late. Consequently, if Proposal 331 were referred to the Buenos Aires Conference or to the C.C.I.f. or elsewhere, he would agree.

65. Finally, with the agreement of the United Kingdom Delegation, it was unanimously decided to refer to the Buenos Aires Conference the question of introducing a new class of social telegrams in the Regulations.

66. Chapter XXVI. Government Telegrams. Article 87, § 6. Proposals 340 (Greece), 341 (United Kingdom), 342 (Argentine Republic) were now pointless.

67. There was, however, some discussion on an Indonesian proposal, in Document No.312, for replacing § 6 of Article 87 with a new text. The Chairman spoke; the Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that the Committee had already decided on the question of letter telegrams sent by Governments; the Delegate of China supported the Indonesian proposal; and the Delegate of Belgium said that it ran counter to the Regulations, since there was a special urgency rate applicable to telephone calls.

Finally, it was agreed that the Plenary Assembly would decide this matter without the Committee being obliged to consider it further.

68. Article 89. Proposal 358 (France). This was a drafting matter. Adopted without discussion.

The Chairman said that the general provisions would be considered by Committee 1, and Committee 3 would deal only with the question of rates for paid service advices.

69. Proposal 967. (Document No.332)

The Delegate of the United States of America stated the United States had proposed the deletion from Article 89 of everything relating to charges for paid service advices. The reasons for this proposal were that such charges did not enter into the international accounts and they were a matter of local concern only. In Supplement No.1 at page 12 the reasons were given why the United States would have to reserve on any regulations fixing charges for paid service advices.

70. The Chairman replied that he had not lost sight of this proposal. The collection of charges was optional and a maximum charge had been fixed at previous conferences. This charge could not be arbitrarily abolished as this might give rise to abuses on the part of senders of telegrams, who might too frequently request the repetition of words.

71. The United States Delegate observed that the Chairman had said that the provisions of Article 89 were optional, and pointed out that the wording of sub-paragraph (3) of § 1 seemed to indicate that they were compulsory. The United States could not accept such rules governing the charges to be collected, and considered that there was no need for any regulations since this was a question of domestic arrangements only.

72. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia was in favour of the present text, unless the United States could put forward any sound argument against it.

73. The Chairman suggested that a clause should be included in the Article stipulating that the collection of this charge was not compulsory for Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which did not wish to apply it. As there was no majority in support of the United States proposal, this Delegation adopted the Chairman's suggestion. The proposal, thus amended, was unanimously approved. Article 89 would be so worded as to indicate that application of its provisions would be optional.

74. Proposals 359 and 360 (Netherlands)

75. The Delegate of the Netherlands said that Proposal 359 entitled the sender to priority if he so wished for paid service advices.

76. The Chairman suggested that § 1 (1) (3) of the present text should be amended to read as follows: "If necessary, the cost of a reply telegram (at the full rate or at a reduced rate)".

77. The Delegate of the Netherlands accepted the above amendment.

78. Proposal 361 of Switzerland.

79. The Delegate of the Netherlands said that in his view the Swiss Proposal 361 signified that when a telegram belonged to the ordinary full rate category, the ST should also be charged at the full rate. Similarly, if the request telegram was a letter telegram, the rate for letter telegrams would have to be applied to the ST. There were occasions, however, when the addressee of a letter telegram wished the ST to be charged at the ordinary full rate. For this reason he was unable to support the Swiss proposal.

80. The Chairman said that he preferred the more liberal proposal of the Netherlands, provided the text was amended as he had suggested.

81. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the ST rate should be based only on the full rate. The Netherlands had already raised this matter at Cairo, where the United Kingdom had argued that senders of telegrams did not themselves send the ST. The ST was necessary owing to a mistake in the telegram and therefore, was always urgent. Usually, STs were transmitted free of charge and those which were charged were very few. Now that unification was in progress there was all the more reason for maintaining the status quo.

82. The Delegate of Switzerland pointed out that according to Article 36 all paid service advices received the same treatment in transmission. The Netherlands proposal, therefore, seemed unacceptable.

83. The Chairman asked the Netherlands Delegate if it wished to maintain its proposal.

The Netherlands Delegate replied in the affirmative and the Delegate of Indonesia seconded the proposal.

84. The Chairman put to the vote the Netherlands Proposals 359 and 360, which were supported by only two votes and were therefore rejected.

The Swiss Proposal 361, amended in accordance with the decisions which had just been taken by the Committee, was then put to the vote. As only four delegations voted in favour, this proposal was also rejected.

85. Proposal 362 of Switzerland was withdrawn.

86. Proposal 375 of the Netherlands. As Proposal 360 had been rejected, Proposal 375 was no longer valid.

87. § 9 (1): consideration deferred by Committee 1. Committee 3 did not wish to change the charges prescribed by the present provisions.

88. Proposal 378 (Sweden)

No change was made to the charge of (2 fr.) specified in § 9 (1).

89. The Chairman said that at its next meeting the Committee would consider the chapter on phototelegrams, the chapter on adjustment of charges and refunds, and possibly the reports of Groups 3 B and 3 C.

Annex 1 contains the texts of Articles 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 57, 83, 84 and 86 which have been adopted by the Committee for submission to the Drafting Committee.

Annex 2 contains the texts of decisions taken by the Committee with regard to certain paragraphs and Articles 77, 79, 80, 81, 87 and 89, and would be referred to the Drafting Committee.

Consideration of Article 54 was deferred.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

STROMBERG, ROUBERTIE, DOUILLET GNEME

ANNEX 1

Article 25

Unchanged.

Article 26

(Heading amended)

Composition of Tariffs and Monetary Equivalents

§ 1 (amended) - The tariff shall be established by word pure and simple. It may, however, be established according to the number of characters or the duration of the transmission.

§ 2 (amended) - The tariff per word shall include:

a. the terminal rates of the countries of origin and destination;

b. the transit rates of intermediate Administrations and recognized private operating agencies, when the territory, installations or channels of communication of these Administrations or recognized private operating agencies are used for the transmission of correspondence;

c. where the case arises, the transit rate of each of the two stations performing a radio transmission.

§ 3 (amended) - In conformity with Article 39 of the Convention, the rate shall be expressed in gold francs; it shall be the same between the offices of any two countries of the Union by the same route and in the two directions.

§ 4 (amended) - The rate per word specified in § 3 above shall be that used in the preparation of international accounts based on the gold franc.

§ 5 (amended) - For the collection of charges from the public, each country must in principle apply to the rate expressed in gold francs an equivalent in its national currency approaching as nearly as possible to the value of the gold franc. However, when the equivalent is not applied, or when the equivalent applied is less than the true equivalent, the accounts shall nevertheless be prepared in conformity with § 4 of this Article.

§ 6 (amended) - Each country shall notify the General Secretariat of the Union of the equivalent it has chosen, as well as the date on which it will begin to collect charges according to the new equivalent.

The General Secretariat of the Union shall draw up a table of the information it receives and forward it to all Members and Associate Members of the Union. It shall also inform Members and Associate Members of the date on which new charges based on any new equivalent come into force, and shall bring any subsequent information to their notice.

§ 7 (amended) - The tariff shall exclude all fiscal tax or duty. Any country which for its own benefit levies a fiscal tax on international telecommunication shall collect this tax in addition to the tariff and only from senders of correspondence deposited on its territory.

Article 27

Fixing of Elementary Rates in the European System

§ 1 (amended) (1). The elementary rates in the European system shall be published as "Table A" by the General Secretariat of the Union.

(1 bis) (new) - These rates must not be greater than:

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

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

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

d) eight-and-a-half centimes (0 Fr. 085), terminal rate, and six-and-a-half centimes (0 Fr.065), transit rate, for other countries in Europe.

(2) - As an exceptional and temporary measure, in the case of the following countries, the terminal rate must not be greater than:

a) 12 centimes (0 Fr. 12) for Italy and the Republic of Poland;

b) 11 centimes (0 Fr. 11) for the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, the Roumanian People's Republic, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia;

c) 10 centimes (0 Fr. 10) for Austria;

d) 9 centimes (0 Fr. 09) for Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

§ 2 (1) - (Unchanged).

(2) - (Amended) - When the relations are between two radio stations, the whole transit charges shall be shared equally between them. When one or more intermediate radio stations, situated on the least expensive telegraph route intervene, the transit rates shall be shared in the same way for each section.

§ 3 (amended) - When the intermediate stations used are not situated on the least expensive telegraph route, the rate, which may not be less than the rate for the least expensive telegraph route, shall be fixed and shared by agreement between the Administrations concerned, provided always that the normal terminal rates shall be applied.

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

(2) - (Unchanged).

(3) - Unchanged, except that "Bureau of the Union" should be replaced by "General Secretariat of the Union".

§ 5 - (Unchanged).

§ 6 - (Unchanged).

Chapter VII

Article 28

§ 1 (amended) - For correspondence of the extra-European system, the terminal and transit rates shall be fixed in accordance with Table B published by the General Secretariat of the Union on the basis of information furnished by the Administrations and recognized private operating agencies.

§ 2 (amended) - In the extra-European system, all Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall have the right to modify their terminal and transit rates for all or part of their relations, on condition that the terminal rates thus fixed are applicable to all routes between the same two countries.

§ 3 - (Unchanged).

Article 29

§ 1 (amended) - No new rate, and no modification either general or of detail relative to the tariff, shall be effective for countries other than those which establish the new rate or rate modifications until 15 days after its notification [2] by the General Secretariat of the Union, excluding the day of despatch, and it shall not be applied until the 1st of the month following the expiration of this period.

§ 2 - (Unchanged).

§ 3 - (Unchanged).

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

Article 30

Right to round off Rates

§ 1 - (Unchanged).

§ 2 - Modifications made by virtue of § 1 hereabove shall apply only to the charge collected by the office of origin and shall not involve any alteration in the share of rates proper to the other Administrations concerned. They must be rounded up or down to the monetary unit or fraction of the monetary unit in use in the country concerned.

Article 31

Deleted.

Article 32

Collection on handing in: Collection on delivery

§ 1 - (Unchanged).

§ 2 - (Unchanged).

§ 3 - Proposals 148 and 149 relating to this paragraph have been referred to the Drafting Committee.

§ 4 (amended) - If the charge to be paid on delivery is not collected, the loss shall be borne by the Administration of delivery, in the absence of special arrangements made in conformity with Article 40 of the Convention.

§ 5 - (Unchanged).

Article 33 (amended)

Prohibition of the Grant of Rebates. Penalties

Members and Associate Members of the Union shall undertake to prohibit the grant, in any form whatsoever, of rebates on the rates appearing in the official tariff lists of Administrations or recognized private operating agencies, and shall reserve to themselves the right to take action against recognized private operating agencies, which, either directly or through the medium of their agents or sub-agents, grant to senders or addressees, in any way whatsoever (per word, per telegram, by means of discounts, etc.) rebates having the effect of reducing the above-mentioned rates. Such action may involve the suspension of service with these private operating agencies.

Article 34

(Unchanged)

Article 57

(Unchanged)

Article 83

Radiocommunications to several destinations

§ 1 (1) (amended) Administrations shall reserve to themselves the right to organize services for the transmission of radiocommunications to several destinations.

(2) (Unchanged).

(3) (Completed) These radiocommunications must consist only of information and news relating to politics, commerce, etc., and must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication of a private character. Subject to these conditions, the provisions of Chapter XXII shall not be applicable.

§ 2 (1) (Unchanged).

(2) (Unchanged).

(3) (amended) Each Administration shall take, so far as practicable, suitable measures to ensure that only the stations authorized for this special service of communication make use of the radiocommunications in

question and then only of those intended for them. The provisions of Article 32 of the Convention relating to the secrecy of telecommunication shall apply to these radiocommunications.

§ 3 (1) (Unchanged).

(2) (Unchanged).

§ 4 (1) (Unchanged).

(2) (amended) The addressees of these radiocommunications may be subjected by the Administration of their country, apart from any charges levied for the establishment and working of private receiving stations, to the payment of a receiver charge of which the amount and the method of assessment shall be fixed by that Administration.

Article 84

Deleted.

Article 86

Deleted.

ANNEX 2

Article 77

.....

§ 6. (amended) The terminal and transit rates applicable to ordinary press telegrams exchanged between Administrations of the Union shall be those of ordinary private telegrams, reduced by 50% in the European system and by 66 2/3 % in other relations.

§ 7. (amended) The charge per word to be collected for an urgent press telegram shall be twice the charge for an ordinary press telegram of the same length over the same route.

§ 8. (unchanged).

§ 9. (amended) The minimum number of chargeable words for press telegrams shall be fixed at 10.

N.B. The remaining paragraphs of Article 77 to be dealt with by Committee 1.

Article 79

§ 2. (unchanged).

Article 80

(Unchanged).

Article 81

(Unchanged).

Article 87

.....

§ 6. (Deleted).

N.B. The remaining paragraphs to be dealt with by Committee 1.

Article 89

§ 1. (3) (amended) With the exception of the cases provided for in § 2 below, they must deposit the following sums:

1. the cost of the telegram (at the full rate) conveying the request;

2. if necessary (§ 4 (1)), the cost (at the full rate) of a reply telegram.

.....

§ 9. (1) (Unchanged).

(2) (Unchanged).

.....

§ 11 bis (New) The provisions of §§ 1 (3), 2 (2), 4 (2), 9 (1) (2) relating to rates for paid service advices shall not be compulsory for Administrations and recognized private operating agencies who state that they do not wish to apply them.

N.B. The remaining paragraphs of this article will be dealt with by Committee 1.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 363-E
20 July 1949

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

969 P R O P O S A L

OF THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RTg - "Article 107 (bis). Privileges and options accorded by the regulations to recognized private operating agencies are subject to the laws, official regulations and treaties of the country or countries to which they are subject."

REASONS

To make it clear that privileges or options given to recognized private operating agencies by the regulations are subject to the paramount jurisdiction of the country or countries to which they are subject.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.364-E
20 July 1949

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

of the Drafting Committee
(Committee 7)

14th Meeting

16 July, 1949

The meeting opened at 10.10 a.m. with Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf (United States of America) in the chair.

The Committee started with consideration of the Annex of Document No.240 at the bottom of page 17 with Section 7. Article 59 beginning at Section 7.was approved with changes in the English text as follows:

Article 59

Section 7, paragraph 1,second line - change "on" to read "for".
Section 7, paragraph 2, line 3 - strike out the word "accumulate" and add the words "be added".
Section 9, paragraph 1, line 3 - change the words "to which" to read "of". Line 4 - strike out the word "belongs" and place a comma after "destination".
Section 9, paragraph 2, was deleted since CDE telegrams have been abolished by the decision of the Conference.
Section 10, paragraph 2, line 2 - after the word "addresses" change colon to semicolon. Line 5 - strike out the symbol for section and add a double hyphen before the number "212". Line 8 - strike out the word "to" and add the words "which may". Same line, strike out the words "if necessary)." and add a parenthesis after the word "sender" followed by a quotation mark and a period.

Continuing with Document 280 the Committee then considered Article 60 which was adopted with the following changes in the English text:

Section 2, line 2 - after the word "post" add the words "through the medium of a telegraph office".

Section 2, end of line 6 - strike out the word "be" and insert the word "accept".

Section 2, beginning of line 7 - change word "responsible" to read"responsibility".

Section 3, paragraph 1, first line - after the word "Administration" add the words "or recognized private operating agency". Line 4 - change word "domicile" to read "abode".

Section 3, paragraph 2, line 3 - change word "domicile" to read "abode". End of line 4 and beginning of line 5 - strike out words "shall be bound to" and change to read "and recognized private operating agencies must".

Section 5, paragraph 1, line 3 - after the words "the address the" add the words "paid service".

Section 5, paragraph 2 - after the words "Administration" in the second and third lines, add the words "or recognized private operating agency" in both cases.

Section 5, paragraph 4, line 4 - before the word "indication" add the words "paid service". Line 7 - change the word "Londres" to read "London". Line 9 - strike out the words "paid service advice" and change to read "indication", and, at the end of the line strike out the words "require the" and insert the word "involve".

Section 6, end of second line, beginning of third line - strike out the words "sends on a telegram" and insert the words "causes a telegram to be sent on". Also on line 3 - strike out the word "himself".

Section 7, paragraph 1 was changed to read as follows:

"When a telegram is to be redirected to a given address without instructions for contingent redirection to other places, the person giving the order to send on the telegram may request redirection as a telegram of another category.

Examples: An ordinary telegram may be redirected as an urgent telegram; an urgent telegram may be redirected as an ordinary telegram; and, provided that the conditions of the Regulations are fulfilled, an urgent or ordinary telegram may be redirected as a reduced rate telegram."

Section 7, paragraph 2 should be changed to read as follows:

"If the person ordering redirection of the telegram requests that it be transmitted in a category for which the rate is higher, he shall be required to pay the corresponding charge. If necessary the office which accedes to such a request shall delete the original paid service indication and if necessary shall insert the new paid service indication."

The Committee then considered portions of Document 240 relating to Article 61 which was adopted with the following changes in the English text:

Article 61

Section 1, paragraph 2, line 3 - strike out the word "stock" and change to read "an".

Section 3, paragraph 3, line 5 - strike out the words "part of fifty words" and insert "fraction thereof" in their place.
On Page 20, line 1, change numbering to read "(4)" (i.e. paragraph 4 of Section 3 of Article 61). The paragraph immediately following that, (4 (ii)), should be numbered to read (4 (bis)).

Section 3, paragraph (4 (bis)) should read as follows:

The provisions of this paragraph shall not be binding on Administrations or recognized private operating agencies which notify that they do not accept them.

Section 5, should read as follows:

In each copy, the number of words appearing in the preamble of the telegram shall agree with the number of words appearing in that copy.

With completion of Article 61, the Committee was adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

L.COSTE DIXON F.C. de WOLF

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 365-E
20 July 1949

COMMITTEE 7

R E P O R T
of the
DRAFTING COMMITTEE

(Committee 7)

15th Meeting

18 July 1949

The meeting opened at 10.15 a.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf (United States of America).

The Committee began with the consideration of Document No. 254 the English text of which was corrected to read as follows:

"Resolution No. 5

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris 1949,

having taken cognizance of

the requests of the United Nations, U.N.E.S.C.O., the International Chamber of Commerce and of the International Federation of Newspaper Editors,

concerning special priority or priority in the handling of international telephone traffic, as well as requests for reduced rates, e tc.

and considering

1 - that the delays on certain important telephone relations are still very appreciable, so that users' requirements cannot fully be satisfied,

2 - that the Administrations and private telephone operating agencies cannot contemplate reduction of rates at a time when they are about to invest considerable capital for important extensions of the telecommunication network and of the telephone exchanges and that the reduction of delays in the international service and the speeding up of this service which will result from these improvements are the best means of satisfying users

3 - that a general programme of telephone inter-connection in Europe providing for a considerable increase of circuits in European telephone relations was drawn up three years ago but has not yet been put into effect,

recommends

All telephone Administrations and private telephone operating agencies to expedite the execution of this programme within the limits of their financial resources."

The Committee then proceeded to consider Document No. 240 starting on page 20 with Article 62 which was adopted with the following changes in the English text:

Article 62

Change title of article to read as follows: "Telegrams to be delivered by Express, by Post, or by Air Mail".

Section 1 was changed to read as follows: "Telegrams addressed to localities served by international telecommunication channels may be forwarded by express, by post, or by air mail only by a telegraph office of the country in which these localities are situated."

Section 2, paragraph 1 starting with line 4 was corrected to read as follows: "a telegraph office of the country in which the locality of destination is situated, either by post or, if these services exist, by express or by air mail."

Section 2, paragraph 2, line 1 - delete the word "such", and add "by such means" at the end of the line.

Section 4, line 1 - after the word "Administrations" add "or recognized private operating agencies".

Section 4, line 3 - strike out "Bureau of the Union" and add "General Secretariat".

Section 4, line 7 - after the word "Administration" add "or a recognized private operating agency".

Section 6, line 11 - after the word "Administration" add "or the recognized private operating agency".

Section 7 - line 7 - after the word "Administration" add "or the recognized private operating agency".

Following Section 7, change the title to read "III. Telegrams to be delivered by Post or by Air Mail".

The basis for the text of Section 9 is as shown on page 149 of the Proposals of this Conference under present provisions with the following changes:

line 2, after the word "post" add "or air mail".

line 7, strike out the words "the addressee at".

Section 10 was changed to read as follows:

"Telegrams to be delivered by post or by air mail shall be subject to the following supplementary charges, both for delivery within the country of destination and for forwarding to another country:

Ordinary post: paid service indication =Post= no surcharge;

Registered post: paid service indication =PR= forty centimes (0 fr.40);

Airmail: paid service indication =PAV= sixty centimes (0 fr.60);

Registered airmail: paid service indications =PR= PAV= one franc (1 fr.);"

Section 11, sub-paragraph b), after the word "Administration" add the words "or recognized private operating agency".

Section 11, sub-paragraph c), line 3, strike out the word "pay" and insert the word "similar"; delete the last four words "of the same kind".

Section 12 was revised to read as follows:

"The use of the post shall be compulsory for the office of destination:

a) when the addressee has specially requested this form of delivery (Art. 60, § 3 - p.2);

b) when the sender has specially requested this form of delivery (§ 8), and when the addressee has not expressed the desire to receive his telegrams by express;

c) when the office of destination has not a more rapid means at its disposal."

Section 13, paragraph a), sub-paragraph 3 - change last word from "aeroplane" to "air mail";

Section 13, paragraph b), sub-paragraph 1 - change last word from "route" to "mail";

Section 14 - change line 3 to read "without missing the next mail, it shall first be";

The Committee next considered Document No. 326 which was revised and approved in the following form:

Resolution No. 6

Expenses incurred by meetings of the Study Groups of the C.C.I.T.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949,

considering Resolution No. 22 of the Administrative Council (2nd Session January-February 1948);

and considering Recommendation No. 112 of the sixth meeting after Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T., Brussels, 1948;

resolves:

1. that the expenses incurred by the meetings of the Study Groups of the C.C.I.T. cannot be charged to the ordinary expenses of the Union nor appear as such in the annual budget of the Union;

2. that these expenses shall be added to those of the following Plenary Assembly and shall be apportioned in accordance with the provisions of § 2 of Chapter 17 of the General Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention;

and requests the Administrative Council to consider the steps to be taken by the General Secretariat to reduce so far as possible the delays in payment of these expenses by the debtor parties.

With the completion of the consideration of Document No. 326, the meeting was adjourned at 12.30.

Rapporteurs:

LACOSTE DIXON

Seen,
Chairman:

F. COLT DE WOLF

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 366-E
20 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

R E P O R T

of the Telegraph Tariffs Committee

Committee 3

20th Meeting

18 July 1949

The Meeting opened at 10.15 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gneme (Italy).

1. The Committee passed to the examination of Document No. 344, drawn up by Working Group 3-D.

2. The Chairman of Working Group 3-D explained that, at its first meeting, the Group had considered three questions of principle:

a) the minimum number of chargeable words for the European and the extra-European systems. The Group proposed that 22 words be adopted for both systems; the Committee had already fixed this minimum for telegrams of the extra-European system;

b) the paid service indications to be retained for letter telegrams. The Group proposed that the indication ELT be adopted for letter telegrams of the European system in which the conditions of delivery were different from those of the extra-European system; the indication for the latter was =LT=;

c) money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams. The Group proposed that the use of letter telegrams for these purposes should be authorized.

On the other hand, the Group had not made any proposal concerning the delay to be imposed on letter telegrams of the European system, although Czechoslovakia had suggested that the present delay of 6 hours should be reduced to 4 hours.

3. The Chairman thanked the Chairman of Group 3-D and the Delegations that had taken part in the work of the Group, and proposed that the draft text of the new Article 85 in Document No. 344 should be considered:

§ 1: Adopted without discussion.
§ 2: Adopted without discussion.
§ 2 bis (1): Adopted without discussion.
§ 2 bis (2): Adopted without discussion
§ 2 ter: Adopted without discussion.
§ 3:

4. The Delegate of Portugal pointed out that in Document No. 195, Proposal 934, he had suggested that the service of letter telegrams should be made obligatory.

5. The Chairman explained that this matter had already been dealt with. However, complying with a request from Portugal, he asked how many countries did not intend to admit the service of letter telegrams.

6. The Delegate of France said that not all the Administrations were represented in the Committee. It would be better to consult the table of optional services.

7. The Chairman recalled that it had been decided that the Group should in no way amend the basis of the system of letter telegrams. What countries wished to make this service obligatory? Only four Delegations replied in the affirmative. The Portuguese proposal was therefore dropped.

§ 3 (1): Adopted.
§ 3 (2): Adopted without discussion.
§ 4: Adopted without discussion.
§ 5: After a discussion between the Chairman and the Delegates of Czechoslovakia and France, § 5 was adopted.

§ 5 bis (1): adopted without discussion.

§ 5 bis (2): adopted without discussion.

§ 5 ter (1): adopted without discussion.

§ 5 ter (2): adopted without discussion.

§ 6 (1): adopted after a remark by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia concerning the maintenance of de luxe telegrams.

8. The Delegate of Portugal asked whether Group 3-D had taken Proposal 935 (Document No. 196) into account in making this draft.

9. The Chairman of Group 3-D replied in the affirmative. It had, however, been agreed that certain special services could not be admitted.

10. This reply satisfied the Delegate of Portugal.

§ 6 (1) and (2) was then adopted.

§ 7: adopted without discussion.

§ 8:

11. The Chairman recalled that a proposal had been submitted to the Group to reduce the delay before delivery to 4 hours. He personally believed that it would be better to maintain the present delay of 6 hours.

12. The Delegate of Portugal supported the Czechoslovak proposal to reduce the delay to 4 hours, citing air mail competition in support of his point of view.

13. The Delegate of the French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia supported this point of view.

14. The Delegate of France was also in favour.

15. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia had made the proposal because he had felt that several Delegations wished to reduce the delay fixed by the existing Regulations.

16. The Chairman observed that, in view of difference in time, the delay of 4 hours might, in practice, be only 3 hours or perhaps even less. He proposed that a delay of 5 hours be adopted. This solution was accepted.

§ 8 (1 bis): adopted without discussion.

17. § 8 (2):

The Delegate of Iran pointed out that, in his country, the day of rest was Friday and not Sunday. A discussion ensued, in which the Chairman and the Delegates of the United States of America, Belgium, India, the United Kingdom, France and Luxembourg took part. The Delegate of India pointed out that the rate for letter telegrams was to be increased; yet the Committee was proposing to put restrictions on the conditions of delivery. The Chairman therefore proposed that sub-paragraph (2), the cause of all the difficulty, should be deleted. This proposal was supported by the Delegates of Portugal and Czechoslovakia. A vote was taken on the deletion of paragraph 8 (2). The proposal was carried by 25 votes to 1.

18. § 9: adopted without discussion.

§ 10: adopted without discussion.

§ 11: this paragraph was deleted without discussion.

§ 12: adopted without discussion.

19. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia proposed two new amendments to the text that had just been adopted.

a) § 3 (1): First sentence: to delete the indications "=ELT= or =LT=" on the grounds that they were superfluous.

b) § 6 (2): to add the paid service indications "=LTF= and =ELTF=".

Part b) alone of the proposal was adopted.

20. The Delegate of Indonesia proposed that sub-paragraph 2 of § 3 be amended. He suggested the insertion, after the words "admit them in transit" in the fourth line, of the phrase "taking into account the order of transmission indicated in Article 36, § 1;".

21. After a discussion in which the Chairman, the Chairman of Working Group 3-D and the Delegate of Indonesia took part, the latter withdrew his proposal.

22. The Committee passed to examination of several proposals left in abeyance.

Article 59, § 9 (2): This sub-paragraph should be deleted as a result of the abolition of CDE telegrams. Proposals 247, 248 and 249 thus became void.

23. Article 61, § 4: Because of the fusion of the NLT and DLT categories into the new LT category, the indications NLT and DLT should be deleted from the present text of this paragraph. Proposal 259 of the United Kingdom was therefore carried out. In the same paragraph, in accordance with a previous decision of the Committee, the paid service indication =D= should be replaced by =URGENT=. Proposal 260 of Switzerland was thus accepted in part.

24. Proposal 258 of the Argentine Republic, on the other hand, was rejected because the Committee had decided to retain semaphore telegrams. Taking into account certain of the above amendments, Proposal 644 of Czechoslovakia was partially accepted.

25. The Delegation of Czechoslovakia asked whether, in the existing § 4, it would not be well to insert the paid service indications =ELTF= and =LTF= which had been accepted by the Committee.

26. The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

27. The Delegate of the United States of America said he had no record of a decision having been taken on Proposal 781.

28. The Chairman replied that this proposal had been dealt with when the Committee decided upon Proposal 914 of Canada. He said that the Committee had admitted the addition, as § 3 (4 bis) of Article 61, of the following sentence: "The provisions of this paragraph are not binding upon Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which declare themselves unable to accept them". (See Document No. 148).

29. Phototelegrams. Article 65. Proposal 273.

The Chairman asked the Head of the Delegation of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of Committee 1, whether the definition of phototelegrams would be inserted in Article 1 bis.

