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هذه النسخة الإلكترونية (PDF) نتاج تصوير بالمسح الضوئي أجراه قسم المكتبة والمحفوظات في الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات (ITU) نقلاً من وثيقة ورقية أصلية ضمن الوثائق المتوفرة في قسم المكتبة والمحفوظات.

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Documents of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1958)

To reduce download time, the ITU Library and Archives Service has divided the conference documents into sections.

- This PDF includes Document No. 1-100
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-352

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
CONFÉRENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE ET TÉLÉPHONIQUE
(GENÈVE, 1958)

E

Document N° 1 - F/E/S
15 septembre 1958

LISTE PROVISOIRE [1]*

DELEGUES, REPRESENTANTS ET OBSERVATEURS
DONT LA PARTICIPATION A LA CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
TELEGRAPHIQUE ET TELEPHONIQUE A ETE ANNONCEE A LA DATE
DU 15 SEPTEMBRE 1958

PROVISIONAL LIST [1]*

DELEGATES, REPRESENTATIVES AND OBSERVERS
WHOSE PARTICIPATION IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND
TELEPHONE CONFERENCE WAS NOTIFIED BY 15 SEPTEMBER 1958

LISTA PROVISIONAL [1]*

DELEGADOS, REPRESENTANTES Y OBSERVADORES
CUYA PARTICIPACIÓN EN LA CONFERENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA
TELEGRÁFICA Y TELEFÓNICA HA SIDO ANUNCIADA HASTA
EL 15 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1958

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1) Il serait souhaitable que les corrections et adjonctions à cette liste provisoire soient communiquées le plus tôt possible au Secrétariat.

1) It will be appreciated if any corrections or additions to this provisional list are notified to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

1) Convendría que se comunicaran lo antes posible a la Secretería las enmiendas y adiciones eventuales a esta lista provisional.

* Dans cette liste provisoire trilingue, les abréviations M., Mr., ou Sr., ont été supprimées.

* In this provisional trilingual list, the titles M., Mr., Sr., have been omitted.

* En esta lista provisional trilingüe se han omitido los titulos de cortesia M., Mr., Sr.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

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A. MEMBRES DE L'UNION

A. MEMBERS OF THE UNION

A. MIEMBROS DE LA UNIÓN

ARABIE SAOUDITE
SAUDI ARABIA
ARABIA SAUDITA

Chef de la délégation :	Ahmed Zaidan
Head of Delegation :	Deputy Director-General
Jefe de la Delegación :	P.T.T.
Délégué :	Abdulrahman Dahgastani
Delegate :	Traffic Manager
Delegado :	

AUSTRALIE (Fédération de l')
AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)
AUSTRALIA (Federación)

Chef de la délégation:	Leslie Allan Fincher
Head of Delegation :	Controller
Jefe de la Delegación :	Telegraph Service Branch
Délégués :	Gordon Albert Jockel
Delegates :	Permanent Representative of Australia to
Delegados :	the European Office of the United Nations
	Geneva
	Alexander Maxwell Smith
	Assistant Controller
	Telephone Service Branch
	David Murray Coleman
	Traffic Officer
	Telegraph Service Branch
	Donald James Richardson
	Sectional Engineer
	Telegraphs and Workshops Section
	Arthur Essington Shepherd
	Assistant Traffic Manager
	Overseas Telecommunications Commission
	Miss Mary McPherson
Conseiller :	Vincent Charles Fairfax
Adviser :	Representative of the Australian Section
Asesor :	of the Commonwealth Press Union

AUTRICHE
AUSTRIA

Chef de la délégation :	Nikolaus Weninger
Head of Delegation :	Chef de division
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Délégué :	Dr Michael Krasser
Delegate :	Conseiller ministériel
Delegado :	

BELGIQUE
BELGIUM
BÉLGICA

Chef de la délégation :	R. Vandenhove
Head of Delegation :	Ingénieur en chef - Directeur d'administration
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Chef de délégation adjoint:	L. Debroux
Assistant Head of Delegation :	Ingénieur en chef - Directeur d'administration
Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	
Délégués :	F. Sovet
Delegates :	Directeur d'administration
Delegados :	
	G. Dupuis
	Sous-chef de bureau principal
	R. Durieux
	Sous-chef du bureau
	E. Baten
	Inspecteur
	M. Vevstraete
	Chef de division

BIELORUSSIE (R.S.S.)
BIELORUSSIAN S.S.R.
BIELORRUSIA (R.S.S.)

Chef de la délégation :	Pavel Afanasiev
Head of Delegation :	Ministre des télécommunications
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Délégué :	Konstantin Lichaï
Delegate :	Chef du laboratoire de
Delegado :	l'Institut des télécommunications

BIRMANIE
BURMA
BIRMANIA

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	U Than Maung Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Transport Posts and Telecommunications
Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant-Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	U Min Lwin Divisional Engineer, Frequency and Co-ordination, Telecommunications Department
Délégué : Delegate : Delegado :	U Tin Personal Assistant (Traffic) to the Director of Telecommunications

---

BULGARIE (République populaire de)
BULGARIAN People's Republic
BULGARIA (República Popular de)

CANADA
CANADÁ

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	W.E. Connelly Superintendent of Telecommunications Telecommunications Branch Department of Transport
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	D.S. Robertson Chief Domestic Carrier Services Telecommunications Branch Department of Transport
	J.R. Lamb Traffic Manager Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corp.
	W.G. Keating District Superintendent Atlantic Division Canadian Pacific Telegraphs

T.D. Merrigan
General Commercial Supervisor
Canadian National Telegraphs

G.A. Caldwell
General Engineer - Transmission and Protection
Bell Telephone Company of Canada

CEYLAN
CEYLON
CEILAN

W.S.A. Goonesekera
Superintendent Telecommunication Traffic

C.A.R. Anketell
Additional Manager
Overseas Telecommunication Service

CHINE
CHINA

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :

Hsiao-Hsi Wang
Chargé d'Affaires
Ambassade de Chine
Belgique

Délégués :
Delegates :
Delegados :

Lih-Chuan Fei
Deputy-Director
Department of Posts and Telecommunications
Ministry of Communications

Hien-Chee Fang
Deputy-Director
Taiwan Telecommunication Administration

Yoh-Ye Bang
Inspector
Directorate General Telecommunications

Expert :
Experto :

Yeu-Teh Chang
Chief of Traffic Department
Chinese Government Radio Administration

COLOMBIE (Rép. de)
COLOMBIA (Rep. of)
COLOMBIA (Rep. de)

Chef de la délégation :	Roberto Arciniegas Schlesinger
Head of Delegation :	
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Délégués :	Capitán Manuel Vega
Delegates :	Directeur général des radiocommunications
Delegados :	
	Julio Sarmiento
	Surintendant commercial des télécommunications
	Dr Víctor Jiménez Suárez
	Ministre Conseiller
	Délégué permanent auprès de
	l'Office européen des Nations Unies
	Genève

CONGO BELGE ET TERRITOIRE DU RUANDA-URUNDI
BELGIAN CONGO AND TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI
CONGO BELGA Y TERRITORIO DE RUANDA-URUNDI

Chef de la délégation :	G. Novgorodsky
Head of Delegation :	Ingénieur - Chef de Section
Jefe de la Delegación :	des télécommunications
Délégué :	G. Nicaise
Delegate :	Chef du bureau des conventions,
Delegado :	accords et règlements

COREE (République de)
KOREA (Republic of)
COREA (República de)

Chef de la délégation :	Jai Kon Lee
Head of Delegation :	Director General of Telecommunication
Jefe de la Delegación :	Ministry of Communications
Délégué :	Myong Jin Lim
Delegate :	Third Secretary
Delegado :	Korean Legation
	Paris

DANEMARK
DENMARK
DINAMARCA

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	K.J. Jensen Directeur général
Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant-Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	K. Lomholdt Chef de l'exploitation des télécommunications
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	P.F. Eriksen Chef adjoint de l'exploitation des télécommunications
	C.B. Nielsen Contrôleur principal des télécommunications

EL SALVADOR (République de)
EL SALVADOR (Republic of)
EL SALVADOR (República de)

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	S.E. Albert Amy Consul général et délégué permanent de la République d'El Salvador auprès des institutions internationales 24, rue de la Corraterie Genève

---

ENSEMBLE DES TERRITOIRES REPRESENTES PAR L'OFFICE FRANCAIS DES POSTES ET TELECOMMUNICATIONS D'OUTRE-MER
GROUP OF THE DIFFERENT TERRITORIES REPRESENTED BY THE FRENCH OVERSEAS POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY
CONJUNTO DE TERRITORIOS REPRESENTADOS POR LA OFICINA FRANCESA DE CORREOS Y TELECOMUNICACIONES DE ULTRAMAR

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	Jean Meyer Inspecteur général Directeur général de l'Office administratif central des postes et télécommunications d'Outre-Mer

Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	Edmond Skinazi Inspecteur général Directeur général adjoint de l'Office administratif central des postes et télécommunications d'Outre-Mer
	Maurice Bouquin Chef de section des services administratifs Chef du bureau de l'Exploitation des télécommunications de l'Office administratif central des postes et télécommunications d'Outre-Mer

---

ESPAGNE
SPAIN
ESPAÑA

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	D. Manuel González González Director General de Correos y Telecomunicación
Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant-Head of Delegation - Jefe Adjunto de la Delegación :	D. Luis García de Llera Delegado permanente de España en las Organizaciones Internacionales con sede en Ginebra
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	D. Julio Nieves Herreros Secretario General de Correos y Telecomunicación
	D. Emilio Novoa González Jefe de los Servicios Generales de Telecomunicación
	D. José Garrido Moreno Jefe Superior de Telecomunicación Jefe de la Sección de Servicios Generales
	D. Miguel Foz Isern Jefe Superior de Telecomunicación
	D. Ramón Fernández de Soignie Secretario de Embajada

ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	John C. Doerfer Chairman Federal Communications Commission	Madame
Chefs de délégation adjoints - Assistant-Heads of Delegation - Jefes adjuntos de la Delegación :	John J. Nordberg Chief, Common Carrier Bureau Federal Communications Commission	Madame
	Marion H. Woodward Chief, International Division Common Carrier Bureau Federal Communications Commission	
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	Thomas J. Allen European Communications Manager United Press New York	Madame
	Richard T. Black Telecommunications Division Department of State	Madame
	Angos M. Dowling American Telephone and Telegraph Company New York	
	Ronald C. Egan European Director of International Communications Western Union London, England	
	Asher H. Ende Chief, Rates and Revenue Requirements Branch International Division, Common Carrier Bureau Federal Communications Commission	
	Eugene B. English Special Representative in Europe for Western Union Paris, France	Madame
	Thomas S. Greenish Vice-President Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. Paris, France	
	Donald E. Hempstead Traffic Engineer RCA Communications, Inc. New York	

Alfred A. Hennings
Superintendent of Tariffs
American Cable and Radio
Corporation
New York

John. R. Lambert
Chief, Telegraph Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission — Madame

Charles M. Mapes
Assistant Chief Engineer
American Telephone and Telegraph
Company
New York — Madame

Frank T. McGann
International Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission

Fred E. Meinholtz
Director of Communications
"The New York Times"
New York — Madame

Thomas D. Meola
Vice-President and European Manager
RCA Communications, Inc.
Rome, Italy

Edwin W. Peterson
Controller
RCA Communications, Inc.
New York

Ernest E. Peterson
President, Peterson Cipher Code
Corporation
New York

Maurine P. Rhodes
Telecommunications Division
Department of State

Terrence L. Slater
International Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission

Secrétariat de la délégation

Vivian F. Fishman
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission

Mary L. Moose
Office of the Chairman
Federal Communications Commission

ETHIOPIE
ETHIOPIA
ETIOPÍA

Chef de la délégation : Amsalu Jemmere
Head of Delegation : Traffic Manager
Jefe de la Delegación :

Délégué : Tesfaye Gabre Michael
Delegate : Chief International Accounts
Delegado :

FINLANDE
FINLAND
FINLANDIA

Chef de la délégation : S.J. Ahola
Head of Delegation : Directeur général des postes
Jefe de la Delegación : et des télégraphes

Délégués : U. Talvitie
Delegates : Directeur du service international
Delegados : à la Direction générale des P.T.T.

R. Alander
Inspecteur du Trafic
Division de l'exploitation internationale,
Direction générale des P.T.T.

FRANCE
FRANCIA

Chef de la délégation : Raymond Croze
Head of Delegation : Directeur général des
Jefe de la Delegación : télécommunications

Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant- Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	Albert Drevet Directeur adjoint à la Direction générale des télécommunications
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	Gustave Terras Administrateur de classe exceptionnelle à la Direction générale des télécommunications
	Roger Vargues Administrateur de classe exceptionnelle à la Direction générale des télécommunications
	Albert Chassignol Administrateur de lère classe à la Direction générale des télécommunications
	Jean Dupouy Administrateur de lère classe à la Direction générale des télécommunications
	Ernest Guy Administrateur de lère classe à la Direction du budget et de la comptabilité
Attachés : Agregados :	Gaston Vergriète Directeur général de la Compagnie France-Câbles
	Raoul Chevalier Secrétaire général de la Compagnie France-Câbles

---

GRECE
GREECE
GRECIA

Stavros Kafiris
Directeur d'exploitation
Direction générale des télécommunications

GUATEMALA

HONGROISE (République Populaire)
HUNGARIAN People's Republic
HÚNGARA (República Popular)

INDE (Rép. de l')
INDIA (Rep. of)
INDIA (Rep. de)

Chef de la délégation :	Shri R.C. Vaish
Head of Delegation :	Chief Engineer
Jefe de la Delegación :	Posts and Telegraphs
Délégués :	Shri S.N. Kalra
Delegates :	Deputy Director-General (Traffic)
Delegados :	Overseas Communications Service
	Shri N.V. Gadadhar
	Deputy Director (Wireless Planning & Coordination)
	Ministry of Transport & Communications
	Departments of Communications & Civil Aviation

INDONESIE (Rép. d')
INDONESIA (Rep. of)
INDONESIA (Rep. de)

Chef de la délégation :	R.M.A. Soerianegara
Head of Delegation :	Chief Telegraph Division
Jefe de la Delegación :	General Directorate Indonesian P.T.T.
Délégués :	M.K.M. Mangundi Prodjo
Delegates :	Engineer - Technical assistant
Delegados :	to the Chief Telegraph Division
	General Directorate Indonesian P.T.T.
	A. Samhudi
	Senior official - Telegraph Division
	General Directorate Indonesian P.T.T.

IRAN
IRÁN

Tng Houchang Samiy
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat
Ministère des P.T.T.

IRLANDE
IRELAND
IRLANDA

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :

J.A. Scannell
Assistant Secretary
Department of Posts and Telegraphs

Délégué :
Delegate :
Delegado :

P.A. Warren
Assistant Principal
Telecommunications Branch

ISLANDE
ICELAND
ISLANDIA

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :

Gunnlaugur Briem
Director General of
Posts and Telegraphs

Délégué :
Delegate :
Delegado :

Einer Pálsson
Chief of operational Department

ISRAEL (Etat d')
ISRAEL (State of)
ISRAEL (Estado de)

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :

Chaim Ben-Menachem
Director General

Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant- Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :

M.R. Kahani
Israel Representative to the
European Office of the U.N.
Genève

Délégué :	Yehuda Leon Landau
Delegate :	Head International Service
Delegado :	

ITALIE
ITALY
ITALIA

Chef de la délégation :	S.E. Alberto Berio
Head of Delegation :	Ambassadeur d'Italie
Jefe de la Delegación :	Chef de la Délégation permanente d'Italie auprès de l'Office européen des Nations Unies à Genève
Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant- Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	Federico Nicotera Chef du service principal Ministère des P.T.T.
Délégués :	Augusto Bigi
Delegates :	
Delegados :	Aldo Cademartori
	Eraldo Sacco
	Lorenzo Fei
	Teresa Viale
	Angelantonio Pella
	Giuseppe Bartolucci
	Nello Paziani
	Giorgio Cantoni
	Andrea Caruso
Expert:	Umberto de Medici
Experto :	

JAPON
JAPAN
JAPÓN

Délégués :	Eiichi Matsuda
Delegates :	Chief, Telecommunications Controller's Chamber
Delegados :	Ministry of Postal Services

Shoji Sato
First Secretary of the Permanent Delegation of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva

Délégué suppléant :
Alternate Delegate :
Delegado Suplente :

Megumu Sato
Second Secretary of the Permanent Delegation of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva

Conseillers :
Advisers :
Asesores :

Akira Abe
Vice-Counsellor
Telecommunications Controller's Chamber
Ministry of Postal Services

Ken Chishiro
Vice-Chief - Commercial Bureau
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation

Tôki Hachifuji
Director
Japan's Overseas Radio and Cable System

Tomokichi Saito
Chief - First Section, Commercial Bureau
Japan's Overseas Radio and Cable System

Mistuo Kojima
Chief, Second Section
Commercial Bureau
Japan's Overseas Radio and Cable System

Kiyoshi Tamura
Secretary, Traffic Bureau
Japan's Overseas Radio and Cable System

JORDANIE (Royaume Hachémite de)
JORDAN (Hachemite Kingdom of)
JORDANIA (Reino Hachemita de)

H.E. A.H. Mortada
Under Secretary of State
Ministry of Communications

LIBAN
LEBANON
LÍBANO

Chef de la délégation :	Abdulrahman Tayara
Head of Delegation :	Directeur général des postes et télégraphes
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Délégué :	Nicolas Kayata
Delegate :	Chef de l'exploitation télégraphique
Delegado :	
Attaché :	Regnault de la Mothe
Agregado :	Directeur de la Société Radio-Orient
	Beyrouth

LIBYE (Royaume-Uni de)
LIBYA (United Kingdom of)
LIBIA (Reino Unido de)

Chef de la délégation :	Fuad Kabazi
Head of Delegation :	Permanent Under-Secretary
Jefe de la Delegación :	Ministry of Communications
Délégué :	Abdul Hanid Musaid
Delegate :	Deputy Director-General of
Delegado :	Posts and Telecommunications

LUXEMBOURG
LUXEMBURGO

Chef de la délégation :	Dr Emile Raus
Head of Delegation :	Directeur général de
Jefe de la Delegación :	l'Administration des P.T.T.
Délégués :	René van den Bulcke
Delegates :	Chef de bureau
Delegados :	Section des télécommunications
	Léon Bode
	Chef de bureau des
	Services d'exploitation télégraphique

MALAISIE (Fédération de)
MALAYA (Federation of)
MALAYA (Federación de)

W. Stubbs
Director-General of Telecommunications

Enche Mohamed Hassan bin Abdul Wahab
Assistant-Controller of Telecommunications

MAROC (Royaume du)
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)
MARRUECOS (Reino de)

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :
Sabbah
Directeur du Cabinet du Ministre des P.T.T.

Délégués :
Delegates :
Delegados :
Berrada Abderrazak
Ingénieur
Chef des services techniques de la Radiodiffusion nationale marocaine

Monjoin
Ingénieur en chef
Directeur-adjoint au Ministère des P.T.T.

G. Chauvin
Directeur départemental-adjoint
Chef de l'exploitation des télécommunications

MEXIQUE
MEXICO
MÉXICO

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :
Carlos Nuñez Arellano
Jefe, Departamento Asuntos Internacionales

Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant-Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :
Capitán Fernando Vasquez Dorantes
Técnico de Transmisiones del Ejército

MONACO

André Passeron
Chef de Division au Ministère d'Etat

René Bickert
Consul général de Monaco - Genève

NORVEGE
NORWAY
NORUEGA

Chef de la délégation : Sv. Rynning-Toennesen
Head of Delegation : Directeur général
Jefe de la Delegación :

Délégués : Leif Larsen
Delegates : Directeur du trafic
Delegados :

Andreas Strand
Chef de bureau

NOUVELLE ZELANDE
NEW-ZEALAND
NUEVA ZELANDIA

Chef de la délégation : D. Donaldson
Head of Delegation : Deputy Director Geheral
Jefe de la Delegación : Post and Telegraph Department

Délégués : T.N. Morrison
Delegates : Principal, Overseas Telecommunications Division
Delegados : Post and Telegraph Department

H.W. Curtis
New Zealand Member
Commonwealth Telecommunications Board
London

PAKISTAN
PAKISTÁN

A. Hamid
Chief Engineer

S.A. Rahim
Assistant Chief Engineer

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	Ing. Don Mighel Cirilo Guanes Serrano Subadministrador General
Délégué : Delegate : Delegado :	Don Quiterio de Silos Vega Almiron Asesor en Asuntos internacionales Perito en Telecomunicaciones

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PAYS-BAS, SURINAM, ANTILLES NEERLANDAISES, NOUVELLE-GUINEE
NETHERLANDS, SURINAM, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, NEW GUINEA
PAÍSES BAJOS, SURINAM, ANTILLAS NEERLANDESAS Y NUEVA GUINEA

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	J.D.H. van der Toorn Directeur général des P.T.T. Madame
Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant-Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	G.H. Bast Directeur supérieur de la télégraphie et de la téléphonie
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	A.J. Ehnle Directeur supérieur des affaires générales et des radiocommunications
	T. Perry Inspecteur en service général
	J. Dullemond Inspecteur
	J.J. Kolijn Inspecteur
	T. Kuipers Chef de division
	R.P. Van Dijk Inspecteur en service général Madame

POLOGNE (République Populaire de)
POLAND (People's Republic of)
POLONIA (República Popular de)

Chef de la délégation :	Henryk Baczko
Head of Delegation :	Ingénieur
Jefe de la Delegación :	Directeur général
Délégués :	Wladislaw Nowak
Delegates :	Ingénieur
Delegados :	Directeur de département
	Wladyslaw Adaszewski
	Ingénieur
	Directeur de département
	Stanislaw Szydlowski
	Ignacy Nalberczynski
	Henryk Zdziech
	Ingénieur

PORTUGAL

Chef de la délégation :	Henrique Manuel Pereira, Ingénieur
Head of Delegation :	Administrateur-adjoint des P.T.T.
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Délégués :	José Duarte Pedroso da Cruz Filipe,
Delegates :	Ingénieur, Chef de service
Delegados :	
	Rogério Resende Rodrigues
	Ingénieur
	José de Medeiros de Ramos
	Chef d'exploitation des P.T.T.
	Adriano da Silva Barreira, Ingénieur
	Direction générale de l'Aéronautique Civile

PROVINCES PORTUGAISES D'OUTRE-MER
PORTUGUESE OVERSEA PROVINCES
PROVINCIAS PORTUGUESAS DE ULTRAMAR

Joachim Arnaldo Rogado Quintino
Directeur de lère classe des
services P.T.T. d'Outre-Mer

REPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
REPÚBLICA ARABE UNIDA

REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE
FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC
REPÚBLICA FEDERAL ALEMANA

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	Prof. Dr. Gladenbeck Staatssekretär	
Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant-Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	Kirchner Ministerialdirektor	Madame
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	Bornemann Ministerialdirigent	Madame
	Fernau Ministerialrat	
	Huber Oberpostrat	
	Eisenhut Postrat	
	Schaaf Oberpostrat	Madame
	Meisel Postrat	
	Venhaus Postrat	
	Bardua Postassessor	Madame
	Petrich Postrat	
Attaché : Agregado :	Canrath Technischer Fernmeldeoberinspektor	

REPUBLIQUE FEDERATIVE POPULAIRE DE YOUGOSLAVIE
FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA POPULAR DE YUGOESLAVIA

Chef de la délégation : Slavko Markon
Head of Delegation : Directeur général adjoint
Jefe de la Delegación :

Délégués : Božidar Lukić
Delegates : Directeur de la division
Delegados : télégraphique et téléphonique

Ivan Svetel
Chef du service TT international

Milorad Milić
Chef du service TT national

R.S.S. DE L'UKRAINE
UKRAINIAN S.S.R.
R.S.S. DE UCRANIA

Georgii Sintchenko
Vice-Ministre des télécommunications

Traductrice : Olga Gorchkova
Translator :
Traductora :

RHODESIA ET NYASALAND (Fédération)
FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND
RHODESIA Y NYASALAND (Federación de)

Chef de la délégation : H.A. Macdonald
Head of Delegation : Controller of Telecommunications
Jefe de la Delegación :

ROYAUME-UNI DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET DE L'IRLANDE DU NORD
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE

Chef de la délégation : Colonel D. McMillan, O.B.E.
Head of Delegation : Director of External Telecommunications
Jefe de la Delegación :

Délégués :
Delegates :
Delegados :

H.G. Lillicrap
Deputy Director of
External Telecommunications

A.G. Sutherland
Head of Division
Department of External Telecommunications Madame

D.G.C. Lawrence
Head of Division
Department of External Telecommunications Madame

Colonel A.H. Read, C.B., O.B.E., T.D.
Telecommunication Attache
H.M. Embassy, Washington

S.H. Smith
Head of Division
Accountant General's Department

D.G. Clarke
Head of Section
Department of External Telecommunications

H.S. Gibbs
Senior Telecommunications Superintendent
Department of External Telecommunications

R.E. Cox
Head of Division
Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation

Mrs. D.S. Nance
Secretary

Miss M. Kelleher
Secretary

Sir Godfrey Ince, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Chairman
Cable and Wireless Limited

N.C. Chapling, C.B.E.
Managing Director
Cable and Wireless Limited

H.H. Eggers, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Managing Director
Cable and Wireless Limited

C.F. Hudgell, O.B.E.
Consultant
Cable and Wireless Limited

E.G.L. Howitt, M.B.E.
Traffic Manager
Cable and Wireless Limited

B.W.H. Ruffell
Deputy Traffic Manager
Cable and Wireless Limited

L.A. Wilkins
Assistant Traffic Manager
Cable and Wireless Limited

A.H. Harris
Cable and Wireless Limited

SOUDAN (République du)
SUDAN (Republic of the)
SUDÁN (República del)

Chef de la délégation :	Sayed Suliman Hossein
Head of Delegation :	Director
Jefe de la Delegación :	Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones
Délégué :	Sayed El Sayed Ahmed El Bakri
Delegate :	Controller of Telegraphs
Delegado :	

SUEDE
SWEDEN
SUECIA

Chef de la délégation :	Håkan Sterky
Head of Delegation :	Directeur général des télécommunications Madame
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Chef de délégation suppléant - Alternate- Head of Delegation - Jefe de la Delegación Suplente :	Bertil Olters Directeur supérieur Directeur général adjoint des télécommunications
Délégués :	Hans Heimbürger
Delegates :	Chef de division à la
Delegados :	Direction générale des télécommunications
	Georg Svedhem Directeur du trafic à la Direction générale des télécommunications
	Nils Ljungqvist Directeur de section à la Direction générale des télécommunications
	Simeo Hultare Directeur de section à la Direction générale des télécommunications

---

SUISSE (Confédération)
SWITZERLAND (Confederation)
SUIZA (Confederación)

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	A.G. Wettstein, Ing. dipl. Directeur de la Division TT Direction générale des P.T.T.
Chef de délégation suppléant - Alternate- Head of Delegation - Jefe de Delegación Suplente :	A.F. Langenberger, Ing. dipl. Sous-directeur de la Division TT Direction générale P.T.T.
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	F. Locher, Ing. dipl. Chef des services des téléphones et des télégraphes Direction générale des P.T.T.
	C. Chapuis, Avocat Chef des services du contentieux et des affaires administratives générales Direction générale des P.T.T.
	C. Schenk Chef de la section "Exploitation téléphone"
	W. Munz, Chef de la section "Trafic et tarifs"
	H. Wyss Chef de la section "Télégraphe"
Collaborateurs spécialisés : Specialized Collaborators : Colaboradores especializados :	P. Farine, Inspecteur à la section "Télégraphe"
	J. Frey, Inspecteur à la section "Télégraphe"
	G. Baggenstos Ingénieur à la section "Télégraphe"
	R. Rütschi, Inspecteur à la section "Exploitation téléphone"
	O. Hofer Inspecteur à la section "Trafic et tarifs"
	E. Wagner Chef de service à la section "Trafic et tarifs"
	W. Jost Commis principal à la section "Trafic et tarifs"
	T. Möckli Juriste à la section juridique

Melle H. Breisacher
Secrétaire de la délégation

Experts :
Expertos :

Prof. W. Furrer, Ing. dipl.
Directeur de la société "Radio-Suisse S.A."