30. The Chairman of Committee 1 said that new definitions might be introduced into Article 1 bis until the end of the Conference.

31. The Delegation of France remarked that the definition contained in § 1 was not, strictly speaking, a definition and proposed that, because of its complexity, the question should be referred to the C.C.I.T.

32. The Chairman agreed and said that Proposal 273 was adopted.

33. Proposal 274, Belgium: Adopted with the addition of "A public phototelegraphy station and a private phototelegraphy station are phototelegraphy installations operated respectively by an Administration or recognized private operating agency, and by a private organization".

34. Proposal 275: Adopted.

35. At the suggestion of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which withdrew its Proposal 276, § 3 (3) was deleted.

36. § 4 (2): The Delegate of France said that this was a difficult question as standardization of apparatus had not yet been completed. Countries which conformed to the recommendations of the C.C.I.T. had the choice of using drums of a diameter of either 66 mm. or 88 mm. The maximum dimensions fixed in Article 65, § 4 (2) corresponded to the use of a 66 mm. drum. It would be wise to make regulations more flexible for Administrations which used 88 mm. drums. If it were agreed to adopt a maximum, it must be fixed in relation to the largest drums used. The C.C.I.T. was very soon going to adopt new Recommendations on standardization, and it would be preferable to wait.

37. The Chairman asked the Delegate of France to submit a text for one of the next meetings. In the meantime the question was deferred.

38. The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was in agreement with this procedure.

39. The Delegate of Sweden thought that it was not wise to give exact figures. He had drawn up Proposal 905, Document No. 137, in conformity to Recommendation No. 881 of the C.C.I.T.

40. The Chairman asked the Delegate of France to draft its text in agreement with the Swedish Delegate.

41. Proposal 278 (Belgium):

The Chairman thought that this Proposal was not of an international nature and that it was a matter for internal legislation.

42. The Delegation of the Netherlands asked if it would not be preferable to change Proposal 278 to read "The sender has the right to indicate..."

43. The Chairman said that this would be possible for press phototelegrams, but it would be dangerous to extend it.

44. The Delegate of France stressed that the proposed addition should be studied very closely because of refundments of charges in cases where the time limit fixed for delivery was exceeded. It was difficult for an agent to estimate whether the time limit fixed by the sender could be observed. Moreover, phototelegrams often arrived in batches, which made the strict observance of a time limit difficult.

45. The Chairman, speaking as the Delegate of Italy, said that taking into account these difficulties, had already proposed that the Belgian proposal should be considered as a provision of a domestic nature.

46. The Delegation of Belgium withdrew its Proposal.

47. The Delegate of the United Kingdom was sorry Belgium had withdrawn its Proposal 278. The United Kingdom would have supported this proposal fully as it would have liked to have seen a sentence such as that proposed by Belgium in the Regulations.

48. Article 66, Proposal 279 (Argentine Republic).

The Delegate of New Zealand said that the phototelegraphy service was being developed more and more in the extra-European system. Not all of the Regulations relating to phototelegrams could be accepted in the extra-European system. It might be in order to let the C.C.I.T. study the matter and make recommendations as to which provisions could be made applicable to all Members of the Union.

49. The Chairman stated that Proposal 279 not being seconded, was rejected. Article 66 would be retained and the question raised by the Delegate of New Zealand would be submitted to the C.C.I.T. for the purpose of drawing up the text of the Article concerned.

50. The Delegate of the United Kingdom observed that since telephone channels were largely used for phototelegrams might it not be more appropriate for the C.C.I.F. to study the question of the application of the phototelegram rules in the extra-European system.

51. The Delegate of France observed that this question had already been referred to the C.C.I.T. and that the point specifically concerned telegraph; the C.C.I.T., however, could request the C.C.I.F. and even the C.C.I.R. to express an opinion in the matter.

52. The United Kingdom Delegate agreed.

53. Proposal 280: Adopted without discussion.

54. Article 67: The text of this Article was retained.

55. Article 68: Proposal 281 (Switzerland): Adopted without discussion.

56. Article 69: Proposal 282 (Belgium): Adopted without discussion.

57. Article 70: Proposal 283: The French proposal was adopted. (See No. 64).

58. Proposal 284 (Sweden): The Delegate of Sweden thought that if § 4, sub-paragraph 2 of Article 65 were amended by deleting the maximum dimensions 13 cms. x 18 cms., and if the possibility of a larger area were admitted, the table in Article 70 should be completed by figures applicable to areas greater than 234 sq. cms. In its Proposal 284, completed by Proposal 905, Sweden had suggested two other scales of rates. The solution he advocated was only provisional pending consideration of this question by the C.C.I.T.

59. The Delegate of France confirmed that the present provisions no longer corresponded to the type of equipment in use. The only outstanding question was to determine whether the table of rates in Article 70 should be completed by a third and fourth step, pending decision of the C.C.I.T.

He did not deem it advisable to amend the Regulations as special arrangements could be concluded between the Administrations using drums of large diameter.

60. The Chairman asked the Swedish Delegate whether he agreed with the point of view expressed by France or whether it would not be advisable to include these suggestions in an Appendix to the Regulations.

61. The Swedish Delegate was in favour of the latter solution. The question of tariffs would presumably be referred to the C.C.I.T. for consideration.

62. The Chairman suggested that the two Delegations concerned should come to an agreement as to whether these provisions should be inserted in an appendix to the Regulations or a draft resolution should be submitted to the Plenary Assembly. The question was held in abeyance.

63. Proposal 285 (France).

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that when Proposal 283 was discussed the Chairman had referred to it as a drafting question. Now when we came to Proposal 285 we found it was closely related to Proposal 283 and it was more than a drafting question. France in its proposals attempted to make a distinction between wire and wireless phototelegraph circuits. The United Kingdom thought no such distinction should be made. Sharing of charges should be on the same basis whether the service were by wire or wireless.

64. After an exchange of views between the French and United Kingdom Delegations and the Chairman, Proposal 285 was withdrawn. At the suggestion of the United Kingdom Delegate, the Committee reversed its previous decision concerning Proposal 283 which was therefore rejected. The text of sub-paragraph 1, Article 70 thus remained unchanged.

65. Proposal 286 (Belgium). Proposal withdrawn.

The Delegate of Belgium thought that retention in case of cancellation of phototelegrams was not fair when the non-transmission was due to congestion of circuits. He would like to request that the same provisions be applied to phototelegrams as those applicable to ordinary telegrams, and suggested that the Administrations should be able to retain such amounts without being compelled to do so.

66. The Chairman announced that the Committee agreed on this question and suggested that the text of § 2, 2nd sentence, be amended as follows: "In the case of a phototelegram cancelled before the transmission has begun, the charge paid shall be refunded, but the Administration concerned may retain for its own profit an amount of the charge collected equal to one-third of the charge for the first step in the service in question."

67. Proposal 287.

68. The Delegate of the Netherlands seconded the United Kingdom proposal.

No objection having been raised, the Proposal was adopted.

69. Proposal 288. Dropped following rejection of Proposal 261.

70. Article 73, Proposal 289 (Switzerland). Adopted without discussion.

71. Proposal 290 (Cable and Wireless). Adopted without discussion.

72. Proposal 291 (Argentine Republic). Dropped following rejection of Proposals 240 and 261.

73. Proposal 292 (Switzerland). Deferred.

74. Proposal 293 (Argentine Republic): Dropped following rejection of Proposal 261.

75. Proposal 296 (France): Deferred. To be examined in conjunction with Proposal 292;

76. Proposal 294 (Switzerland): Adopted without discussion.

77. Proposal 295 (Argentine Republic): Dropped following rejection of Proposals 240 and 261.

78. The next meeting would be devoted to the study of Proposals relating to the Chapter on Adjustment of Charges and Refundments.

The texts adopted by the Committee during its meeting, for reference to the Drafting Committee, were annexed to the Report.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

Rapporteurs:	Chairman:
STROMBERG, DOUILLET, ROUBERTIE	GNEME

ANNEX

TEXTS ADOPTED

by Committee 3

and referred

to the Drafting Committee

Article 59

§ 9 - (1) unchanged.

(2) deleted

Article 61

continuation of Document No. 240, page 20.

§ 4 (amended) §4 - 1 (1) Each copy of a multiple telegram must bear only the address proper to it, preceded, if necessary, by one of the following paid service indications: =URGENT=, =SEM=, =PRESSE=, =LC=, =ELT=, =ELTF=, =LT=, or =LTF= as the case may be. The paid service indication =TMx= must not appear on it, unless the sender has requested the contrary. Such request must be included in the number of charged words and must be expressed as follows: =CTA=. Each copy of the multiple telegram must then bear, in addition to the address proper to it, all the other addresses. These shall be reproduced after the signature, or in the absence of a signature, after the text; they shall be preceded by the indication "received with ..... addresses".

(2) unchanged.

° ° °

CHAPTER XVIII

Phototelegrams

Article 65

Phototelegrams

§ 1 - deleted.

§ 2 (amended) - A phototelegraphy installation operated by an Administration and one operated by a private agency shall be called, respectively, a "public phototelegraphy station" and a "private phototelegraphy station".

§ 3 (1) (unchanged)

(2) (unchanged)

(3)(deleted)

§ 4 (1) (unchanged)

(2) deferred.

Article 66

§ 1 (amended) (1) The provisions of this Chapter shall apply only to the phototelegraphy service organized in the European system between the Administrations and private operating agencies which admit the service.

(2) (new) - They shall be valid for any method of transmission, whether by wire or by wireless.

§ 2 (unchanged).

Article 67

(unchanged)

Article 68

§ 1 (amended) - Every phototelegram must bear an address. Signature shall be optional. Both address and signature may be written on a telegram form, and in this case they shall be transmitted free of charge. If they are written on the phototelegram, they shall form part of the area of the phototelegram to be transmitted.

§ 2 (unchanged)

§ 3 (unchanged)

§ 4 (unchanged)

Article 69

§ 1 (unchanged)

§ 2 (unchanged)

§ 3 (unchanged)

§ 4(unchanged)

§ 5(amended)- The phototelegraphy stations concerned and the telephone exchanges which take part in setting up transmission circuits must record the time at which each phototelegraph transmission begins and ends, as well as any other useful information.

Article 70

§ 1 (1) (unchanged)

§ (2) (unchanged)

(3) (unchanged)

§ 2 (amended)- In case of the cancellation of a phototelegram at the request of the sender or his duly authorized representative, after transmission has been begun or completed, but before delivery to the addressee, no charge shall be refunded. In the case of a phototelegram cancelled before the transmission has begun, the charge paid shall be refunded, but the Administration concerned may retain for its own profit an amount equal to one-third of the charge for the first step in the service in question.

§ 3 (1) (unchanged)

(2) (amended)- When the addressee lives in the locality of the receiving station, the charge paid shall be also refunded if the period between the time of handing in at the sending station and the time when the phototelegram is delivered is more than 8 hours.

§ 4 (1) (unchanged)

(2) (unchanged)

Article 73

Special Services admitted with Phototelegrams.

§ 1 (1)(amended)- The following special services shall be admitted with phototelegrams exchanged between public stations: urgent (=Urgent=); prepaid reply x (=RPx=). The special urgent service shall, however, be optional.

(2) (amended)- The "RP" voucher may be used either to send another phototelegram or to send any other telegram, in accordance with the provisions of Article 56 of these Regulations.

§ 2 (1) (deferred)

(2) (unchanged)

§ 3 (1) (amended) - The special urgent service (=Urgent=) shall be admitted in the case of phototelegrams exchanged between private stations or between private and public stations.

(2) (unchanged)

§ 4 - (unchanged)

§ 5 - (unchanged)

Article 85

Letter telegrams

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§ 1. In relations between:

- countries of the European system
- countries of the European system on the one hand and those of the extra-European system on the other,
- countries of the extra-European system

the category of letter telegrams shall be admitted at a charge per word of 50% of that applicable to ordinary telegrams.

Existing text of §§ 1 and 2 (amended)

§ 2. (1) Letter telegrams shall be distinguished by the paid service indications: new

=ELT= in relations between countries of the European system, and

=LT= in other relations.

§ 2 bis (1) Letter telegrams sent by one of the authorities enumerated in § 0 of Article 87, or replies to telegrams sent by those authorities, may carry the paid service indication =ELTF= in the European system, and the paid service indication =LTF= in the extra-European system. new

(2) Letter telegrams bearing the paid service indications =ELTF= or =LTF= shall benefit by the same rate and shall be subject, as regards acceptance, transmission, and delivery, to the same conditions as letter telegrams bearing the paid service indications =ELT= or =LT=.	new
However, the provisions of Article 29 of the Convention, relating to stoppage of private telegrams, shall not apply to =ELTF= and =LTF= letter telegrams.	
§ 2(ter). As regards acceptance, transmission and delivery, they shall be subject to the limitations set out in § 3 and the following paragraphs of this Article.	Existing text of § 2 (3)
§ 3 (1). The admission of letter telegrams =ELT= or =LT= shall be optional. Each Administration shall be free to admit or not one or the other or both of these classes of letter telegrams.	§ 3 amended
(2). Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which do not accept and deliver letter telegrams in general or one of the classes of letter telegrams, must admit them in transit; the transit rate accruing to these Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall be reduced by 50%.	ditto
§ 4. Radiotelegrams and semaphore telegrams shall not be admitted as letter telegrams.	amended
§ 5. Registered addresses may be used in the address of letter telegrams, subject to the conditions laid down in Article 15, § 10.	amended
§ 5 bis (1). The text of letter telegrams must be expressed wholly in plain language (Articles 9 and 18, § 9)	Article 84, § 5 amended.
(2). However, in a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram transmitted as letter telegrams the amount of the money order or postal cheque may be replaced officially by code words.	Article 84, § 5 (3)

§ 5 ter (1). When asked to do so by the office of origin, the sender must sign on the telegram form a declaration categorically stating that the text is expressed wholly in plain language and bears no meaning other than that which appears on the face of it. The declaration must indicate the languages in which the telegram is expressed.	Article 84, § 8 amended
(2). In the case of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams the declaration is required only if the official text is followed by a private message.	
§ 6. (1). The only special services admitted in letter telegrams shall be the following: pre-paid reply, faire suivre, redirection to any other address, x addresses, communicate all addresses, post, registered post, poste restante, telegraph restant and de luxe telegrams. The relative paid service indications (=RPx=, =FS=, =Reexpedié de x=, =TMx=, =CTA=, =Poste=, =PR=, =GP=, =TR=, =LX= and =LXDEUIL=) shall be charged at the reduced rate.	§ 6 completed
(2). Telegraphic redirection shall be carried out, if necessary, after the deletion or alteration of the indication =ELT= or =ELTF=, or =LT= or =LTF=, according to the rates in force and the classes of service admitted in relations between the country of redirection and the country of destination. The provisions of Article 60 § 7 shall be applicable.	§ 6 (2) amended
§ 7. The minimum number of chargeable words for letter telegrams shall be fixed at 22.	amended
§ 8. (1) Letter telegrams of the European system (=ELT=) may not be delivered until after a period of not less than 5 hours, reckoned from the time of handing in.	§ 8 (1)
§ 8 (1 bis) The delivery of letter telegrams in the extra-European system should take place after 8.00 o'clock local time on the morning after the date of deposit.	§ 8 (1) amended

(1 ter) If in certain relations the application of this rule results in making the service of letter telegrams substantially the same as that of ordinary telegrams, the administrations of countries of destination concerned may take the necessary measures in order that letter telegrams shall not be distributed until after 14:00 o'clock local time the day after the date of deposit or the second day after 8 o'clock.

deleted

(1 quater) If in certain relations the application of Provisions (1 bis) above slow up the distribution of letter telegrams by more than 24 hours, the administrations of countries of destination concerned may distribute such letter telegrams after 14:00 o'clock local time on the day of deposit.

NOTE : (to be placed at the bottom of the page in the Regulations).

The Regulation applicable to the delivery of letter-telegrams has been established, taking into account the following principles:

(a) the service of letter telegrams must not be inferior in quality to that which existed at the time of the entry into force of the present Regulations.

(b) the service of letter telegrams heretofore classified as DLT letter telegrams must be improved in comparison with that which existed at the time of entry into force of the present Regulations.

(c) two distributions per day of letter telegrams are envisaged to improve, if necessary, the quality of service of letter telegrams.

§ 9. Letter telegrams may be delivered by post, by special messenger, by telephone, by telex or by any other means, according to the decision of the Administration to which the office of destination is subject.	unchanged
§ 10. The provisions of Article 23, § 8, Article 36, § 1, 1) and those of Article 89 shall be applicable to letter telegrams.	amended
§ 11. (Deleted)	deleted
§ 12. Accounting for letter telegrams shall be subject to the regular provisions, the minimum charge fixed in § 7 being taken into account.	unchanged

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.367-E
20 July 1949

Texts of Articles 14 and 41

(adopted by Committee 1 in its 15th Meeting and referred to Committee 7)

Article 14

Forms of Paid Service Indications

§ 1. (amended) The paid service indications shall be transmitted in the abbreviated forms indicated in the following list :

For special services properly so called:

Telegram from or for the United Nations (Art.87, § 5)	=Priorité Nations=
Urgent	=Urgent=
Reply paid x	=RPx=
Collation	=TC=
Telegraphic notification of delivery (telegram with)	=PC=
Postal notification of delivery (telegram with)	=PCP=
To follow	=FS=
To follow (from the place or places of reforwarding)	=FS de x=
Telegram redirected to any other address	=Réexpédié de x=
x addresses	=TMx=
Communicate all addresses	=CTA=
Special delivery	=Exprès=
Special delivery paid	=XP=
Post	=Poste=
Registered post	=PR=
Poste restante	=GP=
Poste restante registered	=GPR=
Air mail	=PAV=
Telegraph restant	=TR=
Telegram to be delivered on a de luxe form on a happy occasion	=LX=

Telegram to be delivered on a de luxe form on an occasion of mourning	=LXDEUIL=
Personal delivery	=MP=
Day (delivery)	=Jour=
Night (delivery)	=Nuit=
Telegram for which delivery by telephone has been requested	=TFx=
Telegram for which delivery by telex has been requested	=TELEXx=
x days	=Jx=
ST to which the reply should be given by ordinary letter	=Lettre=
ST to which the reply should be given by registered letter	=Lettre RCM=
Retransmission of a radiotelegram by a ship or aircraft station	=RM=

For reduced rate telegrams and semaphore telegrams :

Semaphore telegram	=SEM=
Press telegram	=Presse=
Meteorological telegram	=OBS=
European letter telegram	=ELT= or =ELTF=*
Extra-European letter telegram	=LT= or =LTF=*

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

§ 2 bis. (former § 4, amended) If there are several paid service indications in the same telegram, the forms =Urgent=, =SEM=, =Presse=, =ELT=, =ELTF=, =LT= and =LTF= shall come first before the address. In the case of an urgent semaphore telegram or an urgent press telegram, the indication =Urgent= shall be placed before the indication =SEM= or the indication =Presse=.

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* see Article 85, § 2 bis.

§ 2 ter (former § 2 (2) amended) In a multiple telegram, the sender must write these indications before each address they may concern. In an urgent multiple telegram, a multiple semaphore telegram, a multiple press telegram, a multiple letter telegram, or a collated multiple telegram, however, it shall be sufficient for the corresponding indications (=Urgent=, =SEM=, =Presse=, =ELT=, =ELTF=, =LT=, =LTF=, =TC=) to be written once only, before the indication =TMx= .

§ 3. (unchanged) Paid service indications may be written in any form , but they shall be charged and transmitted only in the abbreviated form provided in the Regulations. The counter officer shall strike out the indication written by the sender in any other than the regulation abbreviated form and shall substitute for it the corresponding abbreviation, placed between two double hyphens (example: =TC=).

Article 41

Transmission of the Preamble

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

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

a bis) (new) the letter X in the cases mentioned in Art. 40, § 3 (3).

b) (amended) the serial number of the telegram (Art. 40, § 2).

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

SVH	Telegram relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air.
S	Government telegram for which the sender has requested priority of transmission.
F	Government telegram for which priority of transmission has not been requested.
A	Ordinary service telegram or advice.
A Urgent	Urgent service telegram or advice.
ADG	Service telegram or advice relating to an interruption of communications.
ST	Paid service advice
RST	Reply to paid service advice.
MDT	Money order telegram or postal cheque telegram.
OBS	Meteorological telegram.
Urgent	Urgent private telegram.
CR	Notification of delivery.

(2) (unchanged) The nature of the telegram shall not be indicated in the transmission of telegrams other than those mentioned in section c) (1) hereabove.

(3) Deleted.

d) (amended) the name of the office of destination, but only in the case of a telegram without address relating to the safety of life, a to follow (=FS=) telegram bearing several destinations (Art.59 § 5 (1)), a service advice, a paid service advice or an acknowledgment of receipt;

e) (1) (unchanged) the name of the office of origin, followed, if necessary, by the additions intended to distinguish it from other offices in the same locality (for example : Berlin Fd.). The name of the office must be transmitted as it appears in the first column of the Official List of Telegraph Offices and may not be abbreviated or combined into a single word. Examples: La Union and not Launion; S. Albans d'Ay and not Salbansday.

(2) (unchanged) When the office of origin is indicated by a number in addition to the name of the place, for example: Berlin 19, the name of the office shall be separated from the number by a fraction bar in transmission. (Example: Berlin/19). On Morse and sound reading instruments, this number shall be transmitted immediately after the name of the office, without being separated by a fraction bar or being abbreviated.

(3) (unchanged) When the opening of the office of origin has not yet been notified by the Bureau of the Union, it shall be necessary to indicate after the name of the office, the territorial sub-division and the country in which it is situated.

(4) (amended and completed) In the case where a telegram is telephoned to a telegraph office by a subscriber normally connected to a telephone exchange of a locality other than that in which the telegraph office is situated, the indication of the place of origin may be transmitted in the following form: Exeter telephoned from Feniton. (Exeter denotes the telegraph office to which the telegram has been telephoned and Feniton the locality in which the subscriber's telephone exchange is situated).

The same rules may be applied for handing in telegrams by telex.

f) (amended) The office number of the telegram, when this number is transmitted (Art.40, § 2).

g) (unchanged) The number of words (Art.22);

h) (1) (unchanged) the time of handing in of the telegram by two groups of figures, the first indicating the day of the month, and the second, the hour and minutes by means of a group of 4 figures (0001 to 2400).

(2) (amended) In countries which do not use the 24-hour clock the times may be transmitted by means of the figures 0001 to 1200. In this case the letters m (or a) or s (or p) (matin or soir) shall b e added to the time of handing in;

i) (amended) other service instructions, including the route to be followed if one is indicated must always be placed at the end. For received telegrams, however, the transmission of the route indication shall be optional in the internal service of the country of destination;

j) Deleted.

(unchanged) Those of the indications mentioned above which reach the office of destination and, in any case, the name of the office of origin and the date and time of handing in, shall appear on the copy delivered to the addressee.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 368-E
21 July 1949

CORRIGENDUM

RTg. In the Blue Sheets:

Page 1028 § 5 (1) Third line read :

.....time of handing in; the place.....

Page 1029 § 6 (2) at end of First line...sub-paragraphs...

Replace the Second sub-paragraph (2) by the following:

(3) The last office of destination shall retain the telegram in accordance with the provisions of Article 53, § 9.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 369-E
(Following Document
No. 358)
21 July 1949

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5

TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

5th Resolution

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, 1949,

having approved the budget appearing in Document No. 358,

authorizes the Secretary General to request from the Swiss Government the advance of funds necessary to cover the costs of the Conference.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 370-E
21 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 1

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Problem of the standardization and operation of teletype apparatus of interest both to the I.T.U. and the I.C.A.O.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris

refers

to the C.C.I.T. for consideration Document No. 76 submitted by the I.C.A.O. and amended by Document No. 153 (problem of the standardization and operation of teletype apparatus, of interest both to the I.T.U. and the I.C.A.O.), and brings to the attention of the C.C.I.T. :

1. the observations of Working Group 1-A appearing on pages 25 and 26 of Document No. 314 (Annex 1);

2. the problem raised by the Delegation of the United States of America during the 14th Meeting of Committee 1 (Document No. 357), which should also be taken into consideration by the C.C.I.T. (Annex 2).

ANNEX 1

Doc. 314

Prop. 872 (Doc. 76) This was considered in detail. The I.C.A.O. representative present at the second meeting of the Working Group explained that the Document was not intended as a proposal to amend the Regulations (Article 35) but was submitted in order that the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris should be aware of the views of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. In general, the recommendations contained in the Document were found to be in accordance with C.C.I.T. recommendations. The views of the Working Party on the Document are as follows:-

1. Introduction No comments

2. Teletype equipment Page 2:-
No comments
Page 3:-
The accepted International Alphabet No. 2 includes the "warning" signal in the Figure Case of Signal 10, and not Signal 19 as shown in the Document. The proposal change was not acceptable. The numbers of the "letter" and "space" signals are reversed; this was thought to be a drafting error and has in fact since been partially corrected by Document 153-E. The footnotes regarding the notation of "spacing" and "marking" currents were not acceptable to the Working Party, and these have since been amended by Document 153-E.

Page 4, 2.2.1 to 2.2.6 :-
Similar to C.C.I.T.

2.2.7. This might be considered by the C.C.I.T. The representative of I.C.A.O. stated that this paragraph should read: "Reperforators used in teletypewriter operation should be provided with a manually operated tape feed-out mechanism that would become inoperative if an incoming signal is received during its operation". (Corrected by Document No. 153-E).

3. Teletype Operation

3.1 and 3.2. The use of the letter "E" in place of "X" has been agreed by the Working Group.

The Working Group recommends that Document No. 76-E be referred to the C.C.I.T. together with a copy of the foregoing comments.

ANNEX 2

Document 357 :

..... The Chairman said that Article 35 would be revised before being submitted to the Drafting Committee. Articles 37 to 40 and 42 to 46, as well as Annex 1, however, could be dealt with immediately by the Drafting Committee.

The Delegate from the United States, referring to the I.C.A.O. proposal and its consideration summarized on page 25 of Document No. 314 and specifically to the Proposal for the use of the secondary "S" for the bell signal, pointed out that many thousands of telegraph printers throughout the world, and particularly in aviation service, are equipped with this signal. Inasmuch as communication may take place between printers of this type and those using international Alphabet No. 2, with the bell on the secondary "J" and such intercommunication may increase rapidly in the future, he felt it desirable that the telegraph operating procedure might provide a method of signalling between these two types of printers. For this purpose the figure shift signal, followed by a succession of "S" and "J" signals, might be used where there is reason to believe a given circuit is terminated at the distant office by a printer which is different from the one at the home station. Thus, he pointed out, the special routine would not only insure that the audible signal is sounded but also a spacing of the carriage would indicate that bell signals had been received even though no one was within earshot of the machine at the particular moment. He emphasized that this suggestion for the provision of a special routine should not be construed as a suggestion to change Alphabet No. 2 with respect to the bell on the signal "J".

The Chairman recalled the Working Group's proposal to refer this document, with the comments appearing on pages 25 and 26, to the C.C.I.T.

The Delegate of France said the Working Group had intended that point 2.2.7 only should be referred to the C.C.I.T. Otherwise, the wishes of I.C.A.O. had been met, except that it had requested the bell on signal "S", whereas it was on signal "J".

The Chairman of Working Group 1/A said that the conclusions of the Group's discussions on International Alphabet No. 2 were contained in Document No. 314. He proposed that Proposal 872, with the observations of the Working Group, should be referred to the C.C.I.T., with a request that it study the question raised by the United States, whose observations would likewise be submitted to the C.C.I.T.

The Chairman said that a draft resolution for the submission of this matter to the C.C.I.T. would be prepared, and requested the Chairman of the Working Group to be good enough to prepare a suitable text.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 371-E
21 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

Chairman of Committee 1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Classification of telegrams. Structure of the Telegraph Regulations.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris,

Considering:

That, due to successive revisions of the Telegraph Regulations, certain fundamental expressions found therein, such as category, nature, class, special service, etc., appear to be used in a somewhat slipshod manner, and that it would be desirable to assemble all provisions relative to classification of telegrams into a new chapter of the Telegraph Regulations; and

that by a new grouping of chapters and articles, the existing Telegraph Regulations might be rendered more logical and systematic, and that a number of proposals to this end have been put forward at the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, and that these proposals require careful study,

Decides:

That the suggestions concerning classification of telegrams, as contained in the Portuguese Proposals Nos. 567 (page 50 of Supplement No. 1 to the List of Proposals) and 919 (Document No. 155 of the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris),

together with the following proposals relative to the structure of the Telegraph Regulations:

1. No. 567, of Portugal (Supplement No. 1 of the List of Proposals, page 49),

2. the draft proposals by the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. for reclassification of the provisions of Chapters V and VI of the Telegraph Regulations (Supplement No. 1 to the List of Proposals, pages 18 to 20),

3. No. 568 - VI (possibly IV and V), of Czechoslovakia (Supplement No. 1 of the List of Proposals, page 76),

4. No. 307, of Belgium (List of Proposals, pages 175 to 178),

shall be referred to the C.C.I.T. for study; the C.C.I.T. is hereby invited to prepare a complete draft of the Telegraph Regulations, upon which the proposals submitted by Administrations for the forthcoming International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Buenos Aires might be based.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 372-E
21 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

R E P O R T

of the

Telegraph Regulations Committee

(Committee 1)

15th meeting

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18 July 1949

The meeting was opened at 3 p.m. with Dr. J. Busak (Czechoslovakia) in the Chair, assisted by Mr. W. D. Sharp (United Kingdom) and Mr. A. Spaans (Netherlands) as Vice-Chairmen.

Report of the 13th meeting (Document No. 345).

The Delegate of the United States of America requested the following amendment:

page 8, last paragraph but one to read:

"... discussion should appear in the minutes, stating that if a vote had been taken, the United States would have supported its own proposal".

Thus amended, the report was adopted

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o o

Document No. 295 (Arts. 36 and 87 of the RTg)

Article 36, i) page 2 of Document No. 295, read as follows:

"i) letter telegrams (=ELT=, =ELTF=, =LT=, =LTF=)"

Delete the note following this sub-paragraph.

Article 36 was referred to the Drafting Committee.

Article 87 - Page 5 of Document No. 295 - read at the end of § 10 bis:

"... paid service indication =ELTF= or =LTF= (Article 85, §2 bis (1)).

Delete the note at the bottom of the page.

Page 4 - The Chairman's proposal to insert the present § 5 before § 4 was adopted by the Committee.

Document No. 295 was adopted.

Document No. 319

The Chairman said that, as a result of decisions taken by Committee 3, sub-paragraph (2) of § 3, Article 76, should be deleted, and the words "consideration deferred" should be replaced by "deleted" on page 1 of Document No. 319.

The Chairman said that the Drafting Committee had reported an apparent contradiction between §§ 3 and 4 of Article 76. In his view, there was no contradiction, as § 4 applied only to postal cheque telegrams at full rate. This opinion was shared by the Committee.

Page 3 - Article 77, § 4, read: "The use of registered addresses shall be authorized".

§ 5 - place one set of brackets only around the paid service indications.

Page 7 - Article 88, § 9 - A short discussion took place concerning the Chairman's suggestion to replace "abbreviated address" by "registered address".

The words "registered address" (Article 15, § 10) were finally agreed upon.

Page 2 - Article 77, § 3, 5th and 7th lines, read:
"...press news agency or broadcasting company or station..."

After an observation by the Delegate of Italy, it was agreed that Article 77, § 1, might be redrafted to obviate the numerous repetitions appearing in §§ 2 and 3, and that sub-paragraph b) of Article 78, § 1, would be reconsidered in view of the extension to official organs of press telegram facilities.

Thus amended, Document No. 319 was adopted.

. . .

Article 41 of the RTg

Proposal 186 was not seconded, and was therefore rejected.

Proposal 187 was not seconded, and was therefore rejected.

Proposal 623 was seconded by the Delegations of Switzerland, Belgium and Yugoslavia, and adopted.

Proposal 188, related to Proposal 180, was withdrawn.

Sub-paragraph b) of Article 41, however, was amended to read :

"b) the serial number of the telegram (Art. 40, § 2)".

The Delegate of the United States of America proposed that, if the office number were retained, it should be transmitted after the serial number. After some discussion, it was decided to leave the text of sub-paragraph b) as indicated above. Sub-paragraph f) should read: "f) the office number of the telegram when it is transmitted (Art. 40, §2)".

The Delegates of Italy and the French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia were in favour of retaining the office number.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that it was not essential to retain this number. The Delegate of the United States of America said that it was simply a question of stating where in the preamble the office number should be written.

The above-mentioned texts of sub-paragraphs b) and f) were adopted by 16 votes to 2, and Proposals 754 and 758 were thus rejected.

The Committee then examined sub-paragraph c). In accordance with previous decisions, the indications for SCDE, FCDE and CDE telegrams were deleted. The text drafted by the General Secretariat for S and F Government telegrams would be retained. In view of a previous decision taken by Committee 3, it was agreed to replace the indication D by =Urgent= in relation to urgent telegrams.

Proposal 189 was not seconded, and was rejected.

Proposals 190, 191, 624, 755 and 756 were rejected.

Proposal 192 was adopted.

Proposal 757, recommending that the name of the office of origin should be transmitted before that of the office of destination.

The Delegate of the United States of America remarked that in regular telegrams the office of origin was ahead of the office of destination, whereas the present Regulations would place the office of destination first in the case of certain types of telegrams. The same order should be followed in all cases, that is, the office of origin should come first and the office of destination second.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the Delegates of Italy and France, preferred that the present provisions be retained.

As his suggestion was not seconded, the Delegate of the United States withdrew his proposal.

Proposal No. 193 - The Delegate of Switzerland said that the present provisions of Article 41, sub-paragraph e) (4) did not give an exact definition of the office of origin. He proposed the following text:

e) (4) "The office of origin is the office at which the telegram is handed in. However, if a telegram is deposited by telephone or by telex from a subscriber's station situated in a locality other than that of the telegraph office of handing in, the telegraph office of that locality may be given as the office of origin."

The Delegate of Italy preferred the present text of the RTg, with the addition of a reference to the telex service.

The Delegate of France foresaw difficulties in the adoption of the Swiss proposal and supported the proposal of the Delegate of Italy.

The Delegate of Italy added that the text should read "the name of the place of origin must be transmitted ..." instead of "...may be...".

The Delegate of Belgium said that in Belgium only the name of the connecting exchange appeared as the place of origin.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom was in favour of Proposal 193.

The Chairman summed up the discussion as follows. The Delegate of Switzerland would not press his proposal, as it had received no support.

Proposal 193 for the deletion of the word "exceptional" was adopted. The following addition had been proposed:

"The same rules may be applied to telegrams deposited by telex".

The addition of provisions referring to telex was adopted by 18 votes to 1.

After a further intervention by the Delegate of France, the difficulty of solving the problem of the origin of telex telegrams at present was recognised.

Optional provisions could be applied by Administrations and the question would be referred to the C.C.I.T. for consideration.

Proposal 625 - This proposal was dropped, in the absence of support.

Proposal 195 - dropped, in view of the rejection of Proposal 18.

Proposal 196 - Adopted.

Proposal 759 - Adopted.

Proposal 197 - Adopted. Sub-paragraph j) deleted in consequence.

Proposal 760 - Withdrawn by the United States Delegation as a result of a subsequent decision reached with regard to Proposal 798.

The Committee reverted to Proposals 804 and 806 which had been deferred until the examination of Article 41. These proposals were dropped as a result of the decision taken concerning Proposal 757.

In Document 319, therefore, the word "deferred" in sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) of § 11 on page 7 should be replaced by "unchanged".

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Article 14 of the RTg.

Proposal 50 - Adopted.

The list of forms of paid service indications should be amended if necessary to read as follows:

Telegrams from/or for the United Nations (Article 87, § 5) instead of "from/or for the League of Nations".		=Priorité Nations=
	Urgent .... =	=Urgent= instead of =D=
Delete:	Open	=Ouvert=
	Deferred telegrams	=LC=
	Greetings telegrams with free text	=XLT=
Read:	European letter telegrams	=ELT= or =ELTF= *)
	Extra-European letter telegrams	=LT= or =LTF= *)

Proposal 51 - Dropped.

Proposal 52 - Adopted.

Proposal 53 - Already dealt with. The Delegate of the United Kingdom would have preferred the sign -URG- instead of -Urgent- but the decision taken by Committee 3 could not now be revoked.

*) See Article 85, § 2 bis.

Proposal 54 - There was some discussion about the word "compulsory". It was adopted in the following form: "Telegram for which telex transmission has been requested by the sender". This text will also be used for telephone transmission =Tfx=.

Proposal 55 - has received satisfaction.

Proposal 56 - abandoned.

Proposal 57 - non-commercial telegrams have not been admitted by Committee 3.

Proposal 58 - already settled.

Proposal 580 - unsupported and abandoned.

Proposal 582 - adopted.

Proposal 714 - withdrawn.

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§ 2 of Article 14.

Proposals 60, 581 and 582 had the same general sense - introduction of multiple letter telegrams, a service omitted in the Cairo Regulations. "Multiple letter telegrams" will replace the words "deferred multiple telegram".

Proposal 581, so amended, was adopted.

Proposal 62 - Satisfied in so far as multiple letter telegrams are concerned. The Delegate of the Netherlands would not insist on the second part.

Proposal 582 - Satisfied.

Proposal 715 - Withdrawn.

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§ 3 of Article 14.

Proposal 63, for deletion of § 3, was seconded by the Delegate of the Netherlands.

It was opposed by the Delegates of Italy and of the French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia.

The Delegate of Belgium did not insist, and the proposal was withdrawn.

Proposal 716 - The Delegate of the United States of America stated he did not consider the use of a double hyphen necessary before and after service indications; he felt that a word space was more suitable for separating such indications from the rest of the message. However, he would not insist on his proposal if not supported by any other Delegations. On this basis the proposal was withdrawn.

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§ 4 of Article 14.

Proposal 64 - Abandoned.

Proposal 583 - Unsupported and abandoned.

Proposals 66 and 67 - Adopted, adapting the paid service indications to the decisions taken.

The Committee studied Proposals 59 and 65. The Chairman proposed the following order for the paragraphs of this Article: § 2, paragraph 1; § 4, then § 2, paragraph 2 and § 3.

To this the Committee agreed.

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Article 104 of the RTg.

The Chairman said that this Article had been discussed no less than three times. It had been agreed to defer consideration of Proposal 926 (Document No. 172) until Committee 3 had decided on Articles 27 to 31 of the RTg. This Committee having finished with those Articles, it was now up to Committee 1 to finish Article 104.

After some discussion, it was agreed to postpone consideration of Article 104 until the next meeting.

The Chairman read the agenda of the next meeting. Article 83 would have to be dealt with entirely by Committee 3. Article 108 had been drafted afresh by Committee 4.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

CLINKSCALES, VARGUES, CHEVALIER Dr. BUSAK

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 373-E
21 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

SECOND REPORT

of

Working Group 3-C

of the Telegraph Tariffs Committee

(Committee 3)

Committee 3 having adopted at its 18th Meeting on 13 July 1949 Proposal 942 of the United States, Working Group 3-C had to meet again to examine the repercussions of this decision on the articles it had already studied (see Doc. No. 293), as well as Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11.

The Group held two meetings on the 15th and one on the 18th July under the Chairmanship of Mr. Schneider (France). Mr. Chassignol (France) and Mr. Hatton (United Kingdom) were the Rapporteurs.

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The texts of the articles proposed by the Working Group for the agreement of Committee 3 are given in the annex to this Report.

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At the request of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Working Group reconsidered Proposal 89, which would have the effect of removing the possibility of grouping as a single word whole numbers and fractions written as words.

This proposal was not seconded and was not therefore adopted.

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During discussion of an amendment made by the Chairman to the text of Proposal 942, Proposal 726 of the United States of America was once more placed before the Working Group.

No delegation supported Proposal 726, which was therefore not adopted.

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Proposal 942

After discussion, a new text of Article 20, § 1 (1) was adopted containing references to Article 9 and Article 18 of the Telegraph Regulations (see Annex).

Proposal 943

Adopted, but the last sentence is to be added to Article 9 § 2 at the end of (c).

Proposals 944 and 945

Reserved at first, then proposal adopted by the Working Group after examination of Article 10.

Proposal 945

This proposal was transferred in principle to Article 18, § 7, the present text of which it replaces.

Examination of Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Proposals 571 and 959 (first point)

The text proposed was the same, and the Working Group adopted it with some editorial modifications.

Proposals 576 and 959 (second point)

After discussion, it was decided to limit the length of artificial words to five letters. At the request of the United States, an exception was made to this rule in favour of Government telegrams in secret language.

Working Document No. 343 having been prepared on this basis, it was adopted by the Group subject to certain modifications of detail.

During discussion on this document the Delegate of the Netherlands announced that his administration could not agree to the exception proposed in favour of Government telegrams in the text proposed for Art. 10 § 1 a).

For Article 10 § 1 c) the Delegate of the United States proposed the following text:

"c) Arabic figures, letters, punctuation marks or any combination thereof having a secret meaning."

and suggested that if this text were adopted the proposed § 3 of Article 10 should be deleted.

As the general opinion of the Group was not in favour of these modifications the Delegate of the United States requested that the report show the position of the United States in this matter and that the text of their proposal should appear therein.

The Group had not been able to treat the question of the hyphen which, according to the new Article 35, must be used in the case of fractional number to join the whole number with a fraction, since Committee 3 had not decided whether or not this sign would be charged. If the Committee decided it should be charged, the text proposed for Article 18 in the present Report would be suitable.

If the hyphen were not to be charged, § 7 (2) of Article 18 would become :

(2) Nevertheless the fraction bar and the hyphen when used in the manner provided for in Articles 19 § 3 and 35 are not counted as a character.

Rapporteurs:

CHASSIGNOL

HATTON

Chairman:

SCHNEIDER

ANNEX

Draft text of
Articles 8,9,10,11,18,19,20,21,22 and 24
adopted by Working Group 3-C of Committee 3.

Article 8

Plain and Secret Languages.

Acceptance of these Languages.

Title unchanged

§ 1. - The text of telegrams may be expressed in plain language or in secret language. These languages may be used alone or together in the same telegram. — modified

§ 2. - All Administrations shall accept, in all their relations, telegrams in plain language. They may refuse to admit both in acceptance and in delivery private telegrams wholly or partly in secret language, but they must allow these telegrams to pass in transit, except in the case of suspension defined in Article 30 of the Convention. — modified

§ 2 bis - The sender of a telegram in secret language must produce the code in which the text or part of the text of the telegram is compiled if the office of origin or the Administration to which this office belongs asks him for it. This provision shall not apply to Government telegrams. — new

Article 9

Plain Language

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

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

a) numbers written in letters or figures, of groups composed either of letters or of figures provided that these numbers and groups have no secret meaning; — ditto

b) arbitrary or abbreviated addresses; — ditto

c) commercial marks, trade marks, designations of goods, arbitrary technical terms used to denote machines or parts of machines and other expressions of the same kind, provided that these marks, designations, technical terms and expressions are shown in a catalogue available to the public, price list, invoice, bill of lading or similar document. These marks, designations, terms and expressions may, exceptionally, be composed of letters and figures; — ditto

d) exchange or market quotations; — ditto

e) groups representing meteorological observations or forecasts; — ditto

f) abbreviated expressions in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as fob, cif, caf, svp, or any similar expression, the admissibility of which shall be decided by the country of origin of the telegram. — modified

g) check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text and not exceeding five letters or five figures in length. — modified

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

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

Article 10

Secret Language

§ 1. Secret language is formed of: — New

a) artificial words composed exclusively of letters; such words must not exceed five letters in length. Exceptionally, artificial words in the text of Government telegrams may comprise more than five letters; — New

b) read words not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong, and consequently not forming intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorized for telegraph correspondence in plain language; — New

c) Arabic figures, groups or series of Arabic figures having a secret meaning; — New

d) words, names, expressions or combinations of letters not fulfilling the conditions laid down for plain language (Article 9). — New

e) a mixture of the words and expressions mentioned under a), b), c), and d). — New

§ 2. Words in secret language may not contain the accented letter e. — New

§ 3. A combination of figures and letters, figures or letters and signs with a secret meaning, within a single group, shall not be admitted. — New

§ 4. The groups indicated under Article 9, § 2, shall not be considered as having a secret meaning. — New

§ 5. By secret language telegrams are meant those containing in their text one or more words in secret language. — New

§ 6. Telegrams in secret language shall be charged at the ordinary or urgent rate as the case may be. — New

Article 11 — Deleted

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Article 18

Rules applicable to all parts of a telegram.

§ 1. (1) Everything that the sender writes on his copy for transmission shall be charged and, therefore, included in the number of words, with the exception of the route indication, and, if necessary, the name of the code used for the wording of a secret language telegram when this information is required by the country of origin or by the country of destination. — Completed

(2) The following shall neither be charged nor transmitted: — Modified

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

b) isolated signs, unless the sender had formally requested their transmission.

(3) When signs, instead of being used separately, are repeated one after the other, they shall be charged like groups of figures (§ 7). — Modified

§ 2 (1) The service instructions forming the preamble (Art. 41) shall not be charged. — Modified

(2) — Deleted

§ 3. The verification of the signature, as transmitted, shall be comprised in the number of chargeable words. — Unchanged

§ 4. At the time of acceptance of a telegram of more than fifty words, the counter officer shall mark with a cross (1) the last word of each section of fifty real words (irrespective of the rules of charging), the paid service indications and the words in the address being included in the first section. Each cross shall be followed by a figure indicating the number of words. — Completed

§ 5. The following shall be counted as one word in all languages:

a) each paid service indication in the form in which it appears in Article 14, § 1, in the second column; — Modified

b) in money order telegrams, the name of the post office of issue, the name of the post office of payment and the name of the locality in which the payee lives; in postal cheque telegrams the name of the issuing postal cheque office and the name of the postal cheque office of destination. The counter officer must observe Article 19, § 2, in so far as it is applicable to money order telegrams;

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1) Transmitted as "double hyphen" (Art. 37, § 8 (1)).

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

d) brackets (the two signs forming them);

e) a fraction bar (except in the cases contemplated in Article 19, § 3);

f) quotation marks (the signs forming them).

§ 6. Words separated or joined by an apostrophe, a hyphen or fraction bar shall be counted as separate words, unless they appear in a standard dictionary of one of the authorized languages. In this case the accepting clerk shall apply the provisions of Article 19, § 2. — Modified

§ 7. (1) Groups composed of letters, figures, signs, or a mixture thereof where authorized (Art. 9 § 2 c)), and ordinal numbers consisting of figures and letters shall be counted at the rate of five characters to the word plus one word for any excess. — Modified

(2) Nevertheless, a fraction bar written in accordance with the terms of Article 19, § 3, shall not count as a character. — Modified

§ 8. — Deleted

§ 9 (1) Combinations or alterations of plain language words contrary to the usage of the language to which they belong shall not be allowed in plain language telegrams. — Completed

(2) Nevertheless, family names belonging to one person, the full or abbreviated names of places, squares, boulevards, streets and other public ways, names of ships, designations of aircraft, railway trains and similar designations, compound words which can be justified if necessary, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers written in words, may be grouped as a single word, which shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of Article 20, § 1. — Modified

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

§ 10. The counting of the office or mobile station of origin shall be decisive, both for transmission and for the international accounts. — Unchanged

Article 19

Counting of Words in the Address

§ 1. The following shall be counted as one word in the address:

a) the name of the telegraph office or land station of destination written as it appears in the first column of the Official Lists and completed by all the particulars given in that column; — Modified

a bis) the name of the mobile station of destination written as it appears in the appropriate List; — New

b) the name of the telegraph office of destination or that of the land station completed either by the name of the country or smaller division of territory, or both or by any other particulars when the name of the office has not been published in the Official Lists (Art. 15, § 13 (1)); — Unchanged

b bis) the name of the mobile station of destination, completed if necessary by the call sign of the station, or by any other particulars when this name does not appear in the appropriate List;	new
c) the name of the telegraph office of destination completed by particulars intended to distinguish it from other offices of the locality. Examples: Bordeaux-Saint Projet; Berlin W 66;	unaltered
d) respectively, the names of countries or smaller divisions of territory written as shown in the above mentioned Lists, including any alternative forms given in the prefaces to these Lists.	unaltered
§ 2. If it has not already been done, the counter officer shall join up the different parts of each of the expressions which are specified under a), b), c), and d) in § 1 and counted as one word, provided that this does not mutilate the name of the office of destination.	completed
§ 3. A fraction bar shall not be counted as a character in a group of figures or of figures or letters forming a house number in the address of a telegram even when the sender has written it upon his copy (Art. 12, § 6. (2)).	completed
§ 4. Every other word in the address shall be counted at the rate of fifteen characters to the word plus one word for any excess, even in the case of a telegram of which the text is written in secret language or a mixture of plain and secret language.	unaltered

Article 20

Counting of Words in the Text

§ 1 (1) Each word appearing in a standard dictionary of one of the authorized languages (Article 9 § 3) or any expression included in Article 18 § 9 (2) shall be counted at the rate of fifteen characters to the word, plus one word for any excess. — modified

(2) — deleted

(3) In meteorological telegrams, the letter X shall be counted as a figure in the group of figures in which it appears. Such groups are counted in conformity with the provisions of Article 18 § 7 (1). — modified

(4) The multiplication sign (x), replaced in transmission by the letter X (Art. 12, §5), shall be counted as one character in the group in which it appears. — unaltered

(5) — deleted

§ 2. Names of telegraph offices and of land and mobile stations as defined in Article 15, § 13 and Article 19, § 1, names of towns, countries and smaller divisions of territory, may be grouped in a single word, which shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of § 1 (1) of this article. — unaltered

§ 3. — deleted

§ 4. — deleted

§ 5. — deleted

Article 21 — unchanged

Counting of Words in the Signature

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

(2) When, however, an arbitrary word, other than a registered address (Art. 15, § 10) appears in the signature, such a word shall be counted at five characters to the word plus one word for any excess.

§ 2. Names of telegraph offices and land and mobile stations as defined in Article 15, § 13 and Article 19, § 1, names of towns, countries and smaller divisions of territory may be grouped in a single word, which shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of Article 20, § 1 (1).

Article 22

Indication of the Number of Words in the Preamble

§ 1. In the case of difference between the number of words reckoned according to the rules for charging and the number of real words (including isolated letters and figures, groups of letters and of figures and signs), a fraction shall be used, the numerator indicating the number of words reckoned according to the rules for charging and the denominator the number of real words. modified

§ 2. This rule shall apply specially: modified

1. to a telegram in plain language containing words of more than 15 characters;

2. to groups of figures or letters comprising more than 5 characters;

3. to the case contemplated in Article 21, § 1. (2).

Article 24

Examples of Counting of Words

The following example shall determine the interpretation of the rules to be observed for counting words:

	Number of words in the address	Number of words in the text and signature	unaltered
New York 1)	1	2	
Newyork	1	1	
Frankfurt Main 1) . .	1	2	
Frankfurtmain	1	1	
Sanct Pölten 1) . . .	1	2	
Sanctpölten	1	1	
Emmingen Kr Falling-bostel Soltau 1)2)	1	4	
Emmingenkrfalling-bostelsoltau (29 signs)	1	2	
Emmingen Wuertt 1)2)	1	2	
Emmingenwuertt	1	1	
New South Wales 1) . .	1	3	
Newsouthwales	1	1	
Abescot (3)	-	2	
=RP 2,50= (paid service indication)	1	-	
=Réexpédié de Tokio= (paid service indication)	1	-	
=TF Passy 5074= . . .	1	-	

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

1) In the address these different expressions shall be joined by the counter officer.

2) Names of offices conforming with the indications in the first column of the Official List of Telegraph Offices.

3) See Article 21, § 1. (2).

	Number of words	
Hydeparksquare	1	
Saint James street	3	
Saintjames street	2	
Saintjamesstreet (16 characters)	2	
Stjamesstreet	1	
5th Avenue	2	
332nd Street	2	
East 36 street	3	
East thirtysix street	3	
East thirtysixstreet	2	
Rue de la paix	4	unaltered
Rue dela paix	3	
Rue de lapaix	3	
Rue delapaix	2	
Ruedelapaix	1	
Boulevarditaliens (17 characters)	2	
Boulevarddesitalions (20 characters)	2	
Bditalions	1	
Corso Umberto	2	
Corsoumberto	1	
Corso Carlo Felice	3	
Corso Carlofelice	2	
Corsocarlofelice (16 characters)	2	

House Numbers

5 bis (transmitted in the address 5/bis)	1	
15 A or 15^{a} (transmitted in the address 15/a)	1	
15-3 or 15^{3} (transmitted in the address 15/3)	1	
15 bpr (transmitted in the address 15/bpr)(5 characters)	1	
15/3 h 1 (transmitted in the address 15/3/h/1) (5 characters)	1	
15 bis/4 (transmitted in the address 15/bis/4) (6 characters)	2	
A 15 (transmitted in the address A/15)	1	unaltered
1021 A/5 (transmitted in the address 1021/A/5) (6 characters)	2	
19 B/4 ög (transmitted in the address 19/b/4/og)(6 characters)	2	

Two hundred and thirty four	5	
Twohundredandthirtyfour (23 characters)	2	
Trois deuxtiers	2	
Troisdeuxtiers	1	
Troisneufdixièmes(17 characters)	2	

	Number of words	
Sixfoursix (instead of 646)	1	
Quatorzevingt (instead of 1420)	1	
Eentweezes (instead of 126)	1	
Einzweivier (instead of 124)	1	
Un deux quatre (three different numbers) .	3	
Deux mille cent quatre-vingt-quatorze . .	6	
Deuxmillecentquatrevingtquatorze (32 characters)	3	
Responsabilité (14 characters)	1	
Imcomprêhensible (16 characters)	2	
Wie geht's (1)	2	
a-t-il (1)	5	
a-t-il	3	
aujourd'hui	1	
aujourdhui	1	
porte-monnaie	1	
portemonnaie	1	
Prince of Wales	3	
Princeofwales (ship)	1	
3/4 8 (transmitted as 3/4-8) (one group, 4 characters)	1	Modified
44 1/2 (transmitted as 44-1/2) (5 characters)	1	
444 1/2 (transmitted as 444-1/2) (6 characters)	2	
444;5 (5 characters)	1	
444,55 (6 characters)	2	
44/2 (4 characters)	1	
44/ (3 characters)	1	
27th	1	
17me	1	
233rd	1	
2% (4 characters)	1	
2 p %	3	
2 $^{0}/_{00}$ (5 characters)	1	
2 p $^{0}/_{00}$	3	
54-58 (5 characters)	1	
10 francs 50 centimes (or) 10 fr. 50 c. .	4	
10 fr.50	3	
fr.10,50	2	
dlrs	1	

1) The sign or signs (Art. 12, § 2.) of which transmission has been requested shall be underlined with a small dash by the counter officer, in order to attract the attention of the signalling officer.

	Number of words	
dols	1	
dols 50	2	
L 10	2	
£ 10 (transmitted L 10)	2	
tenpounds (irregular combination)	2	
threeandsix	1	
stlg	1	
dixcinquante	1	
troispointquarante (3.40)(18 characters)	2	
11 h. 30	3	
11,30	1	
huit/10	2	
5/douzièmes	2	
May/August	3	
15 x 6(transmitted 15 x 6)[1]	3	
15x6 (without spaces)[2]	1	
E	1	
Emvchf (commercial mark,etc.) ...	2	
GHF	1	
G H F	3	
AP/M (transmitted AP/M)(commercial mark) (4 characters)	1	Modified
GHF45(commercial mark)(5 characters)	1	
G H F 45	4	
Ghfquarantecinq (commercial mark) (15 characters)	3	
197a/199a(transmitted 196a/199a(commercial mark) (9 characters) ..	2	
3/M (transmitted 3/M)(commercial mark).	1	
21070A1 (7 characters)	2	
D1003 (aircraft designation)	1	
Detausenddrei (aircraft designation)	1	
D/12 or D12 (designation of a railway train)	1	
Reçu indirectement de vos nouvelles (assez mauvaises) télégraphiez directement (9 words, 1 parenthesis)10		

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1) 15 x 6 indicating dimensions

2) 15x6 i.e. 15 multiplied by 6

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949.

Document N°. 374-E
21 July, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Chairman of Committee 3

Draft Resolution

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, 1949,

having decided to abolish :

- CDE telegrams and
- deferred telegrams,

as from 1 of July, 1950,

considers that certain provisions of the Additional Radio Regulations should be annulled in consequence, and therefore:

invites the Secretary General of the Union to inform all Administrations and recognized operating agencies that, in the Additional Radio Regulations, the following are to be deleted as from that date:

- paragraphs 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, relative to CDE radiotelegrams,

- the words: "and deferred radiotelegrams" in paragraph 2087.

Note : This Draft Resolution is intended to replace that given in Document N°. 223.

END.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 375-E
21 July 1949

COMMITTEE 2

T e x t s

adopted by Committee 3 at recent meetings - Article 26, § 3, Article 30, § 1, and Article 31, § 1 of the Telegraph Regulations. These Articles correspond to Articles 31, § 3, 47, § 1 and 48, § 1 of the Telephone Regulations, which were adopted provisionally by Committee 2.

1. Article 31, § 3 of the RTf
Article 26, § 3 of the RTg:

"In conformity with Article 39 of the Convention, the rate shall be expressed in gold francs; it shall be the same between the offices of any two countries of the Union by the same route and in the two directions."

2. Article 47, § 1 of the RTf
Article 30, § 1 of the RTg:
were in no way amended by Committee 3.

But § 2 of Article 30 (paragraph 200) is replaced by the following: "Article 30. Right to round off .... Rates. § 2. Changes made by virtue of paragraph ..... shall apply only to the charge collected by the office of origin and shall not involve any alteration in the share of rates proper to the other Administrations concerned. These rates may be rounded up or down to the monetary unit or fraction of monetary unit used by the country concerned."