R. Zindel
Chef d'exploitation de la société
"Radio Suisse S.A."

C. Calame
Chef d'exploitation de l'office de
Genève de la société "Radio-Suisse S.A."

TCHECOSLOVAQUIE
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CHECOESLOVAQUIA

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :

Juraj Manak
Vice-Ministre des postes et télécommunications

Délégués :
Delegates :
Delegados :

Gustav Vodnansky
Ingénieur
Chef de la division internationale

Stanislav Houdek
Fonctionnaire de la division internationale

TUNISIE
TUNISIA
TUNEZ

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :

Mohamed Mili
Ingénieur en chef des télécommunications

Délégués :
Delegates :
Delegados :

Ben Cheikh
Ingénieur des télécommunications

Ben Khouadja
Ingénieur des télécommunications

Ben Lakhal
Ingénieur des télécommunications

TURQUIE
TURKEY
TURQUÍA

UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD ET TERRITOIRE DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD-OUEST
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND TERRITORIES OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
UNIÓN SUDAFRICANA Y TERRITORIO DE AFRICA DEL SUDVESTE

Chef de la délégation :	R.C. Ullyett
Head of Delegation :	Under-Secretary
Jefe de la Delegación :	Telecommunications
Délégués :	J.L. de Vries
Delegates :	Assistant Secretary
Delegados :	Organization and Methods
	W.H. Tredrea
	Principal Administrative Officer
	Telecommunications Division

UNION DES REPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIETIQUES
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
UNIÓN DE REPÚBLICAS SOCIALISTAS SOVIÉTICAS

Chef de la délégation :	Ivan Klokov
Head of Delegation :	Vice-Ministre des télécommunications
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Délégués :	Alexandre Peregoudov
Delegates :	Chef adjoint du département des communications
Delegados :	télégraphiques et téléphoniques interurbaines
	Gleb Ouspensky
	Chef adjoint du département des
	relations extérieures
	Serge Zarin
	Collaborateur scientifique supérieur de
	l'Institut central pour les recherches
	scientifiques des télécommunications
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Translator :	
Traductora :	

VENEZUELA (République du)
VENEZUELA (Republic of)
VENEZUELA (República de)

Chef de la délégation :	José Antonio López
Head of Delegation :	Jefe de División Internacional
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Délégués :	Miguel A. Tejada
Delegates :	
Delegados :	
	Guillermo García Arrieche

VIET-NAM (République du)
VIET-NAM (Republic of)
VIET-NAM (República de)

Chef de la délégation :	Nguyen-Khac-Tham
Head of Delegation :	Directeur général
Jefe de la Delegación :	des postes et télécommunications
Délégué :	Nguyen-Van-Dieu
Delegate :	Directeur des télécommunications
Delegado :	

B. MEMBRE ASSOCIE DE L'UNION

B. ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE UNION

B. MIEMBRO ASOCIADO DE LA UNIÓN

AFRIQUE ORIENTALE BRITANNIQUE
BRITISH EAST AFRICA
ÁFRICA ORIENTAL BRITANICA

R.P. Humphrey
Assistant Postmaster General

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C. EXPLOITATIONS PRIVEES RECONNUES

(conformément aux dispositions de l'Art.13 par. 3 (2) de la Convention)

C. RECOGNIZED PRIVATE OPERATING AGENCIES

(in accordance with Art. 13 para.3 (2) of the Convention)

C. EMPRESAS PRIVADAS DE EXPLOTACION RECONOCIDAS

(de conformidad conel Art. 13, par. 3 (2), del Convenio)

RADIO-AUSTRIA, A.G.

Dr. Herbert Wenzel
Directeur général

Marcel Aslan
Directeur

Dr Hans Sobotka
Directeur

Franz Neumer
Directeur

GRANDE COMPAGNIE DES TELEGRAPHES DU NORD

B. Suenson
Directeur gérant

N.E. Holmblad
Directeur

K.W. Simonsen
Chef de section

A.W. Mortensen
Chef de Section

COMPAGNIE GENERALE DE TELEGRAPHIE SANS FIL

Robert Tabouis
Président

Albert Roper
Chargé de mission

André Berceau
Chef des Services d'Exploitation

SOCIETE RADIO-ORIENT

Robert Tabouis
Administrateur-Directeur général

Albert Roper
Chargé de mission

André Berceau
Conseiller technique des services d'exploitation

ITALCABLE

Enrico Martinato

Alberto Spasiano

Ginaldo Brondi

Mario Donzelli

DEUTSCH-ATLANTISCHE TELEGRAPHENGESELLSCHAFT

M. Glitsch
Directeur

D. NATIONS UNIES

D. UNITED NATIONS

D. NACIONES UNIDAS

Adrian David
Assistant to the Deputy Director
of the European Office
Geneva

INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INSTITUCIONES ESPECIALIZADAS

Organisation Internationale du Travail
International Labour Organisation
Organization Internacional del Trabajo

Organisation de l'Aviation Civile Internationale
International Civil Aviation Organization
Organizacion de Aviacion Civil Internacional

Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Education, la Science et la Culture
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura

Union Postale Universelle
Universal Postal Union
Union Postal Universal

Organisation Météorologique Mondiale
World Meteorological Organization
Organización Meteorológica Mundial

D.A. Davies
Secrétaire général

P. Leclercq
Météorologie Nationale
1, quai Branly, Paris 7ème

V. Sundaram
Expert en télécommunications au Secrétariat de l'O.M.M.

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E. AUTRES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

(sous réserve de leur admission, conformément aux dispositions du Chapitre 2, par. 3 du Règlement général)

E. OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(subject to their admission, in accordance with Chapter 2, para. 3 of the General Regulations)

E. OTRAS ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES

(a reserva de su admisión, según lo dispuesto en el capítulo 2, apart. 3 del Reglamento General)

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DU TRANSPORT AERIEN
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE TRANSPORTE AÉREO

H. Berg
R.A. Gratz
H. Kershaw
G. Monniot
R.B. Stewart

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE INTERNATIONALE
INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CÁMARA DE COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL

Joseph Gaudin
Représentant l'Association Professionnelle des Banques
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Paris

Dr. Hammer
Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag
Markt 26/42
Bonn

Fritz Lehner
Direktor
Telefonbau- und Normalzeit Gmbh
Mainzer Landstr. 135/142
Frankfurt/Main

Rudolf Winzheimer
Telefonbau- und Normalzeit Gmbh
Mainzer Landstr. 135/142
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Dr. Kurt Tornier
Vorstandsmitglied der Bayrischen
Hypotheken- und Wechselbank
Theatiner Platz II
München 1

Cav. Lav. Dr. Ing. Raoul Chiodelli
Administrateur Délégué
Societa Italiana Radio Marittima
Via Condotti 11
Roma

Chr. Giebel
Chef des Services Postaux et de Télécommunications
de N.V. De Bataafsche Petroleum Mif.,
Carel van Bylandtlaan 30
La Haye

John C. Hopkinson
Telecommunications Manager
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd.
St. Helens Court
Gt. St. Helens
London E.C.4

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
COMITÉ INTERNACIONAL DE LA CRUZ ROJA

Claude Pilloud
Sous-Directeur des Affaires générales

René-Jean Wilhem
Membre du Service juridique

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES EDITEURS DE JOURNAUX ET PUBLICATIONS
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS
FEDERACIÓN INTERNATIONAL DE EDITORES DE DIARIOS Y PUBLICACIONES

Dr. Karl Sartorius
Vice Président de la F.I.E.J.

Délégué adjoint :
Assistant Delegate :
Delegado Adjunto :
Jacques Bourquin
Délégué permanent de la F.I.E.J. auprès du Centre européen des Nations Unies,
Secrétaire de l'Union Romande de Journaux.

ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE RADIODIFFUSION
INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION
ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE RADIODIFUSIÓN

M. Uspenski
Dr. L. Busak
M. Buschbeck

UNION EUROPEENNE DE RADIODIFFUSION
EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION
UNIÓN EUROPEA DE RADIODIFUSIÓN

M. J. Treeby Dickinson

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES CHEMINS DE FER
INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY UNION
UNIÓN INTERNATIONAL DE FERROCARRILES

M. Righi
Chef de Service des installations électriques
Chemins de fer italiens de l'Etat
(Piazza della Croce Rossa)
Rome

M. Walter
Ingénieur en chef à la Direction des installation fixes
Société Nationale des Chemins de fer français
42, rue de Châteaudun
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UNIÓN INTERNATIONALE DES PRODUCTEURS ET DISTRIBUTEURS D'ENERGIE ELECTRIQUE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF ELECTRIC POWER
UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE PRODUCTOS Y DISTRIBUCIONES DE ENERGIA ELÉCTRICA

Maurice Paimboeuf
Chef de la division transmissions
Direction de la production et du transport
Electricité de France
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Paris

COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION

Evert Barger
Secretary-General

C. Fleetwood-May
Chairman Telecommunications Committee

F. ORGANISMES DE L'U.I.T.

F. ORGANS OF THE UNION

F. ORGANISMOS DE LA UNIÓN

SECRETARIAT GENERAL
GENERAL SECRETARIAT
SECRETARIA GENERAL

Gerald C. Gross (Secrétaire général par intérim
(Acting Secretary General
(Secretario General Interino

Note: Le Secrétariat de la Conférence sera constitué lors de la première séance de l'assemblée plénière, conformément aux dispositions de l'Article 3 b) du Chapitre 9 du Règlement général.

In accordance with Rule 3 of Chapter 9 of the General Regulations, the Conference Secretariat will be constituted at the first meeting of the plenary assembly.

En cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el Cap. 9, art. 3 b) del Reglamento General, la Secretaría de la Conferencia se constituirá en la primera sesión plenaria.

I.F.R.B.

P.S.M. Sundaram
Vice-Président

C.C.I.T.T.

Jean Rouvière
Directeur

Jean Besseyre
Conseiller supérieur

Robert Chapuis
Conseiller

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 2-E
15 September, 1958
Original : English

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Report by the General Secretariat

ADDITIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE CONFERENCE

Under Article 11 of the Convention, the organization of the work of the Conference and the conduct of the discussions is governed by the Rules of Procedure of Conferences contained in Chapter 9 of the General Regulations. Article 11 of the Convention provides that before starting its deliberations, a conference may adopt such additional provisions as are indispensable. The General Secretariat submits to the examination of the Conference the following considerations regarding additional Rules of Procedure.

Under para. 2 (3) of Chapter 2 of the General Regulations, the Conference will be called upon to decide whether certain international organizations are to be admitted or not to the Conference.

If any or all of these international organizations are admitted to the Conference, the question will arise of the conditions in which they may present memoranda or proposals to the Conference and the conditions in which they may participate in the debates.

At its 12th session in 1957, the Administrative Council of the Union considered a request by the International Chamber of Commerce to present proposals before the opening of the Conference. The Council examined this question in the light of the General Regulations and adopted the following Decision No. 187:

"SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS BY THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

"Following the request by the International Chamber of Commerce that it should submit proposals on its own behalf before the opening of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, the Council recognized that the General Regulations do not permit the direct submission of proposals by the International Chamber of Commerce before the opening of the Conference. During the Conference it may state its views in accordance with the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Conference.

"Should similar cases arise in the future, the Secretary-General should deal with them in the light of the present Decision."

At its 13th session in 1958, the Council was asked by the Secretary-General what line he should adopt regarding any request from the International Committee of the Red Cross to present proposals to the Conference on Recommendation No. 3 of the Buenos Aires Conference concerning the application of a special telegraph tariff for prisoners of war and for civilian interned in wartime. The Council adopted Decision No. 210 which is worded as follows:

"SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

"The Council decided that its Decision No. D 187 should also apply to the International Committee of the Red Cross."

At the Paris Conference in 1949, certain international organizations presented papers and participated in the debates of certain committees. This latter conference was held under the régime of the Atlantic City Convention and the General Regulations contained the following provision:

"Experts of scientific or manufacturing telecommunication organizations, observers of international organizations and persons appearing on behalf of societies, associations, or individuals may participate without vote in the committees, subcommittees, and sub-subcommittees of administrative conferences subject to the provisions of Chapter 2 and Chapter 6, Rule 9, of the General Regulations."

No provision such as para. 2 (2) of Article 7 of Chapter 6 of the General Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention is contained in the General Regulations annexed to the current Buenos Aires Convention.

If the present Conference intends to adopt enabling provisions on the lines contemplated in Decision No. 187 of the Administrative Council, the General Secretariat would venture to suggest the following text as a basis for discussion:

"Observers of international organizations admitted to the Conference in accordance with para. 3 (1) d) of Chapter 2 of the General Regulations may participate without vote in the committees of the Conference. They may present petitions or resolutions with the permission of the Chairman of the Committee concerned."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 3-E
15 September, 1958
Original : English

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Report by the General Secretariat

ADMISSION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For the purpose of attendance at administrative conferences of the Union, international organizations fall into three categories, namely, the United Nations, Specialized Agencies in relation with the United Nations, and other international organizations.

United Nations

An invitation was duly addressed to the United Nations in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention, para. 3. of Chapter 1 and para. 1. (1) of Chapter 2 of the General Regulations. This invitation was accepted and observers have been announced.

Specialized Agencies

With the agreement of the Administrative Council at its 12th session, invitations were sent to all the specialized agencies in accordance with para. 4. of Chapter 1, para. 1 (1) of Chapter 2 and Chapter 4 of the General Regulations. The following agencies have announced their intention of sending observers:

International Labour Organization

UNESCO

International Civil Aviation Organization

Universal Postal Union

World Meteorological Organization

Other international organizations

The Administrative Council agreed, in accordance with para. 2. (1) of Chapter 2 of the General Regulations, that the following other international organizations should be notified of the conference:

*International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.)

International Time Bureau (I.T.B.)

*International Chamber of Commerce (I.C.C.)

*International Committee of the Red Cross

*International Electrotechnical Commission (I.E.C.)

International Life Boat Conference

*International Conference of Main High-Tension Electrical Networks (C.I.G.R.E.)

*International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, Proprietors and Editors (F.I.E.J.)

*International Organization of Standardization (I.S.O.)

International Criminal Police Organization

*International Broadcasting Organization (I.B.O.)

*European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.)

International Gas Union (U.I.G.)

*International Railway Union (U.I.C.)

*International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power (U.I.P.D.E.)

International Public Transport Union (U.I.T.P.)

*Commonwealth Press Union

The organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list have made application for admission to the Conference. The Conference is invited to decide, in accordance with para. 2 (3) of Chapter 2 and Chapter 4 of the General Regulations, whether these organizations are to be admitted or not to the Conference.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

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15 September 1958
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Report by the General Secretariat

FIRST ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS

The present report contains three annexes which have been prepared in the hope that it may facilitate the allocation of proposals between the Plenary Assembly and such committees as the Conference may decide to set up. The proposals dealt with are those contained in the first, second, third and fourth series.

The statement submitted in Annex 1 consists of a list of the chapters of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, with an indication opposite the title of each chapter of the serial numbers of the proposals which specifically relate to that chapter. This list of proposals includes all proposals which are published in Section B of Parts I and II of the Volume of Proposals and such proposals contained in Section A as appear to have a bearing on particular chapters.

This statement in Annex 1 includes proposals suggested by the C.C.I.T.T. the adoption of which would involve the transfer of certain provisions of the existing Telegraph Regulations to recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. Before proceeding to a detailed examination of all the proposals submitted to it, the Conference may perhaps wish to consider the proposals involving transfer of provisions to C.C.I.T.T. recommendations. The adoption of such proposals would render unnecessary further consideration of the provisions so transferred. It has accordingly been thought useful to draw up the separate list contained in Annex 2 of proposals which would involve the omission of certain provisions of the existing Telegraph Regulations with a view to their embodiment in Recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Annex 3 is a list of proposals contained in section A of Parts I and II of the Volume of Proposals which are not definitely related to any particular Chapter of the Telegraph or Telephone Regulations.

Annexes: 3

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A N N E X 1

TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

Title		Relevant proposals
		25
Chapter	Title	
I	Purpose of the Telegraph Regulations - Definitions	3, 26-31
II	International Network	32-34
III	Nature and Hours of Service of Offices	35-46, 1114, 1269-1271
IV	General Provisions relating to Correspondence	47-52, 1115-1116
V	Preparation and Handing in of Telegrams	53-157,1113,1117-1139, 1272-1274
VI	Counting of Words	4, 10, 158-249, 1111, 1113, 1140-1155, 1275
VII	Tariff and Charging	13, 250-261, 1156-1161, 1276
VIII	Collection of Charges	13, 262-269, 1162-1165
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XXI	Money Order Telegrams and Postal Cheque Telegrams	nil
XXII	Press Telegrams	503-527, 1180-1182
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XXV	Letter Telegrams	4,22,536-550, 1187-1190
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XXIX	Accounting	627-640,1195-1197, 1236-1241
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TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

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VI	Classes of Calls	761-853, 1199, 1251-1253, 1285-1286
VII	Booking of Calls	854-888, 1200
VIII	Priority of Calls - Establishment and disconnection of Calls - Limitation of duration of Calls	889-945, 1254-1255
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ANNEX 2

PROPOSALS INVOLVING OMISSION OF PROVISIONS OF THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS AND TRANSFER TO C.C.I.T.T.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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ANNEX 3

PROPOSALS CONTAINED IN SECTION A OF PARTS I AND II WHICH ARE NOT DEFINITELY RELATED TO ANY PARTICULAR CHAPTER OF THE TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE REGULATIONS *)

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*) Note The report by the Secretary-General presented to the Conference in accordance with Resolution No. 362 of the Administrative Council (Traffic to be Routed over the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network - see pages 329 to 338.1 of the Volume of Proposals) might also be considered as coming within this category.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 5-E
15 September 1958
Original : English

Report by the General Secretariat

REVISION OF CHAPTER XXII OF THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

In the secretarial notes on Resolution No. 7 annexed to the Paris 1949 revision of the Telegraph Regulations (pages 327 et seq. of the volume of proposals) reference is made to the suggestions for rearrangement of the texts of Chapters V, VI and XXII of the Telegraph Regulations which are annexed to Recommendation G.1 of the C.C.I.T. The secretarial note goes on to explain that C.C.I.T. Sub-group 2/1 was suggesting changes in Chapters V and VI and that in consequence the request to the Secretary-General "to prepare a separate document with two columns, the first bearing the number of the proposal as in the collected proposals and the second carrying a reference to the Article and paragraph of the text of Chapters V, VI and XXII, in accordance with Annexes 1 and 2 to Recommendation G.1" is now applicable solely to Chapter XXII.

In Annex 1 to the present report the various proposals for amendment of Chapter XXII are shown and opposite each proposal the reference is given to the rearranged text suggested in Annex 2 to Recommendation G.1.

For convenience of reference the complete text of Chapter XXII in the rearranged form suggested in Recommendation G.1 is given in Annex 2 to the present report.

Annexes: 2

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ANNEX 1

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO THE GENEVA CONFERENCE		REFERENCE TO REARRANGED TEXT IN RECOMMENDATION G.1
Proposal No.		
503	(General remarks)	
504	Art. 75, para. 1.	Art. 75, para. 1.
505-507	Art. 75, para. 2.	Art. 75, para. 4.(1) & (4)
508	Art. 75, para. 3.	" " para. 4.(1)
		" 75 bis, para.1.(1) (2)
509	Art. 75, para. 3.	" " " " "
510	Art. 75, para. 3.	No comparable text exists in the C.C.I.T. suggestion.
511, 1180	Art. 75, para. 5.(1)	Art. 75, para. 2.(2)
512-514, 1181	Art. 75, para. 6.	" 76 bis, para. 1.
515 516, 1182	Art. 75, para. 7.	" " para. 2.
517	Art. 75, para. 8.	" " para. 3.
518	Art. 75, para. 8 bis	No comparable text in the C.C.I.T. suggestion
519	Art. 76, para. 1.(1)	Art. 76, para. 1.(1)
520	Art. 77, para. 1.	Art. 77, para. 1.
521	Art. 77, para. 2.	" " para. 2.
522-523	Art. 77, para. 2.a)	" " para. 2.a)
524	Art. 77, para. 2.b)c)	" " para. 2.b)c)
525	Art. 77, para. 2.c)	" " para. 2.c)
526	Art. 77, para. 2.a)b)c)	" " para. 2.a)b)c)
527	Art. 77, para. 3.	" " para. 3.

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ANNEX 2

PROPOSAL FOR THE REVISION OF THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER XXII OF THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

(Annex 2 to C.C.I.T. Recommendation G.1)

Press telegrams

Article 75

General remarks

Para. 1. Press telegrams are telegrams the textof which is made up of information and news for publication in newspapers and other periodical publications or for radio broadcasting. They shall enjoy a special reduced rate.

Para. 2.(1) Press telegrams shall bear, at the beginning of the address, the paid service indication =Presse=, written by the sender.

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

Para. 3. Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which do not admit press telegrams (either ordinary or urgent) must accept them in transit, subject to Article 76 bis, para. 5.

Para. 4.(1) Press telegrams may be addressed only to newspapers or periodical publications, to government or private news agencies or bureaux, or to authorized radio broadcasting companies or stations, and only in their name, and not in the name of a person connected in any capacity whatever with any of such entities.

(2) In multiple press telegrams, all the addresses must fulfil the conditions of this Article.

(3) The use of registered addresses shall be authorized.

(4) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies 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 telegram need not be accorded press rates.

Article 75 bis

Conditions of Admission

Para. 1.(1) Press telegrams must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication having the character of private correspondence nor any advertisement or communication for the insertion or radio broadcasting of which a charge is made. Further, they must not contain any advertisement which is inserted or broadcast free of charge. They may contain only material for publication or broadcasting.

(2) However, instructions relative to the publication or broadcasting of the telegram shall be admitted, provided that such instructions are placed between brackets (for which a charge shall be paid) at the beginning or at the end of the text. The number of words thus added to the text properly so called (excluding the brackets) shall not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of chargeable words in the text, and shall not exceed 20.

Para. 2.(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 76

Languages admitted

Para. 1.(1) Press telegrams must be expressed in plain language (Art. 13, paras. 2 to 5 and Art. 9. para. 2(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 of the newspaper, periodical publication or news agency bulletin to which the telegram is addressed or the language in which the radio broadcast is carried out;

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) The sender of a press telegram drawn up in accordance with (Para.1.(1) litt.b) above, may be required to furnish proof that there is a newspaper, periodical publication or news agency bulletin in the country of destination of the telegram, published in the language chosen or that the radio broadcast is carried out in this language.

Para. 2. The languages mentioned in para.1.(1) may be used for quotations together with the language in which the telegram is expressed.

Article 76 bis

Tariff and charging

Para. 1. The terminal and transit rates applicable to ordinary press telegrams shall be those of ordinary private telegrams, reduced by 50 per cent in the European system and by 66 2/3 per cent in other relations.

Para. 2. The charge per word to be collected for an urgent press telegram shall be the same as the charge per word collected for an ordinary private telegram over the same route.

Para. 3. The minimum number of chargeable words for press telegrams shall be fixed at ten.

Para. 4. The copying fee for multiple press telegrams shall be the same as for ordinary private multiple telegrams.

Para. 5. The transit rate which the administrations and recognized private operating agencies referred to in Art. 75, para. 3. receive, shall be that which results from the application of the provisions of paras. 1 and 2 above, according to whether ordinary or urgent press telegrams are concerned.

Article 77

Application of the normal tariff

Para. 1. When telegrams presented as press telegrams do not fulfil the conditions set out in Articles 75 and 76, the indication =Presse= shall be deleted and the telegrams shall be charged at the rate for the category (ordinary or urgent) to which they belong.

Para. 2. The normal tariff for private correspondence (ordinary or urgent) shall also be applied to any press telegram of which use is made for a purpose other than that of insertion in the columns of the newspaper or periodical publication to which it is addressed, or of broadcasting by the station to which it is addressed, that is:

a) to telegrams which are not published by the newspaper or periodical publication to which they are addressed or which are not broadcast by the station to which they are addressed (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which the addressee has communicated before publication or broadcasting either to private individuals or to establishments such as clubs, cafés, hotels, exchanges, etc.;

b) to telegrams not published which the newspaper or periodical publication to which they are addressed has, before publishing them, sold, distributed or communicated to other newspapers, with a view to insertion in their columns; or further to telegrams not broadcast which the station of destination has sold, distributed or communicated before broadcasting them, to other stations with a view to their being broadcast by their own means; press telegrams may, however, be sold, distributed or communicated for simultaneous publication or broadcasting as the case may be;

c) to telegrams addressed to agencies and which are not published in a newspaper or broadcast (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which are communicated to third persons before being published by the press or broadcast.

Para. 3. In the cases contemplated in para 2. above, the balance of charge shall be collected from the addressee and retained by the Administration and recognized private operating agency of destination. The same shall apply when a telegram not fulfilling the conditions set out in Arts. 75, paras. 1, 2.(1); 76, para. 1.(1) and 75 bis, para. 1.(1) reach the office of destination with the indication =Presse=.

Article 78

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 79

Miscellaneous Provisions

Para. 1. With respect to any matter not provided for in this Chapter, press telegrams shall be subject to the provisions of these Regulations and of special arrangements concluded between administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies.

Para. 2. The provisions concerning press telegrams shall not be obligatory for administrations and recognized private operating agencies 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 and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 6-E
22 September 1958
Original : English

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TRIBUTE TO DECEASED AND RETIRED DELEGATES ETC.

It is customary to read lists of deceased and retired delegates at the opening of a plenipotentiary conference, but in view of the number of eminent personalities who have died or who have otherwise ceased to be actively associated with telecommunication since 1952, the General Secretariat thought that it would be the general wish that such lists should be read at the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference.

By circular letter No. 958/53/TT of 14 July 1958, the General Secretariat accordingly invited Members and Associate Members to be good enough to say :

1) What deaths had occurred among members of the delegations representing their administrations at Union conferences, since the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference;

2) Who, among the members of these delegations, had ceased to play an active part in telecommunication.

Annex 1 contains a list of deceased delegates furnished by Administrations in response to the circular letter mentioned above. The names are arranged in the alphabetical order of the French titles of the Administrations concerned and is completed by a list of officials of the General Secretariat, the I.F.R.B. and the International Consultative Committees.

Annex 2 contains a list on similar lines of persons who have otherwise ceased to be associated with telecommunication activities.

Delegations are asked to be good enough to notify the General Secretariat of any additions or corrections to these lists as soon as possible before the opening plenary Assembly of the Conference.

Annexes : 2

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ANNEX 1

LIST OF DECEASED DELEGATES

ARGENTINA (Republic)

Mr. Oscar L. M. Nicolini

AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)

Mr. G. Apperley

BELGIUM

Mr. G. Dejaegher

CANADA

Mr. G. C. W. Browne

CEYLON

Mr. Abdon Ignatius Perera

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Major Edwin H. Armstrong
Mr. Harry S. Baach
Commander Martin D. Berg
Mr. Warren B. Burgess
Mr. Wayne Coy
Admiral Stanford Hooper
Mr. Kenneth E. Stockton
Mr. Fred H. Trimmer

FRANCE

Mr. M. H. Bayard
Mr. J. A. de la Chevrelière

GREECE

Mr. Demetre Bernardos
Mr. Themistoclis Pentheroudakis

ITALY

Mr. le Grand Officier Giuseppe Gneme

MEXICO

Ing. Juan Buchanan
Ing. Antonio Pastrana Jaimes

NETHERLANDS, SURINAM, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, NEW GUINEA.

Mr. J. Kuiper
Mr. C. E. A. Maitland

POLAND (People's Republic of)

Mr. Kazimierz Szymanski

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. H. W. Grove
Major J. J. Munro
Mr. F. W. Phillips

SWEDEN

Mr. Seth Ljungqvist

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada
Dr. Franz von Ernst

I.F.R.B.

S. Banerji

ANNEX 2

LIST OF DELEGATES WHO HAVE CEASED TO BE ACTIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH TELECOMMUNICATION

ARGENTINA (Republic of)

Cap. de Navío D. Ramón Casanova
D. Enrique J. Coronado
Ing. Carlos Alberto Costa
Dr. Antonio Cozzi
Dr. Gabriel W. Jacobo
D. Juan C. Leoni
D. Egidio H. Luraschi
Dr. José Ramon Mayo
D. Antonio Navatta
D. Natalio Padula
Dr. Aldo N. Pecchini
D. Salvio J. M. Penas
D. Javier E. Poledo
D. Humberto A. Russi

AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)

Mr. J. L. Mulholland

AUSTRIA

Mr. Karl Stauber

BELGIUM

Mr. C. Sonnet
Mr. G. Pelfrene

EGYPT

Mr. Shukri Abaza
Mr. Fathy Gheith
Mr. Abdelhamid Ghoneim

SPAIN

D. Manuel Aznar
D. Antonio Gili

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Major General Spencer B. Akin
Captain E. E. Berthold
Mr. Cecil G. Harrison
Mr. Morgan Heiskell
Captain Walter E. Linaweaver
Rear Admiral Donald E. McKay
Mr. William J. Norfleet
Mr. Harold S. Osborne
Mr. Lloyd Simson
Mr. William G. Thompson
Mr. Paul A. Walker
Colonel Edwin L. White
Mr. Laurens E. Whittemore

FRANCE

Mr. L. Bramel de Cléjoulx
Mr. Douillet
Mr. L. Ruault

GUATEMALA

Mr. I. González Arévalo

INDIA (Republic of)

Mr. Krishna Prasad
Mr. H. N. Srivastava
Mr. B. R. Batra

ICELAND

Mr. Gudmundur J. Hliddal

MOROCCO (Kingdom of)

Mr. Pernot
Mr. Chabert

MEXICO

Mr. Agustín Flores Urrutia
Mr. Rafael Arias Sánchez
Lic. Jesús Montes de Oca

MONACO

S. Exc. M. Arthur Crovetto

NORWAY

Mr. Olaf Moe

PAKISTAN

Mr. Barkat Ali

NETHERLANDS; SURINAM, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, NEW GUINEA

Mr. L. Neher

PORTUGAL

Mr. Joaquim Rodriques Gonçalves

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

Ing. Teodoro de Matos Ferreira de Aguiar

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND (Federation of)

Mr. J. Nulty

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. C. Carpenter

SWEDEN

Mr. Artur Onnermark

SWITZERLAND

Mr. Albert Möckli

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND TERRITORY OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

Mr. W. A. Borland

URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

Mr. Rafael J. Milans
Mr. Lorenzo Balerio Sicco
Dr. Arturo Baliñas
Mr. Luis A. Ferreira
Cr. Rafael Vanrell
Mr. Alfredo M. Henry
Mr. Manuel M. Vázquez

VIET-NAM (Republic of)

Mr. Nguyên-Van-Mô

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Mr. Alphonse Auberson
Mr. Léon Mulatier
Mr. Paul Oulevey

I.F.R.B.

S. Witt

C.C.I.T. AND GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Mr. Hugh Townshend

C.C.I.F.

Mr. Georges Valensi

C.C.I.R.

Prof. Dr. Balth. van der Pol

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 7-E
22 September 1958
Original: French

Proposals from the Swedish Administration

1297 SWEDEN

SOME GENERAL PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

Numbering of Provisions

Do away with the numbering of sub-paragraphs. Number the paragraphs consecutively. Like the numbers at present appearing opposite the sub-paragraphs, these numbers would be printed in heavy type, and would also appear at the top of the pages.