3. Article 48, § 1, of the RTf.
Article 31, § 1 of the RTg.

Paragraph 201 (Article 31, § 1) has been replaced by the following: "Article 26, § 5 (new). For the collection of charges from the public, each country must in principle apply to the rate expressed in gold francs an equivalent in its national currency approaching as nearly as possible to the value of the gold franc. However, when the equivalent is not applied, or when the equivalent applied is less than the true equivalent, the accounts shall nevertheless be prepared in conformity with § 4 of this Article."

The new § 4 reads as follows:

"The tariff per word defined in § 3 above is that which shall be used for the preparation of international accounts based on the gold franc." (See item 1 of this document).

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* *

These texts of Committee 3 will now be used in Committee 2 for a final study of those Articles of the Telephone Regulations consideration of which was postponed.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 376-E
21 July 1949

COMMITTEE 7

R E P O R T

of the

Drafting Committee

(Committee 7)

16th Meeting

19th July 1949 (morning)

The meeting opened at 10.15 a.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf (United States of America).

The Committee first considered Document No. 338 containing the minutes of the tenth meeting of Committee 7 which was approved with the following changes in the English text.

Page 2, delete paragraph 6 which starts as follows: "In considering sub-paragraph (2)". Article 51, Section 4, Paragraph 2, line 1, after the word "Administration" add the words "or the recognized private operating agency".

Page 2, delete the first two lines of the last paragraph and insert the following in lieu thereof "The Chairman pointed out, as".

Resolution No. 5 which was approved at the previous session was given the following title "Priority and Reduction of charges for Telephone calls for certain users."

The Committee then proceeded to consider Documents Nos. 200, 202, 218 and 303, of which the first three (Resolutions 7, 8 and 9) were revised and approved as shown in the annex attached hereto.

With regard to Document No. 200 the word "fixed" was eliminated in all cases where it occurred in the document and resolutions. The reporters were asked to record in the minutes that the elimination of the word "fixed" in this resolution was done since under the radio regulations the use of this word denotes communication between fixed radio stations. It was believed that the intent was to cover wire communications as well as point to point radio.

With regard to Document No. 218 the reporters were asked to call attention to the fact that under the wording of the resolution certain conceivable contingencies were not provided for. For example, special facilities for telephone calls would not be available for the President of the Security Council to call the President of the General Assembly, etc.

With completion of the consideration of Document No. 303, the meeting adjourned at 12.30.

Rapporteurs:

LACOSTE DIXON

Seen,
Chairman:
F.C. de WOLF

ANNEX

RESOLUTION No. 7

Traffic to be routed over the Telecommunication Network of the Aeronautical Service

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949,

Considering:

1. that the public telecommunication network has been equipped to insure the handling of international private telegraph traffic;

2. that a special telecommunication network for aeronautical services exists, established and operated by Governments or on their behalf, termed the Telecommunication Network of the Aeronautical Service;

3. that I.C.A.O., having regard to the needs of Government aeronautical services and of air transport companies, is studying the classification of the traffic carried, or which might be carried in the future, on this special network;

4. that some of the existing or future traffic relating to the operation of international air services, such as booking seats in aircraft or general matters concerning air transport may be regarded as "private telegrams" within the meaning of that term, as defined in Annex 2 of the Convention;

5. that the routing of such traffic over the Telecommunication Network of the Aeronautical Service instead of over the network which is provided for the international public telecommunication services operated by Administrations and recognized private operating agencies, raises problems of serious concern to the Members and Associate Members of the Union;

Expresses the opinion:

that, on the one hand, messages relating to the operation of international air services (such as messages concerning booking seats in aircraft or general matters concerning air transport) should be transmitted over the public telecommunication network (including leased circuits); but that, on the other hand, in certain places and in certain circumstances, there will be economic and other advantages in using the special Telecommunication Network of the Aeronautical Service for handling certain of these messages;

Invites:

the Director of the C.C.I.T. to organize in collaboration with the appropriate organ of the I.C.A.O. and with the assistance of other organizations which may be interested, a study as to the extent to which, and under what conditions, messages of air transport companies, other than those of the flight safety and flight regularity categories, as defined in current I.C.A.O. documents, should be carried on the Telecommunication Network of the Aeronautical Service;

Requests:

the Secretary General to invite I.C.A.O. to collaborate with the I.T.U. in such a study; and

Recommends:

the Administrative Council to consider in due course the action to be taken in the light of the conclusions of the C.C.I.T. and whether it might not be appropriate to enter into an agreement with I.C.A.O. on this subject.

RESOLUTION No. 8

Rates to be applied to messages routed over the Telecommunication Network of the Aeronautical Service

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949,

Noting:

that I.C.A.O. acknowledges that the I.T.U. is the competent organization to study the question of rates to be paid by air transport companies for certain telegrams, such as those concerning the booking of seats in aircraft or general matters concerning air transport, which are routed over the Telecommunication Network of the Aeronautical Service;

Expresses the opinion:

that these rates should not be preferential in relation to the rates for similar telegrams forwarded over the public telecommunication network, and that, so far as possible, they should be the same as these latter rates; and

Requests:

the Director of the C.C.I.T. to ensure that this opinion be borne in mind during the joint study to be undertaken with I.C.A.O. in accordance with Resolution No. 7.

RESOLUTION No. 9

United Nations Telephone Calls
in Exceptional Circumstances

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949,

Considering:

that it is important to provide the U.N. with special facilities for telephone calls in exceptional circumstances, in order that it may carry out the duties incumbent upon it by virtue of the United Nations Charter in the maintenance of international peace and security;

Recommends:

that in exceptional circumstances and at the request of the Secretary General of the U.N., the Members and Associate Members of the I.T.U. grant special facilities for Government calls requested by those of the persons listed below whom the Secretary General of the U.N. shall have designated in each case:

Between the President of the Security Council,
the President of the General Assembly,
the Secretary General of the U.N. or his deputy,
the Chairman of the Military Staff Committee on the one hand, and

a Minister, member of a Government,
a Representative to the Security Council,
a Representative to the General Assembly,
a Member of the Military Staff Committee,
the Chairman of a Regional Sub-Committee of the Military Staff Committee,
the Chairman of a special Committee set up by the Security Council or the General Assembly, or
a person entrusted with a mission by the Security Council or the General Assembly, on the other hand.

These special facilities shall relate to the order of establishment of the communications requested and to the length of calls.

They shall be granted only to the persons designated above;

Directs:

the Secretary General of the I.T.U. to communicate this recommendation to the Members and Associate Members of the Union.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 377-E
21 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

Belgium, France, United Kingdom

Article 90

Basis adopted on 19/7	Proposed revised text for § 1
Item 841 amended by proposal No. 380	§ 1 Following a request for refundment or a complaint regarding the performance of the service refundment shall be made to the person who made the payment, subject to the conditions mentioned hereunder:-
	Telegrams which have failed to reach the destination or which have arrived late.
Item 842	a) For any telegram which, owing to the action of the telegraph service, has not reached its destination. The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded.
Item 845 amended by proposal No. 383	b) (1) For any telegram which, through the fault of the telegraph service, has not been delivered to the addressee until after a period of:-
Item 846 amended by Doc. 194	1.- 6 hours in the case of a telegram exchanged between two countries of Europe either adjacent or connected by a direct channel of communication;
Item 847 amended by Doc. 194	2.- 12 hours in the case of a telegram exchanged between two other countries of Europe, including Algeria and the territories included in the European system, between two countries outside Europe either adjacent or

connected by a direct channel of communication, or lastly between a country of Europe and a country outside Europe connected by a direct channel of communication so far as full rate telegrams and press telegrams are concerned;

Item 848 amended by Doc. 194

3.- 24 hours in all other cases. For letter-telegrams the period shall be reckoned from the time when the letter-telegram should normally have been delivered, according to the provisions of Article 85, § 8; (1) and (1) bis.

Item 849 amended by proposal No. 390

(2) The time during which offices are closed, when that is the cause of delay, the time of night, if the telegrams do not bear the paid service indication =Nuit=, or if they bear the paid service indication =Jour=, the time occupied in express conveyance, the time taken for the maritime or air transmission of radiotelegrams and the maritime transmission of semaphore telegrams and also the period of retention of such telegrams at a land station, or on board a mobile station, or at a semaphore station, shall not be reckoned in the periods indicated above;

Item 850 amended by Administrative Council

(3) The periods mentioned in sections 2. and 3. above shall be reduced by a half for government telegrams with priority (Art. 87, §8) for urgent telegrams and for paid service advices;

Item 845

The refundment shall be the total charge for the telegram.

Item 851

Note - When the delay of a telegram is the result of indistinct writing on the part of the sender, the charge shall not be refunded.

Proposal No. 396

c) Delay in transmission of a telegraphic acknowledgment of receipt (PC) exceeding those specified under b).

The total charge for the telegraphic acknowledgment of receipt shall be refunded.

Telegrams which have been stopped, cancelled or diverted by post or other means

Item 844 amended by proposal 382

d) For any telegram which has been stopped in the course of transmission as a result of the interruption of a route.

The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded subject to the office of origin having been so advised of the stoppage of the telegram concerned.

Item 863 amended by proposal No. 395

e) For any telegram stopped through the application of the provisions of Articles 29 and 30 of the Convention.

The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded.

Item 864

f) For a telegram cancelled by request.

The appropriate proportion of the charge shall be refunded (Art. 50 §§2 to 5)

Item 860

g) For a telegram forwarded to its destination by post or other means owing to the interruption of a telegraph route.

The charge appropriate to the section not effected by electrical means less the amount expended on bridging the section shall be refunded.

Alterations or Omissions

Item 843 amended by proposal No. 381

h) Change or alteration of the name of the office of origin or of the date of handing in, in course of transmission, with the result that the telegram has not fulfilled its purpose.

The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded.

Item 852

i) Omissions in transmission.

The charge for a word or words omitted shall be refunded, when it is equal to or greater than two francs (2 fr.), unless the charge for a part of the text is refunded by application of section k) below, or the error has been remedied by means of a paid service advice.

Item 853 amended by proposal No. 393

j) Errors in transmission or omission of words in view of which the Administration of origin is satisfied that the meaning of a plain language telegram has been altered, or rendered unintelligible.

The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded.

Item 854 amended by proposal No. 393

k) Errors in transmission or omission of words in view of which the Administration of origin is satisfied that a part of the text of a collated telegram in secret language or of a telegram in plain language has been unable to fulfil its purpose.

The charge for this part of the text shall be refunded when it is equal to or greater than two francs (2 fr.), unless the error or omission has been rectified by paid or non-paid service advice.

Item 858

l) Error of service necessitating the despatch of a paid service advice whether telegraphic or postal.

The total charge for the paid service advice shall be refunded.

Item 856, 857

m) Repetition by paid service advice.

The amount paid for the repetition of words incorrectly reproduced in the original telegram shall be refunded; the charge for words correctly transmitted originally shall not be refunded. When a minimum charge of 1 fr. 50 is collected (Art. 89, §2 (2))or a different system of charges for service advices is in operation (Art. 89, §2 (3)), the refundment shall be reckoned on the basis of the charge collected in proportion to the number of words incorrectly transmitted; the charge for words correctly transmitted must, however, be refunded, irrespective of the language in which the telegram is expressed, if the Administration concerned is satisfied that the mistakes made prevented the words which had not been altered from being understood.

Prepaid Replies

Item 861

n) Prepaid reply having manifestly failed to fulfil its purpose owing to an error on the part of the service, either in the request telegram or in the reply telegram.

The total charge for the request telegram, including the amount for the prepaid reply, shall be refunded.

Item 859 amended by proposal No. 394

o) Prepaid reply voucher which has not been used or has been refused by the addressee provided it is in the hands of the service by which it was issued or is surrendered to an office of the Administration of the country of origin or of the country of destination before the expiration of a period of four months from the date of issue.

The amount paid for the reply shall be refunded.

Item 862

p) Prepaid reply voucher for an amount greater than the charge for the telegram franked by means of the voucher.

The difference between the two amounts shall be refunded on condition that it is equal at least to two francs (2 fr.) (Art. 56, § 4 (1)).

Special Services

Item 855

q) Special service not performed.

The charge for the service not performed and also the charge for the relative paid service indication shall be refunded.

N O T E

The Group calls attention to the fact that in Item c) the moment from which the delay should be reckoned had not been fixed by the Committee.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.378-E
22 July 1949

AGENDA

OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Saturday, 23 July, at 10 a.m.

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1 - Consideration of the report of Committee VI.

2 - Consideration of the procedure to be adopted for the approval and signature of the Regulations (see Document No.347, page 6 (paragraph 5) and Document No.305, page 6 (paragraph 3)).

3 - Consideration of the draft resolution on the lease of circuits (Document No.356).

4 - Consideration of the findings of Committee 4 at its 9th meeting (Documents Nos. 227, page 5, and 161).

5 - Consideration of the proposal of the United States of America (Document No.363).

6 - First reading of certain resolutions.

7 - First reading of Resolution No.5, appearing on the first page of Document No.365.

8 - Other business.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.379-E
22 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

R E P O R T

of the

Telegraph Tariffs Committee
(Committee 3)

21st Meeting

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19 July 1949

The meeting was opened at 10.15 a.m. with Mr. GNEME (Italy) in the Chair.

1. The report of the 17th meeting (Document No. 329) was adopted, subject to the following amendments:

Greece, page 6, paragraph 11, 3rd line, read: "Greece 12 centimes".

2. Roumania, page 8, paragraph 13, read: "The Delegate of the Roumanian Republic made the following statement:"

page 9, paragraph 16, read: "The Delegate of the Roumanian Republic made the following statement:"

3. The Committee then passed to the consideration of Chapter 28, Article 90.

Proposal 380 (France): Adopted, and referred to the Drafting Committee.

Proposal 381 (Italy): Adopted without discussion.

Proposal 383 (Cable and Wireless): Adopted without discussion.

Proposal 383 (Hungary): Adopted without discussion.

Proposal 384 (Switzerland): Adopted without discussion .

Proposal 385 (Argentine Republic)

Proposal 386 (France)

The Committee first examined Proposal 386.

4. The Delegate of Indonesia supported Proposal 386 of France.

5. The Delegate of the United Kingdom was in sympathy with Proposal 386, but felt that it went rather too far. In sub-paragraph 2, 18 hours might be replaced by 15 hours rather than by 12 hours, as called for in Proposal 386. At Christmas time and other times of pressure there should be some provision for relaxation of the time limits.

6. The Delegate of France accepted this amendment.

7. The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the 24 hours in sub-paragraph 3, called for by Proposal 386, should be changed to 30 hours.

8. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics did not understand why the United Kingdom Delegation had taken up this position. The Committee had agreed to reduce the time required for the transmission of letter telegrams, and, therefore, there was no reason to oppose a similar measure in the case of ordinary telegrams.

For two months the Conference had devoted itself to effecting improvements in the telegraph service, partly with a view to meeting the serious competition offered by air mail, but especially because Administrations were extremely anxious to meet the requirements of users. Reference to Document No.194 (Proposal 933) would show that in sub-paragraph 1, d) (1) it was proposed to replace 8 hours by 5 hours, while the new provisions proposed in sub-paragraphs 2 and 3 were in agreement with the suggestions made by France.

9. The Chairman recalled that, for the moment, the Committee was considering paragraph 1 d) sub-paragraph 1) of Article 90.

10. The Delegate of India felt that sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph (d) of § 1 of Article 90 as presently written was a serious reflection on the efficiency of the telegraph network in the extra-European system. In the European system delivery must be made within eight hours to avoid refundment of charges but this maximum is eighteen hours in the extra-European system even though the communication is between countries either adjacent or connected by a direct channel of communication. The Delegate of India thought that the present sub-paragraph 2 should be deleted and sub-paragraph 1 made applicable in the cases now covered by sub-paragraph 2.

11. The Chairman had not quite understood the significance of the Delegate of India's statement. He emphasized that this question concerned only the minimum delays necessary to entitle the sender to a refund of charges, and therefore, had no connection with speed of transmission.

12. The Delegate of the United Kingdom made it clear that he was as keen as anyone to speed up the telegraph service. The United Kingdom has had great experience with telegraph service in the extra-European system. He still felt that Proposal 386 went a little too far in reducing time maxima. There are many places very remote from telegraph offices and it was bound to take time to reach them. There was no inconsistency between Proposal 386 with the changes suggested by the United Kingdom and other proposals on the subject. As an example, a proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics related to photo-telegrams, where operating conditions are entirely different.

13. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia thought that the provisions of Article 90 could be improved upon, in view of the progress realized in operating methods. He was prepared to support any proposal which recommended the reduction of the delays prescribed in Article 90, and he was strongly in favour of the adoption of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposal.

14. As Delegate of Italy, the Chairman was unable to agree to a reduction of the period from 8 hours to 5 hours. Certain telegrams had to be retransmitted, and in particularly large countries this might make it impossible to deliver them within a period of 5 hours.

15. The Delegate of France, after pointing out that the closing times of offices were not taken into account in this connection, said that he would agree to a period of 6 hours in sub-paragraph 1, 12 hours in sub-paragraph 2, and 24 hours in sub-paragraph 3, of Article 90, § 1 d) (1). Since an improvement had been made in the letter telegram service, it would be reasonable to agree to a similar measure in the case of ordinary telegrams.

16. The Delegate of Portugal supported the French proposal.

17. The Chairman was opposed to a period of 5 hours, and suggested 6 hours instead of 8 hours.

18. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed to the substitution of 5 hours, as provided in Document N° 194, by 6 hours, and 15 hours in place of 18 hours.

19. The Delegate of New Zealand joined with the Delegate of India in his views on the efficiency of the telegraph service in the extra-European system. They were not proud in New Zealand if delivery of telegrams was not accomplished within two or three hours. He supported the Indian proposal that sub-paragraph 2 should be merged into sub-paragraph 1 with the shorter time limit contained in the latter.

20. The Chairman suggested that the words "of Europe" be deleted from sub-paragraph 1 of § 1 d) (1), and asked whether the extra-European countries would agree to a period of 6 hours for adjacent countries of the extra-European system.

21. The Delegate of India said that the Chairman's interpretation of his proposal, in which the Delegate of New Zealand had joined, was correct.

22. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the conditions applied to relations between European countries could not be applied to relations between countries of the extra-European system, where distances were usually much greater. Therefore, he maintained his proposal.

23. The Delegation of Portugal considered it necessary to retain three sub-paragraphs in § 1, d) (1), and declared in favour of periods of 6 hours, 12 hours and 24 hours.

24. The Chairman thought that no amendment should be made in sub-paragraph 1. Whereas the United Kingdom had proposed 15 hours instead of 12 hours for sub-paragraph 2, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, supported by Portugal, had again requested that 18 hours be replaced by 12 hours in the existing text.

25. The Delegate of Canada supported the views expressed by the Chairman and by the Delegates of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Portugal. The suggestion of India, which was supported by New Zealand, was realistic only under perfect working conditions. Canada supported Proposal 386, with the amendments suggested by the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of Canada supported, in Proposal 386, 6 hours and 15 hours in sub-paragraphs 1 and 2, respectively, of paragraph d) (1) of § 1 of Article 90.

26. The Delegate of Australia shared the point of view of the Delegate of Canada.

27. The Delegate of New-Zealand would not press the suggestion that sub-paragraph 1 should be made applicable in the extra-European system. He supported the proposals that 12 hours and 24 hours be substituted for 18 hours and 36 hours in sub-paragraphs 2 and 3, respectively.

28. The Chairman said that the period of 6 hours was finally adopted for sub-paragraph 1, and took a vote on the period to be inserted in sub-paragraph 2. 11 votes were counted in favour of 15 hours, and 19 in favour of 12 hours. The period of 12 hours, therefore, was finally adopted.

With regard to sub-paragraph 3, 25 votes were counted in favour of a period of 24 hours (French and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposals), and 2 in favour of a period of 30 hours (United Kingdom proposal). The period of 24 hours, therefore, was finally adopted.

Proposal 387 (United Kingdom) Superfluous.

Proposal 388 (Switzerland) concerning para. 1, sub-para. b) (1) Superfluous.

Proposal 388 (Switzerland) second part - withdrawn by Switzerland in view of decisions taken by the Committee on the delivery of letter telegrams.

Proposal 389 (Argentine Republic) Dropped.

29. The Delegate of Switzerland drew attention to No.3 sub-paragraph d). Where greetings telegrams were concerned, the last phrase of this sub-paragraph should be deleted. The delays should be reckoned in accordance with the provisions of Article 86 § 14.

30. The Chairman concurred.

31. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia thought that Document No.194 should be taken as a basis for the discussion of sub-paragraph c), subject to the amendments which had just been adopted by the Committee. In paragraph 1, 5 hours should be changed to 6 hours.

32. The Chairman said that Proposal 933 (Document No.194) was adopted with the above amendments.

Proposal 390 (Hungary) Supported by Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands and adopted.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom did not approve of Proposal 390. In the United Kingdom paid service advice indication =Nuit= and =Jour= were rarely used. Proposal 390 would introduce an unnecessary complication .

33. Proposal 391 (Argentine Republic) Upon examination of this proposal, the Committee confirmed the decision of the Administrative Council, as follows: (3) The delays indicated in 2) and 3) above shall be reduced by half for Government telegrams with priority, (Article 87 paragraph 8 (1)), urgent telegrams and paid service advices. This proposal was similar to United States Proposal 807.

Proposal 393 (Cable and Wireless) Adopted.

Proposal 808 (United States of America) superfluous, since the provisions concerning collation had been maintained.

34. The Delegate of the United States of America said that Proposal 808 did not rest on whether or not collation was maintained. The purpose of the proposal was to provide for a refund in any case of obvious error whether or not the sender had paid for collation of the message.

35. The Chairman thought that this would be equivalent to granting refunds for all telegrams, irrespective of the language in which they were worded.

36. The Delegate of Switzerland could not agree with this view.

37. As there was no support for this proposal, it was dropped.

Proposal 809 (United States of America)

38. The Delegate of the United States of America said that Proposal 809, and Proposal 811 as well, were of the same type as Proposal 805 to which the Chairman had made a counter-proposal which was satisfactory to the United States that the tariff provisions should not be obligatory for those Administrations and recognized private operating agencies who could not accept them. Treatment of Proposals 809 and 811 similar to that given in Proposal 805 would be satisfactory.

39. The Chairman pointed out that the application and collection of charges for paid services was not compulsory, and since the United States was satisfied on this point, there was no reason to delete this paragraph.

Proposal 657, para. 4. Adopted.

Proposal 395, para. 0 (Argentine Republic) Adopted.

Proposal 396 (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

The Chairman wondered whether this proposal could not be worded in a somewhat broader manner. Delay might be caused by something other than a shortcoming in the service, such as an interruption in communications.

40. The Delegate of Sweden asked whether that case was not covered by § 1 (3), h).

This was a special service which had not been rendered.

41. The Chairman emphasized that the question was one of a service being delayed. The delays laid down for ordinary telegrams might be applied to telegraphic acknowledgement of receipt.

42. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that telegrams might be held up for two different reasons: 1. delay in transmission, in which case it would be sufficient to provide for the same delays as for ordinary telegrams, and 2. delay in sending the acknowledgement of a telegram on the part of an office receiving that telegram.

43. The Chairman suggested that an insertion might be made in the Regulations to cover all the cases envisaged, and particularly the case where reimbursement of the rate for an acknowledgement of receipt was demanded, when that acknowledgement was delivered late by reason of a shortcoming in the service.

44. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics accepted this solution.

Adopted.

45. The Head of the Delegation of Portugal, as Chairman of Committee 4, said that Committee 4 had not been satisfied with the provisions of Article 90, paragraph 1 a) (see Document No. 227, page 8) in so far as press telegrams were concerned.

46. The Chairman wondered whether the delays laid down in § 1 d) (1) should not be reduced.

47. The Head of the Delegation of Portugal, as Chairman of Committee 4, said that after the reduction in delays accepted by the Committee for ordinary telegrams, the new delays would be suitable for press telegrams.

Article 53 - Proposal 633 (Canada)

48. The Delegate of Canada, drawing attention to Proposal 633, said that it had been studied by Committee 1 and thence had been referred to Committee 3, so that it might be considered in conjunction with Article 90.

49. The Chairman confirmed that the proposal had indeed been studied by Committee 1 and had been submitted to Committee 3, the idea being to consider whether all Administrations taking part in a transmission should share a reimbursement.

50. The Delegate of Canada expressed the opinion that failure to communicate advice of non-delivery may cause inconvenience to the sender if this failure prevented correction by the sender. Canada would provide that in the case of failure to advise of notice of non-delivery the sending office shall have the right to decide whether or not the charges paid for the original telegram should be reimbursed. If reimbursement is made, all Administrations and operating agencies which took part in the first transmission shall also contribute to the reimbursement.

51. The Chairman repeated that non-delivery might have been caused by a mistake in the address. The office of origin could not be expected to know why a telegram had not been delivered.

52. The Delegate of France thought that no change should be made to § 3 (2). If the address was correctly given, then there could be no talk of the service being at fault, and hence there could be no talk of reimbursement.

53. The Chairman said that if the proposal was not seconded, then it would have to be abandoned. The proposal was rejected.

54. The Delegate of the United States of America recalled that in considering Article 56, Committee 3 had decided to change three months to four months as the period during which certain applications for refund could be made. In view of this previous action he thought that Proposal 394 must be adopted, changing six months to four months.

55. The Chairman agreed.

Proposal 657 (Canada) - already adopted.

The Delegate of Canada said that this proposal demanded the substitution of "four months" for the words "three months" in Article 90, § 1 (k).

Proposal 397 (Argentine Republic) was not seconded, and was abandoned.

56. Proposal 398 (France)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland could not, unfortunately, support this proposal. Once it was certain that the reply telegram had not arrived, there would be no need for a reply. There was therefore no point in issuing a duplicate voucher two months after the original.

57. The Delegate of France said that he would not press his proposal, and the Committee decided that it should be referred to the Conference of Buenos Aires for study.

58. Proposal 399 (Belgium)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that Proposal 399, as at present worded, was very sound. The Belgian Delegation might perhaps incorporate in it the amendments to Article 90 adopted by Committee 3, and then submit the amended text to the Drafting Committee.

The Chairman, in answer to a remark made by the Delegate of Belgium, to the effect that the proposal was merely putting the preceding Regulations in order, asked the Belgian Delegation to revise its proposal, bearing in mind the decisions just taken by the Committee. The Delegate of the United Kingdom had considered the proposal very sound. He would therefore help in revision, together with representatives of the French Delegation.

Article 91 -

59. Proposal 400 (Argentine Republic)

As the result of decisions already taken, this proposal was abandoned.

60. Proposal 401 (Hungary).

61. The Delegate of the United States of America called attention to Proposal 812 which would delete the paragraph which was the subject of Proposal 401. The reason for the proposed deletion was that the procedure outlined in paragraph 1 of § 2 of Article 91 was unduly burdensome and resulted in unwarranted delays in the settlement of claims.

62. The Chairman then invited the United States Delegation to suggest how unjustified claims could be avoided.

63. The Delegate of the United States of America replied that his approach was simply to leave to each Administration and recognized private operating agency freedom to handle the procedure for its own refunds. The United States did not think its private operating agencies would be too free in granting refunds.

64. The Delegate of the United Kingdom preferred Proposal 401 to Proposal 812. The United Kingdom would change Proposal 401 to read "Claims should, generally, be presented to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin and be accompanied, whenever possible, by written evidence".

65. The Delegate of France did not think that paragraph 2 should be changed. If supporting evidence was not provided at the time of the claim, there would be even less point in requesting the person concerned to furnish it later.

66. The Chairman put to the vote the United States proposal to delete paragraph 1 of § 2, Article 91. As only 4 votes were counted in favour, the proposal was rejected.

67. Proposal 401, as amended by the United Kingdom.

"Claims should, generally, be presented to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin, and be accompanied, whenever possible, by written evidence."

68. The Chairman thought that these provisions were too vague and might delay the investigation of complaints. Nevertheless, Proposal 401, amended by the United Kingdom, was adopted by 20 votes to 9.

69. The Delegate of France thought that the introduction of the words "whenever possible" would lead senders to believe that they were not obliged to furnish written proof. Experience had shown that some senders did not hesitate to lodge a complaint, even with regard to telegrams delivered in the normal way, thereby obtaining a free acknowledgement of receipt.

70. The Chairman speaking as Delegate of Italy, agreed with the French Delegate and asked whether the United Kingdom would accept the deletion of the words "whenever possible" in Proposal 401.

71. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the words "whenever possible" were very necessary. We could not always have written evidence, but it was useful to have when available.

72. In view of this negative reply, the Chairman said that the question appeared to be decided, but suggested that the French Delegation should make reservations in the Final Protocol, if it so wished.

73. Proposal 4[illegible] (Belgium) - Withdrawn.

Proposal 403 (Hungary) - Supported by France and adopted.

Proposal 404 (Belgium) - Adopted

Proposal 405 (Poland) - Adopted.

74. Proposal 406. (Argentine Republic)- The Chairman observed that the present provisions had been drawn up in the interests of tourists. Proposal No. 406 was not maintained.

75. Proposal 814. (United States of America)

The Delegate of the United States of America said that its proposal had to do with relations between Administrations and between Administrations and private operating agencies. Private operating agencies in the United States were often able to convince connecting Administrations of the validity of claims for refund without forwarding all the documents called for in the present § 7 of Article 91. If Proposal 814 to delete this section were adopted, there could be an exchange of only such correspondence as each Administration or private operating agency required, and there would not necessarily be required the exchange of certified documents.

76. The Chairman pointed out that transit Administrations were unable to examine these documents.

77. The Delegate of the United States of America said that the insertion of the words "wherever necessary" following the first clause of § 7 would make it satisfactory.

78. The Chairman said that as there was no objection to this proposal it was adopted. The text of the paragraph was amended as follows:

"Article 91

"§ 7. Claims communicated from Administration to Administration shall, whenever necessary, be transmitted with a complete file, that is to say, they shall contain ...." (the remainder unchanged).

79. Proposal 407 (Argentine Republic).

The Delegate of the United States of America supported Proposal 407. He hoped it was not too late to do this.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia was not opposed to this proposal, but pointed out that the present provisions were very liberal and permitted the use of any one of the 42 languages admitted in the writing of telegrams, provided that it was understood by the Administrations concerned.

80. In view of this observation, the United States did not insist on the examination of Proposal 407, which was not therefore adopted.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

STROMBERG, ROUBERTIE, DOUILLET GNEME

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 380-E
22 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

REPORT

of the Telegraph Tariffs Committee

(Committee 3)

22nd Meeting

21 July 1949

The Meeting opened at 10.15 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gneme (Italy).

1. The Committee proceeded to consider the draft resolution (United States of America - Document No.223.

The Chairman suggested that wording of a more general nature be adopted; this might be: "The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris 1949, having decided upon abolition, from 1 July 1950,

- of CDE code telegrams

- of deferred telegrams

considers that certain provisions of the Additional Radio Regulations should also be abolished,

Invites the Secretary General of the Union, therefore, to inform in due time all Administrations and recognized private operating agencies that on the same date

- the provisions of numbers 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056 pertaining to CDE radiotelegrams and

- the words "and deferred radiotelegrams" in number 2087

should be deleted".

A text would be distributed.

2. Draft resolution of France and Sweden - Document No. 355 - Adopted. This resolution would be included in annex to the Regulations for the information of services on the rates temporarily fixed for photo-telegrams of the 3rd and 4th steps, and a reference to the annex would be included in the text of Article 70, § 1.

3. Article 65, § 4 - Document No. 354 - France, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Switzerland had been cited instead of Sweden.

Adopted.

4. Article 92 - Proposal 408 (Poland), supported by the United Kingdom, § 1 (1).

The Delegate of New Zealand was opposed to Proposal 408. New Zealand had not been able to apply the five francs provision now in sub-paragraph 1 of § 1 of Article 92. In some relations, such as between New Zealand and Australia, the charge for telegrams frequently was less than five francs. He would like to see the status quo maintained.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom did not insist on Proposal 408 since there was opposition to it.

5. Proposal 658 of Canada, § 2, 1-c. Reference to Proposal 637.

The Chairman said that Proposal 637 had not been retained, as the Committee had decided to fix a 4 month period for application for the refundment of "Reply paid" vouchers.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that United States Proposal 815 was the same as Proposal 658 of Canada. The reasons for the United States proposal were stated in Supplement No. 2 at page 47.

The Delegate of Canada had nothing to say in view of the ruling of the Chairman that Proposal 658 of Canada was adopted.

The Chairman stated that the Proposal was adopted.

6. Proposal 410 (Poland) § 5 - connected with rejected proposals. Rejected.

7. The Delegate of France observed that the deletion in No. 891 entailed amendment of No. 469 of the Regulations and that under these circumstances it was preferable to maintain the text of No. 891.

The Delegate of the United States of America pointed out to the Delegate of France that the sub-paragraph under discussion applied only to cases in which refund should be made without preliminary inquiry. It was not proposed that refunds generally should be made without preliminary inquiry.

The Chairman thought that the proposed deletion in No. 891 and the maintenance of the status quo of No. 469 were not incompatible. The Committee shared this opinion.

The Delegate of France pointed out that reference to No. 469 in No. 891 should be deleted.

8. Proposal 409 (Belgium) § 3 - Adopted. Referred to the Drafting Committee.

9. Article 92, § 1, sub-paragraph 3.

The Delegate of the Netherlands referred back to sub-paragraph (3) of § 1 of Article 92. He suggested the addition of "accessory or extra" before the word "charge" in the reference to special services.

The Delegate of Belgium suggested inserting the words "ordinary or urgent" after the expression "charge for the words", because claims had already arisen on this subject.

The Chairman said that, if this were done, it would be necessary to add the expression "reduced rate" as well. The drafting of the finally adopted new paragraph was as follows: "In reckoning the limit of 5 francs, only the charge for the words (ordinary - urgent - reduced rate) in the original telegram shall be considered. The charge relative to special services (=RPx=, =XP=, etc.) being excluded".

10. Article 93 - Proposal 411 (Argentine Republic).

Adopted without discussion.

11. Proposal 907 (France).

Proposal 907 - Document No. 141 - was thus implemented.

12. Article 73 - Suggestion 292 (Switzerland).

Proposal 296 (France).

The Delegate of Switzerland supported Proposal 296 and withdrew his suggestion.

Proposal 296 was adopted without discussion.

13. Article 54, § 1.

Proposals 965 and 772 (United States of America).
The Delegate of the United States of America called attention to Document No. 330, containing Proposal 965. This was language implementing Proposal 772 of the United States. The proposal was that Article 54 be amended to provide that the admission of special telegrams shall be optional.

This was a general matter. The United States thought that, in principle, all special telegram classes should be optional. The United States had no intention of not admitting reply paid messages if that class were optional.

After a discussion in which the Chairman, and the Delegates of the United States of America and Portugal took part, the United States Delegate did not press for adoption of his proposal.

14. The Delegate of India said that the Chairman had rightly pointed out that Committee 3 still had many things to do. He suggested that a list of matters yet to be considered be prepared and that tomorrow, 22 July, we plan to sit all day with the idea of clearing up all uncompleted matters including the taking of decisions on word count and accounting on which subjects reports from Working Groups were on their way to the Committee. If we could not finish all our work by sitting all day tomorrow we might plan to sit on Saturday afternoon, 23 July. Saturday afternoon had been reserved for Committee 1 but the Chairman of Committee 1 had stated that it would not be necessary for his Committee to use this time.

The Delegates of the United States of America, Canada, Portugal, United Kingdom and Egypt supported the proposal of the Indian Delegate that an attempt be made for Committee 3 to have three more meetings this week. It was pointed out that there would be many Plenary Assemblies next week and that Committee 3 should complete its work so as not to conflict with them. Delegates from overseas countries had travel reservations which they would not like to be forced to cancel as new reservations were difficult to obtain.

15. It was decided that Committee 3 would meet on Friday 22 July, both in the morning and in the afternoon, and on the following Saturday if necessary, so as to liquidate the agenda if possible. The Chairman said that the following morning's meeting would be devoted to consideration of accounting matters, the Report of Group 3-B, and Document No. 359 while the afternoon would be taken up with the Report of Group 3-C on questions concerning word-count.

The Meeting rose at 11:40 a.m.

Rapporteurs : STROMBERG, DOUILLET, ROUBERTIE

Seen, Chairman : GNEME

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 381-E
July 22, 1949

COMMITTEE 3

B E L G I U M

Article 92, § 5 of the Rtg.

Replace the present text by the following:

Refundment of the whole or part of the charge paid for a reply when the voucher has not been used, or has only been partly used shall not be borne by the Administration of destination of the original telegram if the sum to be refunded by the Administration of origin does not exceed five francs.

Reasons

Difficulties arise in the application of this provision, which cannot be considered as a simplified procedure. (Art. 56, § 4 (2));

The present wording should be revised in order that the Administration of origin should not be obliged to credit the Administration of destination a second time when the latter Administration refunds an amount not exceeding five francs.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 382-E
22 July 1949

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS

for the period July 23 - July 28 1949

Saturday, July 23

10 a.m. Committee 3
10 a.m. Committee 7
3 p.m. Committee 3
3 p.m. Committee 2

Sunday, July 24

No meetings

Monday, July 25

10 a.m. Plenary Assembly
3 p.m. Committee 7

Tuesday, July 26

10 a.m. Committee 3
10 a.m. Committee 7
3 p.m. Committee 1
3 p.m. Committee 7

Wednesday, July 27

10 a.m. Committee 3
10 a.m. Committee 7
3 p.m. Committee 7

Thursday, July 28

10 a.m. Committee 3
10 a.m. Committee 7

N.B. - 1. The Plenary Assembly scheduled for Saturday, July 23, has been postponed until Monday, July 25.

2. The above programme is subject to alteration, should it become necessary to hold further meetings of the Plenary Assembly during this period.

Any changes in the time-table will be posted up on the previous day.

Henceforward, Delegates are kindly requested to consult the notice board every day.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 383-E
22 July 1949

COMMITTEE 6

REPORT

OF THE

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

(Committee 6)

2nd Meeting

Friday, 22 July, 1949

In accordance with the decision of the Plenary Session of Thursday, 21 July, Committee 6 met on Friday, 22 July with Mr. Lomholdt (Denmark) presiding, assisted by Mr. Hussain (Pakistan) and Mr. Scie Ton Fa (China), Vice Presidents of the Committee.

The Chairman announced that the Committee was meeting to examine the credentials of Iran and Israel, which had been presented to the Conference, and to recommend to the Plenary Assembly in respect of the right of the delegations of these countries to exercise a vote in the proceeding of the Conference.

The Delegate of Pakistan took the floor and protested that the meeting of the Committee had been called so suddenly that the Committee members did not have time to consider the problems to be discussed at the meeting, that no agenda had been made known before the meeting, and that the meeting had not been called in conformity with the accepted procedure of the Conference, that is, it had not been convoked by the meeting of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees.

It was pointed out to the Delegate of Pakistan that there was no provision in the internal regulations which required a period of delay between the announcement of an impending meeting and the actual time of meeting of a committee; that no agenda had been announced before the first meeting of the Committee since the work of the Committee was obviously to examine the credentials presented to it; that the first session of the Committee having set forth a directive containing the requirements for the acceptance of credentials which had been approved

by the Plenary session; the function of the Committee at this meeting was solely to ascertain whether or not the credentials presented complied with the requirements for credentials which had been adopted by the Conference, a purely mechanical function; and that the Plenary session was the supreme body of the Conference;

The Chairman pointed out to the Delegate of Pakistan that he would have a full opportunity to examine all the documents concerning the verification of the credentials of Iran and Israel during the meeting of the Committee. The Delegate from Pakistan stated that while he had the greatest respect for the Chairman and the members of the Committee he was compelled by the reasons he had previously stated not to participate further in the meeting of the Committee.

After the departure of the Delegate of Pakistan the Committee proceeded to consider the credentials as presented on behalf of the representatives of Iran and Israel.

The credentials of Iran, by unanimous vote, were found to be in conformity with the requirements for credentials and it was recommended that the Plenary Assembly accord the Delegation of Iran the right to vote at the Conference.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the credentials of Israel. By a vote of 6 in favour and one abstention these credentials were found to be in conformity with the requirements for credentials and it was recommended to the Plenary Assembly that the State of Israel be accorded the right to vote. The Delegate of China stated that he had no instructions from his Government regarding the admission of Israel to the Conference and for that reason he abstained in voting on the matter.

The Committee was adjourned at 12.25 p.m.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

DIXON VARGUES LOMHOLDT

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 384-E
22 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

REPORT
of the
Telegraph Regulations Committee
(Committee 1)

16th Meeting

20 July 1949

The Meeting opened at 10.15 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. Busak (Czechoslovakia), assisted by Mr. W. D. Sharp (United Kingdom) and Mr. A. Spaans (Netherlands), Vice-Chairmen.

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The adoption of the Report of the 14th Meeting (Document No. 357), which had been distributed that morning only, was adjourned to the next meeting.

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Article 104 of the RTg.

The Committee had two documents (Nos. 83 and 172) before it. It was decided to take Document No. 172 as a basis.

The Delegate from the United States of America observed that a minor addition appeared necessary for the second paragraph of Document No. 172, to take account of a statement made by the Delegate from India in an earlier meeting with respect to the principle of avoiding discrimination in applying the Regulations. He suggested the following language:

> "Any country carrying the above provisions into effect with respect to any Member or Associate Member or recognized private operating agency shall do so....etc."

With respect to paragraph 1 of Document No. 172, he wanted to make sure that the provisions would not apply against any country which had entered into a special arrangement with another country.

The Delegate of India wondered whether the insertion of this article in the RTg was really necessary. Had the article been applied in the past and could it be in the future? He would like to be given examples of the application of such an article. However, if such an article was thought indispensable, he was not opposed to the text of Document No. 172, amended according to the request of the Delegate of the United States of America.

The Chairman replied that there were provisions which everyone hoped would not be applied (as e.g.: those in the Convention concerning arbitration), but it was advisable to have them in international texts.

The Delegate of France asked for further explanation of the amendment to § 2 of Document No. 172 requested by the Delegate of the United States of America.

The Delegate of the United States of America read the proposed text again.

The Delegate of Italy requested an explanation of the scope of the amendment; he thought that it would be better to replace "Any country..." at the beginning by "Any Members or Associate Members or their recognized private operating agencies carrying..."

The Delegate of France did not think that the United States amendment had altered the substance of the Article. He was prepared to accept the Italian Delegate's proposal.

The Delegate from the United States of America felt that the change proposed by Italy was already incorporated in the first paragraph and that the principle of non-discrimination should be made clearer, and that his proposed change would have this effect.

The Chairman said that there was no great divergence of opinions. If paragraph 1, which dealt with the principle, were adopted, paragraph 2 could easily be put into shape.

The Delegate of the United States of America requested an explanation from the Delegate of France.

The Delegate of France gave the following example. Suppose there are three countries, A, B, and C; A and C are directly connected to each other and private agreements can be concluded between them.

But if A corresponds with C by transit through B, and if B does not apply the regulation rates, then A and C have the right to invoke Article 104.

The Delegate from the United States of America agreed that the explanation given by the Delegate from France was correct, and according to his views, if country A and B have special arrangements which differ from the rates prescribed in the Regulations, country C would not be entitled to invoke Article 104 against A and B simply because these special arrangements exist.

The Delegate of France agreed with this interpretation.

The Delegate of Italy insisted on the amendment he had proposed to paragraph 2. The end of the first paragraph should read: "which, in respect to them, do not adhere to the rates".

The Chairman summed up briefly and the Delegate of France said he would accept the addition proposed to paragraph 1.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland failed to understand Document No. 172 or the impact of the various proposals for its amendment. He inquired about the scope of the word "them" and also the last sentence of paragraph 1. He also asked for a clarification of the expression "to the regulation rates and to the rates notified to the General Secretariat".

In view of the fact that terminal and transit rates shall be fixed in accordance with the tables published by the General Secretariat of the Union from information supplied by Administrations and recognized private operating agencies, the two terms "regulation rates" and "rates notified to the General Secretariat" would appear to be synonymous. The position will be, under the revised Regulations, that the regulation rates will be those notified by the Administrations and private operating agencies themselves.

He associated himself with the remarks made earlier by the Delegate of India and drew the attention of the Committee to the possibility that if Article 104 as drafted in Document No. 172 were to be inserted in the Regulations, there might cease to be any regulation rates at all, if Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which felt themselves liable to incalculable penalty might not notify their rates to the General Secretariat.

The Chairman interpreted the two expressions. He said that some rates were fixed by the RTg: that was the case for the European system, and there were those notified, for example, those of the extra-European system.

Regulation rates were those established in accordance with Article 26.

The French Delegate said that Article 104 had always been in the Regulations and he thought agreement might be reached on maintaining it. The amendments made to Articles 26 to 31 had no effect on the text proposed for this Article. The terms "regulation rates" and "rates notified to the General Secretariat" were different and they should be kept.

The Chairman said that the Committee had decided to maintain this Article, which was now merely being revised from the point of view of wording.

The Delegate of Italy said the expressions used above had been used to emphasize that this only applied to rates collected from the public.

The Chairman summed up the amendments submitted. The first was "in respect to them".

The Delegate of France asked whether the Italian Delegate would withdraw his proposal.

The Italian Delegate would not insist, but wanted the report to make it clear that a country directly concerned by another country's failure to apply the rates might invoke Article 104.

The second amendment was the replacement of the words "any country" in paragraph 2 by "Any Members or Associate Members or their recognized private operating agencies which might..."

Adopted without objection.

The third amendment was the deletion of the expressions "regulation rates" and "rates notified to the General Secretariat".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom did not press the point. The existing text was therefore retained.

The text of Article 104 would be referred to the Drafting Committee.

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Article 89 of the RTg.

The Committee had to consider Proposals 367, 368, 372, 374, 377 and 378, appearing in the List of Proposals, as well as the Report of Working Group 1-A (Document No. 314, pages 16 and 17).

The Chairman recalled that the Committee had decided to adopt the use of code expressions, but only optionally. The question arose as to whether or not these expressions were to be used in the examples given in Article 89. Commenting on the Working Group's Report, he suggested that the Group's conclusions should be accepted and that an asterisk should be added after the code expressions appearing on page 17, with the following footnote:

"As the use of the code expressions in Annex 1 to these Regulations is optional, these abbreviations are given only as an example".

The Delegate of France thought that they should show that it was preferable to use the expressions, so that the use of expressions not appearing in the Annex might be avoided. After a discussion, the footnote was amended as follows:

"...in these Regulations is only recommended, these abbreviations...etc."

Adopted. The Article to be referred to the Drafting Committee.

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Article 12 - § 6 - Proposals 48, 49 and 579.

Proposal 579 was withdrawn.

Proposals 48 and 49: Adopted.

Article 39 - § 4 - sub-paragraph 2: (see Document No. 348, page 3):

Delete, in the first line, the words "or greetings telegrams".

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Article 52 - § 2: This paragraph to read as follows: "except in the cases mentioned in Article 85, § 8".

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Article 53 - § 3: As Proposal 633 had been rejected, the existing text remained unchanged.

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Article 74 - § 12: Delete section k).

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Article 88: Proposals 349 and 350.

Proposal 349 - not seconded. Dropped.

Proposal 350 - Committee 2 had decided that the RTf would apply only to the countries of the European system. The proposal could not, therefore, be retained.

Paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 88 remained unchanged.

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The various amendments hereabove were referred to the Drafting Committee.

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Proposals 1 and 2 of France.

The provisions of these proposals have been satisfied by the Articles submitted to Committee 1.

The Chairman thought that among the definitions inserted in the RTg. there would be no need to include the "Convention" and the "General Secretariat". The Committee shared this opinion.

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Regrouping of the Articles of the RTg.

There were numerous proposals on this matter. (Proposals 49, 50, 76, 306, 307, 702 and Document No. 321).

The Chairman thought that it was difficult to consider these proposals at the end of the Conference. He proposed that they should be referred to the C.C.I.T. on the basis of the Draft Resolution submitted by the Delegation of Portugal (Document No. 321).

The Delegate of Italy agreed; it would be advisable to stipulate in the Draft Resolution that the C.C.I.T. would have to prepare a complete draft of the rearrangement of the RTg for the next Tg and Tf Conference at Buenos Aires.

The Chairman offered to draft the text. Which proposals did the Committee think should be referred to the C.C.I.T.?

It was decided to mention the following proposals: Supplement No. 1, pages 18 to 20; Proposal 567 (already mentioned in Document No. 321); Proposal 568, Chapter IV; Proposal 307.

The Delegate of France thought that Proposal 307 might be referred to the Drafting Committee.

The Delegate of Belgium feared that it would be difficult to deal with at the present Conference and consented that it be referred to the C.C.I.T.

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Miscellaneous Resolutions.

Document No. 323 - The Delegate of Italy thought that all of the Resolutions pertaining to the RTg should be combined into one.

The Chairman thought that it would be advisable to have the Committee's opinion first on the documents which were before it.

The Delegate of Italy asked the Delegation of Portugal whether it could not unite in a single resolution, to be referred to the C.C.I.T., all the drafts that it had submitted.

The Delegate of Portugal had found it simpler to separate quite distinctly the principal problems which could not be solved by the Conference. However, he would not object to combining these Documents.

The Chairman gave a brief summary of the question. A single resolution could be prepared on the questions of RTg votes and structure.

As there were no objections, the Chairman said he would prepare a draft on this subject.

The draft would be submitted at the next Meeting along with the resolution concerning Document No. 76 and the resolution on transmission of telex telegrams.

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Document No. 324 - The Delegate of Portugal commented on this document, which had been prepared with a view to strengthening the universal nature of the I.T.U. He thought that general rules truly applied by all were necessary for smooth operation of the telegraph service.

As there were no objections, Document No. 324 was adopted, to be referred to the Drafting Committee.

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The Chairman made some announcements concerning the agenda of the next meeting, which he suggested should be held on the following Monday or Tuesday.

The meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

CLINKSCALES, VARGUES, CHEVALIER Dr. BUSAK

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.385-E
22 July, 1949

COMMITTEE 7

R E P O R T

of the Drafting Committee
(Committee 7)

19 July, 1949, at 3.15 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Francis C. de Wolf (United States of America)

The Committee consider the draft resolutions and recommendations referred to it in Documents Nos. 325, 341 and 327.

The new titles of these documents and their contents are given in the table below:

No. of document:	No. of the Resolution or "Opinion";	Subject:
325	Opinion No.3	Signature and Approval of the Regulations
341	Resolution No.10	Leasing of Telegraph Circuits
327	Opinion No.4	Freedom of Information

These documents were adopted in the form in which they are shown in the Annex.

Document No.348

Articles 38, 39, 40, 42 and 43 were adopted in the form in which they appear in Document No.348, but with the following amendments:

Article 38

No change

Article 39

§ 4 (2) Line 4 - delete the words "or greetings telegrams", the asterisk and the footnote.

Article 40

§ 1 (1) Line 1 - after the word "Administration" insert the words "and recognized private operating agency".

Line 4 - after the word "Administrations" insert the words "and recognized private operating agencies".

§ 1 (2) Line 2 - after the word "Administration" insert the words "or recognized private operating agency".

Line 7 - after the word "Administration" insert the words "or recognized private operating agency".

§ 2 Line 3 - after the word "Administrations" insert the words "and recognized private operating agencies".

§ 3 (1) Line 4 - change to read as follows:

"used for each sector or channel . This series shall differ".

§ 3 (3) Line 4 - delete the words "at the beginning of the preamble and"

§ 4 (1) Line 2 - delete the words "together to decide" and substitute the word "upon".

§ 4 (2) Line 2 delete the word "together"

§ 7 (2) Line 1 - change "any" to "every"

Article 42

§ 2 (1) Line 4 - after the word "Administrations" insert the words "and/or recognized private operating agencies"

§ 2 (2) Line 1 - delete the last word and substitute the words "be the same as"

Line 2 - delete the first word and substitute "International" for "Official"

Article 43

§ 2 (2). Line 2 - substitute "actual" for "real"

The Committee finished by considering paragraph 1 of Article 44, and the meeting rose at 6 p.m.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

LACOSTE WERNER F.C. de WOLF

ANNEX

OPINION No. 3

Signature and Approval of the Regulations

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949,

Having studied the question of the signature and approval of the Regulations referred to it by the Administrative Council (minutes of the 17th Meeting, 3rd Session, page 7), which question is treated in Document No. 39 of the Conference;

Considering:

1. that the question is one of how the Convention and its protocols should be interpreted;

2. that a solution of this problem would be necessary, should an extraordinary administrative conference be convened before the Plenipotentiary Conference contemplated for 1952;

Expresses the wish:

that the Administrative Council reconsider the matter.

RESOLUTION No. 10

Lease of Telegraph Circuits

I

Metering of Traffic on leased Telegraph Circuits

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949,

Considering:

that there may be advantages in metering traffic over leased telegraph circuits in the European system for the purpose of fixing payments;

Requests:

the C.C.I.T. to consider how this could be done.

II

Joint Lease of Telegraph Circuits (European System)

Pending the results of the C.C.I.T.'s study of metering, the following regulations are recommended for application in the European system for the joint lease of telegraph circuits:

1. In relations where, after the requirements of the public telegraph service and of the telex service have been satisfied, telegraph circuits are available, they may be leased on a full-time basis to one or more users;

2. A circuit may be leased jointly by two or more users only when these users are directly engaged in the same or correlated type of undertaking.

3. The telegraph correspondence passed over such circuits may be transmitted only by a user sharing in the lease and must be intended only for another user sharing in the lease; it must concern only the undertaking or undertakings for which the circuit has been leased.

4. The instruments used on the leased circuits must fulfil the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations and the recommendations of the C.C.I.T. The Administration which leases the circuits may require that they pass through a control point.

5. The telegraph correspondence exchanged over such circuits must be written in plain language or in special cases in secret language of which the decode has been deposited with the Administration leasing the circuit.

6. The rent may be calculated on a metered basis,with a guaranteed minimum, or as an overall sum based on the number of users sharing the lease, so far as possible, Administrations shall agree to apply a system of metering based on transmission time.

7. In reckoning the number of participants, any enterprise sharing directly in the undertaking for which the circuit has been leased shall be considered as a "user". The number of operating stations belonging to the same user shall not be taken into consideration in reckoning the number of users participating in the lease.

8. Traffic may be transmitted over a circuit leased to several users for a given undertaking to another circuit leased jointly by the same users or by other users for the same undertaking, whether transit is effected by retransmission or by switching. However, in reckoning the number of users sharing in the lease of a circuit between two places, account shall be taken of users at the terminals of the circuit whose needs might be met by transit of traffic from one leased circuit to another.

9. The metering rental shall be established as follows:

a) a minimum rate of 100 times the unit telex charge * for the relation in question shall be charged per day per leased circuit;

b) the month shall be counted as 25 days;

c) metering shall be effected by recording the time of transmission in both directions on the circuit, in fractions of ten seconds, whether transmission is by duplex or simplex;

d) if T is the result of the metering of transmission time for a month, reckoned in minutes and rounded down to the nearest multiple of 3, and if T is greater than 25 x 100 x 3, an additional rent for this month shall be charged, equal to:

(T/3 - 25 x 100) x U x 0.60, U being the amount of the unit telex charge in the relation considered.

10. The overall rent fixed on the basis of the number of users shall be calculated as follows:

If U is the unit telex charge in the relation considered, the flat rate per month for the first circuit leased in this relation shall be:

for one user : 25 x 80 x U (quoted for information)

for two users : 25 x 110 x U (i.e. an increase of 37.5%)

for three users: 25 x 128 x U (i.e. a further increase of 22.5%)

for four users : 25 x 142 x U (i.e. a further increase of 17.5%)

for five users : 25 x 152 x U (i.e. a further increase of 12.5%)

for six users : 25 x 156 x U (i.e. a further increase of 5%)

for seven users: 25 x 158 x U (i.e. a further increase of 2.5%)

for eight users: 25 x 160 x U (i.e. a further increase of 2.5%)

---

* Regulations for the subscribers' telegraph service by start-stop apparatus in the European system (Art. 2, number 11):

"11. Unit charge in a particular international telex service. Charge for an ordinary three-minute telex call during periods when no tariff reductions are operative."

For more than eight users, the rent per month shall be increased by 25 x 0.8 x U (i.e. a further increase of 1%).

If a group of users already leasing a circuit in a given relation lease other circuits in the same relation, the additional circuits shall be leased at a monthly rent of 25 x 110 x U per circuit.

11. The rental conditions laid down in paragraphs 9 and 10 shall be applicable to circuits on which the telegraph transmission speed is 50 bauds. The lease of circuits on which a higher telegraph transmission speed is required shall be subject to special agreement between Administrations.

12. The lease shall be for a minimum of one month and shall not be for less than monthly periods; the lease may be renewed monthly by tacit consent, and be cancelled by either party at a month's notice. The rent shall be payable monthly or quarterly in advance. One user, or a group of users, sharing in a lease may be appointed by an Administration as the party responsible for the payment of the rents due to it from all the users sharing in the lease of circuit.

13. The total receipts from the rental for a circuit shall be divided among the Administrations concerned in proportion to their shares of the rates for the telephone service.

14. In cases of interruption in a circuit and at the request of the parties concerned, the Administrations shall make repayment. The sum to be repaid shall be equal to the number of days during which the interruption has occurred multiplied by one-twentyfifth of the fixed rent per month (where the system provided in paragraph 10 is applied) or by one-twentyfifth of the minimum amount guaranteed monthly (where the system provided in paragraph 9 is applied). No repayment shall be made for interruptions lasting less than 24 hours. Repayment may not exceed, for one month, the rent or the minimum rent for that month.

III

Joint Lease of Telegraph Circuits (Extra-European System)

The Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949, is of the opinion that the joint leasing to several users of telegraph circuits in the extra-European system should be authorized.