Generally speaking, there would be but a single paragraph for each number, except where there are enumerations (or examples, which do not, as it is, have numbers). Thus, after the requisite amendments, the existing paragraphs with two or more sub-paragraphs would be divided, whenever the sense of the passage permits. Exceptionally, the two sub-paragraphs of the same number could be amalgamated.

The above proposal can be readily illustrated by a page of the existing Telegraph Regulations, together with two other paragraphs from these Regulations, laid out in accordance with the above. Heavy characters have double underlinings, italics single ones.

(Page 2 of the existing Telegraph Regulations, with a new numbering):

(Article 2-3) - 2 - (paras. 4-12)

Article 2

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

Para. 4. Telecommunication: Any transmission, emission, or reception of signs, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature, by wire, radio, visual, or other electromagnetic systems.

Para. 5. Telegraphy: A system of telecommunication for transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code.

Para. 6. Telephony: A system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.

Para. 7. Telegram: Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy; this term also includes radiotelegrams, unless otherwise specified.

Para. 8. Government telegrams: Refer to Article 83.

Para. 9. Service telegrams: Refer to Article 85.

Para.10. Private telegrams: Telegrams other than service or government telegrams.

CHAPTER II

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK

Article 3

COMPOSITION OF THE NETWORK

Para. 11. Offices between which the exchange of telegrams is very active shall be connected in the most effective way possible; the necessary channels of communication shall be established in sufficient number to fulfil all requirements of the service.

Para. 12. The performance characteristics of these communication channels should, as far as practicable, be in conformity with the recommendations of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.).

(Article 18, para. 8 of the existing Regulations, divided):

Para. x. Except for the expressions shown in the following two paragraphs,*) 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.

Para. x+1. 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 required, whole numbers, fractions, decimals or fractional numbers, written in words, may be grouped as a single word, which shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of para. .... .

---

*) See following page.

Para. x+2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph *) apply also to numbers written entirely in letters, where the figures are indicated separately, or in groups; for example, thirtythirty instead of threethousandthirty or sixfoursix instead of sixhundredandfortysix.

(Art. 12, para. 4 (1) and (2) of the existing Telegraph Regulations; combination)

Para. y. Roman figures shall be transmitted as Arabic figures. If the sender desires the addressee to be informed that Roman figures are intended, he shall write the Arabic figure or figures, and shall insert the French word "romain" or a corresponding word in front of each such figure or group of figures.

Reasons

To reduce the number of paragraphs, which complicates the work of reference (cf. Proposal No. 2 of the Belgian Administration). The advantage of a consecutive numbering system is retained and reference may still be made with accuracy to a single number.

If it were found necessary to continue numbering each section in a series of enumerations, the solution shown in the following example (Article 11, para. 1 of the present Telegraph Regulations; the letters would be eliminated) might be adopted:

(Para. z - z+4) Secret language is formed of:

Para. z. artificial words composed exclusively of letters; such words must not exceed five letters in length;

Para. z+1. 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 admitted for telegraph correspondence in plain language;

Para. z+2. Arabic figures, groups or series of Arabic figures, having a secret meaning;

---

*) Note on the wording. The expressions "following paragraph(s)" and "preceding paragraph(s)" are preferable, from the reader's point of view, to a reference to the numbers of these paragraphs, as this enables the reader to find the paragraph or paragraphs concerned immediately without a laborious perusal of the Regulations. This mode of reference, however, should only be used for the two, or at most three, paragraphs immediately preceding or following the one which the reader is perusing.

Para. z+3. words, names, expressions, or combinations of letters not fulfilling the conditions laid down for plain language (Article 10);

Para. z+4. a mixture of the words and expressions mentioned under paras. z to z+3.

But it would be better, we feel, if all provisions of this kind came under a single number.

SWEDEN - 1298

Terminology

Instead of "Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency)", use the expression "operating body" throughout.

Reasons

The ugly, ponderous formula "Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency)" should be replaced by some expression which - without stretching the use of words - can be understood to mean either a government department or a private firm. The word "Administration", by itself, has been proposed for this purpose, but it is not, we feel, sufficiently neuter to cover both.

The appropriate definition would then have to be included in the next International Telecommunication Convention.

SWEDEN - 1299

Collection of Supplementary Charges from the Addressee

As the Regulations now stand, a supplementary charge has to be levied on the addressee for a telegram containing combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language concerned (149), for a letter-telegram not entirely drafted in plain language (155), and for a press telegram which does not fully meet the exigencies imposed on telegrams of this kind (156 and 722).

Application of these provisions often leads to lengthy argument between the office of destination and the addressee called upon to pay the extra charge, this latter person feeling himself in no sense responsible for abuses committed by the sender.

Hence it would be well, we think, if these provisions were amended in such a manner that in such cases the collection of supplementary charges from the sender were recommended.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 8-E
22 September 1958
Original : French

Proposals by the Administration of Sweden

158. SWEDEN

Corrigendum to the English text only.

Read :

..... shall neither be charged for nor transmitted, except .....

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1300. SWEDEN

123. Read :

.... boulevards, streets, canals, rivers and other public ways ....

Reasons

It is not clear how the names of canals and rivers should be charged for. In our view, these waterways should be regarded as public ways.

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262. SWEDEN

Amend the present text of this Swedish proposal as follows :

Para. 1. (1) Charges shall normally be collected from the sender except in the cases provided for in these Regulations, where they shall be collected in a country other than that where the telegram is handed in.

(2) By way of exception, a special agreement may be made between the Administration (or recognized private operating agency) of origin and another Administration (or recognized private operating agency) whereby the charges for telegrams sent by a certain user to one or more given destinations, or to any destination, may be collected either from the addressee or from a third party, provided the addressee or third party gives a written undertaking to pay them. For this facility an additional charge of 2 francs for each telegram may be collected from the party concerned; this charge shall be divided equally between the Administration (or recognized private operating agency) of origin and the Administration through which the charges are collected.

Reasons

These arrangements have been in force for a number of years without appearing in the Telegraph Regulations. It would be advisable to recognize the fact and to ensure some financial return to the Administrations (and private operating agencies) concerned for the work involved.

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1301 SWEDEN

466. Delete.

Reasons

In view of proposal 607.

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1302. SWEDEN

490. Read, at the beginning :

Para. 5. When the addressee, for any reason, does not use the voucher and the voucher is surrendered to an office of the Administration ..... (the remainder unchanged).

Reasons

In view of proposal 1303.

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1303. SWEDEN

491. Replace the present text by the following :

Para. 6. When the addressee refuses the voucher or when the voucher cannot be delivered to him within a given period because he cannot be found, the office of delivery, with a view to refunding the amount of the prepaid reply, shall agree with the office of origin to delete the paid service indication =RP= from the telegram before establishing the corresponding accounts. To this end, it shall transmit a service advice in the following form to the office of origin :

New York Stockholm Swb 40/12 (number and date of the telegram)
Pearson (name of the addressee) PEDOT

Reasons

At present the sender is asked to apply for a refund of his prepaid reply even when the office of delivery has been unable to deliver the reply voucher. As in such cases the telegraph service is aware of the fact that the voucher has not been used, it would be fair - and simpler - if the refund were made automatically, the indication =RP= being deleted before the amount in question has been entered in the accounts.

In the interest of simplicity, however, no change in the number of words should occur.

The word PEDOT is a new code expression for which the following meaning is suggested :

Reply voucher undelivered; we are deleting indication RP with a view to refunding of charge for prepaid reply by the office of origin.

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1304. SWEDEN

718 to 721. Replace the present text by the following (if proposal 526 is rejected) :

Para. 2. The normal tariff for private correspondence (ordinary or urgent) shall also be applied to any press telegram of which use is made for a purpose other than that of

a) insertion in the column of the newspaper or periodical to which it is addressed, or of broadcasting by the station to which it is addressed;

b) insertion in a newspaper or periodical or of broadcasting by a station, to which it may be forwarded by the newspaper, periodical or station to which it was addressed;

c) insertion in the columns of the newspaper or periodical or broadcasting by the station which may have received it from the news agency or department to which it was addressed;

that is to say, to telegrams which the addressee has communicated either to individuals or to establishments (clubs, cafés, hotels, stock exchanges, etc.) before having them published or broadcast.

Reasons

1. In the interest of clarity and to conform with practice already followed.

2. To exclude explicitly telegrams addressed, for example, to the advertising or publicity department of an enterprise; in our view, such telegrams cannot be considered as press telegrams, even when they are sent to a newspaper, etc., for publication.

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1305 SWEDEN

863. Read :

n) Prepaid reply having manifestly failed to fulfil its purpose owing to an error on the part of the service with respect to the request telegram or the reply telegram.

Reasons

The error for which a refund is due may be in the alteration or omission of words in the request or reply telegram (as the present text indicates), or may relate, for instance, to delay in delivering either of the telegrams.

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1306 SWEDEN

867. Read, at the end :

....., but not to any message which may have been caused or rendered useless by delay or alteration, unless the Administration (or recognized private operating agency) concerned does not agree that such messages were exchanged involuntarily by a third disinterested party.

Reasons

"Any message" is more specific.

In the present Regulations, charges for messages arising from errors on the part of the telegraph service are never refunded. If, however, a telegram is delivered to the wrong person or establishment (owing to a change of address, for example), it seems reasonable that this third party, who is unwittingly involved, should not have to pay for any reply that may be necessary and which he sends in good faith.

(Note. In the English, it might be well to replace the word "messages" by another, such as "correspondence", as "messages" often means telegrams or telex communications and not telephone calls or letters.)

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1058. SWEDEN

The Swedish Administration withdraws this proposal.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 9-E
25 September, 1958
Original: French

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Report by the General Secretariat

PRESENTATION OF THE FINAL ACTS

At previous conferences, the Final Acts (Conventions, Regulations, etc.) were submitted to the plenary assemblies of the conferences in the working languages for first reading on blue sheets and for second reading on pink sheets, and either in mimeographed or in printed form.

The conference is generally left free to choose the form in which the Final Acts are published.

The General Secretariat wishes to make the following remarks, which may assist the Conference in this connection:

Printing has certain advantages, such as

a) it is easier to read;

b) as the text is already prepared, the Final Acts can be published in a much shorter time than if the type-setting were begun after the close of the Conference.

If the Conference chooses the printing process, the cost of setting up the text of the Regulations should be debited in accordance with Section F of Administrative Council Resolution No. 83 (revised). Estimates of printing costs are given in Annex 1.

The General Secretariat has already contacted printers in Geneva. Should the Conference express itself in favour of printing the preliminary text of the Regulations, these printers would make adequate arrangements to meet our requirements and, in particular, to guarantee publication within a given time. It would be essential, however, to give the printers appropriate instructions as soon as possible.

The cost of mimeographing is shown in Annex 2.

The General Secretariat would be grateful if the Conference would be good enough to reach a decision on this matter as soon as possible.

This would in no way prejudice the decision to be made by the closing Plenary Assembly on the contribution of the Conference to the expense of publishing the Final Acts.

Under the terms of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) [Art. 14, paragraph 2 (1)], the final texts must be published in the official languages of the Union.

The General Secretariat has arranged for the new Regulations to be translated into Russian. A typewritten copy, therefore, will be submitted in Russian for signature by the delegates concerned.

It is expected that the Chinese Delegation will provide the General Secretariat with a Chinese copy of the texts it intends to sign.

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1

ESTIMATED COST OF PRINTING THE NEW REGULATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE

As the size of the new Regulations cannot be foreseen at present, estimates have been based on the volume of the Paris Regulations (1949), viz., Telegraph Regulations = 152 pages = 9½ sheets of 16 pages; Telephone Regulations = 40 pages = 2½ sheets of 16 pages.

It has been assumed that the cost of typesetting will be included in the expenses of the final edition of the Regulations. Only the cost of typographical changes, printing and paper, therefore, have been taken into account.

a) Telegraph Regulations

Typesetting costs are estimated approximately at:

French	2,800.-
English	2,800.-
Spanish	2,900.-
Total Sw.frs.	8,500.-

for a volume of 152 pages.

No. of copies: 600 (250 F, 250 E, 100 S)

Cost of 2 x 250 copies:

2 x 67 x 9½ sheets (F and E)	1,273.-

Cost of 1 x 100 copies:

1 x 52 x 9½ sheets (S)	494.-
Total Sw.frs.	1,767.-

Costs are identical for the 2nd printing (pink sheets) *) and the 3rd printing (white sheets for signature) *), making a total of

3 x 1,767.- . . . . . = 5,301.- Sw.frs.

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*) Author's correction fees following the 1st and 2nd readings of the text will have to be added.

b) Telephone Regulations

Typesetting costs are estimated approximately at :

French	750.-
English.	750.-
Spanish.	775.-
Total fr.s.	2,275.-

for a volume of 40 pages.

No. of copies: 600 (250 F, 250 E, 100 S)

Cost of 2 x 250 copies:

2 x 67 x 2½ sheets (F and E) fr.s. 335.-

Cost of 1 x 100 copies:

1 x 67 x 2½ sheets (S) fr.s. 167.50

Total fr.s. 502.50

Costs are identical for the 2nd printing (pink sheets) *) and the 3rd printing (white sheets for signature) *), making a total of

3 x 502.50 . . . . . = 1,507.50 fr.s.

*) Author's correction fees following the 1st and 2nd readings of the text will have to be added.

ANNEX 2

ESTIMATED COST OF MIMEOGRAPHING THE NEW REGULATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE

(The same basis has been used for these calculations as for the printing estimates : Telegraph Regulations = 152 pages; Telephone Regulations = 40 pages)

a) Telegraph Regulations

160 stencils for each of the 3 languages at 8.-frs. per box of 24 stencils	160.—
Paper for 1st issue (blue) + covers = 108,000 sheets at 10 frs. per 1,000	1,080.—
Paper for 2nd issue (pink)	1,080.—
Paper for 3rd issue (white) at 8 frs. per 1,000	864.—
Ink, 15 tubes at 6.50	97.50
Total frs.	3,281.50

b) Telephone Regulations

50 stencils for each of the 3 languages at 8 frs. per box of 24 stencils	50.—
Paper for 1st issue (blue) + cover = 36,000 sheets at 10 frs. per 1,000	360.—
Paper for 2nd issue (pink)	360.—
Paper for 3rd issue (white) at 8 frs. per 1,000	288.—
Ink, 5 tubes at 6.50	32.50
Total frs.	802.50

It should be noted that staff expenses have not been included in Annex 2 but under other headings (Languages Department and reproduction costs).

In view of the circumstances in which mimeographing would be done, it would be necessary for the typing and mimeographing staff to work many hours overtime (night work) at a high rate of payment (50% increase) if the texts were to be produced in good time. It is impossible to foresee the amount of such overtime, which would add considerably to the expense of this mode of presentation.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 10-E
25 September 1958

1ST PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Salle 1, Monday 29 September 1958 at 1500 hours

DRAFT AGENDA

1. Opening of the Conference by the Acting Secretary-General (G.R. *) Chap. 9, Rule 1)
2. Election of Chairman of the Conference (G.R. Chap. 9, Rule 3a)
3. Election of Vice-Chairman of the Conference (G.R. Chap. 9, Rule 3a)
4. Commemoration of deceased and retired delegates, etc. (Document No.6)
5. Constitution of Conference Secretariat (G.R. Chap. 9, Rule 3b)
6. Adoption of Rules of Procedure of the Conference (Convention, Art.11)- see also Document No. 2
7. Participation of international organizations (Document No. 3)
   a) United Nations and specialized agencies
   b) Other international organizations
8. Participation of permanent organs of the Union (G.R. Chap. 2, para. 3(1)g)
9. Appointment of conference committees (G.R. Chap. 9, Rule 5)
   a) Appointment of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen
   b) Distribution of work among committees (see Document No. 4)
10. Working methods (daily time-table etc.)
11. Plan for treatment of certain questions, in particular -
   a) Proposals involving transfer of provisions of the Telegraph Regulations to C.C.I.T.T. recommendations
   b) Possibility of grouping discussions on Telephone Regulations
   c) Report of the Secretary-General on traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network (Volume of Proposals pages 329 etc.)
   d) Buenos Aires Recommendation No. 3 (Volume of Proposals page 3)
12. Receptions, etc. offered by the Swiss authorities
13. Procedure for preparation of the final Acts of the Conference (Document No. 9)
14. Press release (G.R. Chap. 9, Rule 25)
15. Any other business

*) G.R. = General Regulations annexed to the Convention.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 11-E
27 September, 1958
Original : Russian-French

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATIONS OF THE U.S.S.R, THE UKRAINIAN S.S.R., AND THE BIELORUSSIAN S.S.R. CONCERNING THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA AT THE ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

The delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R., and the Bielorussian S.S.R. express their regret that China, which is one of the greatest powers in the world comprising a quarter of the world's population, is not taking part in the work of the present Conference.

In view of the international nature of the activities of the International Telecommunication Union and of the present Conference, the absence of the legitimate representatives of China - who may only be nominated by the Government of the People's Republic of China - deprives the Conference of the possibility of taking decisions of the required validity on questions concerning the operation and development of international telecommunications.

The People's Republic of China is recognized by more than thirty countries comprising a population of 1,000 million people, and it has telegraph and telephone communications with many countries; hence it is intolerable that the People's Republic of China is kept outside I.T.U. activities and that its place is occupied by representatives of Chang Kai Chek's clique which does not represent the Chinese people.

The delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R., and the Bielorussian S.S.R. consider that the question of the representation of the People's Republic of China in the I.T.U. should be settled so that the real representatives of that great country may find their legal place in the organs of the I.T.U.

The delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R., and the Bielorussian S.S.R. request that this statement be published as an official Conference document.

The Head of the delegation of the U.S.S.R.
The Head of the delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R.
The Head of the delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 12-E
29 September, 1958
Original : French

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE, IN REPLY TO THE STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATIONS OF THE U.S.S.R., THE UKRAINIAN S.S.R., AND THE BIELORUSSIAN S.S.R., PUBLISHED IN CONFERENCE DOCUMENT No. 11

The Delegation of the Republic of China expresses its regret that the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R., and the Bielorussian S.S.R. have raised a purely political question at the present Conference, which is essentially of a technical nature. Hence, it is unfortunately forced to reply and explain once again the position of the Republic of China:

1. China has been regularly represented at the present Conference by the Delegation of the Republic of China.

2. The International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) was signed by the Delegates of the Republic of China, which is therefore a Member of the International Telecommunication Union, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 2a) of the Convention, and explicitly mentioned in Annex I.

3. The Government of the Republic of China was set up in the manner prescribed by the Constitution adopted by the representatives of the whole nation. It is the only legitimate Government of China and the only Government qualified to speak on behalf of the Chinese nation. It is also recognized as such by the great majority of countries.

4. The Peking régime is a puppet régime set up through indirect foreign aggression and maintains its position by the systematic use of brutality and terror. It has taken over the spirit of aggression - which is quite alien to the Chinese character - from its sponsor. If the Chinese people could express their will without fear in free elections, it is quite certain that this régime would be rejected. Thus, this régime is not qualified to represent the Chinese nation.

Hence, the Delegation of the Republic of China considers that the statement by the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R., the Bielorussian S.S.R. is tendentious in content and misplaced, and that it should therefore be rejected outright.

The Delegation of the Republic of China requests that this statement should likewise be published as an official Conference document.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 13-E
29 September, 1958
Original : French, Spanish

1307

SPAIN

ORDER OF CHAPTERS

Apart from the usefulness of revising the order of articles in the various chapters and that of the provisions within these articles, as well as considering that the desirability of transferring certain provisions to more appropriate chapters, it would appear that the chapters themselves do not follow with sufficient logical coordination and in well-studied order.

It will be sufficient to note as an example, without going into a detailed examination, the order of chapters relating to "Subscriber's service ...." (Chapter XVII), "Phototelegrams ...." (Chapter XVIII) and "Radiocommunications to several Destinations" (Chapter XXIV) inserted rather at random among other chapters having no relation to them.

As the "General Service" must coexist along with other existing telegraph services, and if possible with future ones, as well as with more or less different and specialized operational standards for each service, it would be of advantage to study the correlation and drafting in the Telegraph Regulations compatible with these various differences. Provisions of a basic character (that could be called of "legal character") should be grouped on the one hand; those of a general organizational nature relating to all or several services on the other hand; lastly, provisions relating to each one of the services and their activities should be put in homogeneous groups.

Consequently, the following classification is suggested for consideration :

Proposed order of Chapter	Present order of Chapter	Present title (to be revised)
		SECTION ONE - BASIC PROVISIONS
I	I	- Purpose of the Telegraph Regulations - Definitions
II	XXXIII	- Miscellaneous provisions

III	IV	- General Provisions relating to Correspondence
IV	XIV	- Stoppage of telegrams - Transmission of Government telegrams as of Right
		SECTION TWO - WORKING PROVISIONS
V	II	- International network
VI	IX	- Transmission signals
VII	III	- Nature and hours of service of offices
VIII	VII	- Tariff and charging
IX	VIII	- Collection of charges
X	XXVIII	- Partial and Total Reimbursements
XI	XXIX	- Accounting
XI bis		- (Consisting of "Exchange and verification of accounts - payment of balances" including Appendix 2)
XII	XXX	- Records
		SECTION THREE - GENERAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE
XIII	V	- Preparation and handing in of telegrams
XIV	VI	- Counting of words
XV	XI	- Routing of telegrams
XVI	XII	- Interruption of telegraph communication
XVII	X	- Transmission of telegrams
XVIII	XV	- Delivery at destination
XIX	XIII	- Cancellation of a telegram
XX	XVI	- Telegrams with special services
XXI	XXV	- Letter telegrams
XXII	XXII	- Press telegrams
XXIII	XXI	- Money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams
XXIV	XXIII	- Meteorological telegrams
XXV	XXVI	- Government telegrams
XXVI	XIX	- Semaphore telegrams
XXVII	XX	- Radiotelegrams
XXVIII	XXVII	- Telegraph service correspondence

SECTION FOUR - OTHER TELEGRAPH SERVICES

XXIX	XVIII	- Phototelegrams in the European system
XXX	XVII	- Subscribers' telegraph service by start-stop apparatus in the European system
XXXI	XXIV	- Radiocommunications to several destinations
XXXI bis		- Lease of telegraph circuits to users

SECTION FIVE - INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

XXXII	XXXI	- General Secretariat - Reciprocal communications
XXXIII	XXXII	- International Telegraph Consultative Committee

FINAL SECTION - FINAL PROVISION

XXXIV	XXXIV	- Final Provision

It would appear desirable for the Conference to decide whether these regulations are to be only the "General Service" Regulations, in which case chapters under Section Four (present chapters XVII, XVIII and XXIV) are not relevant, or whether they really should be the Telegraph Regulations, that is to say, applicable to the various telegraph forms and services.

If such is the case, the chapters proposed under Sections One and Two ("Basic Provisions" and "Working Provisions") should be carefully studied and drafted so as to be applicable to all the above telegraph forms and services.

For example :

As regards the present Chapter IV ("General Provisions relating to Correspondence"), should only the senders of telegrams be requested to establish their identity whereas for a phototelegram or for a call from a public telex station, etc. they would not be obliged to do so? The same would apply to the writing of his address by the sender.

The application of Article 29 of the Convention, which refers not only to telegrams but also to other forms of communication, is dealt with in Chapter XIV. Is it to be understood that frankly pornographic phototelegrams can be transmitted or that free use can be made of a telex subscriber station or a leased circuit for spying or subversive attempts on public order ?

As regards Chapter VII "Tariff and charging", along with the introduction if necessary under Section Three of a Chapter XIV bis containing specific provisions for the collection and charging of the "General Service", it is obvious that everything that relates to the fixing and determination of systems (if they are to be maintained), compssition of tariffs and mors tary equivalents, the delay in application of new charges, etc., has a general character not limited only to telegram services.

The same would apply to Chapters VIII "Collection of charges", XXVIII "Partial and total reimbursements", XXIX "Accounting" (Exchange of accounts ...., payment of balances) and to Chapter XXX "Records" (Period of preservation of records).

Likewise, the provisions relating to the international telegraph network, legal time, etc., should also be drafted in a general way.

The drafting and grouping of all provisions coordinated whenever possible with similar or equivalent telegraph service regulations, if they are governed by separate regulations, and with the Telephone Regulations. A Conference should not express divergent opinions.

Should not Chapter XX - "Radiotelegrams" include the provisions, which are not quite identical, of the existing Additional Radio Regulations, thus bringing the Administrative Radio Conference into the matter, if this is deemed necessary ?

Reserve a separate Section (the proposed Section Four) "Other telegraph services", which would list all those Services in existence (and possibly all future ones, for example the "facsimile" service which may be established at any moment) even if the Regulationd limited themselves to recommending that the relevant C.C.I.T.T. recommendations should be followed.

Arrange the provisions methodically within the chapters and articles, place each provision in the appropriate article and chapter according to its nature and importance and revise the titles of chapters. For example, present chapter XII entitled "Interruption of telegraph communication", where it would ne natural to find the measures for re-establishing the communication, only deals with "Diversion of telegrams" (in the case of interruption of communication), which should be its real title.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 14-E
29 September, 1958
Original : French, Spanish

1308 SPAIN

3. After number 3, add the following new paragraph :

Para. 3 bis. In cases where an administration has made reservations regarding the application of one or more provisions of these Regulations, no other administration shall be bound to observe that or those provisions in its relations with the administration making the reservations.

Reasons

Reciprocity.

Current practice.

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1309 SPAIN

(This proposal concerns only the order of the provisions)

Article 10

Plain language

After number 35, insert consecutively numbers 44 and 45 :

Para. 1.(1)	(existing number	35)
(2)	(" "	44)
(3)	(" "	45)

Para. 1 bis. (Proposal 1119)

Divide number 36 into two paragraphs :

Para. 2.(1) By telegrams .....
(2) The character of a .....

Reasons

Greater clarity.

So long as there is an article defining plain language, it should incorporate numbers 44 and 45.

Since number 44 defines what is meant by admitted languages, it should be inserted immediately after number 35 in which such languages are laid down as a condition. Number 45 which defines what may be referred to as an admitted language of a special nature, should follow the two preceding numbers.

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1310 SPAIN

Article 11. Replace the existing text by the following :

Article 11

Secret language

Para. 1. Insofar as they are not covered by para. 2 (2) of Article 10, the following expressions shall constitute secret language; (number 46 amended) :

a) groups of letters or artificial words composed of not more than five letters having a secret meaning; (number 47 amended)

b) Arabic figures or groups of not more than five Arabic figures, having a secret meaning; (number 49 amended)

c) (existing number 48)

d) words, names, expressions composed of letters, figures, signs or a combination of these characters, not fulfilling the conditions laid down for plain language (Art. 10). They may be composed of more than five characters only in exceptional cases; (number 50 amended)

e) (existing number 51)

Para. 2. Words or expressions in secret language may not contain accented letters, or letters with diaeresis, cedilla and tilde, etc.; (number 53 amended)

53. Delete.

54. Delete.

Para. 3. (existing number 55)

56. Delete.

Reasons

Most of the provisions have been drafted so as to conform to the proposals from other administrations, and for the same reasons.

Better correlation and greater clarity.

The combinations of letters referred to in number 50 have been incorporated in number 47, because "combinations of letters" and "artificial words" are one and the same thing.

The order of numbers 48 and 49 has been reversed because it is better to have 49 (groups of figures) following 47 (groups of letters).

From a), b) and d) it may be deduced that the codes must adhere to the requirement of a maximum of five characters. Nevertheless, to satisfy any possible needs of the user, provision is made for some expression exceeding five characters in length.

In order to meet the proposals from other administrations and to bring the regulations into line with current practice, combinations of mixed characters are provided for.

Number 52 stipulates that, if the accented letter é may not be used, the letters å, ö, ñ, ç, etc., should also be excluded.

In conformity with the proposals from other administrations, number 56 is deleted, since the use of secret language need no longer be limited to ordinary or urgent telegrams.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 15-E
29 September, 1958
Original : Spanish

PROPOSALS BY THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

1311 COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

21. Add, at the end :

.... Administrations shall send each other this information through the General Secretariat.

Reasons

The Colombian delegation considers this addition important, for it is important that all Administrations, including those in direct contact with the country of destination, should know exactly the time when a message can be handed in and the time it will take to deliver to the addressee, if only for the purpose of informing the sender.

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1312 COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

409. Replace the present text by the following :

Para. 4 When the sender has prescribed the route to be followed, the offices concerned shall be bound to conform to his instructions, unless there be no service in the country, or the route indicated be interrupted, etc.... (no change in the rest).

Reasons

The Colombian delegation considers that this proposal is in the interest of users and that it will stimulate operators of services.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
CONFÉRENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE ET TÉLÉPHONIQUE
(GENÈVE, 1958)

F

Document N° 16-F-E-S
29 septembre 1958

ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE

PROPOSITIONS DES CHEFS DE DELEGATIONS A L'ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE D'OUVERTURE

PROPOSALS BY THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS TO THE OPENING PLENARY MEETING

PROPOSICIONES DE LOS JEFES DE DELEGACIÓN A LA SESIÓN PLENARIA DE APERTURA

Propositions pour le Président et les Vice-Présidents de la Conférence
Proposals for Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference
Proposiciones para Presidente y Vicepresidentes de la Conferencia

Président :	Dr Haakan Sterky	(Suède)
Chairman :		(Sweden)
Presidente:		(Suecia)
Vice-Présidents:	M. D. Donaldon	(Nouvelle Zélande)
Vice-Chairmen :		(New Zealand)
Vicepresidentes:		(Nueva Zelandia)
	Shri R.C. Vaish	(Inde) (India)

Propositions concernant les Commissions, leurs Présidents et leurs Vice-Présidents
Proposals for Committees and their Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen
Proposiciones relativas a las Comisiones y a sus Presidentes y Vicepresidentes

1. Commission du Règlement télégraphique :
   Telegraph Regulations Committee :
   Comisión del Reglamento Telegráfico :

Président :	M. Sovet	(Belgique)
Chairman :		(Belgium)
Presidente:		(Bélgica)
Vice-Présidents:	M. John C. Doerfer	(Etats-Unis d'Amérique)
Vice-Chairmen :		(United States of America)
Vicepresidentes :		(Estados Unidos de América)
	M. S. Houdek	(Tchécoslovaquie)
		(Czechoslovakia)
		(Checoeslovaquia)

2. Commission des tarifs télégraphiques :
   Telegraph Tariff Committee :
   Comisión de tarifas telegráficas :

Président :	M. Fincher	(Australie)
Chairman :		(Australia)
Presidente:		

Vice-Présidents : Vice-Chairmen : Vicepresidentes :	Col. D. McMillan	(Royaume-Uni) (United Kingdom) (Reino Unido)
	M. Postelnicu	(République populaire roumaine) (Roumania) (Rumania)

3. Commission téléphonique :
Telephone Committee :
Comisión Telefónica :

Président ; Chairman : Presidente :	M. A. Langenberger	(Confédération suisse) (Switzerland) (Suiza)
Vice-Présidents : Vice-Chairmen : Vicepresidentes :	M. S. Zarine	(U.R.S.S.) (U.S.S.R.) (U.R.S.S.)
	M. Hamid	(Pakistan) (Pakistán)

5. Vérification des lettres de créance :
Verification of Credentials :
Verificación de credenciales :

Président : Chairman : Presidente :	M. W.E. Connelly	(Canada) (Canadá)
Vice-Présidents : Vice-Chairmen : Vicepresidentes :	M. Baczko	(République populaire de Pologne) (Poland) (Polonia)
	M. Sabbah	(Maroc) (Morocco) (Marruecos)

4. Commission de contrôle financier :
Finance Control Committee :
Comisión de control financiero :

Président : Chairman : Presidente :	M. Raus	(Luxembourg) (Luxemburgo)
Vice-Présidents : Vice-Chairmen : Vicepresidentes :	M. Markon	(République fédérative populaire de Yougoslavie) (Yugoslavia) (Yugoeslavia)
	M. J.A. López	(Vénézuéla) (Venezuela)

6. Commission de rédaction :
Editorial Committee :
Comisión de Redacción :

Président : Chairman : Presidente:	M. A. Drevet	(France) (Francia)
Vice-Présidents: Vice-Chairmen : Vicepresidentes:	M. Scannell	(Irlande) (Ireland) (Irlanda)
	M. Garrido	(Espagne) (Spain) (España)

Proposition concernant le Secrétariat de la Conférence
Proposal for the Secretariat of the Conference
Proposición para la Secretaría de la Conferencia

Secrétaire de la Conférence : Secretary of the Conference : Secretario de la Conferencia:	M. L.V. Lewis	Conseiller supérieur Senior Counsellor Consejero superior
Secrétaires adjoints : Assistant Secretaries : Secretarios adjuntos :	M. R. Fritz M. G. Frachebourg M. G. Jackson	
Service linguistique de la Conférence : Conference Language Service : Servicio linguistico:	M. J. Revoy	
Service financier de la Conférence : Conference Finance : Servicio financiero:	M. R. Prélaz	
Archiviste : Archivist : Archivo:	M. V. Meyer	

Propositions concernant l'horaire de travail :
Proposals regarding working hours :
Proposiciones relativas al horario de trabajo:

Lundi à vendredi inclus : Monday to Friday inclusive: De lunes a viernes inclusive:	0930 - 1230 1500 - 1800

Avec la pause habituelle du matin et de l'après-midi qui sera fixée par chaque président de commission.

With usual coffee breaks in morning and afternoon to be worked out as convenient by each Committee Chairman.

Con una interrupción del trabajo, a media mañana y a media tarde, para tomar café.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 17-E
29 September 1958
Original: English

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

MINUTES
OF THE
MEETING OF HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

Monday, 29 September 1958, at 10 a.m.

Acting Chairman : Mr. Gerald C. GROSS, Acting Secretary-General of the I. T. U.

Subjects discussed:

1. Opening of the meeting by the Acting Secretary-General
2. Proposals for the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of the Conference
3. Proposals for the setting-up of Committees
4. Proposals for the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of Committees
5. Rapporteurs for Committees
6. Secretariat of the Conference
7. Working schedule
8. Relative urgency of certain questions
9. Press release
10. Receptions and excursions

Present:

The Heads of the following Delegations were present:

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Burma (Union of), Bulgaria (People's Republic of), Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia (Republic of), Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, Korea (Republic of), Denmark, Dominican Republic, Group of the different territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency, Spain, United States of America, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungarian People's Republic, India (Republic of), Indonesia, (Republic of), Iran, Ireland, Iceland, Israël (State of), Italy, Japan, Jordan (Hashmite Kingdom of), Libya (United Kingdom of), Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Morocco, (Kingdom of), Mexico, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea, Poland (People's Republic of), Portugal, Portuguese Oversea Provinces, Federal German Republic, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation), Rumanian People's Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sudan. (Republic of the), Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Tunisia, Union of South Africa and Territories of South West Africa, Union of Socict Socialist Republics, Venezuela (Republic of), Viet-Nam (Republic of), British East Africa, (Associate Member).

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1. Opening of the Meeting by the Acting Secretary-General

Opening the meeting, Mr. Gerald C. GROSS, Acting Secretary-General of the I.T.U. said:

" Owing to circumstances beyong my control - indeed, beyond the control of any of us - it has become my responsibility to preside over the meeting of Heads of Delegations. This afternnon, at the first Plenary Meeting a fitting tribute will be paid to our very good friend and great leader, Dr. Andrada. Unfortunately, since 18 June of this year, I have had to take over the responsibilities of the Secretary.General of the Union. Under Chapter 9, rule 1, of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires 1952, this first meeting and the opening part of the First Plenary Assembly should be presided by the Chairman of the Administrative Council who is, at present, Sr. Sarwate (India). Dr. Sarwate has asked me to extend his greetings to the Conference and to explain that for urgent imperative reasons, he is unable to be present. Under the same rule of the Convention, it therefore falls to my lot to open this meeting. This is not a matter of choice but of responsibility and I hope that you will bear with me in the various

mistakes I may make. If I make too many, please don't throw too many stones at me.

" The very first thing, gentlemen, I think, would be to set up the arrangements for the opening Plenary this afternoon and it is the tradition in the Union for the Heads of Delegations normally to try to work out a slate of offices for the Conferences and to be able to present to the Plenary Assembly this afternoon something which has the gener l agreement of all the delegations present. The first and the most obvious important post which comes before us and which will have to be filled this afternoon at the opening of the meeting is that of Chairman of the Conference and the Chair would now like to ask for the views of the assembled Heads of Delegations as to proposals for the chairmanship of the Conference.

" You are all aware that it is customary in the Union, when there is an inviting Administration, usually to honour that inviting Administration by nominating the Chairman from the delegation of that inviting Administration. The circumstances are somewhat different this year in that this Conference has been called here with the consent and advice of the various Members of the Union by our Administrative Council and consequently, there is no inviting Administration. Therefore, the way is open for the Heads of Delegations to propose a Chairman of the Conference from among all the delegations present.

" We understand that the Swiss Government, through diplomatic channels and otherwise, has made it known that they propose to celebrate the centenary of our Union which, as all of you know, is the oldest and most venerable of the international government organizations in the world, by having the 1965 Plenipotentiary Conference held in Switzerland. That is one of the reasons why we have no inviting Administration here at this particular Conference.

" Therefore, gentlemen, with these few preliminary remarks, the Acting Chairman of this meeting will be glad to regognize anyone who would like to make proposals for the chairmanship of the Conference. "

2. Proposals for the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of the Conference

Chairman of the Conference

Dr. Håkan Sterky (Sweden) was proposed by Colonel McMillan (United Kingdom), seconded by Mr. Connelly (Canada), Mr. Houdek (Czechoslovakia) and Mr. Drevet (France).

No other proposals were made.

It was therefore unanimously decided to propose to the Plenary Assembly that Dr. Sterky should be nominated Chairman.

(Applause)

Vice-Chairmen of the Conference

Mr. Donaldson (New Zealand) and Shri Vaish (Republic of India) were proposed by the Chair and seconded by Mr. Goonesekera (Ceylon). Mr. Klokov (Union of Socict Socialist Republics) seconded the nomination of Shri Vaish.

No other proposals were made.

It was unanimously decided to propose to the PlenaryAssembly that Mr. Donaldson and Shri Vaish should be Vice-Chairmen of the Conference.

(Applause)

Dr. Sterky (Swaden) said:

" Gentlemen,

You have been kind enough to honour me as well as my country in proposing me as Chairman of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference. I thank you warmly for the trust in me you thus have shown and hope that I shall be worthy of your confidence. With great reluctance I gave the Acting Secretary-General, Mr. Gross, the answer "Yes" when he approached me last week and asked me if I was willing to act as your Chairman.

" To be in the chair of a meeting is always a difficult task but to preside over an international conference is still more exacting. I have acted as Chairman at international meetings in my own country and learnt that it is a heavy burden to combine such a chairmanship with the daily duties of a Director General of an Administration. Now I am fortunate to be in Geneva and relieved of most of the latter duties and that is an advantage. I think, however, that it is only fair that I inform you, dear colleagues, that during the forthcoming months I probably shall have to leave Geneva fof a short time to be present when the budget of the Swedish Board of Telecommunications is taken up by the Ministries of Finance and Communications in Stockholm.

" With the kind assistance of the Vice-Chairmen and the General Secretariat, headed by Mr. Gross and the Secretariat of the Conference, I hope that I shall be able to conduct my work to your satisfaction. I shall do my very best to plan my programme both here and at home so that I shall not have to be absent for more than a few days during the Conference and if possible only during a time when the real work is being done by the Committees. This absence, I hope, you will understand and excuse.

" Once again, Gentlemen, I express to all of you my deepfelt gratitude and promise you that I shall endeavour to put my soul into the work and to do my very best to be both impartial and effective. You have made your choice and it is up to you to judge at the end of the Conference if it was a wise one. Thank you. "

3. Proposals for the setting-up of Committees

The Acting Chairman, pointing out that such a procedure had been traditional at Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conferences ever since Madrid, 1932, suggested the setting-up of the following Committees:

1) Committee for the Telegraph Regulations
2) Committee on Rates
3) Committee for the Telephone Regulations
4) Finance Control Committee
5) Credentials Committee
6) Drafting Committee

He pointed out that the Plenary Assembly or the Committees would, of course, be free to set up any sub-committees or even working parties that might prove necessary.

The above structure of committees was unanimously approved.

4. Proposals for the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of Committees

The Acting Chairman, with the permission of the meeting, wished to submit the following tentative slate for the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of the Committees. He would ask the meeting to express its views thereon:

Name of Committee	Chairman	Vice-Chairmen
1. Committee for the Telegraph Regulations	Mr. Sovet (Belgium)	Mr. Doerfer (United States of America) Mr. Houdek (Czechoslovakia)
2. Committee on Rates	Mr. Fincher (Australia)	Colonel McMillan (United Kingdom) Mr. Postelnicu (Rumanian People's Republic)
3. Committee for the Telephone Regulations	Mr. Langenberger (Switzerland)	Mr. Zarin (U.S.S.R.) Mr. Hamid (Pakistan)
4. Finance Control Committee	Dr. Kaus (Luxembourg)	Mr. Markon (Yugoslavia) Mr. López (Venezuela)
5. Credentials Committee	Mr. Connelly (Canada)	Mr. Baczko (Poland People's Republic of) Mr. Sabbah (Morocco)
6. Drafting Committee	Mr. Drevet (France)	Mr. Scannell (Ireland) Mr. Garrido Moreno (Spain)

No other proposals were made.

The above structure was approved by acclamation.

5. Rapporteurs for Committees

The Chairman expressed his gratitude to France, Belgium, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Spain, which had been so kind as to offer Rapporteurs for the various committees. He pointed out that for three of the committees - the Credentials Committee, the Finance Control Committee and the Drafting Committee - the General Secretariat would provide any rapporteurs required.

6. Secretariat of the Conference

The following Secretariat was proposed and unanimously approved :

Secretary : Mr. Leonard V. Lewis.

Assistant Secretaries : Mr. Fritz, Mr. Frachebourg and Mr. Jackson.

Head of the Language Service : Mr. Jean Revoy.

Finance Officer : Mr. René Prelaz.

Archivist : Dr. Victor Meyer.

7. Working Schedule

It was decided to propose to the Plenary Assembly that meetings should be held from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

At the beginning of the Conference there would be no Saturday meetings but they might be necessary towards the end of the Conference to cope with pressure of work.

8. Relative urgency of certain questions

The Chairman reminded the meeting that it might be necessary in Plenary Assembly to decide soon on the schedule for dealing with certain questions which involved the presence in Geneva of certain delegates for a limited time. Among those questions were : class B messages (for which ICAO would have to be notified), the question of proposals to be transferred to CCITT Recommendations, Recommendation No. 3 of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiar Conference, and the question of whether texts for the first and second readings were to be printed or mimeographed.

Item 6 on the draft agenda (Document 2) would be considered by the Plenary Session itself.

9. Press Release

The proposal to issue a draft press release after the First Plenary Meeting was approved, with the Chairman having authority to issue the release.

10. Receptions and Excursions

The Acting Chairman said that, although Switzerland was not an inviting Government, the Swiss Confederation and the Geneva Cantonal authorities had very generously organized the following receptions and excursions for the benefit of delegates:

1 October : Dinner for the Heads of Delegations

14 October : Excursion to the Château of Chillon for all members of the Conference with their wives and families

12 November : Reception offered by the Geneva authorities to all members of the Conference and their wives.

In accordance with a mandate conferred by the Administrative Council, the Chairman, as Acting Secretary-General of the Union, proposed to offer a reception on behalf of the Conference and the Heads of all the permanent organs on Friday, 14 November, to pay honour and tribute to the Swiss authorities and other distinguished guests. Further details would be available later.

Dr. Sterky (Sweden) felt sure that he was expressing the opinion of of all the delegations present in tendering his sincere gratitude to the Swiss authorities for their kind invitations.

(Applause)

The Acting Chairman thanked the Heads of Delegations for their patience and cooperation and for the encouraging and striking unanimity they had shown. It was a very favourable omen for the success of the Conference.

The meeting rose at 11.15 a.m.

Rapporteur :

H. Heaton :

Acting Chairman :

Gerald C. Gross

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 18-E
30 September, 1958
Original : English

International Air Transport Association
(I.A.T.A.)

TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES FOR THE HANDLING OF AIRLINES OPERATING AGENCIES TRAFFIC

1. The I.T.U. Administrative Council, at the Seventh Meeting of its Twelfth Session (7th May, 1957) considered the matter of "Traffic to be routed over the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network", and noted the decision of I.C.A.O. that the conclusion of an agreement was considered impracticable because of the wide divergencies of the preferences of States for the alternative texts of the Article IV of the I.T.U./I.C.A.O. Agreement. The Administrative Council therefore decided to transmit a report to the Telegraph and Telephone Conference, accompanied by a statement of views expressed by the contracting States of I.C.A.O.

2. The International Air Transport Association desires at this juncture to make known its views on the subject of the fixed telecommunications facilities required for the handling of the traffic of aircraft operating agencies. These are as follows :

i) I.A.T.A. Member Airlines have a primary interest to use for the handling of their fixed communications traffic the facilities of the Public Telegraph Network, principally leased telegraph circuits wherever these are available and their cost is reasonably justified by the character and volume of the traffic to be carried;

ii) There is, however, a continuing, though decreasing requirement for the carriage of Class "B" messages on the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications Network in cases where the facilities of the Public Telegraph Network are unable to provide the service of the requisite standard.

3. The growing requirements of the airline industry for leased telegraph circuits is demonstrated by the rapid expansion of networks of such circuits, as shown in Attachment 1. In some areas, however, airlines are still encountering difficulties in leasing the required circuits, even though these are available or can be provided without much difficulty. I.A.T.A. therefore believes that :

i) Members of the Union should be encouraged to make leased telegraph circuits available to aircraft operating agencies, whenever such circuits are required and can be provided, under the conditions stipulated in the I.T.U. Telegraph Regulations and by the C.C.I.T.T.

ii) When required, leased telegraph circuits should be made available notwithstanding any arrangements for the handling of Class "B" traffic on the A.F.T.N., which may have been made by the Aeronautical Authorities concerned.

Annex : 1

A N N E X

LEASED CIRCUITS UTILIZED BY AIRCRAFT OPERATING AGENCIES

1. The development of the fixed telecommunications networks of aircraft operating agencies, utilizing leased telegraph circuits of the Public Telegraph Network and operated either on a single or multiple user basis, has been illustrated by the lists of the circuits leased by I.A.T.A. Member Airlines in the I.T.U. "Plan Général d'Interconnexion". The growth of these networks is shown by the following :-

i) The proceedings of the 1950 Session of the "Commission du C.C.I.F. pour le Programme Général d'Interconnexion" (Florence, Italy) listed a very limited number of telegraph circuits used by I.A.T.A. Member Airlines in the regions of Europe, Africa, the Mediterranean, Middle East and South Asia.

ii) The "Plan Général d'Interconnexion 1954-58", Annex 10, compiled during the 1954 Session of the Commission in Geneva, indicated that at the end of 1954 one hundred and twenty-one telegraph circuits were leased by I.A.T.A. Airlines in the area concerned, and that this number was expected to increase to two hundred by 1958.

iii) The lists compiled by the C.C.I.T.T. "Commission of the Plan for the Development of the International Networks" (Rome, April 1958) show that as at February 1958 two hundred and forty-two telegraph circuits were leased and used by I.A.T.A. Members in the same area, and that anticipated requirements in the period 1959 - 1962 were for a total of five hundred and fifty eight circuits.

NOTE : Estimated future requirements for leased circuits on the part of the I.A.T.A. Member Airlines are being periodically submitted to the C.C.I.T.T "Commission of the Plan for the Development of International Networks."

2. In the near future, i.e., from 1959 onwards, I.A.T.A. Member Airlines will introduce into service large turbine powered aircraft with cruising speeds between 500 - 650 knots. The operation of these aircraft will further emphasise the requirements of the aircraft operating agencies for rapid and highly reliable telecommunications facilities, and it can be expected that the trend indicated above will not only continue, but will be further accelerated.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 19-E
30 September 1958
Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE FIRST PLENARY ASSEMBLY

29 September, 1958, at 3 p.m.

Acting Chairman: Mr. Gerald C. GROSS, Acting Secretary-General of the I.T.U.

Chairman: Mr. Håkan STERKY (Sweden)

Agenda

1. Opening of the Conference by the Acting Secretary-General
2. Election of Chairman of the Conference
3. Election of Vice-Chairmen of the Conference
4. Tribute to deceased and retired delegates, etc. (Document No. 6)
5. Constitution of Conference Secretariat
6. Adoption of Rules of Procedure of the Conference
7. Participation of international organizations (Document No. 3)
   a) United Nations and specialized agencies
   b) Other international organizations
8. Participation of permanent organs of the Union
9. Appointment of Conference committees
   a) Appointment of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen
   b) Distribution of work among committees (Document No. 4)
10. Working methods (daily time-table etc.)
11. Plan for treatment of certain questions, in particular -
   a) Proposals involving transfer of provisions of the Telegraph Regulations to C.C.I.T.T. recommendations
   b) Possibility of grouping discussions on Telephone Regulations
   c) Report by the Secretary-General on traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network
   d) Buenos Aires Recommendation No. 3
12. Receptions, etc. offered by the Swiss authorities
13. Procedure for preparation of the final Acts of the Conference (Document No. 9)
14. Press release
15. Any other business

Delegations from the following countries were present:

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian SSR, Burma (Union of), Bulgaria (People's Republic of), Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia (Republic of), Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda Urundi, Korea (Republic of), Denmark, El Salvador (Republic of), Group of the Different Territories Represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication agency, Spain, United States of America, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungarian People's Republic, India (Republic of), Indonesia (Republic of), Iran, Ireland, Iceland, Israel (State of), Italy, Japan, Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of), Liberia, Libya (United Kingdom of), Luxembourg, Malaya, (Federation of), Morocco (Kingdom of), Mexico, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea, Poland (People's Republic of), Portugal, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, Federal German Republic, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, Federal Ukrainian SSR, Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of) Roumanian People's Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sudan (Republic of the), Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation), Czechoslovakia, Tunisia, Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela (Republic of), Viet-Nam (Republic of), British East Africa (Associate Member).

1. Opening of the Conference by the Acting Secretary-General

Mr. Gross, Acting Secretary-General, made the following opening speech:

" Ladies and Gentlemen,

" As Acting Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, it falls to my lot, under Rule 1 of Chapter 9 of the General Regulations annexed to the Buenos Aires Convention, in the absence of the Chairman of the Administrative Council, to open the Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Geneva, 1958. It is a great pleasure for me to do so because the Conference is yet another milestone in the long path of progress of an inter-governmental organization which, since 1865, has devoted itself to the peaceful development of an essential human activity. I must hasten to add, however, that my pleasure is mingled with feelings of deep regret, since this duty would have fallen to Dr. Maroo Aurelio Andrada, had he still been with us. In a few minutes, we shall be invited to pay tribute to his memory and to that of other distinguished figures in the field of telecommunication who have died since the last conference of the Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference held at Buenos Aires in 1952, where our lamented Secretary-General, as Chairman of that Conference, gave such proof of his sterling qualities and did such high honour to his great country. We still mourn him, but our mourning is transcended by the inspiration which we derive from his supreme example of devotion to duty.

" I shall now ask the Assembly to honour his memory by observing one minute's silence."

The Assembly rose and observed one minute's silence.

Mr. Gross then gave the floor to Mr. Sterky, Director-General of Telecommunications of Sweden, who said he was sure he was speaking on behalf of all those present in proposing to send a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Andrada.

This proposal was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Gross, Acting Secretary-General, then continued his speech, as follows :

" The Conference which I have the honour to open is unique in that it is the first ordinary conference of the Union held under the arrangements made at Atlantic City for certain conferences of the Union to be held at its headquarters at Geneva, and in which the Secretary-General is called upon to perform the tasks of organization normally incumbent upon an inviting government. I stress, however, the adjective "ordinary" because of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference of 1951 of which many of us have happy personal memories.

" Although there is no inviting government, we are indebted to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its agreement to the convening of this Conference in the beautiful city of Geneva and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing sincere thanks for the valuable telecommunication facilities which the Swiss P.T.T. Administration is placing at our disposal.

" The last ordinary administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference was, as you all know, held at Paris in 1949. The success of that conference was due in a large measure to the extraordinarily efficient practical arrangements made by the French Government. The General Secretariat which, as I have said, will on this occasion be responsible for some of the duties normally performed by an inviting government, cannot hope to emulate what was done by the French Government in 1949, but it will certainly do all in its power to ensure the success of the present Conference.

" A proof of the success of the Paris Conference is that, although under our Convention, conferences such as this should normally be held every five years, the Members of the Union, consulted on proposals of the Administrative Council, agreed to postpone the following conference from 1954 to the present time.

" The task of this Conference will undoubtedly be arduous. There have been important developments in telegraphy and telephony since 1949 and the number of proposals already submitted to the Conference is considerable. It would, of course, be misleading to attempt to measure the work of the

Conference quantitatively in terms merely of the number of proposals but it is worth mentioning perhaps, purely as an indication, that the printed volume of proposals with its supplements contains 1296 proposals. The Paris Conference had 818 proposals and was actively engaged for more than 2½ months. On the present occasion, the duration of the Conference is limited by its budget to a period of two months and it is evident that rapid working in conditions of strict economy will be the order of the day. It is good to remember, however, that the C.C.I.T.T. has already pursued important studies which will, I feel sure, greatly facilitate the work of this Conference and I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the distinguished Director of the C.C.I.T.T., Mr. Rouvière, on the dynamism and energy exemplified in the work of that Consultative Committee, in which he is contributing a pioneering effort.

" I extend a warm welcome to the delegates of the 66 Members and Associate Members of the Union who are participating in the Conference. I also welcome the observers of the United Nations and of the other specialized agencies which have interest in telecommunications who are with us today or whom we shall have the pleasure of meeting at a later stage of the Conference. I also welcome the representatives of the recognized private operating agencies upon whom we depend for so many international telegraph and telephone services.

" Later in today's meeting, the Conference will be invited to pronounce on the applications of a number of international organizations which have signified their desire to be represented. When the observers of the organizations to be admitted to the Conference have been invited to take their seats, we shall, I know, be pleased to extend them a very hearty welcome.

" Since I have stressed the intensive nature of the work to be performed in a limited time, it behoves me to set an example of brevity in my remarks. I will merely add one personal note. As you know, telecommunication is an exceedingly wide subject, embracing scientific and technical matters, frequency allocation problems, tariff questions involving problems of high finance and of exchange, questions of jurisprudence, of administration and operating and last, butnot least, the peaceful international collaboration without which world-wide telecommunication would be impossible. No one man can hope to be a complete master in all these fields. If, until recently, my own activities have been more particularly in the field of radio, I have had close contact with some of the broad problems which will confront the Conference, some of which go back many years. To give but one example, I have, in particular, a vivid and pleasant memory of my participation, as a national delegate, in the plenary assembly of the former C.C.I.T. in Warsaw in 1936, as well as the Madrid and Cairo Telegraph Conferences. You may count upon me to do all in my power to ensure the efficient working of this Conference and so to enable the labours of the highly qualified and experienced delegates here assembled to bear abundant fruit."

2. Election of Chairman of the Conference

Mr. Gross, Acting Secretary-General, explained that the meeting of Heads of Delegations which had taken place that morning had decided to propose to the Assembly to elect Mr. Håkan Sterky, Director-General of Telecommunications of Sweden, as Chairman of the Conference.

Mr. Hakan Sterky was elected Chairman by acclamation.

Mr. Sterky took the chair and thanked the Assembly in the following words :

"Gentleman,

" You have been kind enough to honour me as well as my country in electing me as chairman of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference. I thank you warmly for the trust in me you thus have shown and hope that I shall be worthy of your confidence. With great reluctance I gave the Acting Secretary-General, Mr. Gross, the answer "yes" when he approached me the other week and asked me if I was willing to act as your chairman.

" To be in the chair of a meeting is always a difficult task but to preside over an international conference is still more exacting. I have acted as chairman at international meetings in my own country and learnt that it is a heavy burden to combine such a chairmanship with the daily duties of a Director general of an Administration. Now I am fortunate to be in Geneva and relieved of most of the latter duties and that is an advantage. I think however that it is only fair that I inform you, dear colleagues, that during the forthcoming months I probably shall have to leave Geneva for a short time to be present when the budget of the Swedish Board of Telecommunications is taken up by the Ministries of Finance and Communications in Stockholm.

" With the kind assistance of the vice-Chairman and the General Secretariat, headed by Mr. Gross and the Secretariat of the Conference, I hope that I shall be able to conduct my work to your satisfaction. I shall try to plan my programme both here and at home so that I shall not have to be absent for more than a few days during the Conference and if possible only during a time when the real work is being done by the Committees. This absence, I hope, you will understand and excuse.

" And now, I should like to add a few words to what Mr. Gross so well and concisely has said in presenting the task of this Conference. He has covered almost every point and also drawn the attention of the delegates to the facts that our work will have to be intensive and that we have a target date set for it.

" Being a telecommunication engineer by education and having served as a professor of telegraphy and telephony for 5 years, I have been very much inclined to stress especially the importance of technical development in the art of telecommunication both on the national and the international level. Although I still have the same general opinion, experience has taught me that all measures aiming at simpler and more expedient office work will

greatly and favourably affect the economy of the telecommunication services. The Telegraph and Telephone Regulations are valuable weapons towards that goal. If they are sharp and bright, they will help us to compute the charges of telegrams and telephone calls, to prepare the bills to our customers and to collect the money from them faster, with less costs and with smaller staff.

" When I was a young engineer I once visited New York and learnt something which I believe might serve as an example to elucidate my thesis For the supply of a community with electric power there is a need for generating stations, cable networks and, on the premises of the customers, local installations including electricity meters. The surprising fact I was informed about was that the capital investment in electricity meters only was larger than in turbines, electric generators and transformors in all the New York power stations. Thus more money had to be invested in collecting the fees from the customers than to produce what they consumed. We, in the telecommunication field have to handle millions of telegrams and billions of telephone calls a day. Now, the public seems to produce an unlimited, ever-increasing amount of written or spoken material and it is - notwithstanding what my friends the engineers will say - comparatively easy to transmit the material but not at all as simple to collect the money for our services. There, our Regulations can help and therefore this Conference and the results of our deliberations will, in my opinion, be of great importance for the future.

" I am convinced that with your full cooperation and with the help and experience of the Acting Secretary-General and of the Director of the CCITT and all their collaborators, this Conference shall lead to new and better Telegraph and Telephone Regulations. On behalf of the Conference I should like to express already now our sincere thanks to Mr. Gross and also to Mr. Rouvière for the preparatory work they have performed before this first meeting of the Conference.

" Once again, Gentleman, I express to all of you my deep felt gratitude and promise you that I shall endeavour to put my soul into the work and to do my very best to be both impartial and effective. You have made your choice and it is up to you to judge at the end of the Conference if it was a wise one. Thank you.

3. Election of Vice-Chairman of the Conference

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Gross, Acting Secretary-General, stated that the meeting of Heads of Delegations in the morning had proposed Mr. Donaldson (New Zealand), Deputy Director-General of the Post and Telegraph Department, and Mr. Vaish (India), Chief Engineer of Posts and Telegraphs, as Vice-Chairmen.

Mr. Donaldson (New Zealand) and Mr. Vaish (India) were elected Vice-Chairmen of the Conference by acclamation.