It leaves to the appropriate Administrations and recognized private operating agencies the task of determining, by means of special agreements, the conditions under which those circuits should be leased.

OPINION No. 4

Freedom of Information

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949,

Having adopted Resolution No. 10 relative to the leasing of telegraph circuits to several users but without making special provision for any particular class of users;

Having examined Resolution No. 14 of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, the text of which gave rise to difficulties of interpretation;

Expresses the opinion:

that the Administrative Council should reconsider Resolution No. 14 in the light of any information the Secretary General may have been able to obtain from the United Nations.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 386-E
23 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

The Chairman of Committee 1

Article 78

Drawing up of Press Telegrams

§ 1 (1) ..... (text of Document 319, page 4):

a)(unchanged) the French language;

b)(amended) the language of the newspaper or periodical publication to which the telegram is addressed or the language in which broadcasting is carried out;

c)(unchanged)

d)(unchanged)

(2)(amended) The sender of a press telegram drawn up in accordance with section b) hereabove may be required to furnish proof that there is a newspaper (or periodical publication) in the country of destination of the telegram, published in the language chosen, or that the broadcasting is carried out in this language.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 387-E
23 July 1949

Plenary Assembly

Resolutions adopted

by the Drafting Committee

RESOLUTION No. 5

Priority and Reduction of Charges for Telephone Calls of certain Users

The International Telegraph and Telephone, Paris, 1949,

Having taken cognizance of the requests of the United Nations, U.N.E.S.C.O., the International Chamber of Commerce and of the International Federation of Newspaper Editors concerning special priority or priority in the handling of international telephone traffic, as well as requests for reduced rates, etc., and

Considering:

1. that the delays on certain important telephone relations are still very appreciable, so that users' requirements cannot fully be satisfied;

2. that the Administrations and private telephone operating agencies cannot contemplate reduction of rates at a time when they are about to invest considerable capital for important extensions of the telecommunication network and of telephone exchanges and that the reduction of delays in the international service and the speeding up of this service which will result from these improvements are the best means of satisfying users;

3. that a general programme of telephone interconnexion in Europe providing for a considerable increase of circuits in European telephone relations was drawn up three years ago but has not yet been put into effect;

Recommends:

all telephone Administrations and private telephone operating agencies to expedite the execution of this programme within the limits of their financial resources.

RESOLUTION NO. 6

Expenses incurred by meetings of the Study Groups of the C.C.I.T.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949,

Considering Resolution No. 22 of the Administrative Council (2nd Session January-February 1948) and Recommendation No. 112 of the Sixth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. (Brussels, 1948);

Resolves:

1. that the expenses incurred by the meetings of the Study Groups of the C.C.I.T. cannot be charged to the ordinary expenses of the Union nor appear as such in the annual budget of the Union;

2. that these expenses shall be added to those of the following Plenary Assembly and shall be apportioned in accordance with the provisions of § 2 of Chapter 17 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention; and

Requests:

the Administrative Council to consider the steps to be taken by the General Secretariat to reduce, so far as possible, the delays in payment of these expenses by the debtor parties.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.388-E
23rd July, 1949

CORRIGENDUM

TO DOCUMENT NO.378

(Agenda of the Plenary Assembly of
25 July at 10 a.m.)

Item 7 should read:

7 - First reading of Resolutions Nos. 5 and 6 (Document No.387), Resolutions Nos. 7, 8 and 9 (Document No.376), and Resolution No.10 and Opinions Nos. 3 and 4 (Document No.385).

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 389-E
23 July 1949

Group 39 Berne and Brussels, 23 July 1949

International Telegraph and Telephone Conference,
Grand Palais,
Champs Elysees,
PARIS

Concerning rates and priority
of press telecommunications.

Mr. Chairman,
Gentlemen,

Group 39 takes the liberty of submitting to you certain desiderata, and apologizes for not having done so before now. This delay is due to two circumstances: Group 39 did not hold its annual Conference until the end of May, and it wished to await the results of the Congress of the International Federation of Newspaper Editors (I.F.N.E.) which met in June at Amsterdam dealing with the same problems.

Our petition first of all explains what Group 39 is and its position in regard to your Conference. Second it lists our desiderata and the reasons for them.

I

1. Group 39 is a working society of the independent information agencies of the small democratic countries in Scandinavia and Western Europe. It comprises national agencies of States of moderate or minor importance only, agencies which do not have at their disposal an autonomous world service. The society's work consists of exchanges of information and experience. The directors of the agencies meet once a year. Group 39 derives its name from the fact that the affiliated agencies became closely associated in 1939. It includes the national agencies of the following countries (in alphabetical order of their French names):

Belgium:	Agence Belga
Denmark:	Ritzaus Bureau
Finland:	Suomen Tietotoimisto
Norway:	Norsk Telegrambyra
Netherlands:	Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau
Sweden:	Tidningarnas Telegrambyra
Switzerland:	Agence Telegraphique Suisse

2. Group 39 is not a Member of the International Telecommunication Union and has not been invited to delegate an Observer to the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference. It enjoys, therefore, neither the right to note nor even the right to submit a proposal. We know full well, therefore, that Group 39 is not in a position to insist that its requests be brought up for discussion. Nevertheless, we hope that your Conference will not refuse to consider our claims, in view of the importance of the role of information in general and of national agencies in particular, and the close relations that the information agencies of all countries maintain with the State organizations dealing with the transmission of news from a technical point of view. We believe we are acting rightly in begging you to submit our requests to the competent committees and to take these requests into account in drawing up the Regulations resulting from the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference.

We note with pleasure that we are acting in full understanding with the International Federation of Newspaper Editors. Concerned with the same problems as we, this international press organization has submitted to your Conference some requests similar to our own. Our petition concerns the same mitigations in regard to information as that of the I.F.N.E. It is also identified with that of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, which we shall discuss more fully later.

II

Our requests concern <u>reduction of charges paid by the press for all technical means used for the transmission of news</u> as well as the <u>grant of priority for transmission of information</u>. The details are as follows:

1. a) Telephones

Reduction of domestic and international charges for press telephone calls to 50% of the normal rates.

Establishment of subscription calls in all countries on the same conditions.

b) Telegraphs

Reduction by 50% of domestic and international rates for press information transmitted by telegraph.

c) Teletype and lease of circuits:

For domestic lines, 50% rebate for calls paid on a time basis. For domestic lines, 50% reduction of the rate for lines leased under contract by information and press agencies.

Application of domestic rates to international lines, for the duration of the communication as well as for the costs of leased circuits.

2. Extension to press calls of the system of reversed charges (R-call) for all means of transmission.

3. Priority, without supplementary charge, for press communications by all technical means of transmission.

III

These desiderata are, in our opinion, fully justified. We admit, of course, that it will not be easy for the Administrations concerned to comply with the requests of Group 39 and the I.F.N.E., for Administrations feel bound, as public institutions, to contribute the highest possible sums to the national treasuries. Nor are we unaware that certain of our desiderata raise technical and practical difficulties, especially the request appearing under 1.a., (concerning reduction of telephone charges) because of automatic exchanges. We are persuaded, however, that in this field also it is possible to grant the press preferential conditions without the necessity of setting up a permanent control system.

We could, of course, demonstrate the importance of information in contemporary life, both from the national and international points of view. We could not, however, have a better advocate than Mr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O. In a message addressed to the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Mr. Jaime Torres Bodet insisted upon the role of information in the evolution of mankind and in the maintenance of peace with a clarity and conciseness, and we could not do better than quote his message in support of our desiderata. As can be seen from Documents Nos. 230 of 29 June and 193 of 25 June, this message has already been submitted to the members of your Conference.

May we be permitted to add that Group 39 has specially valid reasons for advancing the claims appearing under II. Our Group consists of the national agencies of States of moderate and minor importance only. None of the countries has more than 10 million inhabitants and large cities are few. Group 39 is not supported by the powerful press of cities of several million inhabitants. The task of our agencies is not made any easier by this fact; on the contrary, it is harder than that of the great powers. The press of small democratic states is characterized by its great variety, with the result that its financial resources are lessened rather than increased. The agencies affiliated to Group 39 must, therefore, work assiduously to safeguard their independence and especially their financial independence. They are therefore concerned, first and foremost, with a reduction in transmission charges.

It should be added that such a reduction would not necessarily result in a corresponding decrease in returns for Administrations. For our part, we are certain that a lowering of the rates would be followed by an increase in the number of transmissions which would be more than enough to compensate for any loss of returns. We believe it to be self evident, for example, that a decrease in the rates for the lease of teletype lines would give new life to this means of transmission. Agencies and newspapers which have not been able to make use of teletype apparatus up to the present, because of their high price, would no longer hesitate to rent such lines. The returns from these new lines would offset the decrease in receipts; moreover, Administrations would be saved the expense of extra personnel, in view of the fact that the press itself would operate the lines. In the same way a reduction of the telegraph and telephone rates would encourage the press to use these two means of

transmission to a greater extent. Two birds would be killed with one stone: Administrations would be doing a great favour to the press which as Mr. Jaime Torres Bodet says, must encourage the exchange of ideas between peoples, while at the same time turning the situation to their own account. We should be only too pleased at such a solution, for to prejudice the interests of the P.T.T. Administrations is furthest from our wishes.

We have taken the liberty of sending a copy of our petition to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris, and to the European Council at Strasbourg, two international organizations concerned with the improvement of information services and the reduction of their rates.

Begging you to consider our petition attentively,

We are, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

etc.

For Group 39:

The Chairman 1949/1950:	The Secretary:
(Mr. Siegfried Frey) Director of the Agence Telegraphique Suisse	(Daniel Ryelandt) Administrator Delegate of the Agence Belga

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 390-E
21 July 1949

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

of the Drafting Committee

(Committee 7)

18th Meeting

20 July 1949

The meeting was opened at 10 a.m. with Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf (United States of America) as Chairman.

The Committee considered texts embodied in Document No.348-E and Document No.319-E and adopted the texts contained in those Documents with the changes as shown in the Annex attached hereto.

The Delegation of the United States of America called attention to the fact that the definition of service telegrams, as contained in Article 88, § 8 (Document No.319-E) is not entirely consistent with the definition of service telegrams as contained in Annex 2 to the Atlantic City Convention.

Article 77

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the attention of the Conference should be drawn to the expression "broadcasting companies or stations" in § 2. This expression would not appear to be sufficiently comprehensive to cover corporations or governmental organisations performing broadcast services.

Article 77, § 5 (1)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that under the Paris Regulations the "Urgent" facility would constitute a category or class of telegram as distinct from a special service. He pointed out that there was an inconsistency even in the Cairo Regulations, since, in Article 80 reference is made to the urgent category.

The meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

RAPPORTEURS:

Lacoste Werner

CHAIRMAN:

F.C. de WOLF

ANNEX

Article 44

§ 2 (1) In the next to the last line insert the words "(question mark)" after the word "interrogation".

§ 2 (2 bis) Delete the words "the transmission of"

§ 4 In the last line change the word "the" to "a"

Article 45

§ 3 (2) Line 4 - change "R6" to "R5"

Article 46

The title - change the word "regarding" to "for"

§ 3 Line 1 - Delete "Should it happen that" and insert the word "If,"

Line 5 - Insert after the word "from" the words "sending them on," and delete the words "circulating them"

§ 4 Line 4 - Substitute the word "channel" for the word "wire"

§ 5 Line 2 - Change the word "and" to "or"

§ 6 (1) Line 4 - Change the word "afresh" to "anew"

Line 6 - Change the word "significance" to"meaning"

Article 76

§ 1 Line 1 - read as follows: "The issue, wording and"

Line 4 - change the word "conventions" to "agreements"

§ 2 Line 2 - delete the words "not a" and substitute "no"

§ 3 Line 2 - change the word "shall" to "may"

§ 5 Line 3 - insert after "Administrations" the words "and/or recognized private operating agencies"

Line 4 - insert the word "and" before the word "subject"

Line 5 - delete the words "which form the subject"

Article 77

§ 1 Line 4 - insert the word "radio" before "broadcasting"

§ 2 Line 4 - insert the word "radio" before "broadcasting"

Line 5 - insert the word "recognized" before "private"

Line 5 - delete the words "so desiring"

Line 8 - delete the words "press"

§ 3 (1) Change to read as follows:

"Press telegrams may be addressed only to the entities mentioned in § 2 above and solely in such names, and not in the name of a person connected in any capacity whatever with any of such entities. They must only contain matter intended for publication or radio broadcasting and instructions relative to the publication orradio broadcasting of such matter. Any such instructions must be written between brackets either at the beginning or the end of the text. The total number of words contained in the instructions relating to a single telegram may not be more than 10% of the number of chargeable words in the text or exceed 20 words in all. The brackets shall be charged for, but they shall not be included in the number of words contained in the instructions relative to the publication or broadcasting of the telegram."

§ 4 Line 1 - delete the words "abbreviated and"

§ 5 Line 2 - change "shall" to"may"

Line 6 - insert "for" after the word "charged"

Article 78

§ 1 (2) Line 2 - change the word "hereabove" to "above"

§ 2 Line 2 - change the word "hereabove" to "above"

Line 2 - insert the word "together" after "quotations" and delete the word "conjointly"

§ 3 Line 1 - change "Apart from" to "Subject to"

Line 3 - change the word "of" to "or"

Line 6 - insert the word "radio" before "broadcasting".

Article 81

§ 1 Line 1 - change the words "In regard to anything" to "With respect to any matter"

Line 3 - change the word "conventions" to "agreements"

Line 4 - after the word "Administrations" add the words "and/or recognized private operating agencies,"

§ 2 Line 2 - insert after the word "Administrations" the words "and recognized private operating agencies"

Line 6 - insert after the word "Administrations" the words "and/or recognized private operating agencies"

CHAPTER XXVII and Article 87 bis (new)

Change the position of the words "Service Telegraph" to read "Telegraph Service" wherever they appear.

Article 88

§ 2 Line 3 - change to read as follows: "briefly as possible. Administrations, recognized private operating agencies and telegraph"

§ 3 Line 2 - after the word "Administrations" insert the words "and/or recognized private operating agencies"

§ 8 (1) d) Line 3 - delete the words "of the Union"

§ 8 Line 13 - after the word "and" insert the words "/or recognized"

Footnote 1) to § 8 (1)

Line 2 - insert the word "recognized" before "private"

Line 8 - insert the word "recognized" before "private"

§ 9 Line 2 - change the words "an abbreviated" to "a registered"

Line 3 - delete the word "exchanged" and add "(Art. 15, § 10)."

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 391-E
23 July 1949

COMMITTEE 1

DEFERRED ARTICLES

examined by Committee 1 at its meeting on 21 July 1949 and referred to the Drafting Committee.

Article 12

§ 6 (1) (unchanged). Expressions such as 30^{a}, 30^{ne}, 1^{o}, 2^{o}, Ⓑ, $1'$ (minute), $1''$ (second), etc., cannot be reproduced by the instruments; senders must substitute an equivalent which can be telegraphed, thus, for example, for the expressions quoted above: 30 power a (or 30 a), trentaine, primo, secundo, B in diamond, 1 minute, 1 second, etc.

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

(3) (unchanged). Ordinal numbers composed of figures and letters: 30^{me}, 25^{th}, etc., shall be transmitted in the form 30 me, 25 th, etc.

Article 39

§ 4 (2) In Document 348, page 3, 1st line, delete the words: "... or greetings telegrams".

Article 52

§ 2. At the end of § 2, delete the words "and Article 84, § 13".

Article 53

~~§ 3. Present text~~ unchanged.

Article 74

§ 12. Delete sub-paragraph k).

Article 88

§§ 6 and 7. §§ 6 and 7 unchanged (~~present text retained~~).

Article 104

Refusal to apply Conventional Rates

Members and Associats Members and their recognized private operating agencies which apply the rates prescribed in the Regulations and in the documents published by the General Secretariat of the Union may cease to apply these rates to Members and Associate Members and their recognized private operating agencies which do not conform to the regulation rates and to the rates notified to the General Secretariat.

Any country carrying the above provisions into effect shall do so with respect to every Member and Associate Member and its recognized private operating agencies with regard to which there is a basis for refusing the benefits of its rates.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

Document N°.392-E
July 23 1949

COMMITTEE 4

CORRIGENDUM

The following amendments should be made to Document N° 347 (Report of the 13th Meeting of Committee 4) :

1. page 6 :

4.) 3rd and 4th questions, read :

3rd question : 3 resolutions of Working Group 4-A (final Document N°. 341).

4th question : Document N° 261 referred to Committee 7.

2. page 7 :

8.) Conclusions, delete:

4) in Document N°. 262 referred to Committee 7.
after 9) add :

10) Application of Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.

Conclusions in Document N°.262 referred to Committee 7.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

PARIS, 1949

Document No. 393-E
23 July 1949

COMMITTEE 7

TEXT OF ARTICLE 89

ferred to Committee 7

by Committee 1.

Article 89

Paid Service Advices

§ 1. (1) (unchanged) During the minimum period of preservation of records as fixed by Article 98, the sender and the addressee of any telegram which has been transmitted or is in course of transmission, or a person duly authorized by either of them, may have information obtained or instructions given by telegraph about the telegram, after first, if necessary, establishing their status or identity.

(2) (unchanged) They may also, with a view to correct a telegram which they have sent or received, have it repeated, wholly or partially, by the office of destination or origin or by an intermediate office.

(3) (amended by Committee 3 - see Document No.362) With the exception of the cases provided for in § 2 below, they must deposit the following sums:

1. The cost of the telegram (at the full rate) conveying the request;

2. If necessary (§ 4 (1)), the cost (at the full rate) of a reply telegram.

(4) (unchanged) These telegrams (request and reply) shall be termed "paid service advices".

§ 2. (1) (amended) When the addressee asks for repetition, he shall have only to pay the established charge for each word to be repeated, this charge shall always be at the full rate, based on the rules regarding the counting of words (Art.19), whatsoever the nature of the telegram (urgent, etc.).

(2) (unchanged) This charge shall cover the whole cost of the request and the reply. The minimum charge shall be one franc fifty centimes (1fr.50).

(3) (unchanged) When the addressee asks for a repetition with a view to a correction, Administrations shall be free not to collect a charge.

§ 3. (unchanged) Rectifying, completing and cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to telegrams already transmitted or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a telegraph office, must be exchanged solely between the offices, in the form of paid service advices, at the expense of the sender or addressee.

§ 4. (1) (amended) Paid service advices shall be denoted by the abbreviation ST; they shall be circulated, as far as possible, by the same route as the telegram to which they relate. Those sent at the request of the addressee, to obtain the repetition of a message believed to be incorrect, shall always involve a reply by telegram, without the need for using the paid service indication =RPx=. In other cases, where a reply by telegraph is desired, that indication must be used, and a charge for a reply of six words must be collected.

(2) (unchanged) If the sender asks that the reply may be sent by post, the service advice must bear the paid service indication =Lettre= instead of =RPx=. A charge of not more than thirty-five centimes (Ofr.35) shall be made for such reply. If the sender desires the reply to be sent as a registered letter, he shall pay a charge of not more than seventy-five centimes (Ofr.75) for such reply. In this case the paid service indication =Lettre RCM= shall be entered in the service advice.

§ 5. (1)(unchanged) The following examples show the form in which service advices should be prepared in the cases mentioned below:

a) (unchanged) correction or completion of the address:

"ST Paris Bruxelles 365 (number of paid service advice) 5 (number of words) 17 (date) = 315 twelfth François (number, date in words, name of addressee of original telegram) deliver (or read) ... (state the correction);"

b) (completed) correction or completion of text:

"ST Paris Vienne 26 (number of paid service advice) 8 (number of words) 17 (date) = 235 thirteenth Kriechbaum (number, date in words, name of addressee of telegram to be corrected) replace three (cardinal number in words corresponding to the place occupied in the text by the word to be replaced) 20 (word of the text to be replaced) by 2000 ";

c) (unchanged) request for repetition of part or whole of the text :

"ST Calcutta Londres 86 (number of paid service advice) 9 (number of words) 17 (date) via Empiradio = 439 fifteenth Brown (number, date in words, name of addressee of telegram to be wholly or partly repeated) one fnobk four holba nine muklo (words to be repeated in the text of the original telegram, each preceded by the cardinal number in words corresponding to the place occupied in the text) or : "word (or ... words) after ... " or "text" ;

d) (amended) partial or complete repetition of the text requested by the addressee to be furnished after consultation of the sender :

"ST Paris Helsinki 28 (number of paid service advice) 7 (number of words) 17 (date) =651 twentyforth Kansallis-pankki (number, date in words, name of addressee of the original telegram) three 4500 (text word of the original telegram to be repeated) POSAG* (consult sender) or PYHOP (if this agrees with original consult sender)".

e) (amended) cancellation of a telegram where the sender has requested telegraphic confirmation:

"ST Paris Berlin 126 (number of paid service advice) 5 (number of words) 17 (date) =RPx= 285 sixteenth Grunewald (number, date in words, name of addressee of the telegram in question) cancel" or "cancel do not inform addressee ".

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*) Since the use of the code expressions shown in Annex 1 to these Regulations is merely recommended, these abbreviations are given only as examples.

f) (amended) request for information to be given by telegraph:

"ST Londres Berlin Nf 40 (number of paid service advice) 13 number of words) 17 (date) =RPx= 750 twentysixth Robinson 27 Kingsroad (number, date of handing in in words, name and address of addressee in question) confirm delivery sender without reply inform addressee";

g) (amended) request for information to be given by letter:

"ST Londres Lisbonne 50 (number of paid service advice) 7 (number of words) 17 (date) =Lettre= 645 thirteenth Emile Eaststreet 52 (number, date of handing in in words, name and address of addressee of the telegram in question) JOKID+ (confirm delivery)".

(2) (unchanged) The reply to a paid service advice shall be denoted by the paid service instruction RST. The text of the reply shall comprise: the number of the original paid service advice, the date of the original paid service advice (in words), the name of the addressee of the original telegram, followed by the information to be given to him. For instance, the replies to the paid service advices quoted in the examples c) to e) hereabove would take the following forms:

+ Since the use of the code expressions shown in Annex 1 to these Regulations is merely recommended, these abbreviations are given only as examples.

(unchanged) "RST Londres Calcutta 40 (number of reply service advice) 6 (number of words) 17 (date) via Empiradio = 86 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date of original paid service advice in words) Brown (name of addressee) fmobk, hobba, muklo (the three words of the original telegram of which repetition was requested)."

(amended) "RST Helsinki Paris 450 (number of reply service advice) 5 (number of words) 17 (date) = 68 (number of original paid service advice in words) Kansallispankki (name of addressee) 4500 (word repeated) PITUG +) (sender's confirmation)."

(unchanged) "RST Berlin Paris 53 (number of reply service advice) 4 (number of words) 17 (date) = 126 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date in words) Grunewald (name of addressee) cancelled".

(amended) "RST Berlin Paris 53 (number of reply service advice) 8 or 7 (number of words) 17 (date) = 126 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date in words).

....Grunewald (name of addressee) already delivered addressee not informed" or "already delivered addressee informed".

§ 6. (unchanged) The words to be repeated or corrected shall be quoted as received; they shall be described by cardinal numbers in words indicating their place in the text of the telegram, irrespective of the rules of charging.

+) As the use of the code expressions appearing in Annex 1 to these Regulations is merely recommended these abbreviations are given only as examples.

§7. (unchanged) When the words of which repetition is requested are indistinctly written, the office of origin, before giving a repetition, shall consult the sender. If he cannot be found, the office of origin shall add to the repetition a note as follows: "writing doubtful".

§ 8. (unchanged) (1) When the repetition relates to a telegram received at the office of origin by telephone or private telegraph wire, the office, before giving a repetition, shall ask the sender to repeat the words in question. If the sender cannot be consulted at once, a provisional repetition shall be given from the copy of the telegram at the office of origin. The repetition shall bear at the end of the text the special information "CTFSN" (correction will follow if necessary).

(2) The same procedure shall be followed when the addressee of the telegram has asked for the sender to be consulted. §9. (1) .

(3) When the sender is consulted, if one or more of the words thus repeated are not the same as they were in the telegram, the office shall give the desired repetition as corrected by the sender, but it may add to the text of the service advice the instruction "CTP" (retain charge paid), followed by the number in letters of words corrected by the sender, for which the charge is not to be refunded. Examples : "CTP one ", "CTP two", etc.

§ 9. (1) (amended) Even in cases other than those contemplated in §§ 7 and 8 (1), the office of origin may, upon the special demand of the addressee, consult the sender regarding the words of which repetition has been requested by the addressee. In such case, the text of the original paid service advice must bear the special instruction "POSAG+ (consult sender) or "PYHOP+ (if identical with original copy consult sender)". The applicant must pay, for such an advice, a fee of two francs (2fr.) which shall be retained by the Administration which forwards the advice.

+ As the use of the code expressions appearing Annex 1 to these Regulations is merely recommended, those examples are given only as examples.

(2) (unchanged) The provisions of § 8. (3) shall be applicable when the words repeated are not the same as they were in the telegram.

§ 10.(1) The various communications relative to telegrams already transmitted, of which mention has been made in this Article, may be made by post, through the medium of the telegraph office of origin or delivery.

(2) Such communications shall always be impressed with the stamp of the office formulating them. They shall be forwarded at the expense of the applicant, by ordinary letter or under registered cover, as requested by him. The applicant must also pay the cost of a reply by post when he requires one; in that case the Administration of destination shall frank the reply.

§ 11. (unchanged) The charges for service advices which are the subject of this Article shall be refunded in accordance with the conditions prescribed in Article 90.

§ 11 bis. (new text adopted by Committee 3; see Document No.362) The provisions of §§ 1 (3), 2 (2), 4 (2), 9 (1) (2) relating to rates for paid service advices shall not be compulsory for Administrations and recognized private operating agencies who state that they do not wish to apply them.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 394-E
23 July 1949

C O R R I G E N D U M

to
Document No. 383

Page 1, para. 3, line 6, after "Conference" replace comma by full stop.

Last sentence beginning "that is, it had eto" to read as follows:

"It was obvious that Rule 10, Page 5, of the Blue-book relating to the Calling of Meetings of Committees had not been observed in calling this meeting. The Committee could certainly wait for the Chairmen's and Vice-Chairmen's Committee to decide a proper date for a meeting of this Committee."

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 395-E
23 July 1949

COMMITTEE 5

REPORT

of the Organization and Expenses Committee.
(Committee 5)

Fourth Meeting
18 July 1949.

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1. The meeting was opened at 3.20 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Shoukry Abaza Bey (Egypt).

2. The Report of the Third Meeting (Document No. 320) was adopted, subject to the following amendments:-

- paragraph 18, first portion: for the words "radio installations", substitute "apparatus for simultaneous interpretation."

- page 5, last paragraph of paragraph 20, add: "as well as the cost of the copies distributed free of charge to each of the participants at the Conference."

3. The CHAIRMAN then referred to the Report (Document No. 334) of Working Group 5 A which was set up to examine the accounts of the Telegraph and Telephone Division of the Union for the financial years 1937 to 1948, inclusive, and asked the Chairman of that Working Group (Mr. W.L. Connelly, Canada) for any comment he might wish to make.

4. Mr. Connelly then made the following statement:-

"First of all, Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Conference for the honour it has conferred on Canada and on myself in appointing me as one of the Vice-Chairmen of Committee No. 5.

"The report of Working Group 5 A is contained in Document No. 334 and as it was distributed yesterday, I presume the members of this Committee are familiar with its contents. I might, however, summarize it briefly as follows. We had two meetings at which were examined all of the documents relating to the accounts of the Bureau of the Union (Telegraph and Telephone Division) for the financial years 1937 to 1947, inclusive.

"At that time the Document for the year 1948 had not been received from Geneva so the Group nominated Mr. Chapdelaine and myself to examine the same after its arrival in Paris. We completed this work on Wednesday, 13 July.

"Mr. Rusillon, Chief Councillor of the Union, was placed at the disposal of the Working Group as required and answered very expertly the questions asked by the members of the Group.

"These questions concerned especially the distribution of expenses, for personnel and other matters, between the Telegraph and Telephone Division on the one hand, the Radio Division on the other, their apportionment between the ordinary and the extraordinary budgets, the provident fund and the insurance contributions of the Union for the widows and children of its staff.

"Your Working Group is satisfied that the entries covering expenditures were relevant and supported by receipts which, moreover, bore the stamp of the financial Department entrusted by the Government of the Swiss Federation with the auditing of the accounts in question.

"Your Working Group therefore recommends to this Committee the approval of the accounts of the Union which relate to the Telegraph and Telephone Division for the years 1937 to 1948, inclusive."

5. There being no comments offered on Working Group A's Report, the Committee adopted Document No. 334, the Chairman saying that he would propose to the next Plenary Assembly that the auditing carried out by the Working Group be accepted for the years 1937 to 1948, inclusive.

6. The next item on the Agenda was consideration of the Second Report (Document No. 336) of Working Group 5 B regarding the revised Conference Budget. Before opening the discussion on this Report, the Chairman asked that the following alteration be made to paragraph 3 a): (English text only) first line, delete the letter "B".