4. Tribute to deceased or retired delegates or members of permanent organs of the Union (Document No. 6)

At the invitation of the Chairman, the Acting Secretary-General read out the list of delegates to Union meetings and members of the Secretariat who had died since the last Plenipotentiary Conference in Buenos Aires in 1952 and proposed to pay tribute to them by observing one minute's silence.

The Assembly rose and observed one minute's silence.

The Acting Secretary-General then read out the names of members of delegations or organs of the Union who had ceased to be actively associated with telecommunication.

The Chairman paid tribute to the work done by these servants of telecommunications and, wishing them a pleasant retirement, proposed that the list of their names should be annexed to the minutes of that First Plenary Assembly.

It was thus decided.

5. Constitution of Conference Secretariat

The Acting Secretary-General said that the Committee of Heads of Delegations had proposed that the Conference Secretariat should be made up as follows:

Secretary: Mr. Leonard V. Lewis;

Assistant Secretaries: Mr. Fritz, Mr. Frachebourg, Mr. Jackson;

Head of the Language Service: Mr. Jean Revoy;

Finance Service: Mr. René Prélaz;

Archivist: Dr. Victor Meyer.

This composition of the Conference Secretariat was unanimously adopted.

6. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference (Document No. 2)

The Acting Secretary-General explained that the Assembly had to decide in what circumstances international organizations admitted to the Conference should be authorized to submit proposals and take part in discussions.

The delegate of Colombia suggested that the last sentence of the proposed text should be deleted. The permission mentioned therein seemed superfluous and only likely to complicate discussions.

The delegate of Italy pointed out that no provision should be made for observers to have the possibility of submitting resolutions.

The Chairman explained that the resolutions referred to were resolutions by organizations which would be submitted to the Conference as petitions.

The delegate of Austria proposed to replace "resolutions" by "statements".

The delegate of Ireland raised the question of admission of representatives of the users of telegraph and telephone services to participate in discussions. The latter were directly interested in the decisions taken insofar as they could lead to tariff reductions. They could moreover be asked to withdraw when a vote was taken.

The delegate of Italy shared, in principle, the views of the delegate of Ireland and would welcome an amendment of the Rules of Procedure in that respect.

The Chairman drew the attention of the Conference to the inconsistency which would arise if the Conference admitted the public to its meetings but excluded the observers of the organizations in question. Moreover, the Conference should not abandon the customary procedure of previous meetings.

He proposed the following compromise text in place of the paragraph under discussion:

" Observers of international organizations admitted to the Conference in accordance with para. 3 (1) (d) of Chapter 2 of the General Regulations may participate without vote in the committees of the Conference and present their petitions or statements there".

The text thus amended was unanimously adopted.

7. Admission of international organizations (Document No.3)

a) United Nations Organizations and specialized agencies

b) Other international organizations

At the invitation of the Chairman, the Acting Secretary-General pointed out that, in accordance with agreements with the United Nations Organization and decisions by the Administrative Council, invitations had been duly sent to U.N.O. and its specialized agencies, but the Assembly had to decide on participation by the other international organizations which had been informed of the Conference and had requested to be admitted to it.

It was unanimously decided that the international organizations concerned, which are listed below, should be admitted:

International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.)

International Chamber of Commerce (I.C.C.)

International Committee of the Red Cross

International Electrotechnical Commission (I.E.C.)

International Conference of Main High-Tension Electrical Networks (C.I.G.R.E.)

International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, Proprietors and Editors (F.I.E.J.)

International Organization of Standardization (I.S.O.)

International Broadcasting Organization (I.B.O.)

European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.)

International Railway Union (U.I.C.)

International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power (U.I.P.D.E.)

Commonwealth Press Union

The Chairman extended a hearty welcome to the observers of the United Nations Organization and specialized agencies who were present or expecting to attend, as well as of the different international organizations admitted to the Conference. Their experience in certain fields would be valuable.

8. Admission of permanent organs of the Union

The Conference approved the admission of the I.F.R.B., the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. in concordance with Chapter 2, para. 3(1) g) of the General Regulations. The Chairman took the opportunity of personally welcoming Mr. Sundaram and Mr. Catá of the I.F.R.B., and Dr. Metzler of the C.C.I.R. He addressed a particular welcome to Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T. whose fast and efficient work in the C.C.I.T.T. had done so much to facilitate the work of the Conference.

9. Appointment of Conference Committees

a) Appointment of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen (Document No.16)

b) Distribution of work among Committees (Document No. 4)

10. Working methods (daily time-table, etc.)

The Chairman proposed that they should examine agenda items 9 and 10 together and invited the Acting Secretary-General to introduce Document No. 16; he summed up the proposals of the Heads of Delegations to the opening Plenary Assembly.

With regard to the Conference committees, and the appointment of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen for them, these proposals were unanimously adopted.

The Committees and their officers will therefore be as follows:

	Committee	Chairman	Vice-Chairmen
1.	Telegraph Regulations Committee	Mr. Sovet (Belgium)	Mr. Doerfer (U.S.A.) Mr. Houdek (Czechoslovakia)
2.	Telegraph Tariff Committee	Mr. Fincher (Australia)	Colonel McMillan (United Kingdom) Mr. Postelnicu (Roumanian P. R.)
3.	Telephone Committee	Mr. Langenberger (Switzerland)	Mr. Zarin (U.S.S.R.) Mr. Hamid (Pakistan)
4.	Finance Control Committee	Mr. Raus (Luxembourg)	Mr. Markon (Yugoslavia) Mr. Lopez (Venezuela)
5.	Credentials Committee	Mr. Connelly (Canada)	Mr. Baczko (People's Rep. of Poland) Mr. Sabbah (Morocco)
6.	Drafting Committee	Mr. Drevet (France)	Mr. Scannell (Ireland) Mr. Garrido Moreno (Spain)

The Chairman pointed out that there were only a few more points to settle. However, it would be better to postpone any decision on the distribution of work among the committees for a few days and to take note, for the time being, of Document No. 4 which required careful study.

It was thus decided.

The Chairman said that the time-table proposed by the Heads of Delegations, i.e. 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 3.00 to 6.00 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays was liable to be modified towards the end of October since they did not yet know how fast the work would progress; however, he suggested that only working parties should consider meeting on Saturday mornings.

The proposed time-table was unanimously adopted.

The question of the representation of China in the present Conference was then raised by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., and a long discussion ensued in which the following delegations participated in the order shown below:

U.S.S.R.
Republic of India
China
People's Republic of Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
People's Republic of Poland
Hungarian People's Republic
United States of America
Roumanian People's Republic
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Republic of Korea
China
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Republic of India

The Chairman while respecting the feelings which lay behind the various statements, proposed to the Assembly to limit itself to taking cognizance of the statements and to close the discussion, it being understood that the statements of those delegations expressing a desire in this respect would be annexed to the minutes of the present meeting (See Annex 1).

It was thus decided.

11. Plan for treatment of certain questions:

a) Proposals involving transfer of provisions of the Telegraph Regulations to C.C.I.T.T. recommendations

b) Possibility of grouping discussions on Telephone Regulations

c) Report of the Acting Secretary-General on traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network

d) Buenos Aires Recommendation No. 3.

The Chairman deemed it preferable for the Assembly to wait until preliminary work had been done in the committees before examining the four points under this item.

He drew the attention of the delegates particularlyto point d) (Recommendation No. 3) and proposed that it should first be studied by the Tariffs Committee which would then recommend tothe Assembly the procedure to be followed.

It was thus decided.

12. Receptions offered by the Swiss authorities

The Acting Secretary-General announced that the Swiss Confederation and the authorities of the Canton of Geneva had generously organised some receptions and excursions for the delegates, and asked them to keep the following dates free:

Wednesday, 1 October, for a dinner for the Heads of Delegations

Tuesday, 14 October, for an excursion to the Château of Chillon organised for all members of the Conference with their wives and families

Wednesday,12 November, for a reception offered by the Geneva authorities to all members of the Conference and their wives.

In accordance with a mandate conferred by the Administrative Council, the Acting Secretary-General of the Union, proposed to offer a reception on behalf of the Conference and the Heads of all the permanent organs on Friday, 14 November, to pay honour and tribute to the Swiss authorities and other distinguished guests. Full particulars concerning this event would be communicated later to all participants in the Conference.

13. Procedure for preparation of the final Acts of the Conference (Document No. 9)

The Acting Secretary-General suggested that this item might be discussed more profitably at the next plenary meeting.

. . . . .

It was thus decided.

14. Press release

The Acting Secretary-General reminded the Assembly that the General Regulations annexed to the Convention provided for the issue of a press release, and pointed to Chapter 9, Rule 25, of those Regulations which laid down that all such press releases should be issued as authorized by the Chairman of the Conference.

This was agreed.

The meeting rose at 6.50 p.m.

Rapporteurs:	Secretary of the Conference:	The Chairman:
M. Cahn Bunel J. Subiotto	L. V. Lewis	H. Sterky

Annexes: 3

ANNEX 1

STATEMENTS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA AT THE PRESENT CONFERENCE

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement :

" Mr. Chairman:

" May I, before we broach the other questions on our agenda, make a brief but most important statement?

" The representatives of more than 66 countries, as well as those of many international organizations, are assembled at this Conference.

" We have come here in order to revise the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, to bring them into line with the existing state of development in telecommunication technique, and to incorporate in these Regulations modifications and additions which would satisfy the interest of all countries to the greatest extent possible.

" To examine problems of such importance it is essential that the number of countries taking part in the task should be as great as possible. Consequently, the U.S.S.R. delegation expresses its regret that the delegates of the Chinese People's Republic are not present at this Conference and that their place is occupied by delegates of the Chiang Kai-shek clique who are not entitled to represent the great Chinese people.

" The Chinese People's Republic has been recognised by more than 30 countries; it has telegraph communications with many countries. That is why the questions on our agenda could be examined more efficiently and the decisions be of greater value were the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic taking part in the work of our Conference.

" The U.S.S.R. delegation considers that the question of the Chinese People's Republic's representation in the I.T.U. should be solved so as to enable the true representatives of that great country to take their rightful place within the organs of the I.T.U. "

The floor was then given to the delegate of India, who made the following statement:

" The Indian delegation is also of the view that the persons who should represent the great country called China should be the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic and not of the Kuomintang Government. In making this proposal the Indian delegation wants to make it perfectly clear that it has no intention whatsoever of raising an acrimonious discussion on this subject, nor does it attribute any ulterior motive to any country.

" However, considerations of equity and justice demand that it is only fair that representatives of the Peking Government only should represent China, and by not conceding this point, we are striking at the very foundation of this Union and are acting against the purposes of the Union as laid down in Article 3 of Chapter I of the Buenos Aires Convention.

" I do not propose to take up the time of the delegates by repeating the arguments which Indian delegates have put forward from time to time in various conferences urging that the true representatives of China are those who come from the Peking Government. These arguments which are very valid are well-known to all. However, I would like to mention one point which we discussed only last week in the Plenary Assembly and which has a direct bearing on the subject. We have been discussing the development of telecommunications in the various regions of the world and have been talking of preparing plans for telecommunication development in the Mediterranean basin, Middle East and South Asia. Only two or three days ago the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. set up a working group for preparing a report for the extension of the Plan to the Far East which will come up for consideration before the Conference in due course. May I ask, Sir, is it seriously suggested that it would be possible to prepare a plan for and develop telecommunication in East Asia (and let us not forget Central Asia) when such a large and important part of the continent of Asia as China, covering one-seventh of the world area and containing a quarter of the population and occupying such a central and strategic position from the telecommunication point of view, is excluded from consideration, which is the case at present in the absence of the representatives of the Peking Government? If we consider and answer the question dispassionately, there is no doubt that we will reach the conclusion that this is not possible. Let not posterity say that while the honourable members of the T.T. Conference in the fifties of the twentieth century used to have eloquent discussion in the historic building of the Batiment Electoral and spend a lot of time and money in formulating proposals for the development of telecommunications on a world-wide scale in general, and in the Far East and Asia in particular, the honourable delegates in actual practice were acting in a manner which defeated their professions. I appeal to the members in the name of equity and in the interest of development of telecommunication in the world in general and Asia in particular to consider this matter in an unbiased manner and I have no doubt that despite the political difficulties that undoubtedly

beset this question, they will come to the conclusion, i.e. would agree that the persons who should represent China in this Conference should be the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic and that they should be invited to participate in this Conference. "

The delegate of China then made the following statement:

" The preceding speakers have put me in the painful obligation of having to make you lose valuable time on a political question which is quite extraneous to the purpose of this Conference. But as they have raised it, it is my duty to reply, which I shall try to do as briefly as possible.

" The speeches we have just heard have been repeated over and over again in international meetings. We have the impression of listening to an old cracked record which has been played too often. However, we know that the delegate of the U.S.S.R. never misses an opportunity of making us listen to his political propaganda.

" I do not wish to adopt a polemical tone, but shall simply make a sober re-statement of the position of my Government. The Government which I have the honour of representing here is the only legitimate Government of China; it was set up in the manner prescribed by the Constitution which was drawn up and voted for by the representatives of the whole nation; my Government is recognized as the Goverment of China by the large majority of countries. The Republic of China was a signatory to the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) and, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 2, of that Covention, is a regular Member of the International Telecommunication Union.

" I must add that the régime which the delegates of the U.S.S.R. and India allegedly consider as the legal Government of China is nothing but a puppet of Moscow and is in no way Chinese. It is not qualified to represent China, just as the Quisling régime was not qualified to represent Norway during the last world war. If the will of the people could make itself felt without fear through really free elections, it is quite certain that the Chinese nation would reject the communist régime. You are all well aware that the Chinese are essentially a pacific and tolerant people, that our historians have always condemned aggression from time immemorial, and that they have not even admitted the use of preventive wars. Pacifism and tolerance towards others are essential characteristics of the Chinese nation. The Chinese have always held that all persons have the right to think freely and that a variety of opinion constitutes the spiritual wealth of the nation. This régime, which we are asked to believe is the true Chinese Government, has already been guilty of several acts of aggression in its short existence, and its intolerance has given rise to "brain-washing" to impose a uniform way of thinking. How can you expect such a régime, which practises a doctrine contrary to the national spirit, to be Chinese? This régime maintains its position only by the systematic use of brutality and terror.

" Soviet delegations have tried to deny the legality of my Government on several occasions in international conferences, especially in the General Assembly of the United Nations, and on each occasion these attempts have come to nothing through the will of the participating countries. If the Conference bases itself on the attitude adopted by the General Assembly and organs of the United Nations, and by the other specialized agencies, and if it considers discussion of such a political matter as misplaced, I propose that the Conference should quite simply ignore the statements by the delegates who have just spoken. If, however, it considers that they should be included in the minutes, I would request that my statement should also be included."

The delegate of the P.R. of Bulgaria then spoke as follows:

" The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference considers it regrettable and inadmissible that the Chinese People's Republic and its Telecommunication Administration should not be represented or take part in the work of this Conference.

" The Chinese People's Republic, since its constitution, has been recognized by more than 30 countries, its international telegraph and telephone relations have been extensively developed and considerable progress made in the field of telecommunication techniques.

" The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria protests against the presence of representatives of Chiang Kai-shek and insists that the question of the representation in the ITU and its organs of the Chinese People's Republic should be solved. The representatives of this great country must take their legitimate place and thus contribute to the development of international telecommunications."

The delegate of Czechoslovakia then said:

" Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen:

" May I state that the Czechoslovak delegation greatly regrets the fact that China is not duly represented at this Conference.

" It is clear to each of us that the delegation present here and calling itself the "Chinese delegation" cannot represent China.

" That is why the Czechoslovak delegation fully supports the declarations made by the Soviet and the Indian delegations."

The floor was then given to the delegate of the People's Republic of Poland, who made the following statement:

" The Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland fully supports the statements made by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the delegation of India concerning the absence from the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference of the legitimate representatives of the Chinese People's Republic.

" In the preamble of the International Telecommunication Convention it is stated that every sovereign country has the right to regulate its telecommunications so as to facilitate relations between peoples by means of good operation of telecommunications.

" Article 3 of the Convention states that the purposes of the International Telecommunication Union are.

a) to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds;

b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;

c) to harmonise the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

The purposes of the Union, stated above, cannot be achieved in a satisfactory manner so long as the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic, a country whose territory and population exceed that of Europe, do not participate in the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference in lieu and stead of the representatives of Chang-Kai-Chek who do not represent anyone.

" The Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland wishes to draw the attention of all the Members of the Union to this abnormal situation."

The delegate of the Hungarian P.R. then took the floor to make the following statement :

" The delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic shares the views expressed by the USSR and Indian delegations concerning the representation of China at the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference. The delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic likewise notes with great regret that there are no rightful representatives of China present at our conference.

" Convinced of the desire on the part of the delegations present to act in the spirit of the Telecommunication Convention, we hope that that state of things will be remedied and that we shall be greeting, in the near future, the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic - the only legitimate representatives of China - within the ITU."

The delegate of the United States then intervened in the discussion as follows :

" The Delegation of the United States believes that any consideration of this issue is out of order since the question of Chinese representation in the ITU was settled by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires in 1952. Neither this conference nor any other meeting of the ITU has the power to modify that decision.

" The question of Chinese representation has arisen repeatedly and the result has always been a decision to seat the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China and to refuse to seat representatives of the Chinese Communists.

" Article 4 of the Buenos Aires Convention designates the Plenipotentiary Conference as the supreme organ of the Union, and between Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Administrative Council in Article 5 is designated to act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Both the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires 1952) and the Administrative Council through the years have recognized the Government of the Republic of China as the representative of China in the ITU and, therefore, in all the permanent organs of the Union. Consequently, the present conference does not have the power to consider this question since it has already been decided by the proper bodies of the Union. In view of the fact that the conference itself has assembled to consider problems of an administrative character, political questions affecting the organization as a whole, like the Chinese representation issue, cannot properly be discussed or decided here. "

The delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic then spoke as follows :

" The delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic, fully supporting the declarations of the representatives of the Soviet Union and India, would like to make the following statement regarding the representation of China.

" The delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic believes that the only rightful representatives of China are those designated by the Central Government of the Chinese People's Republic and that the persons nominated by the Kuomintang who are present here cannot speak in the name of the Chinese people.

" The Roumanian delegation considers it unjust and contrary to the aims pursued by the ITU for an extension of international collaboration in the field of telecommunication that that great country - the Chinese People's Republic which numbers more than 600 million inhabitants and possesses a vast telegraph and telephone network, is not able to take part in our work.

" Sincerely regretting the absence of a representative of the Chinese People's Republic, the delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic expresses the hope that the question of China's representation be solved in a fair way in the near future. "

The delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. then made the following statement :

" The delegates of the Soviet Union and of India have stated that it falls upon the present conference to examine questions of the utmost importance in the development and operation of telecommunications.

" In the circumstances it is extremely important that those representatives of the countries of the world on whom the responsibility really falls and who are actually in charge of the development and operation of all telecommunications both internal and international, in their territory, should take part in the work of the present conference.

" The delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. fully endorses the statements made by the delegates of the U.S.S.R. and India, who expressed regret at the fact that the Chinese People's Republic was still unrepresented in the I.T.U. and that the place of China at the present conference was not occupied by its rightful representatives, designated by the government of the Chinese People's Republic, but by private persons who represented nobody, and were not entitled to speak on behalf of China.

" The government of the Chinese People's Republic which reflects the will of China's entire population numbering 600 million people has been recognized by more than 30 countries, whose populations, together with that of China itself amount to more than half of the total population of the world.

" How is it then that in the I.T.U. and at its conferences, the place belonging to the delegate of the legitimate government of the Great Chinese people has not yet been vacated, and continues to be enacted with a masquerader from the Chiang Kai-shek clique?

" The delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. considers that the question of China's representation should be solved without delay."

The delegate of China then replied to the preceding statements as follows :

" After the declaration by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., I was expecting to hear statements by the delegates of the other countries subjected to a communist régime, since they constitute a customary suite which follows faithfully each movement made by the U.S.S.R. delegate. As usual, they outdid their sponsor in the tone they used, but since they have done no more than to repeat what the delegate of the U.S.S.R. had already said without adding anything new, my reply to the delegate of the U.S.S.R. will serve as an answer to their statements."

The delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, then made the following statement :

" With regard to participation by the representatives of China in the work of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, the Yugoslav delegation considers that China should be represented by the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic.

" In the opinion of the Yugoslav delegation, such a large country as the Chinese People's Republic, which has an extensive telecommunication network, should not remain outside the work of this conference and of the International Telecommunication Union.

" Participation by the representatives of this country would be in keeping with the world-wide nature and the aims of the International Telecommunication Union."

The delegate of India then made the following statement :

" I am afraid the Indian Delegation does not agree with the speakers that the matter we are considering is not within the competence of this conference. First of all, according to the General Rules of Procedure, this conference is competent to lay down its procedure and nothing can prevent the conference from saying that such and such a country should be represented at this conference as the presence of this country would further the aims and purposes of the I.T.U. as laid down in Article 3 of Chapter I. Besides this, Sir, there is another important point. We have appointed a Credentials Committee. Nothing can take away the right of this Committee to say whether the credentials presented by the Formosan representatives are not in order and that they do not represent the real China.

" I have nothing further to add to what I have stated before. As mentioned before, I do not want to raise an acrimonious discussion on this subject at this place. I would only request that my two statements should also appear in the minutes of this meeting."

ANNEX 2

LIST OF DECEASED DELEGATES

ARGENTINA (Republic)

Mr. Oscar L.M. Nicolini

AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)

Mr. G. Apperley

BELGIUM

Mr. G. Dejaegher

CANADA

Mr. G. C. W. Browne

CEYLON

Mr. Abdon Ignatius Perera

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Major Edwin H. Armstrong
Mr. Harry S. Baach
Commander Martin D. Berg
Mr. Warren B. Burgess
Mr. Wayne Coy
Rear-Admiral Stanford Hooper
Mr. Kenneth E. Stockton
Mr. Fred H. Trimmer

FRANCE

Mr. M. H. Bayard
Mr. J. A. de la Chevrelière

GREECE

Mr. Demetre Bernardos
Mr. Themistoclis Pentheroudakis

ITALY

Grand Officer Giuseppe Gneme

MEXICO

Ing. Juan Buchanan
Ing. Antonio Pastrana Jaimes

NETHERLANDS, SURINAM, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, NEW GUINEA.

Mr. J. Kuiper
Mr. C. E. A. Maitland

POLAND (People's Republic of)

Mr. Kazimierz Szymanski

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. H. W. Grove
Major J. J. Munro
Mr. F.W. Phillips

SWEDEN

Mr. Seth Ljungqvist

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Prof. N. A. Baief

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Dr. Franz von Ernst

I.F.R.B.

Mr. S. Banerji

ANNEX 3

LIST OF DELEGATES WHO HAVE CEASED TO BE ACTIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH TELECOMMUNICATION

ARGENTINA (Republic of)

Cap. de Navío D. Ramón Casanova
D. Enrique J. Coronado
Ing. Carlos Alberto Costa
Dr. Antonio Cozzi
Dr. Gabriel W. Jacobo
D. Juan C. Leoni
D. Egidio H. Luraschi
Dr. José Ramon Mayo
D. Antonio Navatta
D. Natalio Padula
Dr. Aldo N. Pecchini
D. Salvio J. M. Penas
D. Javier E. Poledo
D. Humberto A. Russi

AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)

Mr. J. L. Mulholland

AUSTRIA

Mr. Karl Stauber

BELGIUM

Mr. C. Sonnet
Mr. G. Pelfrene

EGYPT

Mr. Shukri Abaza
Mr. Fathy Gheith
Mr. Abdelhamid Ghoneim

SPAIN

D. Manuel Aznar
D. Antonio Gili

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Major General Spencer B. Akin
Captain E. E. Berthold
Mr. Cecil G. Harrison
Mr. Morgan Hoiskell
Captain Walter E. Linaweaver
Rear Admiral Donald E. McKay
Mr. William J. Norfleet
Mr. Harold S. Osborne
Mr. Lloyd Simson
Mr. William G. Thompson
Mr. Paul A. Walker
Colonel Edwin L. White
Mr. Laurens E. Whittemore

FRANCE

Mr. Douillet
Mr. L. Ruault

GUATEMALA

Mr. I. González Arévalo

INDIA (Republic of)

Mr. Krishna Prasad
Mr. H. N. Srivastava
Mr. B. R. Batra
Mr. M. Rajagopaul

ICELAND

Mr. Gudmundur J. Hliddal

MOROCCO (Kingdom of)

Mr. Pernot
Mr. Chabert

MEXICO

Mr. Agustín Flores Urrutia
Mr. Rafael Arias Sánchez
Lic. Jesús Montes de Oca

MONACO

S. Exc. M. Arthur Crovetto

NORWAY

Mr. Olaf Moe

PAKISTAN

Mr. Barkat Ali

NETHERLANDS, SURINAM, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, NEW GUINEA

Mr. L. Neher

PORTUGAL

Mr. Joaquim Rodriques Gonçalves

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

Ing. Teodoro de Matos Ferreira de Aguiar

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND (Federation of)

Mr. J. Nulty

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. C. Carpenter

SWEDEN

Mr. Artur Onnermark

SWITZERLAND

Mr. Albert Möckli

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND TERRITORY OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

Mr. W. A. Borland

URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

Mr. Rafael J. Milans
Mr. Lorenzo Balerio Sicco
Dr. Arturo Baliñas
Mr. Luis A. Ferreira
Cr. Rafael Vanrell
Mr. Alfredo M. Henry
Mr. Manuel M. Vazquez

VIET-NAM (Republic of)

Mr. Nguyên-Van-Mô

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Mr. Alphonse Auberson
Mr. Léon Mulatier
Mr. Paul Oulevey

I.F.R.B.

Mr. S. Witt
Mr. S. S. Moorthy Rao

C.C.I.T. AND GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Mr. Hugh Townshend

C.C.I.F.

Mr. Georges Valensi

C.C.I.R.

Prof. Dr. Balth. van der Pol

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 20-E
30 September, 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE ON THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

(COMMITTEE 1)

Summary record of the first meeting, 30 September 1958

The meeting was opened at 9.40 a.m.

The Chairman, on behalf of his country, thanked the Committee for the honour it had conferred on him in accepting him as its Chairman. He also thanked the Secretary of the Conference, Mr. Lewis, the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., Mr. Rouvière and his own colleagues, Mr. Doerfer (United States) and Mr. Houdek (Czechoslovakia) for the valuable help they would give him during the work of the Committee.

The Chairman gave the floor to Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis provided information in the distribution of seats in the hall.

The Chairman proposed Mr. Dupouy of the French Delegation as rapporteur for the French language.

The French Delegation agreed that Mr. Dupouy could be rapporteur until the beginning of the work of the Drafting Committee.

The Irish Delegation expressed its willingness to provide a rapporteur for the English language in the person of Mr. Warren, Delegate of Ireland.

The Chairman thanked both Delegations and said that the summary records would be clear but concise, at the request of numerous delgates.

After consultation with the Chairman of Committee 2, the Chairman listed the proposals which might possibly have to be referred to Committee 2 (Rates).

After the Delegations of the United States, Australia, Italy, China, the Rumanian People's Republic and the United Kingdom had expressed

their views, it was agreed that the following proposals would be referred to Committee 2:

1) Proposal No. 1: Application of a special telegraph tariff for prisoners of war and for civilians interned in wartime.

2) Proposal No. 6 (Belgian Congo): Settlement of international accounts; clearing house,

3) Proposal No. 13 (Mexico): Establishment of a universal rates system according to zones.

4) Proposal No. 22 (Switzerland): General proposal concerning letter-telegrams, insofar as they concern amendment of Article 26 (Composition of tariff).

5) Proposals for the amendment of Chapter VII (Articles 25 to 30): Tariff and charging.

6) Proposals for the amendment of Chapter VIII (Articles 31 to 33): Collection of charges.

7) Proposals Nos. 528 (Belgium) and 530 (United Kingdom): possible abolition of the 50% reduction for meteorological telegrams.

8) Proposals concerning Chapter XXVIII (Articles 87 to 90): Partial and total reimbursements.

9) Proposals concerning Chapter XXIX (Articles 91 to 94): Accounting.

It was understood that the above distribution was wide and elastic and that any re-arrangements could be made subsequently in the light of working progress since some of the proposals would have to be studied from both angles: rates and regulations.

The Chairman then raised the question of setting up a working party to examine proposals concerning word counting. The work was important and the working party should be set up as soon as possible.

The Delegate of Italy pointed out that the proposals on word counting were numerous and some of them were quite revolutionary. The working party should therefore receive instructions from the Committee.

The Chairman of CCITT Sub-Study Group 2/1 felt that it would be wise to decide forthwith whether the rules on word counting were to be completely changed, before setting up a working party.

The Chairman agreed with the views expressed and suggested that one of the immediately forthcoming meetings should study the basic word-counting proposals and the question of setting up a working party or a sub-committee.

The proposal was unanimously approved.

The Chairman then referred to CCITT proposals for extracting certain provisions from the Telegraph Regulations and inserting them in CCITT recommendations.

There were two conflicting views:

- those of the advocates of the idea emerging from the work of CCITT Sub-Study Group 2/1, supported by proposal 11 (Japan) and proposal No. 20 (Roumanian People's Republic):

- those of its adversaries: proposals 9 (Italy), 21 (United Kingdom) and 23 (Switzerland).

The aim of his explanations was to brief delegations which had not taken part in the work of Sub-Group 2/1 of the CCITT but a discussion in Committee was hardly advisable, since the Plenary Assembly should take a decision of principle.

Mr. Perry, speaking as Chairman of CCITT Sub-Group 2/1, explained that the Sub-Group had chiefly endeavoured to find a compromise enabling the most important provisions to be kept in the Telegraph Regulations, so as to maintain their binding force.

The Chairman, in reply to a question raised by the Italian Delegation, explained that the attitude expressed by CCITT Sub-Group 2/1 had been reached as follows:

- Administrations present:	21
- In favour of transferring certain provisions to the CCITT recommendations:	14
- Against:	4
- Abstentions:	3

After a discussion between the Delegations of Italy, the Netherlands, India and Venezuela, the Chairman concluded that the matter should be discussed in Plenary Assembly. If that discussion were to be fruitful, the documents of the CCITT Special Assembly should be distributed beforehand.

The Chairman's conclusion having met with unanimous approval, it was decided that the following recommendation should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting:

- Committee 1 is unanimous in considering that the decision of principle concerning the transfer of certain provisions of the Telegraph Regulations to the CCITT Recommendations falls within the province of the Plenary Assembly.

The meeting rose at 11.50 a.m.

Rapporteurs:

J. Dupouy

P. A. Warren

Chairman:

F. Sovet

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
CONFÉRENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE ET TÉLÉPHONIQUE
(GENÈVE, 1958)

F

Document N° 21 - F/E/S
1er octobre 1958

2ème LISTE PROVISOIRE [1]
DES
DELEGUES, REPRESENTANTS ET OBSERVATEURS
A LA CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPHIQUE
ET TELEPHONIQUE

2nd PROVISIONAL LIST [1]
OF
DELEGATES REPRESENTATIVES AND OBSERVERS
TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND
TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

2.ª LISTA PROVISIONAL [1]
DE LOS
DELEGADOS, REPRESENTANTES Y OBSERVADORES DE
LA CONFERENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA TELEGRÁFICA
Y TELEFÓNICA

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1) Il serait souhaitable que les corrections et adjonctions à cette liste provisoire soient communiquées le plus tôt possible au Secrétariat (bureau N)

1) It will be appreciated if any corrections or additions to this provisional list are notified to the Secretariat as soon as possible (Room N)

1) Convendría que se comunicaran lo antes posible a la Secretaría las enmiendas y adiciones eventuales a esta lista provisional (Despacho N)

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A. MEMBRES DE L'UNION

A. MEMBERS OF THE UNION

A. MIEMBROS DE LA UNIÓN

ARABIE SAOUDITE
SAUDI ARABIA
ARABIA SAUDITA

Chef de la délégation :	Ahmed Zaidan
Head of Delegation :	Deputy Director-General
Jefe de la Delegación :	P.T.T.
Délégué :	Abdulrahman Dahgastani
Delegate :	Traffic Manager
Delegado :	

AUSTRALIE (Fédération de l')
AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)
AUSTRALIA (Federación)

Chef de la délégation:	Leslie Allan Fincher
Head of Delegation :	Controller
Jefe de la Delegación :	Telegraph Service Branch
Délégués :	Gordon Albert Jockel
Delegates :	Permanent Representative of Australia to
Delegados :	the European Office of the United Nations
	Geneva
	Alexander Maxwell Smith
	Assistant Controller
	Telephone Service Branch
	David Murray Coleman
	Traffic Officer
	Telegraph Service Branch
	Donald James Richardson
	Sectional Engineer
	Telegraphs and Workshops Section
	Arthur Essington Shepherd
	Assistant Traffic Manager
	Overseas Telecommunications Commission
	Miss Mary McPherson
Conseiller :	Vincent Charles Fairfax
Adviser :	Representative of the Australian Section
Asesor :	of the Commonwealth Press Union

AUTRICHE
AUSTRIA

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	Nikolaus Weninger Chef de division
Délégué : Delegate : Delegado :	Dr Michael Krasser Conseiller ministériel

---

BELGIQUE
BELGIUM
BÉLGICA

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	R. Vandenhove Ingénieur en chef - Directeur d'administration
Chef de délégation adjoint: Assistant Head of Delegation : Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	L. Debroux Ingénieur en chef - Directeur d'administration
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	F. Sovet Directeur d'administration
	G. E.R. Dapuis Sous-chef de bureau principal
	R. Durieux Sous-chef du bureau
	E. Baten Inspecteur
	M. Verstraete Chef de division

BIELORUSSIE (R.S.S.)
BIELORUSSIAN S.S.R.
BIELORRUSIA (R.S.S.)

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	P. V. Afanasiev Ministre des postes et télécommunications
Délégué : Delegate : Delegado :	Konstantin Lichaï Chef du laboratoire de l'Institut des télécommunications

---

BIRMANIE
BURMA
BIRMANIA

Chef de la délégation :	U Than Maung
Head of Delegation :	Deputy Secretary,
Jefe de la Delegacion :	Ministry of Transport Posts and Telecommunications
Chef de la délégation adjoint - Assistant-Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	U Min Lwin Divisional Engineer, Frequency and Co-ordination, Telecommunications Department
Délégué :	U Tin
Delegate :	Personal Assistant (Traffic) to
Delegado :	the Director of Telecommunications

BULGARIE (République populaire de)
BULGARIAN People's Republic
BULGARIA (República Popular de)

Chef de la délégation :	Vladimir Harizanov
Head of Delegation :	Ingénieur
Jefe de la Delegación :	Chef adjoint du département des communications
Délégué :	Todor Dimov Stoyanov
Delegate :	Troisième Secrétaire de la
Delegado :	Légation bulgare Berne

CANADA
CANADÁ

Chef de la délégation :	W.E. Connelly
Head of Delegation :	Superintendent of Telecommunications
Jefe de la Delegación :	Telecommunications Branch Department of Transport Madame
Délégués :	D.S. Robertson
Delegates :	Chief Domestic Carrier Services
Delegados :	Telecommunications Branch Department of Transport Madame
	J.R. Lamb Traffic Manager Madame Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corp.
	W.G. Keating District Superintendent Atlantic Division Canadian Pacific Telegraphs Madame

T.D. Merrigan
General Commercial Supervisor
Canadian National Telegraphs

G.A. Caldwell — Madame
General Engineer - Transmission and Protection, Bell Telephone Company of Canada

D.F. Bowie — Madame
President and General Manager
Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation

CEYLAN
CEYLON
CEILAN

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :
C.A.R. Anketell
Additional Manager
Overseas Telecommunication Service

Délégué :
Delegate :
Delegacion :
W.S.A. Goonesekera
Superintendent Telecommunication Traffic

CHINE
CHINA

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :
Roland H. Ouang
Chargé d'Affaires
Ambassade de Chine
Belgique

Délégués :
Delegates :
Delegados :
Lih-Chuan Fei
Deputy-Director
Department of Posts and Telecommunications
Ministry of Communications

Hien-Chee Fang
Deputy-Director
Taiwan Telecommunication Administration

Yoh-Ye Bang
Inspector
Directorate General Telecommunications

Expert :
Experto :
Yeu-Teh Chang
Chief of Traffic Department
Chinese Government Radio Administration

Conseiller :
Adviser :
Asesor :
N.H. Li
Secretary
Chinese Embassy
Belgium

COLOMBIE (Rép. de)
COLOMBIA (Rep. of)
COLOMBIA (Rep. de)

Chef de la délégation :	Roberto Arciniegas Schlesinger
Head of Delegation :	
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Délégués :	Capitán Manuel Vega
Delegates :	Directeur général des radiocommunications
Delegados :	
	Julio Sarmiento
	Surintendant commercial des télécommunications
	Dr Víctor Jiménez Suárez
	Ministre Conseiller
	Délégué permanent auprès de
	l'Office européen des Nations Unies
	Genève

CONGO BELGE ET TERRITOIRE DU RUANDA-URUNDI
BELGIAN CONGO AND TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI
CONGO BELGA Y TERRITORIO DE RUANDA-URUNDI

Chef de la délégation :	G. Novgorodsky
Head of Delegation :	Ingénieur - Chef de Section
Jefe de la Delegación :	des télécommunications
Délégué :	G. Nicaise
Delegate :	Chef du bureau des conventions,
Delegado :	accords et règlements

COREE (République de)
KOREA (Republic of)
COREA (República de)

Chef de la délégation :	Jai Kon Lee
Head of Delegation :	Director General of Telecommunication
Jefe de la Delegación :	Ministry of Communications
Délégué :	Myong Jin Lim
Delegate :	Third Secretary
Delegado :	Korean Legation
	Paris

DANEMARK
DENMARK
DINAMARCA

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	K.J. Jensen Directeur général
Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant-Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	K. Lomholdt Chef de l'exploitation des télécommunications
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	P.F. Eriksen Chef adjoint de l'exploitation des télécommunications Madame C.B. Nielsen Contrôleur principal des télécommunications Madame

---

EL SALVADOR (République de)
EL SALVADOR (Republic of)
EL SALVADOR (República de)

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	**Albert Amy** Consul général et délégué permanent de la République d'El Salvador auprès des institutions internationales 24, rue de la Corraterie Genève

---

ENSEMBLE DES TERRITOIRES REPRESENTES PAR L'OFFICE FRANCAIS DES POSTES ET TELECOMMUNICATIONS D'OUTRE-MER
GROUP OF THE DIFFERENT TERRITORIES REPRESENTED BY THE FRENCH OVERSEAS POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY
CONJUNTO DE TERRITORIOS REPRESENTADOS POR LA OFICINA FRANCESA DE CORREOS Y TELECOMUNICACIONES DE ULTRAMAR

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	Jean Meyer Inspecteur général Directeur général de l'Office administratif central des postes et télécommunications d'Outre-Mer

Adjoint au Chef de délégation:	Edmond Skinazi
Assistant-Head of Delegation:	Inspecteur général
Jefe Adjunto de la Delegación:	Directeur général adjoint de l'Office administratif central des postes et télécommunications d'Outre-Mer
Délégué :	Maurice Bouquin
Delegate :	Chef de section des services
Delegado :	administratifs
	Chef du bureau de l'Exploitation des télécommunications de l'Office administratif central des postes et télécommunications d'Outre-Mer

---

ESPAGNE
SPAIN
ESPAÑA

Chef de la délégation :	D. Manuel González y González
Head of Delegation :	Director General de Correos
Jefe de la Delegación :	y Telecomunicación
Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant-Head of Delegation - Jefe Adjunto de la Delegación :	D. Luis García de Llera Ministro Plenipotenciario Delegado permanente de España en las Organizaciones Internacionales con sede en Ginebra
Délégués :	D. Julio Nieves Herreros
Delegates :	Secretario General de Correos
Delegados :	y Telecomunicación
	D. Emilio Novoa González Jefe de los Servicios Generales de Telecomunicación
	D. José Garrido Moreno Jefe Superior de Telecomunicación Jefe de la Sección de Servicios Generales
	D. Miguel Foz Isern Jefe Superior de Telecomunicación
	D. Ramón Fernández de Soignie Secretario de Embajada

ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :

John C. Doerfer
Chairman
Federal Communications Commission — Madame

Chefs de délégation adjoints - Assistant-Heads of Delegation - Jefes adjuntos de la Delegación :

John J. Nordberg
Chief, Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission — Madame

Marion H. Woodward
Chief, International Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission

Délégués :
Delegates :
Delegados :

Thomas J. Allen
European Communications Manager
United Press
New York — Madame

Richard T. Black
Telecommunications Division
Department of State — Madame

Angus M. Dowling
American Telephone and Telegraph Company
New York

Ronald C. Egan
European Director of International Communications
Western Union
London, England

Asher H. Ende
Chief, Rates and Revenue Requirements Branch
International Division, Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission

Eugene B. English
Special Representative in Europe for Western Union
Paris, France — Madame

Thomas S. Greenish
Vice-President
Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co.
Paris, France

Donald E. Hempstead
Traffic Engineer
RCA Communications, Inc.
New York

Alfred A. Hennings
Superintendent of Tariffs
American Cable and Radio
Corporation
New York

John. R. Lambert
Chief, Telegraph Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission — Madame

Charles M. Mapes
Assistant Chief Engineer
American Telephone and Telegraph
Company
New York — Madame

Frank T. McGann
International Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission

Fred E. Meinholtz
Director of Communications
"The New York Times"
New York — Madame

Thomas D. Meola
Vice-President and European Manager
RCA Communications, Inc.
Rome, Italy

Edwin W. Peterson
Controller
RCA Communications, Inc.
New York

Ernest E. Peterson
President, Peterson Cipher Code
Corporation
New York

Maurine P. Rhodes
Telecommunications Division
Department of State

Terrence L. Slater
International Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission

Secrétariat de la délégation

Vivian F. Fishman
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission

Mary L. Moose
Office of the Chairman
Federal Communications Commission

ETHIOPIE
ETHIOPIA
ETIOPIA

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :
Amsalu Jemaore
Traffic Manager

Délégué :
Delegate :
Delegado :
Tesfaye Gabre Michael
Chief International Accounts

FINLANDE
FINLAND
FINLANDIA

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :
S.J. Ahola
Directeur général des postes
et des télégraphes

Délégués :
Delegates :
Delegados :
U. Talvitie
Directeur du service international
à la Direction générale des P.T.T.

R. Alander
Inspecteur du Trafic
Division de l'exploitation internationale,
Direction générale des P.T.T.

FRANCE
FRANCIA

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :
Raymond Croze
Directeur général des
télécommunications

Chef de délégation . adjoint - Assistant- Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	Albert Drevet Directeur adjoint à la Direction générale des télécommunications	
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	Gustave Terras Administrateur de classe exceptionnelle à la Direction générale des télécommunications	Madame
	Roger Vargues Administrateur de classe exceptionnelle à la Direction générale des télécommunications	
	Albert Chassignol Administrateur de lère classe à la Direction générale des télécommunications	
	Jean Dupouy Administrateur de lère classe à la Direction générale des télécommunications	
	Ernest Cuy Administrateur de lère classe à la Direction du budget et de la comptabilité	
Attachés : Agregados :	Gaston Vergriète Directeur général de la Compagnie France-Câbles	Madame
	Raoul Chevalier Secrétaire général de la Compagnie France-Câbles	

GRECE
GREECE
GRECIA

Stavros Kafiris
Directeur d'exploitation
Direction générale des télécommunications

GUATEMALA

HONGROISE (République Populaire)
HUNGARIAN People's Republic
HÚNGARA (República Popular)

Chef de la délégation :	Dr Jozsef Benko
Head of Delegation :	Directeur des postes
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Délégué :	Laszlo Enekes
Delegate :	Directeur des postes
Delegado :	

INDE (Rép. de l')
INDIA (Rep. of)
INDIA (Rep. de)

Chef de la délégation :	Shri R.C. Vaish
Head of Delegation :	Chief Engineer
Jefe de la Delegación :	Posts and Telegraphs
Délégués :	Shri S.N. Kalra
Delegates :	Deputy Director-General (Traffic)
Delegados	Overseas Communications Service
	Shri N.V. Gadadhar
	Deputy Director (Wireless Planning & Coordination)
	Ministry of Transport & Communications
	Departments of Communications & Civil Aviation

INDONESIE (Rép. d')
INDONESIA (Rep. of)
INDONESIA (Rep. de)

Chef de la délégation :	R.M.A. Soeria Negara
Head of Delegation :	Chief Telegraph Division
Jefe de la Delegación :	General Directorate Indonesian P.T.T.
Délégués :	M.K.M. Mangoendiprodjo
Delegates :	Engineer - Technical assistant
Delegados :	to the Chief Telegraph Division
	General Directorate Indonesian P.T.T.
	A. Samhudi
	Senior official - Telegraph Division
	General Directorate Indonesian P.T.T.

IRAN
IRÁN

Houchang Samiy
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat
Ministère des P.T.T.

IRLANDE
IRELAND
IRLANDA

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :
J.A. Scannell
Assistant Secretary
Department of Posts and Telegraphs

Délégué :
Delegate :
Delegado :
P.A. Warren
Assistant Principal
Telecommunications Branch

ISLANDE
ICELAND
ISLANDIA

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :
Gunnlaugur Briem
Director General of
Posts and Telegraphs

Délégué :
Delegate :
Delegado :
Einar Pálsson
Chief of operational Department

ISRAEL (Etat d')
ISRAEL (State of)
ISRAEL (Estado de)

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :
Chaim Ben-Menachem
Director General
Ministry of Posts (P.T.T. and R.)

Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :
Dr. M. Kahany
Israel Representative to the
European Office of the U.N.
Genève

Délégué :	Yehuda Leon Landau
Delegate :	Chief of International Services Section
Delegado :	Ministry of Posts (PTT and R)

ITALIE
ITALY
ITALIA

Chef de la délégation :	S.E. Alberto Berio
Head of Delegation :	Ambassadeur d'Italie
Jefe de la Delegación :	Chef de la Délégation permanente d'Italie auprès de l'Office européen des Nations Unies à Genève
Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant-Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	Federico Nicotera Chef de service principal Ministère des P.T.T.

Délégués :	Augusto Bigi	Inspecteur général
Delegates :		
Delegados :	Aldo Cademartori	Inspecteur général
	Eraldo Sacco	Inspecteur général
	Lorenzo Fei	Directeur de division
	Teresa Viale	Directeur de division
	Angelantonio Pella	Directeur de section
	Giuseppe Bartolucci	Secrétaire au ministère
	Nello Paziani	Secrétaire au ministère
	Giorgio Cantoni	Secrétaire au ministère
	Andrea Caruso	Secrétaire au ministère
Expert :	Umberto de Medici	
Experto :		

JAPON
JAPAN
JAPÓN

Délégués :	Eiichi Matsuda
Delegates :	Chief, Telecommunications Controller's Chamber
Delegados :	Ministry of Postal Services

Shoji Sato
First Secretary of the Permanent Delegation of Japan to the
International Organizations in Geneva

Délégué suppléant :
Alternate Delegate :
Delegado Suplente :

Megumu Sato
Second Secretary of the Permanent Delegation of Japan to the
International Organizations in Geneva

Conseillers :
Advisers :
Asesores :

Akira Abe
Vice-Counsellor
Telecommunications Controller's Chamber
Ministry of Postal Services

Ken Chishiro
Vice-Chief - Commercial Bureau
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation

Tôki Hachifuji
Director
Japan's Overseas Radio and Cable System

Tomokichi Saito
Chief - First Section, Commercial Bureau
Japan's Overseas Radio and Cable System

Mistuo Kojima
Chief, Second Section
Commercial Bureau
Japan's Overseas Radio and Cable System

Kiyoshi Tamura
Secretary, Traffic Bureau
Japan's Overseas Radio and Cable System

JORDANIE (Royaume Hachémite de)
JORDAN (Hachemite Kingdom of)
JORDANIA (Reino Hachemita de)

H.E. A.M. Mortada
Under Secretary of State
Ministry of Communications

LIBAN
LEBANON
LIBANO

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	Abdulrahman Tayara Directeur général des postes et télégraphes
Chef de délégation adjoint : Assistant Head of Delegation : Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	Nicolas Kayata Chef de l'exploitation télégraphique
Attaché : Agregado :	Regnault de la Mothe Directeur de la Société Radio-Orient Beyrouth

---

LIBYE (Royaume-Uni de)
LIBYA (United Kingdom of)
LIBIA (Reino unido de)

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	Fuad Kabazi Permanent Under-Secretary Ministry of Communications
Délégué : Delegate : Delegado :	Abdul Hamid Musaid Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telecommunications

---

LUXEMBOURG
LUXEMBURGO

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	Dr Emile Raus Directeur général de l'Administration des P.T.T.
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	René van den Bulcke Chef de bureau Section des télécommunications
	Léon Bode Chef de bureau des Services d'exploitation télégraphique

---

MALAISIE (Fédération de)
MALAYA (Federation of)
MALAYA (Federación de)

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	W. Stubbs Director-General of Telecommunications
Délégué : Delegate : Delegado :	Enche Mohamed Hassan bin Abdul Wahab Assistant-Controller of Telecommunications

---

MAROC (Royaume du)
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)
MARRUECOS (Reino de)

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	Jacques Sabbah Directeur du Cabinet du Ministre des P.T.T.
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	Abderrazak Berrada Ingénieur Chef des services techniques de la Radiodiffusion nationale marocaine
	Monjoin Ingénieur en chef Directeur-adjoint au Ministère des P.T.T.
	G. Chauvin Directeur départemental-adjoint Chef de l'exploitation des télécommunications

---

MEXIQUE
MEXICO
MÉXICO

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	Carlos Nuñez Arellano Jefe, Departamento Asuntos Internacionales
Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant-Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegación :	Capitán Fernando Vasquez Dorantes Técnico de Transmisiones del Ejercito

---

MONACO

René Bickert
Consul général de Monaco - Genève

NORVEGE
NORWAY
NORUEGA

Chef de la délégation : Sv. Rynning-Toennesen
Head of Delegation : Directeur général
Jefe de la Delegación :

Délégués : Leif Larsen
Delegates : Directeur du trafic
Delegados :

Andreas Strand
Chef de bureau

NOUVELLE ZELANDE
NEW-ZEALAND
NUEVA ZELANDIA

Chef de la délégation : D. Donaldson
Head of Delegation : Deputy Director General
Jefe de la Delegación : Post and Telegraph Department

Délégués : T.N. Morrison
Delegates : Principal, Overseas Telecommunications Division
Delegados : Post and Telegraph Department

H.W. Curtis
New Zealand Member
Commonwealth Telecommunications Board
London

PAKISTAN
PAKISTÁN

A. Hamid
Chief Engineer

S.A. Rahim
Assistant Chief Engineer

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	Ing. Don Mighel Cirilo Guanes Serrano Subadministrador General
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	Don Quiterio de Silos Vega Almiron Asesor en Asuntos internacionales Perito en Telecomunicaciones
	M. Gazdes

PAYS-BAS, SURINAM, ANTILLES NEERLANDAISES, NOUVELLE-GUINEE
NETHERLANDS, SURINAM, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, NEW GUINEA
PAISES BAJOS, SURINAM, ANTILLAS NEERLANDESAS Y NUEVA GUINEA

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Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant - Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegacion :	G.H. Bast Directeur supérieur de la télégraphie et de la téléphonie	
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	A.J. Ehnle Directeur supérieur des affaires générales et des radiocommunications	
	T. Perry Inspecteur en service général	
	T. Kuipers Chef de division	
	R.P. Van Dijk Inspecteur en service général	Madame

POLOGNE (République Populaire de)
POLAND (People's Republic of)
POLONIA (República Popular de)

Chef de la délégation :	Henryk Baczko
Head of Delegation :	Ingénieur
Jefe de la Delegación :	Directeur général
Délégués :	Wladislaw Nowak
Delegates :	Ingénieur
Delegados :	Directeur de département
	Wladyslaw Adaszewski
	Ingénieur
	Directeur de département
	Stanislaw Szydlowski
	Ignacy Nalberczynski
Expert :	Henryk Zdziech
Experto:	Ingénieur

PORTUGAL

Chef de la délégation :	Henrique Manuel Pereira, Ingénieur
Head of Delegation :	Administrateur-adjoint des P.T.T.
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Délégués :	José Duarte Pedroso da Cruz Filipe,
Delegates :	Ingénieur, Chef de service
Delegados :	
	Rogério Resende Rodrigues
	Ingénieur
	José de Medeiros de Ramos
	Chef d'exploitation des P.T.T.
	Adriano da Silva Barreira, Ingénieur
	Direction générale de l'Aéronautique Civile

PROVINCES PORTUGAISES D'OUTRE-MER
PORTUGUESE OVERSEA PROVINCES
PROVINCIAS PORTUGUESAS DE ULTRAMAR

Joaquim Arnaldo Rogado Quintino
Directeur de 1ère classe des
services P.T.T. d'Outre-Mer

REPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
REPUBLICA ARABE UNIDA

REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE
FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC
REPUBLICA FEDERAL ALEMANA

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegacion :	Prof. Dr. Gladenbeck Staatssekretär	
Chef de délégation adjoint - Assistant-Head of Delegation - Jefe adjunto de la Delegacion :	Otto Kirchner Ministerialdirektor	Madame
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	Helmut Bornemann Ministerialdirigent	Madame
	Rudolf Fernau Ministerialrat	
	Otto Huber Oberpostrat	
	Eisenhut Postrat	
	Wolfgang Schaaf Oberpostrat	Madame
	R. Meisel Postrat	
	Heinrich Venhaus Postrat	
	Bardua Postassessor	Madame
	Petrich Postrat	
	H. Lederer Délégation permanente de la R.F. d'Allemagne auprès des Nations Unies	
Attaché : Agregado :	N. Camrath Technischer Fernmeldeoberinspektor	

REPUBLIQUE FEDERATIVE POPULAIRE DE YOUGOSLAVIE
FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
REPUBLICA FEDERATIVA POPULAR DE YUGOESLAVIA

Chef de la délégation : Slavko Markon
Head of Delegation : Directeur général adjoint
Jefe de la Delegacion :

Délégués : Božidar Lukić
Delegates : Directeur de la division
Delegados : télégraphique et téléphonique

Ivan Svetel
Chef du service TT international

Milorad Milić
Chef du service TT national

R.S.S. DE L'UKRAINE
UKRAINIAN S.S.R.
R.S.S. DE UCRANIA

Georgii Sintchenko
Vice-Ministre des télécommunications

Traductrice : Olga Gorchkova
Translator :
Traductora :

RHODESIA ET NYASALAND (Fédération)
FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND
RHODESIA Y NYASALAND (Federación de)

Chef de la délégation : H.A. Macdonald
Head of Delegation : Controller of Telecommunications
Jefe de la Delegacion :

ROUMAINE (République populaire)
ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
REPUBLICA POPULAR RUMANA

Chef de la délégation : Marin Grigore
Head of Delegation : Ingénieur
Jefe de la Delegación :

Délégué : Paul Postelniou
Delegate : Ingénieur
Delegado :

ROYAUME-UNI DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET DE L'IRLANDE DU NORD
UNITED KINDGOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETANA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE

Chef de la délégation : Colonel D. McMillan, O.B.E.
Head of Delegation : Director of External Telecommunications
Jefe de la Delegación :

Délégués :
Delegates :
Delegados :

H.G. Lillicrap
Deputy Director of
External Telecommunications

A.G. Sutherland
Head of Division
Department of External Telecommunications Madame

D.G.C. Lawrence
Head of Division
Department of External Telecommunications Madame

Colonel A.H. Read, C.B., O.B.E., T.D.
Telecommunication Attache
H.M. Embassy, Washington

S.H. Smith
Head of Division
Accountant General's Department

D.G. Clarke
Head of Section
Department of External Telecommunications

H.S. Gibbs
Senior Telecommunications Superintendent
Department of External Telecommunications

R.E. Cox
Head of Division
Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation

Mrs. Doris Susan Nance
Secretary

Miss Margaret Kelleher
Secretary

Sir Godfrey Ince, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Chairman
Cable and Wireless Limited

N.C. Chapling, C.B.E.
Managing Director
Cable and Wireless Limited

H.H. Eggers, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Managing Director
Cable and Wireless Limited

C.F. Hudgell, O.B.E.
Consultant
Cable and Wireless Limited

E.G.L. Howitt, M.B.E.
Traffic Manager
Cable and Wireless Limited

B.W.H. Ruffell
Deputy Traffic Manager
Cable and Wireless Limited

L.A. Wilkins
Assistant Traffic Manager
Cable and Wireless Limited

L.J. Harris
Cable and Wireless Limited

SOUDAN (République du)
SUDAN (Republic of the)
SUDÁN (República del)

Chef de la délégation : Sayed Suliman Hussein
Head of Delegation : Director
Jefe de la Delegación : Post, Telegraphs and Telephones

SUEDE
SWEDEN
SUECIA

Chef de la délégation : Håkan Sterky
Head of Delegation : Directeur général des télécommunications Madame
Jefe de la Delegación :

Chef de délégation suppléant - Alternate Head of Delegation - Jefe de la Delegación Suplente : Bertil Olters
Directeur supérieur
Directeur général adjoint des télécommunications

Délégués :
Delegates :
Delegados : Hans Heimbürger
Chef de division à la
Direction générale des télécommunications

Georg Svedhem
Directeur du trafic à la
Direction générale des télécommunications

Nils Ljungqvist
Directeur de section à la
Direction générale des télécommunications

Simeon Hultare
Directeur de section à la
Direction générale des télécommunications

SUISSE (Confédération)
SWITZERLAND (Confederation)
SUIZA (Confederación)

Chef de la délégation : Head of Delegation : Jefe de la Delegación :	A.G. Wettstein, Ing. dipl. Directeur de la Division TT Direction générale des P.T.T.
Chef de délégation suppléant - Alternate-Head of Delegation - Jefe de Delegación Suplente :	A.F. Langenberger, Ing. dipl. Sous-directeur de la Division TT Direction générale P.T.T.
Délégués : Delegates : Delegados :	F. Locher, Ing. dipl. Chef des services des téléphones et des télégraphes Direction générale des P.T.T.
	C. Chappuis, Avocat Chef des services du contentieux et des affaires administratives générales Direction générale des P.T.T.
	C. Schenk Chef de la section "Exploitation téléphone"
	W. Munz, Chef de la section "Trafic et tarifs"
	H. Wyss Chef de la section "Télégraphe"
Collaborateurs spécialisés : Specialized Collaborators : Colaboradores especializados :	P. Farine, Inspecteur à la section "Télégraphe"
	J. Frey, Inspecteur à la section "Télégraphe"
	G. Baggenstos Ingénieur à la section "Télégraphe"
	R. Rütschi, Inspecteur à la section "Exploitation téléphone"
	O. Hofer Inspecteur à la section "Trafic et tarifs"
	E. Wagner Chef de service à la section "Trafic et tarifs"
	W. Jost Commis principal à la section "Trafic et tarifs"
	T. Möckli Juriste à la section juridique

Melle H. Breisacher
Secrétaire de la délégation

Experts :
Expertos :

Prof. W. Furrer, Ing. dipl.
Directeur de la société "Radio-Suisse S.A."

J.R. Zindel
Chef d'exploitation de la société
"Radio Suisse S.A."