7. The Chairman of Working Group 5 B (Mr. A. Grigorov, People's Republic of Bulgaria) requested that note 2) appearing at page 4 of Document No. 336 be amended to read "Spanish (1000 copies)" instead of "(Spanish 500 copies)".

8. The Chairman then proposed that the Budget annexed to Document No. 336 be examined item by item. Comments on these various items are as follows:

9. Item 1. Personnel of the General Secretariat:

The Delegate of the United States of America requested that List No. 1 referred to in this item, as well as the other Lists quoted under various headings, be attached. The Chairman replied that this would be done in the Report to the Plenary Assembly. Item 1 of the Budget was then adopted.

10. Item 2. Personnel recruited locally:

Adopted without comment.

11. Item 3. Linguistic service:

Some discussion took place regarding the expenses in connection with the use of the Russian language and this item was then adopted subject to note 1) at the foot of the Budget being amended to read: "1). This figure includes expenses (estimated at about 20,000 Swiss francs) involved by interpretation into Russian".

12. Item 4. Simultaneous interpretation installation:

Adopted without comment.

13. Item 5. Cost of roneo and printing in Paris of documents in 4 languages:

The Delegate of Portugal considered that the provision of 1000 copies of the final documents in English, French, Spanish and Russian was excessive and suggested that if only one free copy were distributed to the Conference delegates (and only in one language), it might be possible to reduce the number of copies to be printed to 500 or 600 for each language. As a second point, he drew attention to the fact that the working documents of the Conference were printed in 3 languages only and, therefore, the reference in this item to "documents in 4 languages" was not quite correct.

The Chairman agreed that only one copy of the final documents should be distributed and undertook to recommend accordingly to the next Plenary Assembly. He agreed also with the second point raised by the Delegate of Portugal and said that the item should be amended to: "Cost of roneo and printing in Paris of Documents".

In the opinion of the Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, it would be necessary to know the exact number of copies in the various languages required for free distribution and he thought that these copies should be circulated without signatures.

Mr. Mulatier described the procedure for the printing of the blue, pink and white texts and for the final documents, and agreed that the number of copies required for free distribution could be reduced from 1000 copies to about 700 copies in each case.

The Delegate of Portugal raised the question of the allocation of the costs of printing as between the Conference Budget and the I.T.U. Budget and suggested that the Conference should assume the cost of the blue, pink and white texts and also the cost of the final acts which it is intended be distributed to Delegates. He thought that these free copies of the final acts should be complete in themselves even if it did involve some delay in receipt by Delegates. Those points of view were shared by the Delegate of the United States of America.

The United Kingdom Delegate requested that the Delegates might obtain a free additional copy in French. The Delegates of France and Portugal seconded this proposal which was adopted by the Committee.

After a discussion in which Mr. Mulatier, the Delegate of Portugal, the Delegate of France and the Chairman took part, the Committee decided to recommend to the Conference the following distribution of expenses:

Expenses to be debited to the budget of the Conference:

1. cost of paper for the blue, pink and white sheets;
2. one half of the printing expenses of these sheets;
3. the cost price of copies of final documents distributed free of charge.

The remaining expenses to be charged to the budget of the Union:

1. one half of printing cost of the blue, pink and white sheets;
2. expenses involved in the preparation of copies of final documents distributed against payment.

14. Item 6. Unforeseen:

Adopted without comment.

15. Item 7. Limited Committee:

Adopted without comment.

16. Item 8. Offices of the Secretariat:

Adopted without comment.

17. Item 9. Expenses involved by participation of Director of C.C.I.F.:

Adopted without comment.

18. Item 10. Publication of Supplements:

In reply to a question by the Delegate of the United States of America as to why the cost of the Supplements was shown in the Conference Budget and the cost of the Blue Book of Propositions in the I.T.U. Budget, Mr. Mulatier pointed out that the Blue Book was printed last year and the expenses incurred were, therefore, included in the I.T.U. Budget. He said that it was now too late to make any adjustment in this respect. Item 10 was then adopted without further comment.

19. The Chairman stated that the total for the Budget should be rounded up to 959,000 Swiss francs and that the Committee would recommend its acceptance at this figure to the Plenary Assembly.

20. Examination of the Budget of the Conference having been completed, the meeting proceeded to discuss the various paragraphs of the Report (Document No.336) which accompanied it.

21. Paragraph 3 a) of the Report: It was agreed that the recommendation of the Working Group regarding the scales of per diem allowances paid to personnel of the General Secretariat during Conferences should be submitted to the next Plenary Assembly.

22. Paragraph 3 b): The Chairman said that the explanations of the Working Group in connection with the additional expenditure necessary under the heading of "personnel recruited locally" would be added to the Report he would make (in conjunction with the two Vice-Chairmen and the Secretary General of the Conference) to the Plenary Assembly.

23. Paragraph 3 c): No comment.

24. Paragraph 3 d): The Chairman undertook to mention in the Report the decisions reached regarding the free distribution of documents and the sharing of certain expenses between the Conference and I.T.U. Budgets on a 50-50 basis.

25. Paragraph 3 e): No comment.

26. Paragraph 3 f): No comment.

27. Paragraph 3 g): It was noted that the cost of printing the Blue Book of propositions was incurred last year.

28. Paragraphs 4 and 5: After some discussion on these two paragraphs, the Chairman stated that he would recommend to the Plenary Assembly that Committee 5 B remain in Paris for several days after the termination of the Conference in accordance with Working Group B's Second Report. In this connection, the Delegate of Canada regretted that circumstances prevented his staying in Paris for any period after the end of the Conference.

29. It having been pointed out that this would be the last meeting of the Committee, the Delegate of the United States of America expressed thanks to the Chairman for his expert knowledge of the Budgetary affairs of the Conference and for his guidance throughout the meetings of the Committee. The Chairman thanked the Vice-Chairmen and the members of the Committee for the assistance and co-operation he had received from them throughout the meetings.

30. The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

MORRISON LACOSTE GRIGOROV

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 396-E
25 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

R E P O R T

of the Telegraph Tariffs Committee

(Committee 3)

23rd Meeting

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22 July, 1949, at 10.15 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. GNEME (Italy)

1. Article 97, § 6.

The Committee proceeded to consider the proposals in Documents Nos. 353 (United States) and 359 (Report of Working Group 3 B) on the settlement of international accounts.

2. The Delegate of Iran said he preferred the proposal in Document No. 353 (United States of America).

3. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland then made a statement in the following terms:

"The United Kingdom Delegation has considered Document No. 353 very carefully but is forced to the conclusion that the Proposal which it contains cannot be regarded as acceptable in the form in which it is presented.

"The United States Delegation suggests that the balance of the quarterly account in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor to the creditor firstly by a sum equivalent to its value computed on the basis of the parity with the gold franc and secondly by methods which will result in the free and prompt transfer of funds. Now both these points are fully covered, and more adequately covered, in the proposal recommended to this Committee by its Sub-Committee 3 B in Annex 1 of its report in Document No. 359. In its proposal, Sub-Committee 3 B has gone to considerable length to ensure that the Regulations shall provide that the balance of the quarterly account in gold francs shall be evaluated on the basis of the parity with the gold franc.

Indeed, the terms of the Sub-Committee's proposal also ensure that even where the special monetary agreements referred to in Article 38 of the Convention apply, settlement will still be made on the basis of the parity with the gold franc, as will clearly be seen from a perusal of Section B of the Appendix which appears on page 19 of Document No. 359. I would ask you, kindly to turn to that page for corroboration. The Sub-Committee has therefore given fuller effect to the principle animating the United States proposal than the United States Delegation seems prepared to give itself, as in the United States document settlements of gold franc balances which are made within the framework of the special monetary agreements to which our Convention refers are rather strangely - and, I would suggest, quite erroneously - excepted from the application of a true gold parity. Under the Sub-Committee's recommendation, these settlements coming within special monetary agreements would still be made - as they are now - by an initial conversion of the gold franc balance at the parity 3.061 gold francs = 1 U.S. dollar.

"Furthermore, in covering the actual contingencies of the present financial situation as well as providing for what might be termed the permanent desiderata of international financial settlements, the Sub-Committee has wished to secure the freest and promptest transfer of funds possible at any given time.

"I think there is no doubt therefore, that the Sub-Committee has covered the United States proposal more adequately than their own modest document itself has done.

"There is a further point. The United Kingdom Delegation cannot agree with the Reasons advanced by the United States. The main Reason given is that 'the purpose of the proposal is to firmly establish the true gold franc equivalent as the standard for the settlement of accounts as has been done in the composition of the tariffs and in the establishment of the accounts (Article 39 of the Convention).' This is not a correct statement of fact. The 'true gold franc equivalent' plays no part either in the composition of the tariffs or in the establishment of the accounts. What is laid down in Art. 39 of the Convention is that the monetary unit for the composition of the tariffs and the establishment of the accounts shall be the gold franc, of a certain weight and fineness. However, as I have demonstrated above Sub-Committee 3B has set out the procedure for the conversion of gold francs into the currency of payment on a gold par basis and we are therefore happy to see that the United States intentions are one with ours.

"I see that the United States Delegation believes it is important that its proposal be considered by Committee 3. I think that the United States Delegation will appreciate that the United Kingdom Delegation has considered it and we have wished to try in our statement to assist its consideration by this Committee, but I think you will agree that the proposal, in the form in which it is presented, is inadequate and in certain respects somewhat misleading. I therefore formally propose that we now pass to serious consideration of the Sub-Committee's recommendation.

"Before we do so, I would like to make one last observation. It is this. This latest United States document, which has been put out after the Sub-Committee's recommendation was drawn up, makes it apparent that basically there is nothing in the Sub-Committee's recommendation which should now give rise to a reservation on the part of the United States Delegation. To that extent, Document No. 353 will have served a useful purpose."

4. The Head of the Netherlands Delegation, as Chairman of Group 3 B, said that he had nothing to add to what had already been said by the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

5. The Delegate of the United States of America speaking in behalf of Document No. 353 containing Proposal 968 of the United States made the following statement:

"The principles of the proposal of the United States of America were discussed at length in several meetings of Working Group 3 B. In brief, this proposal is to retain the present Regulations, except for certain modifications of paragraph 1 of § 6.

"It is proposed to amend this paragraph in order to give recognition to arrangements referred to in Article 38, § 3 of the Convention and to emphasize and to make it crystal clear that settlements shall be made on the basis of the true gold franc equivalents and by means that will result in the free and prompt transfer of funds. We think these principles are recognized in the present § 6 of Article 97.

"We believe that the amendment proposed in Document No. 353 provides positive provisions to encourage countries to refrain from practices of blocking currencies and thereby preventing the free movement of funds from one country or area to another in the settlement of telegraph accounts.

"In all other respects § 6 of Article 97 has adequate flexibility to cover all situations and recognizes that special and unusual conditions, such as the transitory economic dislocations arising as an aftermath of the war, may be met by special arrangements between Administrations, in addition to such arrangements that may now exist. We feel that this is contemplated in § 3 of Article 38 of the Convention.

"The United States proposal furthermore by not binding the Administrations (or private operating agencies) to the terms of special monetary agreements on payment and conversion beyond the terms of Article 38 removes the element of doubt as to their potential financial repercussions, particularly in the case of those countries or private operating agencies which have not had specific experience with these arrangements.

"Secondly, I would like to point out some of the disadvantages of the report of Working Group 3 B in Document No. 359. Paragraph 4 of that report providing for the sharing of profits and losses, in cases where cheques or drafts are in transit, as a result of changes in the gold par rate of a currency, appears unnecessary. There seems no reason to depart from recognized commercial procedure on the occasions when this situation rises. It is most illogical that a debtor should be allowed to profit from a delay in forwarding a payment as is provided for in paragraph 4 (c) (page 17 of Document No. 359). The opportunity is present by which a debtor Administration could manipulate the basis of conversion as well as the time of settlement to the disadvantage of the creditor.

"The Document is generally objectionable because it introduces into the Regulations provisions which bind the Administrations and private operating agencies beyond the terms of the Convention.

"The basic purposes of special monetary agreements are for promoting and facilitating ordinary commercial transactions. Such transactions obviously are only made in cases where profits are expected. In view of the nature of the telegraph business it is not free to make or reject deals on the basis of such motivation and therefore, in principle, must not be tied to special monetary agreements by regulations.

"The inability to ascertain the impact of special monetary agreements on the settlement of telegraph accounts is illustrated by some current negotiations looking towards the establishment of new monetary agreements particularly with regard to the European countries, provisions of which, of course, cannot now be foretold.

"The proposals in Document No. 359 do not make clear what the impact, if any, may be of special monetary agreements between two or more Administrations upon another Administration not a party to such agreements.

"Paragraph (c) of Section B of the proposed Appendix attached to Document No. 359 provides that settlements can be made which depart from the true gold franc equivalent basis for the settlement of accounts because currency conversion rates subject to arbitrary determination can influence the payment received by a creditor Administration. It seems improper to include provisions of this character in the Regulations which normally concern only the Administrations which wish to enter into such special arrangements.

"The effect of preferential arrangements based purely on temporary monetary dislocations may also result in major dislocations in the normal routing of traffic to the detriment of the users whose interests cannot be ignored.

"I would point out that in Document No. 359 at page 9 it is recognized that provision is now contained in the Regulations for account settlement factors of a permanent nature. We submit that the Regulations should not contain provisions to cover temporary conditions. That the subject matter of Document No. 359 is complicated is evident by the fact that this matter commenced with Proposals 423, 424 and 425. Study of these proposals led to the preparation of Document No. 244 and after study of this document Document No. 288 was prepared. The latter document then led to the preparation of Document No. 359. I doubt if it is timely to introduce into the Regulations such detailed provisions covering temporary conditions."

6. The Delegate of France was wholeheartedly in agreement with what had been said by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, and entirely opposed to Proposal 968 of the United States of America.

Article 97, § 6, dealing with the settlement of international balances, comprised a principle and the means whereby that principle could be put into effect.

The principle concerned was that since balances were drawn up in gold francs by virtue of Article 94 of the RTg, a payment would have to be made of an equivalent to them in value.

The means whereby the principle would be applied were:

1. The instruments of payment (gold, cheques, drafts, etc.)

2. The currency used for payment. According to the existing RTg, this would always have to be a gold currency.

This text went back to the Cairo Conference of 1938. Since that time, five important events had taken place:

1. The use of instruments of payment, little used previously, had increased.

2. There was no longer such a thing as a gold currency; in other words, there was no longer any currency freely convertible into gold in the sense in which the expression was used by § 6, (2) of Article 96; even the dollar had ceased to fulfil this condition.

3. On the other hand, a distinction had come to be made between free currencies having a gold parity, controlled currencies with a gold parity, and controlled currencies without such a parity.

4. This chaotic situation had led Governments to conclude special payment agreements enabling them to settle their debts and credits easily according to the circumstances in which they might find themselves financially.

5. There had been the Atlantic City Convention - Article 38 of it in particular.

One principle, however, had not changed; that according to which balances should be drawn up in gold francs, payment being made by a sum of money equivalent in value.

There was no point in regretting the turn things had taken; realities must be squarely faced.

The French Delegation therefore considered that, fundamentally, the RTg were no longer realistic, and were urgently in need of amendment.

The close and friendly collaboration between all who had taken part in Working Group 3 B had resulted in the text which was now before the Committee. It was a text which took into account all the various views expressed within the Group.

Nevertheless, it had not yet been possible (he said "not yet" because he still hoped that the United States Delegation would give its support) to obtain the agreement of the United States Delegation whose counter-proposal 968, appearing in Document No. 353, he greatly appreciated for its extreme simplicity.

The reasons for this proposal were three in number:

1. the United States of America were very anxious that the accounts be paid in the true equivalent of the gold franc;

2. they believed that "all measures designed to cover exceptional or temporary cases" should be eliminated from the RTg.;

3. that these cases should be dealt with by special arrangements.

Point 1 - The United States Delegation maintained that balances must be paid in the true equivalent of the gold franc.

The Delegation of France was in complete agreement on this point, as were probably all other delegations.

For this reason the proposed paragraph 1) of Article 97, § 6, in no way differed from the present text, which read as follows:

"The balance of the quarterly account in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor Administration to the creditor Administration, by a sum equivalent to its value."

The principle upheld by the United States of America, as by France, was therefore, fully recognized and confirmed.

With regard to the method of obtaining this equivalent, the United States Delegation said simply that it should be "computed on the basis of the parity with the gold franc".

The French Delegation would like to ask the United States the following question: what was meant by this rule, and what, for example, would be the gold franc equivalents for the French franc, the lira, or the drachma?

It was to be feared that great difficulties would be involved in attempting to solve these cases, and many others, on the basis of the United States proposal.

On the other hand, the text that was proposed offered a solution for these problems, which, despite appearances, is a simple one.

Points 2 and 3 - The United States Delegation, however, believed that this procedure would still be too complicated, and would prefer that such details be excluded from the RTg and determined by special arrangements.

The French Delegation felt that this was an argument which carried little weight.

It believed that, if the Convention merely laid down principles, in as concise a manner as possible, it was essential that the Regulations contain all the detailed instructions necessary to facilitate the task of Administrations.

It would be indeed regrettable if the Paris Conference, during which experts had had the opportunity of exchanging ideas and studying such questions over a long period, should finally decide to leave the Administrations to settle these matters by individual agreements: it would even be a serious reflection on the usefulness of international conferences.

Finally, what individual agreements were intended by the United States of America?

Were these the arrangements contemplated in Article 40 of the Convention or in Article 38?

Those to which Article 38 referred already existed between Governments, and could not be ignored by the Administrations or private companies belonging to the signatory countries; therefore, in accordance with Article 40, every "special arrangement" could only embody the terms of the "special agreements" as defined in Article 38, so that this Article would be superfluous.

For these reasons, the French Delegation was unable to agree to consideration of the United States proposal.

The adoption of a text so vague, incomplete and ill-adapted to present exigencies as that proposed by the United States would lead not only to a great many difficulties between Administrations, but also to juridical dispute with regard to the currency of payment and the rules for conversion of the gold franc into the currency of payment.

On the other hand, the text recommended by Working Group 3 B presented considerable advantages, for example:

1. the maintenance of the principle of as satisfactory an equivalent as possible between the currency in which accounts are prepared and the currency of payment;

2. a rigorous observance of the Atlantic City Convention and in particular of Article 38.

It might be thought also that the United States Delegation was opposed to the text proposed by Working Group 3 B chiefly on account of certain fears which it had expressed at meetings of the Working Group.

"It appeared, in fact, to fear that the application of Government agreements regarding payment might lead to a diversion of traffic which would prove prejudicial to the interests of American operating agencies.

"The Delegation of France thought that such a fear was unfounded, but even if it were justified - in their opinion it was not justified - it could be aggravated by the fact that the settlement of international accounts might be governed by individual arrangements as little known to the other Administrations as are Governement monetary arrangements.

In conclusion,

in view of the very favourable reception by Working Group 3 B of the text recommended to Committee 3; in view also of the detailed discussions which had taken place within this Working Group, the Delegation of France, despite the earnest desire for simplification which motivated the Delegation of the United States of America, proposed that Proposal 968 should be rejected.

7. The Delegate of the United States of America referring to the statement of the Delegate of France that the United States in Document No. 353 was not specific about whether the reference was to arrangements under Article 38 or Article 40 of the Convention said that it referred to both types of arrangements. The United States proposal adhered closely to the Convention.

We found in some payment agreements that balances were payable partly in commodities. Such arrangements might be possible for some Governements. It was obvious that they were impracticable for private operating agencies.

In summary, the United States Delegation objected to the inclusion in the Regulations of reference to special monetary arrangements other than the reference in the suggested preamble to § 6 contained in Document No. 353 on the grounds that such detailed reference was unnecessary duplication and might impose conditions not contemplated in the terms of Article 38 § 3 of the Convention or the present Regulations. Paragraph 4 of the Working Group Document No. 359 was particularly objectionable in that it established principles contrary to general business practices under normal conditions.

The United States Delegation recommended the adoption of its proposal contained in Document No. 353 as it retained the present practices and emphasized the importance of maintaining the true gold franc basis of settlement and the free and prompt transfer of funds.

8. The Chairman put the matter to a vote. Three hands only were raised in favour of Proposal 353, and so, naturally, this was not adopted.

9. The Committee considered paragraph 6 of Article 97, taking as its basis Annex 1 of Document No. 359, pages 16 and 17, completed by pages 18 to 25 of the Appendix to the RTg.

The order of paragraphs therein given was adopted, subject to the following amendments and with he following additional explanations:

Amendments:

a) page 17, 4) e) read: "2) and 3) of this paragraph" instead of "paragraph (3) of this Article";

b) page 20, c) read: "... specified in A, b),iiii) of this Appendix".

Clarifications:

1. Payment of balances shall be done without expense for the creditor Administration.(paragraph 2.)

Rates, clearing expenses and impositions levied on the creditor Administration by its own country shall not be considered as expenses for which the debtor Administration is liable.

2. In case of delay in despatching the cheque or draft...; by delay is meant any unreasonable period... (paragraph 4, c).

By "unreasonable period" shall be meant any period greater than four working days, counted from the day after the cheque was issued to the day on which it was despatched (inclusive).

Hence § 6 of Article 97 was adopted in its entirety.

§ 7 was deleted, its provisions being included under paragraph 2 of § 6.

10. Consideration of the report of Working Group 3 B (Document No. 359) - continued.

Article 94 - Administrations establishing Accounts.

Proposal 412 (United Kingdom)	Withdrawn.
Proposal 939 (France) - Document No. 209	Adopted.
Proposal 413 (Switzerland)	Withdrawn.
Proposal 861 (Hungary) - Document No. 55	Replaced by Proposal 956.

11. Proposal 956 (Hungary) - Document No. 268.

This was adopted with the proviso that the Reasons given should be changed. The words "serve as intermediaries" were adopted in place of "only serve as intermediaries".

The following text was adopted: "By this means, which is intended to facilitate the settlement of accounts, the Administrations will be serving as intermediaries between the country of origin and the country or countries beyond their territories."

The Delegate of the Roumanian Republic wanted to know how far this proposal went. Would a country of transit have to pay quotas for a telegram transmitted over lines belonging to a number of countries, if it had never received those quotas?

12. The Delegate of the United Kingdom, supporting Proposal 956, said that it merely recognized a state of affairs already existing, without introducing anything new.

The Delegate of Hungary said that Proposal 861 introduced nothing new into the Regulations either; it might be resumed as follows: "Transit Administrations shall advance the sums necessary for that part of the route lying outside their own territory, in the hope that they will be reimbursed by the Administrations of origin". This was not clearly expressed in the existing Regulations.

Although some Administrations had feared that a different interpretation might be given to this principle, such a possibility appeared remote.

13. The Delegate of the Roumanian Republic still wanted information, and reverted to his example of a telegram coming from France on its way to Hungary, and passing through Switzerland and Austria. Supposing Switzerland had paid all the rates for that part of the route lying outside Switzerland, and the French Administration refused to credit it for any part of the route outside the French frontier, what would happen then?

The Chairman said that the Regulations laid down that interest should be paid for the delay involved. Other difficulties might be settled by arbitration or through diplomatic channels, or simply by suspending the transit service.

The Delegate of Hungary said that these were exceptional cases needing individual solution.

14. Article 95.

Proposal 414 - Adopted.

The Chairman said that the indication LC should also be deleted from section b) of § 1.

The proposal was referred to the Drafting Committee so that § 1, sub-paras. 1 and 2 of Article 95 could be put in harmony with the decisions taken concerning CDE and LC telegrams and letter telegrams.

15. The Delegate of New Zealand said that the language in Proposal 414 for Article 95 might be changed to read "of the minimum charge applied to ordinary, press, and letter telegrams." Sub-paragraph (c) could then be deleted. We had decided upon a minimum charge for press telegrams.

16. The Delegate of India said that for precision we should also mention the urgent category to make the wording complete.

Proposal 415 - void.

Proposal 416 (Switzerland) withdrawn.

Proposal 417 (Switzerland) void as a result of the position adopted by the Committee on the question of greetings telegrams.

The final text of Article 95 § 1 section b) was adopted as follows:

"b) of the minimum charge applied to ordinary and urgent telegrams, press telegrams and letter telegrams;"

17. Proposal 418 - adopted after amendment. The definitive text as follows:

"Accessory charges, with the exception of those which are the subject of a) to c) below, shall be excluded from the accounts, as well as charges not recovered by the office of destination and collected by another office. Redirection charges collected from the addressee at the end of the route, any charges that may be collected for paid service advices... (the rest without change)".

18. Proposal 816 (United States of America) adopted.

Proposal 419 (Poland) rejected.

Proposal 420 (Switzerland) dropped because Proposal 413 had been withdrawn.

Proposal 567 (Portugal)

Proposal 659 (Czechoslovakia)

Proposal 660 (Czechoslovakia)

These three Proposals had been met by the adoption of Proposal 414 (Greece).

19. Article 96 - Accounts based on averages in the European system.

Proposal 421 (Belgium) adopted.

20. Proposal 931 (Document No. 189)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to page 6 of Document No. 359 and said it had been agreed in Working Group 3 B that the words "as far as practicable" would be inserted. He wanted to be certain that this change was not overlooked.

The Opinion submitted by France had been adopted with this amendment. The final text was as follows:

"The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris,

considering the undoubted advantages of clearing, expresses the opinion :

that debit and credit balances, expressed in gold, between any two Administrations, resulting from one or more services rendered in the realm of telecommunication, (telegraphy, telephony, radio, etc.) should be cleared, as far as practicable, in such a way as to obtain a general balance, so that one single payment may be made covering these various services."

21. Proposal 930 (Document No. 188)

The Chairman said that it was already possible to use the clearing of the Bureau of the U.P.U. for telegraph accounts but that this facility was not used in practice.

The opinion submitted by the French Delegation was adopted after amendment. The definitive text was as follows :

"The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris,

considering the incontestable advantages of clearing, expresses the opinion :

that Administrations should study, for the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the question of using the General Secretariat of the Union as a clearing house in the settling of accounts of any sort relative to the international telecommunication service between Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which accept such intervention after so agreeing among themselves and with the General Secretariat, on condition however :

1. that each Administration or agency reserves the right to limit the clearing to certain branches of the service and to certain countries.

2 - that Administrations or operating agencies may cease to use the intermediary of the General Secretariat six months after having given notice thereof".

22. - Consideration of Document No. 297 (France).

After some comments by the Chairman, the Committee adopted the following final text for the resolution:

The Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, 1949,

Considering that difficulties may arise from the fact that the Radio Regulations, drawn up at Atlantic City, give different rules for the payment of international accounts than those contained in the RTg and the RTf,

Recommends Administrations and recognized private operating agencies to apply the rules relating to the payment of balances contained in the Telegraph Regulations in the field governed by the Radio Regulations, and

Invites the Secretary General to bring this recommendation to the notice of Administrations and recognized private operating agencies.

23. - Consideration of the report of Working Group 3 B was thus concluded and the Committee went on to consider Document No. 374 (Draft Resolution), United States.=

The Delegate of the United States of America suggested that the subject matter of Document No. 374 might be rather within the competence of the Administrative Council instead of being for the Secretary General. He thought Document No. 374 was really supplementary to Document No. 223. One thing the United States attempted in Document No. 223 was to make it clear that the Paris Conference thought that the unification in the maritime mobile service would be accomplished at one hundred per cent, even though 75 % had been selected as the coefficient of unification in the point to point telegraph service. The United States Delegate believed that Document No. 374 with a change in the reference for the Secretary General to the Administration Council could be combined with Document No. 223 as they supplemented each other.

The Chairman saw no object in retaining the original draft resolution as submitted by the United States.

24. The Delegate of Canada said that his comment was similar to that of the Chairman. He used as an example a radio telegram from a ship to a United States coast station and from there to France. He asked what would the rate be after unification. He believed the portion of the charge from the United States coast station to France must be unified at 75%.

The Delegate of the United States of America in reply to the Delegate of Canada said he understood that the 75% unification coefficient would apply between the United States and France in the example given. The 100% unification coefficient was only for the mobile portion of the service.

He appreciated the reference in Document No. 374 to the code provisions of the Additional Radio Regulations. He pointed out that it might be some time before these deletions could be made, in the meantime the United States would want the situation clearly understood so that there could be unification at 100% in the maritime mobile rates. He read paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Additional Radio Regulations. He said that he understood that the decision for unification at 75% would not appear in the Telegraph Regulations but would be only in an annexed protocol. Under Article 1 of the Additional Radio Regulations there may be some ambiguity and some Administrations may want to apply the 75% unification coefficient to all telegraph services including the maritime mobile service. The United States was concerned about this possibility. It thought the best way to handle the matter was by a resolution.

Documents No.223 and 374 could be merged to meet the objections of the Chairman by drafting. The sense of both Documents should be in one resolution.

25. The Delegate of the United States of America still had difficulty with the proposed language because of references to other changes in the Additional Radio Regulations. He suggested that there might be added at the end of the resolution in Document No.374 the words "the coefficient of 75% adopted at this Conference for the unification of the rates for ordinary telegrams composed of plain language, cypher language and code

language will not be applicable to rates for radio telegrams in the mobile services." He added that we might have to mention mobile land stations. The addition of such a sentence would make our intent clear.