C. Calame
Chef d'exploitation de l'office de
Genève de la société "Radio-Suisse S.A."

TCHECOSLOVAQUIE
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CHECOESLOVAQUIA

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :

Juraj Mǎnák
Vice-Ministre des postes et télécommunications

Délégués :
Delegates :
Delegados :

Gustav Vodňanský
Ingénieur
Chef de la division internationale

Stanislav Houdek
Fonctionnaire de la division internationale

TUNISIE
TUNISIA
TUNEZ

Chef de la délégation :
Head of Delegation :
Jefe de la Delegación :

Mohamed Mili
Ingénieur en chef des télécommunications

Délégués :
Delegates :
Delegados :

Ben Cheikh
Ingénieur des télécommunications

Ben Khouadja
Ingénieur des télécommunications

Ben Lakhal
Ingénieur des télécommunications

TURQUIE
TURKEY
TURQUÍA

UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD ET TERRITOIRE DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD-OUEST
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND TERRITORIES OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
UNIÓN SUDAFRICANA Y TERRITORIO DE AFRICA DEL SUDVESTE

Chef de la délégation :	R.C. Ullyett	
Head of Delegation :	Under-Secretary	Madame
Jefe de la Delegación :	Telecommunications	Mademoiselle
Délégués :	J.L. de Vries	
Delegates :	Assistant Secretary	
Delegados :	Organization and Methods	
	W.H. Tredrea	
	Principal Administrative Officer	
	Telecommunications Division	

UNION DES REPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIETIQUES
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
UNIÓN DE REPÚBLICAS SOCIALISTAS SOVIÉTICAS

Chef de la délégation :	Ivan Klokov
Head of Delegation :	Vice-Ministre des télécommunications
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Délégués :	Alexandre Peregoudov
Delegates :	Chef adjoint du département des communications
Delegados :	télégraphiques et téléphoniques interurbaines
	Gleb Ouspensky
	Chef adjoint du département des
	relations extérieures
	Serguei Zarine
	Collaborateur scientifique supérieur de
	l'Institut central pour les recherches
	scientifiques des télécommunications
Traductrice :	Mme Maïya Levtchenko
Translator :	
Traductora :	

VENEZUELA (République du)
VENEZUELA (Republic of)
VENEZUELA (República de)

Chef de la délégation :	José Antonio López
Head of Delegation :	Jefe de División Internacional
Jefe de la Delegación :	
Délégués :	Miguel A. Tejeda
Delegates :	Adjunto en División general de
Delegados :	Radiocomunicaciones
	Guillermo García Arrieche

VIET-NAM (République du)
VIET-NAM (Republic of)
VIET-NAM (República de)

Chef de la délégation :	Nguyen-Khac-Tham
Head of Delegation :	Directeur général
Jefe de la Delegación :	des postes et télécommunications
Délégué :	Nguyen-Van-Dieu
Delegate :	Directeur des télécommunications
Delegado :	

B. MEMBRE ASSOCIE DE L'UNION

B. ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE UNION

B. MIEMBRO ASOCIADO DE LA UNIÓN

AFRIQUE ORIENTALE BRITANNIQUE
BRITISH EAST AFRICA
ÁFRICA ORIENTAL BRITANICA

R.P. Humphrey
Assistant Postmaster General

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C. EXPLOITATIONS PRIVEES RECONNUES

(conformément aux dispositions de l'Art.13 par. 3 (2) de la Convention)

C. RECOGNIZED PRIVATE OPERATING AGENCIES

(in accordance with Art. 13 para.3 (2) of the Convention)

C. EMPRESAS PRIVADAS DE EXPLOTACION RECONOCIDAS

(de conformidad con el Art. 13, par. 3 (2), del Convenio)

RADIO-AUSTRIA, A.G..

Dr Herbert Wenzel
Directeur général — Madame

Marcel Aslan
Directeur — Madame

Dr Hans Sobotka
Directeur

Franz Neumer
Directeur

COMPANIA DE TELEFONOS DE CHILE

E.P.C. Wright

GRANDE COMPAGNIE DES TELEGRAPHES DU NORD

B. Suenson
Directeur gérant

N.E. Holmblad
Directeur

K.W. Simonsen
Chef de section — Madame

A.W. Mortensen
Chef de Section — Madame

COMPAGNIE GENERALE DE TELEGRAPHIE SANS FIL

Robert Tabouis
Président

Albert Roper
Chargé de mission

André Berceau
Chef des Services d'Exploitation

SOCIETE RADIO-ORIENT

Robert Tabouis
Administrateur-Directeur général

Albert Roper
Chargé de mission

André Berceau
Conseiller technique des services d'exploitation

ITALCABLE

Enrico Martinato

Alberto Spasiano

Ginaldo Brondi

Mario Donzelli

COMPANHIA PORTUGUESA RADIO MARCONI

Eduardo Mendez Barbosa
Ingénieur
Directeur

A. de Queiroz Riberio Vaz Pinto
Ingénieur
Administrateur délégué

DEUTSCH-ATLANTISCHE TELEGRAPHENGESELLSCHAFT

W. Glitsch
Directeur

D. NATIONS UNIES

D. UNITED NATIONS

D. NACIONES UNIDAS

Adrian David
Assistant to the Deputy Director
of the European Office
Geneva

INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INSTITUCIONES ESPECIALIZADAS

Organisation Internationale du Travail
International Labour Organisation
Organización Internacional del Trabajo

R. Goldscheider
Division des Organisations internationales

Organisation de l'Aviation Civile Internationale
International Civil Aviation Organization
Organización de Aviacion Civil Internacional

Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Education, la Science et la Culture
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educacion, la Cienca y la Cultura

Julian Behrstock
Head, Division of Free Flow of Information

Philip Soljak
Division of Free Flow of Information

Union Postale Universelle
Universal Postal Union
Union Postal Universal

Organisation Météorologique Mondiale
World Meteorological Organization
Organización Meteorológica Mundial

D.A. Davies
Secrétaire général

P. Lecleroq
Météorologie Nationale
1, quai Branly, Paris 7ème

J.R. Rivet

V. Sundaram
Expert en télécommunications au Secrétariat de l'O.M.M.

E. AUTRES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

(sous réserve de leur admission, conformément aux dispositions du Chapitre 2, par. 3 du Reglement général)

E. OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(subject to their admission, in accordance with Chapter 2, para. 3 of the General Regulations)

E. OTRAS ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES

(a reserva de su admisión, según lo dispuesto en el capítulo 2, apart. 3 del Reglamento General)

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DU TRANSPORT AERIEN
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION
ASOCIACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE TRANSPORTE AÉREO

H. Berg
D.A.W. Dalton
R.A. Gratz
H. Korshow
J.H. Marshall
G. Monniot
W.A. Perkes
R.B. Stowart

.....

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE INTERNATIONALE
INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CÁMARA DE COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL

Joseph Gaudin
Représentant l'Association Professionnelle des Banques
49, avenue de l'Opéra
Paris

Dr. Hammer
Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag
Markt 26/42
Bonn

Fritz Lehner
Direktor
Telefonbau- und Normalzeit Gmbh
Mainzer Landstr. 135/142
Frankfurt/Main

Rudolf Winzheimer
Telefonbau- und Normalzeit Gmbh
Mainzer Landstr. 135/142
Frankfurt/Main

Dr. Kurt Tornier
Vorstandsmitglied der Bayrischen
Hypotheken- und Wechselbank
Theatiner Platz II
München 1

Umberto De Medici
Directeur de Radiostampa
Via della Mercede 9
Roma

Chr. Giebel
Chef des Services Postaux et de Télécommunications
de N.V. De Bataafsche Petroleum Mif.,
Carel van Bylandtlaan 30
La Haye

John C. Hopkinson
Telecommunications Manager
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd.
St. Helens Court
Gt. St. Helens
London E.C.4

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
COMITÉ INTERNACIONAL DE LA CRUZ ROJA

Claude Pilloud
Sous-Directeur des Affaires générales

René-Jean Wilhem
Membre du Service juridique

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES EDITEURS DE JOURNAUX ET PUBLICATIONS
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS
FEDERACIÓN INTERNATIONAL DE EDITORES DE DIARIOS Y PUBLICACIONES

Dr. Karl Sartorius
Vice Président de la F.I.E.J.

Délégué adjoint :
Assistant Delegate :
Delegado Adjunto :
Jacques Bourquin
Délégué permanent de la F.I.E.J. auprès du Centre européen des Nations Unies,
Secrétaire de l'Union Romande de Journaux.

ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE RADIODIFFUSION
INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION
ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE RADIODIFUSIÓN

M. Uspenski
Gustav Vodňanský
H. Buschbeck

UNION EUROPEENNE DE RADIODIFFUSION
EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION
UNIÓN EUROPEA DE RADIODIFUSIÓN

M. J. Treeby Dickinson

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES CHEMINS DE FER
INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY UNION
UNIÓN INTERNATIONAL DE FERROCARRILES

M. Righi
Chef de Service des installations électriques
Chemins de fer italiens de l'Etat
(Piazza della Croce Rossa)
Rome

M. Walter
Ingénieur en chef à la Direction des installation fixes
Société Nationale des Chemins de fer français
42, rue de Châteaudun
Paris (9e)

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES PRODUCTEURS ET DISTRIBUTEURS D'ENERGIE ELECTRIQUE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF ELECTRIC POWER
UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE PRODUCTOS Y DISTRIBUCIONES DE ENERGIA ELÉCTRICA

Maurice Paimboeuf
Chef de la division transmissions
Direction de la production et du transport
Electricité de France
6, rue de Messine,
Paris

COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION

Evert Barger
Secretary-General

C. Fleetwood-May
Chairman Telecommunications Committee

F. ORGANISMES DE L'U.I.T.

F. ORGANS OF THE UNION

F. ORGANISMOS DE LA UNIÓN

SECRETARIAT GENERAL
GENERAL SECRETARIAT
SECRETARIA GENERAL

Gerald C. Gross (Secrétaire général par intérim / (Acting Secretary General / (Secretario General Interino

Secrétaire de la Conférence :	M. L.V. Lewis	Conseiller supérieur
Secretary of the Conference :		Senior Counsellor
Secretario de la Conferencia :		Consejero superior
Secrétaires adjoints :	M. R. Fritz	
Assistant Secretaries :	M. G. Frachebourg	
Secretarios adjuntos :	M. G. Jackson	
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Service financier de la Conférence : Conference Finance : Servicio financiero :	M. R. Prélaz	
Archiviste : Archivist : Archivo :	M. V. Meyer	

I.F.R.B.

P.S.M. Sundaram
Vice-Président

C.C.I.T.T.

Jean Rouvière
Directeur

Jean Besseyre
Conseiller supérieur

Robert Chapuis
Conseiller

C.C.I.R.

Dr Ernst Metzler
Directeur

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 22-E
1 October, 1958
Original : English - French

International Chamber of Commerce

TO THE COMMITTEE FOR THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS
AND THE COMMITTEE ON RATES

With reference to the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly on the 29 September,1958 according to which the Delegation of the International Chamber of Commerce can present their petitions and statements to the Committees I and II, the Delegation of the International Chamber of Commerce would submit the following recommendations : -

Telegraph Services

Article 14, paragraph 1, No. 68

The I.C.C. recommend that the indication for the service or the category requested is not charged as a word.

Article 20, paragraph 1, No. 136

The I.C.C. declare that the method of counting words in telegrams at present in use is undoubtedly a continual source of difficulties.

Though it is none the less certain that the only equitable system, that of counting characters, would be impracticable, because it is too time-devouring and tedious, Italy's proposal No. 218 is a step in the right direction, and I.C.C. is of the opinion that it is of much interest and would certainly be beneficial to some users with short messages.

However, the I.C.C. would remark that with regard to the users handling large numbers of lengthy messages a day difficulties are envisaged in connection with the extra labour entailed in editing messages and figuring out mutilations and foreign languages.

A suggested solution in connection with the counting of words would be to have a list drawn up by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) in the different languages, and officially accepted.

As a first step in this direction, the I.C.C. think it desirable that a list of current commercial expressions to be counted as one word should be drawn up which the Administrations could accept as they have done for trade marks.

Short lists are already used by some Administrations.

In the opinion of the I.C.C., the Telegraph Services would not lose revenue by adopting such a scheme, for it would help to check the growing tendency of many important branches of business to use air letters instead of cables. Anything the Administrations and Companies do to make the services they offer more attractive is in their own interest as much as in that of the users.

In order to find out the opinion of the Administrations before undertaking the work of drawing up a complete list of commercial expressions, the I.C.C. submit a list of 40 English words given below, as examples of expressions it would suggest to be counted as one word in telegrams.

This list is strictly limited to the expressions, which it would appear reasonable to count as one word, and to those that are accepted in all commercial branches (not the expressions of any one specialized sector, which could be studied later).

The expressions should never exceed fifteen letters, and should be treated in the same way, whether included in ordinary or in letter telegrams.

Examples of expressions to be counted as one word in telegrams

airfreight	listprice	shipside
billhealth	loadingdate	spareparts
billslading	longton	tenpercent
castoroil	lumpsum	textword
costprice	mailorder	throughlading
deadtons	netcost	timecharter
debitnote	ninecents	totalloss
firmoffer	onboard	twoberth
fullcargo	parcelpost	twopm
fullstop	portside	underway
grossweight	railwards	upperdeck
headoffice	roundtrip	viceversa
kilotons	salenote	warrisk
lettercredit		

If the C.C.I.T.T. think it impossible for the Administrations to follow up this recommendation of the users, the I.C.C. suggest that another solution be examined, that is, that a special code of commercial expressions could be drafted that could be used in all languages. These

expressions should not be considered as secret language, but as special words and also accepted in letter telegrams. For example, could be five letter code groups all commencing with say qqq.. or xxx.. or zzz..

Article 26, paragraph 3, No. 169

The I.C.C. is most strongly of the opinion that the existing regulation with regard to the minimum charge for an ordinary or an urgent telegram should be maintained - namely five words - but that the minimum for letter telegrams, now twenty-two, should be reduced to ten - fifteen words.

Furthermore, the I.C.C. recommend the introduction of "block rates" for wordages of 100, 200 and 300.

Article 53, paragraph 1, No. 480

The I.C.C. declare that the rate for urgent telegrams is too high at double the ordinary rate, and strongly support the proposal of the U.S.A. that an additional charge of fifty per cent of the ordinary rate should be paid for urgent telegrams.

Article 82, paragraph 7, No. 752

The I.C.C. is strongly of the opinion that the use of secret language should be allowed in letter telegrams, and gladly support the proposal of the U.S.A. (No. 539).

Article 82, paragraph 10, Nos. 758, 759, 760 and 761

Though the I.C.C. would prefer the re-introduction of deferred telegrams, since these offered an appreciable range of communication to the users, which they have been deprived of after the abolishment of the said telegrams, the I.C.C. can understand that on account of the simplification of work this re-introduction will be hardly possible, but the I.C.C. propose that measures be taken to speed up the delivery of letter telegrams.

Should it not be possible to deliver letter telegrams immediately after ordinary telegrams, the I.C.C. consider that the determined time for the postponed delivery of letter telegrams be reduced, and gladly support proposal 547 of Yugoslavia, stating that letter telegrams of the European system may not be delivered until after a period of not less than four hours reckoned from the time of handing in. The proposal 548 of Yugoslavia is also supported by the I.C.C., however with the modification that letter telegrams of the extra-European system may not be delivered until after a period of not less than a minimum of five hours and a maximum

of ten hours (unless there is a breakdown in service), reckoned from the time of handing in. This time to be according to G.M.T.

Article 82, paragraph 11, No. 762

The I.C.C. declare that the delivery of letter telegrams by post is everywhere opposed by the users, unless there are no other possible and better means of delivering these telegrams.

General remarks

I. Services as a whole

Users are of opinion that technical improvements which have been achieved, especially the telex system, ought to make it possible for transit charges to be overhauled with consequent lowering of rates as a whole.

In any case the proceeds that an Administration draws from transit charges on a word basis ought not to exceed the contractual proceeds that the Administration draws from a leased circuit through its national territory.

Whether it is a case of transit or of leased circuit, rates should take into account savings in personnel and equipment made in such cases by Administrations in relation to the normal Telegraph Service.

During the postwar years the requirements for privately operated leased telegraph channels have grown at a rate which could not have been envisaged 20 years ago. The I.C.C. believe that it would be in the interests of the various Administrations as well as their customers, to develop their systems more rapidly in order that these facilities are readily available to potential users.

Whether we like it or not, we find ourselves in an age where speed is of paramount importance. Business executives can now move round the world at short notice with the minimum of inconvenience and delay and can virtually circle the world on a business tour in little over a week. The outcome of this is that organisations which have world-wide business connections require more and more speedy communication and therefore it would appear to be quite certain that there is revenue to be gained from this provision, and the Administrations would be well advised to give serious thought to making the leased telegraph circuit service more attractive, both economically and technically.

II. Discrimination in rates

While a certain correlation between the level of rates and the volume of traffic is considered justified, it is pointed out that users encounter particular difficulties in South-East Asia, due to the fact that the rates applied to messages sent to Europe and America from countries in this region are much higher than those between the European and American countries.

III. Quality of the Service

a) The interruption of an international communication owing to bad atmospheric conditions (including the Dellinger effect) may cause the user heavy losses, and emergency measures should therefore be taken promptly in such cases by the Company or Administration, for example by transferring the messages to cable circuits whenever practicable.

b) Foreign words and amounts are sometimes received altered and unintelligible and since the telegraph authorities are not liable financially, the quality of transmission should be improved as to the accuracy of the text, in view of the losses liable to be caused by the delay of a telegram or a mistake in the transmission.

c) The speed of transmission should be increased for the Far-East.

d) The ban on the use of secret language should be lifted in some of the countries where it is still in force.

e) The date and time of arrival at the office of destination should be mentioned.

IV. Development of the Telex-system

In 1949, the I.C.C. had pointed out that it would be of interest that the telex-system be assured of a worldwide range of operation and that a general standardization of apparatuses, keyboards, speeds of transmission, etc. be envisaged.

Users now once again urge that the telex-system be simplified and standardized, taking the view that a simple inexpensive and smoothly functioning telex-system would vastly contribute towards an improvement of international economic relations.

It is also suggested that this system be used internationally for the transmission of public telegrams.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 23-E
1 October, 1958
Original : English - French

International Chamber of Commerce

TO THE COMMITTEE FOR THE TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

With reference to the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly on the 29th of September 1958 according to which the Delegation of the International Chamber of Commerce can present their petitions and statements to the Committee III, the Delegation of the International Chamber of Commerce would submit the following recommendations :

Telephone Services

The I.C.C. pay tribute to the great efforts made by Administrations to reconstruct the telephone networks destroyed by the war.

While understanding that the overloading of networks has made it necessary to suspend application of Article 33 of the Telephone Regulations drawn up in Paris in 1949, users would urge the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) to continue studying the question of reduced rates during off-peak periods, especially for the European network where differences in local time are not such as to create difficulties.

In their opinion such special rates would encourage the public to use the telephone more, and would thus help Administrations to develop their traffic without greatly increasing expenditure.

If combined with the adoption of modern equipment this increased traffic should, in the opinion of users, render a general reduction in rates feasible.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 24-E
1 October 1958
Original : English

2ND PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Salle 1, Thursday, 2 October 1958 at 1500 hours

AGENDA

1. Period for verification of credentials (G.R. Chapter 5, para. 4)

2. Date for consideration in plenary session of the questions of principle of transferring provisions of the Telegraph Regulations to C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations

3. Plan for treatment of the report of the Secretary-General on traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network (Volume of Proposals pages 329 etc. Doc. No. 25)

4. Period for treatment of proposals concerning the Telephone Regulations

5. Procedure for preparation of the final acts of the Conference (Doc. No. 9)

6. Any other business

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 25-E
1 October, 1958
Original : English

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Note by the General Secretariat

TRAFFIC TO BE ROUTED OVER THE AERONAUTICAL FIXED TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK (A.F.T.N.)

The following note is intended to explain the purely procedural question which is submitted to the consideration of the Conference in item 3 of the Agenda for the second Plenary Assembly (Document No. 24).

In Resolution No. 362 adopted at its 1957 session, the Administrative Council of the Union instructed the Secretary-General to transmit a report to the Conference on the question of traffic to be routed over the A.F.T.N., accompanied by a statement of the views expressed by the Contracting States of I.C.A.O. to an enquiry made by that organization.

The report in question, with addendum, will be found at pages 329 et seq. of the Volume of Proposals for the Conference. In this report it is stated that some of the replies of the Contracting States of I.C.A.O. do not readily lend themselves to summary presentation and that the tables appended to the report should be read in conjunction with the full replies of the States concerned.

These full replies have been circulated by I.C.A.O. to its Contracting States in a circular letter No. AN 7/27 - 900 of 31 July 1958 and no doubt, in most countries, this circular letter of I.C.A.O. has been seen by the Telecommunication authorities as well as by the civil aviation authorities.

If the present Conference wishes the full replies of the I.C.A.O. States to be submitted to it separately, this will involve the issue of a Conference document of some 60 pages containing the original texts or translations of the letters as the case may be. Furthermore, according to the treatment which the Conference decides to accord to this matter, it may be necessary to fix a date upon which a representative of I.C.A.O. could be present.

To summarize, the Conference is invited to decide as soon as possible how and when it proposes to treat this question, in order that the purely practical arrangements for distribution of any additional documentation and for the representation of I.C.A.O. may be made.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 26-E
1 October, 1958
Original : English

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE NO. 2
(TELEGRAPH TARIFFS) OPENED AT
3.0 p.m. on 30 September, 1958

Chairman : Mr. L.A. Fincher (Australia)

Opening the meeting the Chairman addressed the Committee as follows :

" Ladies and gentlemen, Might I first extend a cordial welcome to the delegates of the 66 countries attending the Conference and to the members of the international organizations also represented, particularly the Red Cross whose members will, I feel, be of special assistance to this meeting today.

" I should like to convey to you all my sincere thanks for the honour you have paid my country and myself in selecting me to preside over the meetings of the Telegraph Tariffs Committee. Australia is a young country with an earnest desire to carry its full responsibilities in the field of international telecommunications, as elsewhere, and I shall do my utmost to ensure that your confidence has not been misplaced in asking me to accept this important role. With your assistance and my own endeavours I trust that we shall have full, fruitful and impartial decisions to pass on to Plenary.

" My apprehensions at taking this important position were allayed substantially by the worthy Vice-Presidents you have elected to support me in the persons of Col. McMillan of the United Kingdom and Mr. Postelnicu of Roumania.

" My thanks too are due in no small measure to Mr. Sovet, Chairman of the Telegraph Regulations Committee, whose fine gesture this morning in unselfishly retaining for his Committee many of the more difficult problems facing the Conference, has been of great assistance."

The Committee then appointed Mr. A.Chassignol (France) and Mr. D.G. Clarke (United Kingdom) as reporters for the French and English languages respectively.

Programme of Work

The Chairman recalled that a division of work between the various Committees had been agreed earlier at a meeting of Chairmen. The items entrusted to Committee No. 2 were as set out in Document No. 4. Nevertheless, there were three proposals which must be examined before those mentioned in Document No. 4 viz :

(i) Proposal No. 1 (Recommendation No. 3 of the Buenos Aires Conference)
(ii) Proposal No. 6 (Methods of accounting)
(iii) Proposal No. 22 (Letter telegrams).

The Committee would then require to examine proposals relating to Chapters 7, 8, 23, 28 and 29 of the Telegraph Regulations.

Proposal No. 1

The Chairman recalled that in 1952 the U.P.U. had incorporated provisions for free postage of letters concerning prisoners of war and civilian internees in its Convention. The Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U. had left the question for consideration by the present Conference. The Geneva Convention sought facilities for free or preferential rates for telegrams. The question had both operational and tariff implications which must be studied. Some delegates were in doubt as to what precisely was asked of them and he accordingly invited the representative of the International Red Cross Committee to address the meeting.

The Representative of the International Red Cross Committee thanked the I.T.U. on behalf of his organization for having placed the problem on its agenda. He hoped that the Conference would arrive at a favourable solution. Problems arose during the 2nd World War because of difficulty and delay of postal communications. No concessions in telegraph rates were available and expenses were heavy for the organization and for the families of those in captivity. The new Conventions concluded in 1949 recommended the introduction of certain concessions. Article 74 of the Convention on Prisoners of War called for reductions in telegraph rates. There were corresponding provisions for civilian internees. Also, it was recommended that the National Bureau and the Central information Agencies should enjoy free facilities or at least reduced rates. A number of states including the great powers already adhered to the 1949 Convention and others were in the process of ratifying it. The I.R.C.C. had been in touch with the Swiss Administration who had formulated proposals for amending the Telegraph Regulations. The proposals had not yet been completed; they would be submitted to the Conference shortly. The I.R.C.C. would be happy if Committee 2 would examine

the proposals which took into account the requirements of the telegraph service and the particular circumstances of prisoners of war. He would be happy to supply any additional information required. In conclusion he thanked the Chairman for the opportunity he had been given to address the Committee.

The Committee then adopted a suggestion put by the Chairman that further discussion of the matter should be deferred until the proposals of the Swiss Delegation had been received.

Proposal No. 6

Introducing the proposal sponsored by his Administration, the Delegate of the Belgian Congo remarked that an article had appeared in the I.T.U. Journal of February/March 1948 setting out the problem in detail. The procedure advocated by the Belgian Congo was already functioning in the U.P.U. In the absence of other proposals for the establishment of a clearing house, the Delegation of the Belgian Congo had not thought it necessary to submit detailed proposals. Accounts had originally been settled between directly connected countries and a clearing house had not been necessary. The introduction of telephony and telex had increased the need for a clearing house. Many accounts were small in value and did not justify a separate settlement. Nevertheless the Delegate was ready to withdraw para. 1 of the proposal if the Committee so desired.

The Delegate of Spain supported the establishment of a clearing house.

The Delegate of France recalled that at the meeting of Chairmen of Committees it had been agreed to set up a committee of experts to study questions of accounting. He suggested that the proposal should be deferred for consideration by that committee.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia could not accept the first part of the proposal.

The Committee agreed that study of the proposal should be deferred as suggested by the Delegate of France.

Proposal No. 22

The Delegate of Switzerland announced the withdrawal of the proposal.

Proposal No. 13

The Delegate of Mexico said that since his proposal had been tabled, it had been brought to his notice that the C.C.I.T.T. had studied the question of setting up tariff zones. In consequence he had considered it

unnecessary to present detailed proposals. He thought that it would be preferable for the Committee to defer consideration of proposal No. 13 until it had studied the conclusions of the C.C.I.T.T.

Proposal No. 250

The Chairman having proposed to begin with a discussion of proposal No. 250, the Delegate of Belgium remarked that proposals Nos. 1156, 1157 and 1158 were also of interest to Committee No. 2 but it would also be necessary to obtain the views of Committee No. 1 on them.

The Chairman agreed and remarked that a number of other proposals would concern both Committees, and he thought it would be necessary for him to agree with the Chairman of Committee No. 1 the procedure to be adopted. With the approval of the meeting, he adjourned for this purpose.

Reporters :

A. Chassignol
D.G. Clarke

Chairman :

L.A. Fincher

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 27-E
1 October 1958
Original : English - French

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

OPINION RELATIVE TO THE UNBURDENING OF THE TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T., in response to a desire expressed by the Special Assembly of that organ, has asked the Acting Secretary-General to be good enough to place at the disposal of the Conference, for its information, an Opinion relative to the unburdening of the Telephone Regulations.

The text of this opinion is annexed to the present paper.

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY OF THE C.C.I.T.T

The Special Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T,, held in Geneva, unanimously issued the following Opinion, with one dissenting vote, on 25 September 1958.

OPINION

" The C.C.I.T.T. considers that the Telephone Regulations should be eased as much as possible since they are revised only at long intervals. The Telephone Regulations should only comprise essential provisions.

" The C.C.I.T.T. notes that the provisions relating to some special categories of call are extremely complex, although these types of call are very rare, some of them representing less than 1/10,000th of international traffic. The C.C.I.T.T. considers it desirable that the Regulations in force in this respect should be simplified. "

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 28-E
1 October, 1958
Original : French/English

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE C.C.I.T.T.

The Acting Secretary-General has received the following communication from the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. :

" Sir,

The Special Assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee has requested me to forward to you for submission to the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, for its information, documentation containing the recommendations adopted by the Special Assembly together with the following three draft recommendations :

F1 - Transmission of telegrams in the international service

F45 - Determination of the terminal rates in the European system

F80 - Provisions about phototelegrams

Adoption by the C.C.I.T.T. of the three draft recommendations is subject to any decisions that the Conference may take to unburden the Telegraph Regulations.

The Special Assembly has also asked me to submit to you, for transmission to the Conference for its information, an opinion, enclosed herewith, relative to the unburdening of the Telephone Regulations.

Yours faithfully,

J. Rouvière
Director of the C.C.I.T.T."

The opinion referred to in the last paragraph of the above communication has been circulated to the Conference as annex to Document No. 27. The other documentation referred to above is annexed to the present paper.

Annexes

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
(C.C.I.T.T.)

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY

GENEVA, 22-27 SEPTEMBER 1958

Recommendations relating to international telephone operation and tariffs

(SERIES E OF THE C.C.I.T.T. RECOMMENDATIONS)

SERIES E

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE OPERATION AND TARIFFS

NOTE CONCERNING THE WORDING OF SERIES E RECOMMENDATIONS

At the time of the revision in 1958 of the Telephone Operating and Tariffs Recommendations, the following principles were adopted for the wording of these Recommendations :

(a) As a general rule Recommendations in Series E have a direct form and a continuous text. The former method of wording with " Considering ", " Unanimously recommends " and the use of subjunctive clauses has been abandoned. The new method of wording is being progressively introduced and there may therefore be in Series E some Recommendations which have the former arrangement and some with the new arrangement. This difference in the manner of presenting the Recommendations should not be considered to entail any difference in their effect or their authority.

(b) Recommendations in Series E which have the new wording are considered to be unanimous unless otherwise stated in the heading of the Recommendation.