The Delegate of France considered that the text of Document No.374 was quite clear.

26. The Delegate of Canada supported the recommendation of the Delegate of the United States that Documents No.223 and 374 should be merged. We were only stating an understanding of the effect of unification on the mobile service rates. In reply to the Delegate of France the Canadian Delegate thought that the last sentence of the resolution in Document No.223 might be changed to read something like "... one hundred per cent of existing coast and ship station rates". This would make it clear that the 100% unification coefficient would not apply to point-to-point service beyond the coast station.

27. The Delegate of New-Zealand said it was not in our competence to change the radio regulations which provide for the CDE category. We should draw the attention of the Administrative Council to this.

The Chairman referred to Article 1, § 1, of the Additional Radio Regulations. The Conference had no power to make any amendments to these Regulations, and could only inform Administrations and recognized private operating agencies concerned with the Radio Regulations of amendments made to the Telegraph Regulations.

28. The Delegate of the United Kingdom supported the amendment to Document No. 223 proposed by the Delegate of Canada.

29. The Delegate of the United States of America agreed with the amendment to Document No. 223 proposed by the Delegate of Canada.

30. The Delegation of Switzerland asked what provision was to be made for aircraft in this connection.

The Delegate of Canada thought that in view of the statement of the Swiss Delegate we must delete the word "maritime" in the fourth last line of the resolution in Document No. 223. The language would then be "telegrams in the mobile services".

31. The Delegate of New Zealand wondered why the Paris Conference should insiste upon unification at 100 % in the mobile services. In doing this we are pre-supposing that all Administrations are agreeable to such unification at 100 %.

32. It was not clear to the Delegate of Canada what was the basis of the objection of the Delegate of New Zealand. The Paris Conference was not insisting on anything with respect to the mobile services. Changes in the Telegraph Regulations result automatically in changes in the Radio Regulations. We were merely proposing to draw attention to what had been done at the Paris Conference and that we understand the effect to be unification at 100 % for rates in the mobile services.

33. The Delegate of India agreed with the Chairman that we had no power to specify a coefficient of unification for the mobile services. If we did not bring this point out we made it obligatory that the unification coefficient adopted for the point-to-point telegraph services be applied in the mobile services. We should inform the Administrations that CDE no longer existed in the point-to-point services. We should make it clear that unification was not obligatory in the mobile section of the service except to the extent that the Telegraph Regulations were applicable to the mobile section. The Delegate of India would leave the space for 100 % blank in Document No. 223 and say "at a percentage".

34. The Delegate of Portugal spoke. The Chairman asked the delegations chiefly concerned to agree on a text.

The following text was finally adopted:

"The International Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, 1949,

"Having decided that as from the 1 July, 1950,

- CDE telegrams,
- deferred telegrams

shall be abolished.

Considers that certain provisions of the Additional Radio Regulations should likewise be annulled,

"And invites the Secretary General of the Union to inform all Administrations and recognized private operating agencies that the following deletions should be made in the Additional Radio Regulations as from the same date:

- paragraphs 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, relative to CDE radiotelegrams;

- the words "deferred radiotelegrams" in paragraph 2087.

"The coefficient of 75% adopted by this Conference for unification of rates of telegrams in plain language, code and cypher, shall not be applicable to the land and ship rates of radiotelegrams".

The next meeting was fixed for the 23rd of July at 10 o'clock. The Committee would then consider Document No. 373.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

STROMBERG-ROUBERTIE-DOUILLET GNEME

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 397-E
25 July 1949

COMMITTEE 2

REPORT

of the

Telephone Committee

(Committee 2)

14th and last Meeting

23 July 1949

The meeting opened at 3.10 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Möckli (Switzerland), assisted by Mr. Bradley (Commonwealth of Australia), Vice-Chairman.

a. Agenda:

1. Approval of the Report of the 13th Meeting; Document No. 307.

2. Final consideration of Articles 31, § 3, 47, § 1, and 48, § 1 of the RTf, adopted provisionally; Document No. 375.

3. Consideration of Article 53 concerning settlement of accounts; Document No. 359, pages 21 et seq.

4. Final consideration of Article 59, Document No. 303.

b. Approval of the Report of the 13th Meeting; Document No. 307.

The Report was adopted without amendment.

c. Referring to a letter received from the Representative of the United Nations, the Chairman amended his statement made to Committee 2, on 29 June (Document No. 256, bottom of the first page), concerning what the Representative of the United Nations had said in the meeting of 15 June of the same Committee (Document No. 204, page 9 - not page 7 - second paragraph, second sentence). At the request of the Representative of the United Nations, the following text was to be added to the Report.

"The Representative of the U.N. has taken note of the Chairman's statement and maintains his point of view. Article 36 of the Atlantic City Convention no more constitutes an obstacle to the U.N. proposal than did Article 30 of the Madrid Convention. This Article 36 is no more in opposition to the acceptance of the exceptional priority requested by the U.N. than it is to the priority granted by the Committee to lightning service messages. According to the Delegate of Egypt (Document No. 204, page 5, 3rd paragraph): "Whereas under Article 36 of the Convention, priority was categorical for telegraphs, it was conditional in the case of telephone calls".

A letter had, in fact, been addressed to the Representative of the United Nations, but, for various reasons, this letter had not been sent. The Head of the Egyptian Delegation had, nevertheless, given an oral statement, at a meeting of the Committee, of the reasons opposed to inserting in the Regulations provisions for the special priority requested. In the meeting that had followed, other Delegates had raised the same arguments (Articles 36 and 45 of the Convention), arguments which were completely valid in the view of the Committee.

d. Final Consideration of Articles 31, § 3, 47, § 1, and 48, § 1 of the RTf, adopted provisionally; Document No. 375.

The Chairman said that the texts appearing in Document No. 375 were those of the corresponding provisions of the RTg. Committee 3 had recently adopted these texts.

Article 31, § 3, RTf. The Chairman pointed out that the revision of the text that Committee 3 had made concerned the form and not the substance. He considered the previous text preferable.

The Delegates of France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics supported this point of view.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, seconded by Switzerland, suggested the addition of the expression "gold francs".

As there were no objections, Article 31, § 3 was finally adopted for the Telephone Regulations in the following form:

"The unit charge expressed in gold francs in a given relation shall always be the same in the two directions, regardless of the route (normal, auxiliary, emergency) used for the establishment of a communication in this relation".

Article 47, § 1, RTf. After an exchange of views between the Chairman and the Delegates of France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the existing text (List of Proposals, page 344) was maintained; it was therefore finally adopted.

Article 48, § 1, RTf. The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that the text drawn up by Committee 3 be accepted.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the existing text be maintained.

The Delegate of France proposed substituting the following text for the texts under 3 in Document No. 375: "For the collection of charges from the public, each country must in principle apply to the rate expressed in gold francs an equivalent in its national currency approaching as nearly as possible the value of the gold franc. However, when the equivalent is not applied, the international accounts shall nevertheless be prepared according to the amount of the rates fixed in gold francs as they result from Article 31".

As there were no objections, the Chairman announced that the amendment proposed by France was adopted and replaced the existing text of Article 48, § 1.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that he would have to reserve the right, if it proved necessary to amend the Telegraph Regulations at a later date, to raise the question in the Plenary Assembly.

c. Consideration of Article 53 of the RTf, concerning settlement of accounts; Document No. 359, pages 21 et seq.

The Chairman explained that the general report of Working Group 3 B (Document No. 359) had been drawn up by Mr. Guillaume and Mr. Douillet of the French Administration. The report dealt with the parallel provisions for telegraph (page 16) and telephone (page 21). Committee 3 had adopted the report without amendment, after rejecting an amendment proposed by the Delegate of the United States of America in Document No. 353.

The Delegate of Switzerland requested that mention be made in the report of the Committee - as had been requested in Working Group 3 B (Document No. 359, page 11, second last paragraph) - that payment of balances should be made without expense for the creditor Administration, except with regard to rates, clearing expenses and relevant expenses which could be charged to the creditor Administration by the country to which it belonged.

He then thanked Mr. Guillaume and Mr. Douillet, authors of Document No. 359, for the valuable and considerable work they had done.

Mr. Guillaume said that the reservation requested by the Delegate of Switzerland also appeared in the Report of Committee 3 (not yet distributed). The title of Article 53 should be amended, as it was not a question of settlement (liquidation) of accounts, but of payment. Taking into account the two reservations that had just been made, the texts adopted by Committee 3 might also be adopted by Committee 2.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that he had not yet had time to study the question thoroughly. He reserved the right to revert to it in the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of France replied that a Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had also participated in Working Group 3 B, which had drawn up the text of Document No. 359; the Soviet Delegation had therefore had an opportunity of familiarizing itself with the provisions.

As there were no counter proposals, the Chairman announced that Article 53 as amended was adopted (this Article is annexed in full to the Report). The Chairman thanked the two authors of Document No. 359.

f. Final Consideration of Article 59, Document No. 303.

Adopted without discussion. The Telephone Regulations could therefore enter into force on 1 July 1950.

g. There were no further observations. The Chairman thanked the members of the Committee warmly for the spirit of co-operation they had shown. If the Telephone Regulations were as fruitful as was hoped, this success could be attributed to the uninterrupted team spirit of the Committee.

The Delegate of France expressed his gratitude to the Chairman for the competence with which he had directed the debates at short notice. He also thanked Mr. Valensi, Secretary General of the C.C.I.F., who had obviated many difficulties by his judicious interventions. In conclusion, he thanked the translators and rapporteurs for their collaboration.

Applause.

The meeting rose at 4.20 p.m.

Rapporteur:

RÖTHLISBERGER

Seen and approved,
Chairman:
MÖCKLI

ANNEX

Article 53 of the RTf

Payment of Balances of Accounts.

The following is the text of Article 53 as recommended by Committee 2 for adoption by the Plenary Assembly.

§ 1. The quarterly account must be verified and the amount must be paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which it is received by the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency). Beyond this period, the sums due to one Administration or private operating agency by another shall be subject to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, reckoned from the day following the date of expiration of the said period.

§ 2. (1) The balance of the quarterly account in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) to the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) by a sum equivalent to its value, in conformity with the provisions of the present Regulations and of special monetary agreements which may exist between the countries of the Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) concerned.

(2) This payment may be effected without cost to the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency)(1) by one of the following methods:

a) at the choice of the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) in gold or by means of cheques or drafts payable on demand in the capital or in a commercial centre of the creditor country or by transfer on a bank of this capital or of a commercial centre of the creditor country; cheques, drafts or transfers shall be made out in one of the currencies specified under A of Appendix No... to the present Regulations.

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(1) The rates, clearing expenses and relevant expenses, which may be charged to the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) by the country to which it belongs, shall not be considered as costs to be borne by the debtor.

b) by agreement between the two Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies), through the intermediary of a bank clearing through the Bank of International Settlements at Basle.

c) by any other means agreed upon between the parties concerned.

(3) The currencies used for payment, as well as the rules for the conversion of the currency in which the accounts are prepared into the currency of payment, shall be those specified in Appendix No... of the present Regulations.

(4) Any gain or loss resulting from the payment of balances by cheque or draft shall be subject to the following rules:

a) any gain or loss arising from an unforeseen rise or fall affecting the gold par rate of one of the currencies specified in A b) i), ii) and iii) of Appendix No..... to the present Regulations, and occurring up to and including the day on which the cheque or draft is received, shall be divided equally between the two Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) concerned.

b) when a considerable variation occurs in the gold par rate or in the rate upon which conversion was based, the rules indicated in a) above shall be applied, except when a rise or fall is caused by a revaluation or devaluation of the currency of the creditor country.

c) in the case of delay in the despatch of a cheque or draft which has been delivered, or in the transmission to a bank of a transfer order, the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) shall bear any loss incurred as a result of such delay. Any unreasonable period (1) which may have elapsed between delivery by the bank and forwarding of the cheque or draft shall be considered as a delay; if any gain is incurred by such delay, one-half must be made good to the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency).

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(1) A delay greater than 4 working days counted from the day of issue of the cheque (but not including that day) until the day of forwarding the cheque.

d) in any case provided for in a, b, c of sub-paragraph (4), differences not exceeding 5% shall be ignored.

e) sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph shall be observed for the settlement of differences; and the period of settlement shall begin from the date of receipt of the cheque or draft.

(5) When the amount of the balance is more than five thousand gold francs (5,000 fr.), the date of the despatch of a cheque or a draft, the date of its purchase and its amount, or else the date of the transfer order and its amount must, upon a request by the creditor Administration, be notified by the debtor Administration by means of a service telegram.

The currencies used for payment, as well as the rules for conversion of the currency in which accounts are prepared into the currency of payment, to which Article 53, § 2 of the RTf refers, shall be the following:

A - Currencies of payment.

The currencies used for the payment of gold franc balances of international telephone accounts shall be the following:

a) If the country to which the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) belongs has made a special monetary agreement with the country to which the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) belongs, the currency designated by this agreement.

b) If no special monetary agreement exists between these countries, the creditor country may request that this be made:

i) in the money of a country where the central bank of issue or other official institution freely buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the Governments (money referred to hereinafter as "gold currency").

ii) or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (money referred to hereinafter as "free currency"), whose gold parity is fixed by the International Monetary Fund.

iii) or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (free currency) and whose gold parity is fixed by internal law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official institution of the country.

iiii) or in its own money, which may not necessarily fulfil the conditions laid down in b) i) ii) and iii); in this case, the consent of the Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) concerned must be in agreement.

c) If the currencies of several countries fulfil the conditions in paragraph (3) b) i), ii) and iii), the creditor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) shall indicate the currency of payment which is convenient to it.

B - Rules for Conversion.

The conversion into the currency of payment of the balances in gold francs shall be effected according to the following rules:

a) if the Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) belong to countries between which special monetary agreements exist, conversion shall be made:

i) at the choice of the debtor Administration (or recognized private operating agency) either directly into the currency of the creditor country at the gold parity fixed for such currency by the International Monetary Fund;

or through the currency of the debtor country on the basis of the gold parity approved for this currency by the International Monetary Fund;

the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or of the debtor country shall be eventually converted into the currency of payment in conformity with special monetary agreements between the two countries;

ii) in the absence of gold parity approved by the International Monetary Fund for both the currency of the creditor country and the currency of the debtor country, at the gold par rate of a currency fulfilling the conditions prescribed in A, b i), ii) and iii) of this Appendix; the result obtained shall then be converted into the currency of the debtor country at the current official rate of exchange for such currency in that country, and thence, if necessary, into the currency of payment in conformity with the special agreements regarding payment.

iii) at the choice of the debtor Administration, either directly into the currency of the creditor country and at the gold parity fixed for that currency by a law of the country, or by an arrangement between the Government and an official institution

or through the currency of the debtor country and at the gold parity determined for that currency by a law of the country or by an arrangement between the Government and an official institution;

the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or in currency of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in accordance with the special monetary agreements between the two countries.

b) if the Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) belong to a country which has not made any special monetary agreement, conversion shall be made as follows:

i) if the currency in which payment is made is a gold currency; at the gold par rate of such currency,

ii) if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which a gold parity has been fixed by the International Monetary Fund: at the gold par rate approved by the Fund,

or at the gold par rate fixed by an internal law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official institution,

iii) if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which the International Monetary Fund has not fixed any gold parity: either at the gold parity determined by an internal law or by arrangement between the Government and an official institution,

or through another free currency with a gold parity fixed by the Fund; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency in which payment is made at the official rate in force in the debtor country the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

c) if, by agreement between the two Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) concerned, the currency in which payment is made is that specified in A b) iiii) of this Appendix, the balance in gold francs shall be converted into any gold currency or free currency; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency of the debtor country, and thence into the currency of the creditor country at the official rate of exchange in force in the debtor country on the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No. 398-E
25 July 1949

COMMITTEE 3

REPORT

of the Telegraph Tariffs Committee

(Committee 3)

24th Meeting

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23 July 1949

The meeting opened at 10.15 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. GNEME (Italy).

1. The Committee considered Document No. 373 (Report of Working Group 3 C).

2. The Chairman of the Group said that the following amendments should be made in Document No. 373:

Page 5 - Art. 9 § 2 section c) - last sentence, read: "These marks, designations, terms and expressions may, exceptionally, be composed of letters, figures and signs".

§ 2, section g) - concerns French text only.

Page 9, Art. 18, § 5 c) - "every isolated letter, figure or sign of punctuation, transmitted at the formal request of the sender (§ 1)".

Page 11, Art. 19, § 2 - third line, read: "specified under a), a bis), b), b bis), c), and d) in § 1..... (the rest without change)".

§ 4 - last line, delete: "or a mixture of plain and secret language".

Page 13, Art. 22, § 1, the passage in brackets to read as follows: "...(including isolated letters and figures, and groups of letters, figures, and signs),...".

§ 2, sub-para. (1), read: "to a telegram containing plain language words of more than 15 characters;"

3. The Chairman of Group 3-C then made the following preliminary statement:

As Committee 3 had adopted, at its 11th Meeting, Proposal 942 for counting plain language words at 15 characters per word, the Group was obliged to undertake, by the terms of reference it had been given, a new study of the Articles it had already examined and to revise Articles 8, 9, 10, and 11.

He pointed out that, in Document No. 373, the Group proposed that code words should not exceed 5 characters in telegrams written in secret language. However, on the request of the United States Delegation, a derogation to this principle had been admitted for Government telegrams.

Furthermore, Committee 1 had decided that the hyphen should be used as a transmissions sign, and the Group proposed that, so as to avoid difficulties, the hyphen should not be charged for in fractional numbers.

4. The Delegate of the Netherlands reserved the right to intervene in the discussion on Article 10, § 1 a) proposed by the Group.

5. The Delegate of the United States of America made a similar reservation as regards Article 10, § 1 c).

6. The amended text of Document No. 373 was then considered by the Committee.

Article 8. Plain language and secret language - Acceptance of these languages.

Paragraphs 1, 2, and 2 bis of this Article were adopted without discussion.

7. Article 9. Paragraphs 1, and 2, a) were adopted without discussion.

Following observations of the Chairman and the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, sub-paragraph b) was amended as follows:

b) arbitrary or abbreviated addresses, called "registered addresses" (Art. 15, § 10).

It was adopted in this form.

Sub-paragraph c) was amended on the request of Switzerland. (Add, in the first sentence, after the words "machines or parts of machines", the words "reference numbers and indications").

The Delegate of Indonesia asked whether signs such as the fraction bar, hyphen, comma, could be used in trade marks, etc...

The Chairman replied that it was sufficient to refer to the examples.

8. The Delegate of Canada asked for explanations on the amendment adopted on the request of Switzerland. Was it possible to use the expression R Y C 15 ? (meaning: Reference your cable of 15th).

The Chairman replied in the negative.

The Chairman of Group 3 C confirmed that this expression could be used only in connection with a reference.

The Delegate of Switzerland considered that the expression R Y C 15 constituted a compound word contrary to the Regulations and said that if the text was liable to lead to ambiguity he would agree to have it amended.

TheCommittee nevertheless upheld the drafting of the paragraph.

9. Sub-paragraphs d), e), f), and g) were then adopted without discussion. However, the latter paragraph gave rise to an amendment to the English text to put the English into harmony with the French.

The text of § 3 was not adopted.

After a discussion in which the Chairman and the Delegates of Canada, the United States of America, Belgium, and France took part, the text of Proposal 25 (Belgium) was partially adopted in the following form:

"Each Administration shall indicate, from among the languages in use in its country, that (or those) which it wants admitted as plain language.

"Latin and Esperanto are also recommended.

"Except for advice to the contrary notified through the General Secretariat of the Union, Administrations shall be considered as admitting all the languages recommended".

§ 4 was adopted without discussion.

10. Article 10 - Secret Language.

§ 1 a) There spoke: the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the Delegate of Portugal, who thought that no exception should be made; the Delegate of the United States of America, who urged that exceptions should continue to be made for reasons of state security; the Delegate of France. Then the Representative of the International Chamber of Commerce spoke:

"As Representative of the International Chamber of Commerce, and thus speaking on behalf of users, I would like to make an observation with regard to the United States Proposal for acceptance of 7-letter code words. Now most of us came to Paris intending to introduce unification. If the Committee should adopt the United States proposal, then, logically, the decision itself should be unified, or, put in other words, the proposal ought to be adopted for all users. It has been maintained that the extra two characters give greater security in transmission. But that applies to other users too - for example, banks. As I have said, the code words of 5 characters adopted in Madrid in 1932 are enough for the needs of those using telegraph codes.

"In conclusion: should the Committee decide to adopt the United States proposal, it would be sufficient merely to delete the word "Government"."

The Chairman recalled that the Representative of the International Chamber of Commerce had previously stated that a five-letter code was adequate for the requirements of commerce.

11. Finally, the Chairman put to the vote the question whether or not to keep the second sentence of a).

The Committee decided to delete it by 19 votes to 7.

Sub-paragraphs b), c), d) and e), and then paragraphs 2,3,4,5,6, were adopted without discussion.

Article 11

12. Deleted as a consequence of adopting Article 10.

Article 18

13. Provisions applicable to all parts of a telegram.

Paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 1), 2) a), 2) b), 3), and paragraph 2 1) were adopted without discussion. It was agreed that paragraph 2 2) should be deleted.

Paragraph 3 was adopted.

Paragraph 4 was adopted, the footnote at the bottom of the page having been amended; as to transmission, see Article 37, § 8, 1).

Paragraphs 5 a), b), c), d), f) were adopted.

14. Sub-paragraph e) of § 5 was amended as follows:

e) Fraction bar (except in the cases mentioned in § 7 and in Article 19, § 3).

A sub-paragraph e bis) was also adopted:

e bis) the hyphen or dash in fractions.

An exchange of views took place between the Chairman and the Delegates of Switzerland, France and Czechoslovakia as to whether the hyphen and the fraction bar mentioned in § 6 should be transmitted.

It was decided that these signs should not be transmitted. On the suggestion of Switzerland it was agreed that the text of Article 24 should be amended.

15. Paragraph 6 was accepted after the last sentence had been amended as follows: "In this case the accepting clerk shall join these various parts into a single word, by deleting the apostrophe, the hyphen or the fraction bar, and for the word count shall apply the provisions of Article 20 § 1 (1)."

16. Paragraph 7 (1) was adopted after the words "and the house numbers, Article 12 § 6 (2)" nad been added after the expression "ordinal numbers (Article 12 §6(3)).

The following was substituted for the former §7(2):

"(2) Similarly, in fractional numbers, the hyphen transmitted to join the two parts (Article 35) shall not count as a character even when the sender has himself written it on the form."

17. Deletion of Paragraph 8 was upheld. Paragraphs 9 (1), (2) and (3) and 10 were then adopted.

The attention of the Drafting Committee is, however, drawn to § 9 (3) in order that the English and French texts may be put into harmony.

18. The Delegate of New Zealand referring to sub-paragraph 1 of § 1 of Article 20 observed that the effect of this provision would be that a telegram composed of plain language words used without their normal meaning would be charged for at 15 characters to the word. Such a telegram would, in effect, be a secret language telegram. In a later intervention, the Delegate of New Zealand emphasized that in the future we could have plain language codes and those plain language words used as

code words would be charged for at 15 characters to the word. He was afraid that many Delegates were not aware that this was the effect of the new Regulations on word count which were being adopted, and he, therefore, thought that his questions and the replies should appear in the Minutes.

19. The Chairman of Group 3-C said that it had been agreed that all plain language words would be counted at 15 characters per word. If, therefore, a telegram contained words both in plain and secret language, the plain language words would be counted at the rate of 15 characters. This was the result of the interpretation of Article 20 § 1, which had led to the deletion of paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of the same article; groups of letters or signs would be counted at 5 characters per word. It followed that if a telegram contained plain language words used in a different sense than that usually attributed to them, they would nevertheless be counted at 15 characters per word.

20. Article 19 - Counting of words in the address. Paragraphs 1 a), a bis), b), b bis), c), and d), § 2 § 3 and § 4 were adopted without discussion.

21. Article 20 - Counting of words in the text. The Delegate of New Zealand observed that in the English text § 1 (1) should be put into harmony with the French text.

The Delegation of Switzerland pointed out that the French version of the draft left much to be desired as everyday language did not consist solely of words appearing in the dictionary but also of derived words, as e.g. all the conjugations of verbs.

Paragraph 1 might be amended to read:

"Any word in plain language or any word shown in a dictionary .... (the rest unchanged)".

22. The Delegate of Switzerland said he must insist that his proposal be considered. There was a discussion. There spoke: the Delegates of France, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Switzerland, India, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Sweden. The latter said that even with the wordings proposed, paragraph 1 would not cover all the words which should be counted by 15 characters (such as names of firms).

23. The Chairman proposed the following text, which was finally adopted:

§ 1. (1) In telegrams in all languages (plain and secret), any word shown in a standard dictionary of one of the authorized languages (Article 9, § 3), any word in common use in one of those languages, or any expression mentioned in Article 18, § 9 (2), shall be counted at the rate of 15 characters to the word, plus one word for each fifteen characters or fraction of fifteen characters in excess.

24. The Delegate of New Zealand said that on such a basis, a code could be made up of plain language words.

The Chairman recalled the assurances given in this respect by the Representative of the International Chamber of Commerce.

25. The Delegate of New Zealand spoke; sub-paragraph (2) of the existing Regulations was replaced by the following:

(2) The groups of letters, figures and signs mentioned in Article 18, § 7, shall be counted in conformity with the provisions of that Article.

26. Sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) as proposed, were adopted without discussion.

Sub-paragraph 5, it was confirmed, had been deleted.

- § 2, adopted without discussion.

- § 3, 4 and 5 - deletion confirmed.

27. Article 21 - Counting of Words in the Signature.

§ 1 (1) was adopted, after the last part of the sente: "even in the case of..." had been deleted following a proposal by the Delegate of Indonesia.

Sub-paragraph 2 of this paragraph, and § 2 were adopt without discussion.

The attention of the Drafting Committee is however called to Article 21 in order that the French and English texts of Document No. 373 may be made parallel.

28. Article 22 - Indication of the Number of Words in th Preamble.

§ 1 was adopted without discussion.
§ 2 was adopted after an amendment had been proposed by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia. The final text ran as follows:

§ 2 - This rule shall apply specially:

1. to a telegram containing words mentioned under Article 20, § 1 (1), of more than 15 characters.

2. to groups of figures or letters as defined in Article 18, § 7, sub-paragraph 1, containing more than 5 characters.

3. to the cases contemplated in Article 21, § 1, paragrapl 2.

29. Article 24

Examples of Counting of Words. The texts given on pages 14 and 15 of Document No. 373 were adopted without comment.

Page 16:

12th line, replace footnote (1) by (2).

14th line, after "aujourd'hui", add: "(see Article 18, § 6)."(3);

15th line, read: "aujourd'hui" (see Article 18, § 6).

15th line, read "porte-monnaie" (see Article 18, § 6)."(3)

16th line, read "portemonnaie" (see Article 18, § 6).

At the bottom of page 16, 1. put a (1) followed by "transmit 'gehts'"; 2. In the note beginning "The sign or signs..." replace (1) by (2); 3. Add (3) followed by: "Transmit "aujourdhui" and "portemonnaie"".

The Swiss Delegate suggested this originally; his suggestions were supported by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia.

30. The Annex contains amendments to the English text requested by the Delegate of New Zealand to put the two texts in parallel.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

STROMBERG, DOUILLET, ROUBERTIE GNEME

ANNEX

NEW ZEALAND

Amendments to the English text only of Document No. 373

Art. 18, § 7 (1)

At the end of the sub-paragraph delete "for any excess" and substitute "for each five characters or fraction of five characters in excess."

Art. 20, § 1 (1)

Delete "for any excess" and substitute "for each fifteen characters or fraction of fifteen characters in excess."

Art. 21, § 1 (1)

Delete "for any excess" and substitute "for each fifteen characters or fraction of fifteen characters in excess".

Art. 21, § 1 (2)

Delete "for any excess" and substitute "for each five characters or fraction of five characters in excess."

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.399-E
25 July 1949

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Proposal concerning Reservations

Any reservations which may be made at the time of signing, will, after acceptance, be included in a Final Protocol. Countries which approve the Regulations should inform the Secretary General of such approval, including any further reservations and the deletion of reservations previously made in accordance with the provisions of Article 13, § 3 of the Convention. The submission of such further reservations by any country shall entitle all other parties to the right of acceptance, tacit or express, or to rejection of such reservations and the right to submit reservations of its own.

END

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
PARIS, 1949

Document No.400-E
25 July 1949

Communication

concerning Freedom of Information

On the 23rd July 1949, the Secretary General of the Union received the following communication from the United Nations:

"The Economic and Social Council has this day adopted the following resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,

considering

"that the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information recommended that certain of its recommendations should be referred to the International Telecommunication Union;

considering

"that the International Telecommunication Union is the specialized agency qualified to deal with the matters therein discussed;

decides

"that Resolutions Nos. 14, 23 and 31, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information shall be referred to the International Telecommunication Union,

and instructs the Secretary General to inform the International Telecommunication Union of this decision with all possible despatch.

LAUGIER"

END