(c) To simplify the wording in all the Recommendations in Series E, the term " Administration " has been adopted as a convention to indicate both a Government Administration and a Recognized Private Operating Agency.

(d) A Recommendation in Series E involving a negative decision will be given only once in C.C.I.T.T. publications so long as it affects only telecommunications Administrations. A summary of the negative decisions taken up to 1958 and already included in C.C.I.F. publications is given at the end of Series E.

(e) Series E Recommendations having a negative nature and affecting users of telecommunications services will be retained in each edition of the Recommendations.

SUMMARY

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2nd SECTION : Telephone operation — Operational characteristics — Operating methods
(Recommendations Nos. E.21—E.50)

3rd SECTION : Tariffs and charges for the international telephone service
(Recommendations Nos. E.51—E.80)

4th SECTION : Statistics and publications for international telephony
(Recommendations Nos. E.81—E.90)

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12*ter*	New text adopted by the XVIII Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F.		
12*quater*	Deleted	—	—
13	Deleted	—	—
14	Deleted	—	—
15	Deleted	—	—
16	Unchanged	E.64	89

Former No. of C.C.I.F. Recommendation (*Green Book*, Vol. VI)	Decision taken by the Special Assembly	New No. of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation	Page
17	Deleted	—	—
17*bis*	Deleted	—	—
18	Deleted	—	—
19	Deleted	—	—
20	Deleted	—	—
20*bis*	Deleted	—	—
21	Slight drafting amendement	E.60	84
21*bis*	Unchanged	E.61	87
22	Amended	E.56	54
23	Unchanged	E.62	87
24	Deleted	—	—
25	Deleted	—	—
26	Amended. Gives rise to 2 separate Recommendations: C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations Nos. E.3 and E.22	E.22	32
26*bis*	Amended	E.29	36
26*ter*	Combined with Recommendation 26*bis*		
27	Deleted	—	—
28	Deleted	—	—
29	Deleted	—	—
30	Amended	E.23	32
31	Deleted	—	—
32	Deleted	—	—
33	Deleted	—	—
34	Amended	E.30	40
34*bis*	New text adopted by the XVIII Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F.	E.31	41

Former No. of C.C.I.F. Recommendation (*Green Book*, Vol. VI)	Decision taken by the Special Assembly	New No. of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation	Page
35	Deleted	—	—
36	Deleted	—	—
37	Amended	E.53	52
37*bis*	New text adopted by the XVIII Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F.	E.54	52
38	Amended	E.28	35
39	Amended	E.24	33
40	Deleted	—	—
40*bis*	New text adopted by the XVIII Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F.	E.25	33
41	New text adopted by the XVIII Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F.	E.51	43
41*bis*	New text adopted by the XVIII Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F.	E.52	49
42	Slight drafting amendment	E.63	89
43	Deleted	—	—
44	See Recommendation 22	E.56	54
45	Deleted	—	—
46	Unchanged	E.65	90
47	Unchanged, except for a slight drafting amendment	E.66	90
48	Amended	E.69	92
49	New text adopted by the XVIII Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F.	E.57	55
49*bis*	New text adopted by the XVIII Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F.	E.58	71
50	Deleted	—	—

Former No. of C.C.I.F. Recommendation (*Green Book*, Vol. VI)	Decision taken by the Special Assembly	New No. of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation	Page
51	Modified	E.59	84
52	Deleted	—	—
53	—	—	—
54	Unchanged	E.67	91
55	Amended	E.26	34
56	Amended	E.27	34
57	Slight drafting change	E.71	96
58	Deleted	—	—
59	Modified	E.70	93
60	Amended	E.82	99
61	Modified	E.81	97
62	Amended	E.83	101
62*bis*	Deleted	—	—
63	Unchanged	E.91	107
63*bis*	Unchanged	E.92	109
63*ter*	New text adopted by the XVIII Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F.	E.93	114

FIRST SECTION

TELEPHONE OPERATION
GENERAL

RECOMMENDATION E.1

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE OPERATION

(Former Recommendation No. 1 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 6. Recommendation modified in 1958)*

1. **Telephone connection.**

The connecting together of two telephone stations.

2. **Booking.**

In international manual or semi-automatic service, the booking of a call is the (first) request made by the caller for an international telephone call.

In automatic international service, the operation of the dial (or keyset) by the caller to obtain a call with his correspondent is comparable to the booking of a call.

3. **Telephone call.**

Effective use of the connection established between the calling and the called stations.

4. **Telephone circuit.**

All the means by which a direct connection between two switching points is established (manual or automatic). Such a circuit is called an " international circuit " when it directly connects two exchanges in two different countries.

The term " trunk circuit " is reserved for purely national circuits.

N.B. — The above definitions relate solely to the use of the terms in operational procedures, no matter how the circuits are actually made up.

5. **International exchange.**

An exchange at the end of an international telephone circuit.

6. **International transit exchange.**

An international exchange which has been chosen to establish communications between two countries other than its own.

7. **Direct connection.**

In international telephony a direct connection is a connection established by means of a single international circuit.

N.B. — A direct connection can be established :

(a) Between two telephone stations connected to two international exchanges,

(b) or between two telephone stations connected to exchanges other than international exchanges. This means the use of one or more trunk circuits connected to the international circuit.

8. **Transit connection.**

In the international service a transit connection is a telephone connection established by means of more than one international telephone circuit.

9. **International advance-preparation service.**

In this service, after recording of the booking by a first operator in the outgoing international exchange, another operator in this exchange sets up the call. This second operator sees to it that the calling and called stations are connected without loss of time on the international circuit or circuits.

10. **International demand service.**

In this service, after the call has been booked in the outgoing international exchange, an immediate attempt to set up the call is made by the operator at this exchange who records the booking.

A distinction is made between :

A. the manual demand service,

B. the semi-automatic demand service.

A. MANUAL DEMAND SERVICE

This service requires an operator at the incoming international exchange to establish the call with the operator of the outgoing international exchange.

There are two operating methods :

(a) **Indirect** *manual demand working.*

In this method of working the operator at the incoming international exchange always acts as an interpreter between the operator in the outgoing international exchange and the called subscriber.

(b) **Direct** *manual demand working.*

In this method of working the operator in the outgoing international exchange speaks with the called subscriber direct.

B. SEMI-AUTOMATIC DEMAND SERVICE

This, in general, involves automatic setting-up of the connection between the operator in the outgoing exchange and the called subscriber.

11. **Automatic international service.**

In this service the calling subscriber himself dials (or operates the keyset) to obtain the number necessary for direct connection with the called subscriber.

12. **Routes.**

The routes followed by international telephone traffic are defined by agreement between Administrations. A distinction is made between :

— normal routes,
— overflow routes,
— emergency routes.

Normal routes :

A normal route between two given international exchanges comprises all those circuits used without distinction as first choice circuits :

In the case of direct groups of circuits it consists of:

circuits established via one or several paths through the same or different countries.

When an international transit exchange is involved, it consists of:

the circuits fulfilling the above condition established between the international exchanges and the international transit exchange.

Overflow route * :

An overflow route between two given international exchanges is the route used when the normal route is congested.

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* Formerly called " auxiliary route ".

It uses :

— *when the normal route is direct :*
an international transit exchange;

— *when the normal route already passes through an international transit exchange :*
a different transit exchange.

The overflow routes may pass through the same countries as the normal route or through different countries.

Emergency route :

An emergency route between two given international exchanges is a route to be used in case of complete interruption or major breakdown of the normal *and* overflow routes. The path may be through any country.

13. **Conversation time.**

The interval between the instant the call is actually established between the calling and the called stations and the instant the calling station gives the clearing signal (or the instant when, although the caller has not replaced his receiver, the call is :

— in manual service, officially cleared down by an operator,

— in fully automatic service, cleared down after some slight delay by the action of the called subscriber's clear-back signal)

14. **Chargeable duration of a call.**

The interval to be taken into consideration in determining the charge for the call.

Note. — The chargeable duration can differ from the conversation time, since :

(a) charging is by indivisible periods;

(b) in manual or semi-automatic working, incidents or difficulties that may have occurred during the call can be taken into account in determining the chargeable duration.

15. **Holding time of an international circuit.**

The time interval during which the international circuit is used, including conversation and operating times, exchange of service information, etc.

Note. — The term " operating time " is meant to cover the time taken both by operators and switching equipment.

16. **Answering time of operators (on an international circuit).**

At the *outgoing* international exchange, this is the interval between sending the calling signal and answering by the operator at the distant international exchange.

At the incoming international exchange this is the interval between a calling signal appearing on a position or group of positions at that exchange and answering by an operator.

17. **Delays : setting-up time of an international connection.**

It is possible to distinguish the following characteristic instants " t " in the successive phases of the setting-up of an international telephone connection by manual or semi-automatic means :

t_0 the caller has finished booking

t_1 the operator in the outgoing international exchange has received all the details of the booking

t_2 the operator in the outgoing international exchange makes a first attempt to set up the connection

t_3 the called subscriber has replied or the caller has been informed why the connection cannot be set-up.

The interval of time $t_1 - t_0$ is the transmission time of the booking on the national network where the booking is made.

In operation with advance preparation, the time interval $t_2 - t_1$ is the *delay* to which the call is subject at the outgoing international exchange. The caller is generally informed of this delay.

In demand service with manual or semi-automatic working, the time interval defined above is generally very small.

The time interval $t_3 - t_1$ is the *setting-up time* of an international connection. This setting-up time includes any delay at the outgoing international exchange.

The time interval $t_3 - t_0$ is the *total setting-up time* of an international connection. This total setting-up time includes any delay at the outgoing international exchange.

Note — In fully automatic working it is in general difficult to define all the characteristic instants specified above, either because it is impossible to distinguish between them with accuracy or becaue of differences between the switching systems used. It is, however, possible to define the *total setting-up time.*

18. **Average traffic density (of a group of circuits or a group of switches).**

The average traffic density, during a period T, (on a group of circuits or group of switches) is the sum of the *holding times* divided by T, these holding times and the period T being, of course, expressed in the same units.

19. **Erlang.**

Name given to the unit of traffic density.

20. **Busy hour of a group of circuits, a group of switches, or an exchange, etc.**

The uninterrupted period of sixty minutes during which the average traffic density is at a maximum.

It is advisable to make use of the average value of traffic observed in the busy hours during a sufficient number of normal days. In manual working in conformity with Recommendation No. E.91, observations will be made during the busy traffic hours on a certain number of normal busy days in the year. Exceptionally busy days which may occur close to certain holidays, etc. will be eliminated from the returns. In principle, the returns will be made during the working days of two consecutive weeks, or during ten consecutive working days. The returns will be taken only twice a year if the monthly curve shows little variation. They will be taken three or four times a year if there are appreciable seasonal variations, in order that the average established may be in accordance with representative traffic levels.

When automatic traffic recorders are available, the above mentioned statistics may be repeated for a larger number of normal working days.

As it is desirable to have a uniform method of analysing the statistics thus obtained, the following method is recommended for adoption in the international service: the observations are made for quarter-hourly periods. The details obtained for the same day of observation are entered on the same horizontal line. The details for the same elementary quarter-hour period on the different days are added together and the total thus obtained (A, B, C, D, etc.) is divided by the number p of days of observation. In this way there will be obtained the numbers:

$$a = \frac{A}{p}, \quad b = \frac{B}{p}, \quad c = \frac{C}{p}, \quad d = \frac{D}{p}, \quad \text{etc.}$$

These numbers are totalled in groups of four $(a+b+c+d)$, etc., in order to ascertain the sum of the four consecutive numbers with the highest total. The period of sixty consecutive minutes which corresponds with this maximum sum is the "busy hour" for the group of circuits (or the group of switches) considered. The Administrations concerned in any one route communicate to each other the average traffic densities expressed in erlangs for the busy hour.

21. **Circuit usage for a group of international circuits (or an international circuit).**

The percentage ratio between the sum of the holding times during a specified period equal to sixty consecutive minutes at least and the total length of that specified period.

In the case of a group of circuits, the circuit usage corresponds to the average traffic density *per circuit* during the specified period.

Note — Unless otherwise indicated, circuit usage is based on the busy hour.

22. **Percentage of bookings met.**

The expression as a percentage of the ratio $\frac{n}{N}$, where

— N is the total number of bookings (see Definition 2) in a specified time;

— n is the total number of these bookings that are followed by calls (see Definis tion 3).

RECOMMENDATION E.2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

(New Recommendation)

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

that the rapid and reliable establishment of international telephone connections demands perfect coordination of the operations effected by the operators involved;

that it is consequently highly desirable to unify the rules for the utilisation of circuits;

that unity can be obtained only by respecting the same operating rules;

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

that Administrations agreeing to apply the provisions of the Telephone Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949) should respect the " Instructions for the International Telephone Service ";

that these Instructions be regarded as an integral part of the present Recommendation, although they are also contained in a separate publication.

RECOMMENDATION E.3

ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE NETWORK

(Former Recommendation No. 2 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 18. Recommendation modified in 1958)*

1. *When there is advance preparation,* international traffic should be decentralized whenever circumstances justify it, by the creation of international exchanges in adequate numbers in the centre of the areas to be covered by the service, to reduce waiting times and any lengthening of routes.

2. *In the direct or indirect manual demand service*, it would be well to concentrate international traffic in a few international exchanges where major groups of international circuits end, so that international circuits may be more efficiently used, and in view, too, of the linguistic knowledge demanded of international operators.

3. *With semi-automatic working*, it would also be well to concentrate international traffic in a few international exchanges, because of

   (i) the high cost of the technical equipment required in incoming and outgoing international exchanges for this method of working

   (ii) the linguistic knowledge required of international operators, and

   (iii) the need to provide automatic transit in certain exchanges (semi-automatic traffic routing plan).

RECOMMENDATION E.4

OPERATION OF INTERCONTINENTAL TELEPHONE SERVICES

(Former Recommendation No. 4 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 19. Wording of Recommendation revised in 1958)*

The following directives should be followed, as far as possible, by the Administrations * in the operation of intercontinental services.

A. Facilities offered to the users

1. Distress calls
   Government calls
   Service calls
   Private calls

   are accepted in the inter-continental telephone services.

2. Subscription calls
   Conference calls
   Transferred charge calls

   are accepted in the inter-continental telephone services by agreement between the Administrations concerned.

3. For each of these categories there are two different classes : station-to-station calls and person-to-person calls.

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* In accordance with § *c* of the " Notice about the wording of Recommendations in Series E ", the word " Administration " should be taken henceforth to cover both Government Administrations and Private Operating Companies.

4. " Station-to-station " calls are those booked to a specified subscriber's number.

5. *(a)* " Person-to-person " calls are those booked to be exchanged between one specified person and another specified person, the required person being adequately designated. In some cases the search for this person may necessitate the despatch of a messenger if it has not been possible to obtain the person at any telephone station. The caller can also specify a substitute if the called person is not available.

   (b) On all " person-to-person " calls, of whatever category, the name of the person booking the call is passed to the called person unless the caller has specified that he does not wish this to be done.

B. Call booking

1. In principle, all call bookings should remain valid so long as they have not been connected, refused by the called person or cancelled by the caller.

2. The person booking an intercontinental call should be allowed to specify the time at which the call is to be established, it being understood that the call will be set up as near to that time as traffic and other conditions permit.

3. The person booking an intercontinental call may modify the booking provided he has not been advised that the call is about to take place.

C. Establishment of calls

1. In each inter-continental telephone service, the Administrations concerned arrange by common agreement the " primary route " and, if possible, one or more " secondary routes ", taking into account such factors as hours of service, charges, etc.

2. The " primary route ", which may follow more than one itinerary, is that which should normally be used for the establishment of calls, except in the case of traffic congestion, or when transmission on this route is not of sufficiently good quality or when it is outside the normal hours of service on this route.

3. The " secondary routes " are used when the primary route cannot be used. They should be used in the order pre-arranged by the Administrations concerned. If a call has been prepared over a secondary route because the primary route was not available, the call should be completed over the secondary route and not transferred to the primary route when it becomes available, unless there are compelling reasons to the contrary.

4. The charge in a given service is the same, whether the primary or a secondary route is concerned.

D. Controlling Exchange

1. When a call uses several inter-continental circuits, the Administrations concerned agree among themselves to designate the " controlling exchange " responsible for placing call bookings in the order in which they should be dealt with.

E. Timing of inter-continental calls

1. The exchange on the originating side of the first inter-continental circuit in the chain of connections should be responsible for fixing the chargeable duration of the call. However, transferred charge (collect) calls may be timed at the incoming end by agreement between Administrations concerned.

2. On calls extended over European circuits, timing should normally be carried out by the exchange at the outgoing end of the inter-continental circuit.

F. Charging for inter-continental calls

1. *Calls over direct inter-continental circuits* (See Note 1).
   (a) Charges for calls should be fixed by agreement between the Administrations concerned.
   (b) Charges for person-to-person and station-to-station calls should be the same.
   (c) Reduced charges can be applied for subscription calls or for calls made during specified hours each day or on specified days each week, by agreement between the Administrations concerned.

2. *Calls over a chain of inter-continental circuits* (See Note 2).
   (a) The charge for a call established over a chain of circuits should not exceed the sum of the charges for calls over each individual circuit. However the Administrations concerned may agree to fix a total charge less than the sum of the charges.

3. *Calls extended over European landlines* (that is, using them as an intermediate section or as an extension of an intercontinental circuit).
   (a) The principles for the determination of charges are the same as in 2, except that European countries operating a radio telephone circuit may agree to forgo any quota for the terminal section of their landline used to extend calls over intercontinental circuits.
   Administrations concerned in the provision of the landline section should not ask for higher payment than that applying in the case of a call obtained entirely by landline.
   (b) Where the application of the above principles would result in different charges for calls over different routes in a given relation, the Administrations concerned with the operation of the most expensive route (or routes) should agree how the

rate should be scaled down to the lower figure. In principle, this should be done by a proportional reduction in the hypothetical quotas applicable to the most expensive route or routes.

4. *Charges for ineffective calls (Report Charges).*

(a) The report charge, which is never collected in addition to the call charge in the intercontinental telephone services, is mainly used as a means of discouraging an intercontinental call booking from being made, for example, merely to find out the whereabouts of a particular person without any intention of exchanging conversation, or to obtain other information by using a code pre-arranged with this particular person.

(b) No report charge is applicable to ineffective station-to-station calls.

(c) A report charge is applicable to ineffective person-to-person calls if either the caller or the called person is responsible for the failure to establish the call, provided that the telephone service has been able to reach the called station. In principle, therefore, a report charge would be applicable in the following circumstances :

(i) If, after the called station has been reached, the call is ineffective because the called person refuses the call or cannot be obtained despite several attempts.

(ii) If, after the called person has been obtained, the call is ineffective because the caller refuses the call, or he cannot be obtained. The charge may also be applicable if no reply can be received from the calling station after several attempts, the called station having been already advised to expect the call.

(iii) If, in the case of a deferred call, either the caller or the called person does not reply at the agreed time.

(iv) If, in the case of a call for a person who is not a telephone subscriber, he does not present himself at the telephone, although arrangements have been made to advise him.

(d) The amount of the report charge should be fixed by agreement between the Administrations concerned. The amount should be uniform in any one service, whatever the route used. The report charge should constitute a fixed percentage, in principle 10% of the unit charge in the service considered.

5. *Reduced charges.*

(a) Administrations concerned may agree to apply reduced charges in respect of subscription calls, or in respect of calls made during mutually agreed periods.

(b) Where it is agreed that subscription calls can be accepted the following principles might apply:

(i) Service should be given by contract for a minimum period of one calendar month.

(ii) Calls should be contracted for daily or on six days per week, the same day each week being excluded.

(iii) Calls should be contracted for in indivisible periods of five minutes, subject to a minimum period of ten minutes.

(iv) The daily charge per call should be not less than two-thirds of the rate applied to ordinary calls in the charge period concerned; for a monthly contract, the monthly charge should be 30 times the daily rate if the calls are required on each day, or 26 times the daily rate if calls are required on six days a week.

(v) If traffic conditions permit, individual calls can be extended beyond the contract period at the rate applied to ordinary calls.

(vi) If a call is not established for service reasons within minutes of the required time, a rebate of charge will be given, or the caller will be allowed to make the call at some other time in the same charge period.

(c) If it is agreed that reduced rates shall be applied during specified hours daily or on specified days each week, the reduction in charge should be of the order of 25%.

G. Division of Charges for Intercontinental calls
(See Note 3)

1. Charges for calls over direct circuits should in principle be divided equally between the terminal Administrations unless other arrangements are agreed between them.

2. Charges for calls over a chain of intercontinental circuits should in principle be apportioned between the individual circuits in proportion to the charges for direct calls over each circuit. The amounts accruing to each circuit should then be divided equally between the terminal Administrations unless other arrangements are agreed between them.

3. Charges for intercontinental calls extended over European landline circuits should in principle be divided as follows:

(a) the section of the charge accruing to the intercontinental circuit (or circuits) should be divided as indicated in 1 and 2 above;

(b) the section of the charge accruing to the European landline should be divided in proportion to the amounts required by each Administration concerned in the provision of the landline.

H. Intercontinental Programme transmissions
(See Note 4)

1. If, in the case of a programme transmission over an intercontinental telephone circuit (or chain of such circuits), the facilities provided are broadly the same as those provided in respect of telephone calls, then the charge for a programme transmission should be the same as for a telephone call of the same duration. However, in order to take account of the circuit preparations and exchanges of telegrams or service communications necessitated by such transmissions, the minimum chargeable duration of a programme transmission using one or more intercontinental circuits should be ten minutes.
2. If facilities different from those provided for the ordinary telephone service are required, the Administrations concerned should agree between themselves the basis of charging.
3. If a programme transmission is provided by means of an intercontinental telephone circuit extended by means of European landlines (programme and telephone circuits) the charge should be assessed in principle as follows :
   (a) Intercontinental circuit and European telephone circuit—at the same rates as for telephone service between the terminal countries concerned, subject to a minimum of ten minutes.
   (b) Intercontinental circuit and European programme circuit :
      (i) for the intercontinental circuit, at the same rate as for telephone service between the countries at the two ends of the intercontinental circuit, subject to a minimum of ten minutes.
      (ii) for the European programme circuit, at the rate applicable to a programme transmission between the terminal points of the programme circuits in accordance with Recommendation E.57.
4. If, in the case mentioned in 3, special intercontinental facilities are provided, the charge shall in principle consist of the charges for a programme transmission between the terminals of the European circuits, assessed in accordance with Recommendation No. 49, plus the charge for a programme transmission between the terminals of the intercontinental circuit, assessed as indicated in 2 above.
5. The chargeable period for an intercontinental programme transmission shall commence at the time when the circuit (or chain of circuits) is handed over to the broadcasting authority and shall cease when the circuit (or chain of circuits) is released by that authority. If, at the request of the broadcasting authority, any section of a chain of circuits is provided for use before and/or after the period of use of the whole circuit, the additional time thus made available should be charged for at the appropriate rates.

I. Leasing of intercontinental circuits for private service

1. If such leases can be permitted without detriment to the ordinary public service, there is no objection in principle to the leasing of intercontinental circuits for private service.
2. Charges for the lease of such circuits should be agreed between the Administrations concerned, the following considerations being borne in mind :

(a) In the European system the rental for leased international circuits for full-time private service corresponds to 6,000 minutes of ordinary conversation during the period of heavy traffic, in the service concerned, per month.

(b) On radiotelephone circuits, variations in radiopropagation conditions usually prevent the full-time use of such circuits.

3. The conditions of lease should be similar to those specified in Recommendation E.60 in regard to leased international circuits in the European system. However, charges and the basis of allowance for interruption should be a matter, in particular, for agreement between the Administrations concerned.

J. Leasing of transmitters or receivers

1. There are no objections in principle to the lease of transmitters or receivers to users interested only in sending or receiving spoken messages or pictures, provided of course that such arrangements are compatible with the responsibilities which Administrations have accepted by their adherence to the International Telecommunication Convention and associated Regulations.
2. Charges for the lease of such equipment should be determined by the Administration concerned and they would not appear in international accounts.
3. Conditions to be met by lessees of transmitters or receivers should in principle be as follows :

   (a) The radiocommunications in question must not contain any advertisement or message of a private character.

   (b) Names and addresses of senders and intended recipients must be made known to all Administrations, each one of which shall decide, in respect of recipients in its own territory, whether or not to permit participation. Any alterations should also be notified promptly.

   (c) The Administrations concerned shall take all practicable steps to ensure that communications shall only be used by authorized recipients and that the provisions of Article 32 of the Convention as regards secrecy of telecommunications are observed.

   (d) Transmissions shall be at fixed times and, in the case of spoken messages, in pre-arranged languages.

   (e) Such other conditions as may be required by national law.

4. Where the lease of a transmitter in one country and a receiver in another country is required to provide a unidirectional circuit, or even where a multi-destination service is envisaged, Administrations concerned, although retaining the right to determine the charges for equipment leased in their own country, may, nevertheless, if they think it desirable, consult with each other in order to ensure that overall charges do not prejudice public service tariff scales.

K. Accounting

1. In principle, accounts should be prepared by the Administration at the originating end of the intercontinental circuit (or of the first circuit of a chain of such circuits). That Administration should pass on to the next Administration all credits due to

the second and subsequent countries. The second Administration should take the necessary measures to credit the other Administrations concerned.

2. In respect of traffic extended over European landline circuits, the European terminal of the intercontinental circuit will distribute credits in respect of calls incoming to Europe. In respect of calls originating in Europe, unless there is special agreemet between the Administrations concerned, the Administration of the European country of origin will distribute the credits due to the European transit countries, if any, and to the European terminal of the intercontinental link.

3. In principle, accounts should be prepared and distributed by the first Administration in the accounting chain (see above), if possible, by the end of the first month and certainly not later than the end of the second month following that to which the account relates.

NOTES

Note 1 (cf. Section F.1).

Informatory note relating to the charges applied in the intercontinental telephone services by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. — Standard of charges to be applied for terminal services when use is made of a single intercontinental telephone circuit.

The charge is based on the direct distance between the " charge zones " which are defined approximately; the charge is independent of the routing of the call.

The world is divided into " charge zones " determined by the intersection of the lines of latitude and longitude spaced at ten degrees.

In general each country, state, province (or similar political sub-division) is attached to a single charge zone. Of course the majority of countries do not lie entirely within the interior of a single charge zone and in such cases the charge zone chosen is generally that in which the greater part of the country lies, or the larger proportion of the population, or the part of the country where the telephone service is most developed.

By an accepted mathematical formula, great circle distances between the centres of the charge zones have been calculated and these distances are taken as the basis of charge.

Using :

(1) the table below giving the basic tariffs, and

(2) the distances (for charging) calculated according to the principle indicated above, the charges applicable between any two charge zones placed respectively at each extremity of the intercontinental telephone circuit concerned can easily be determined.

Distances in miles (1 mile = 1609 m)	*Charge corresponding to the first three chargeable minutes* (Unit of charge)	
	Weekdays (dollars)	Nights and Sundays (dollars)
0 to 500	4.50	3.75
501—1000	6.00	4.50
1001—2000	7.50	6.00
2001—3000	9.00	7.50
more than 3000	12.00	9.00

However, in some cases, the use of the table of charges above would have resulted in an increase over those previously applied. In such a case, this table is not applied rigorously and the present rates have been maintained in order to avoid such increases. In several other cases it may

be desirable to employ a level of charges higher or lower than the nearest. in order to maintain the charges in agreement with those which are applied to neighbouring countries having a large community of interest.

Note 2 (cf. Section F.2).

Charges for calls rented over more than one intercontinental telephone circuit, applied by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

In the United States of America, it is usual practice to adopt a maximum charge of 15 dollars in these circumstances:

If, for example, it was a question of the interconnection of two circuits for which the charge (terminal service) would be 12 dollars for one and 9 dollars for the other, by simple addition, a total charge of $12+9 = 21$ dollars might be levied, but this charge would seem to be too high to attract users. A compromise has therefore been chosen of 15 dollars, it being understood that the 15 dollars should be divided at the pro-rata of the charges for terminal service, that is to say that the first circuit would receive $^{12}/_{21}$ and the second circuit $^{9}/_{21}$ of the 15 dollars.

Note 3 (cf. Section G.1).

Certain large countries claim token landline quotas in respect of calls extended to places more than about 500 miles from the intercontinental circuit terminal, before division of the balance of revenue on the lines indicated in 1 and 2.

Note 4 (cf. Section H.2).

In certain recently laid intercontinental submarine cables, programme circuits are provided having bandwidths equivalent to one or two telephone circuits and charges are respectively equal to or twice those applied to telephone calls in the full rate period. The provision of programme circuits having bandwidths equivalent to three telephone circuits, at charges three times those applied to telephone calls in the full rate period, is envisaged.

RECOMMENDATION E.5

EXTENSION OF INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICES

(Former Recommendation No. 6 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 26. Recommendation modified in 1958)*

Application of that provision of the Telephone Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949) which enjoins Administrations to extend international telephone services to the whole of their territories, might sometimes entail the establishment of calls leaving something to be desired from the point of view of transmission quality; it is therefore desirable :

1. to take no decision to create or extend a new relation unless such means are available as would provide satisfactory reception as regards volume and clarity;
2. to make the opening or extension of the relation dependent on the passing of satisfactory test calls.

RECOMMENDATION E.6

ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE FOR CONTROLLING THE TELEPHONE SERVICES BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES

(Former Recommendation No. 7 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 27. Recommendation modified in 1958)*

In controlling the organization of the telephone service in a given relation, Administrations should forgo the conclusion of formal agreements signed by the heads of Administrations and reach agreement by correspondence on the following major points:

— *Date on which the relation is to be opened;*

— *Means used to provide the connection:*
Direct (transit) circuit
Passage through a transit exchange
Transit country or countries concerned.

— *Classes of call admitted* (List the classes of call and other media of communication, i.e., phototelegraph calls, programme transmissions and television transmissions).

— *Information:* Details of arrangements for exchanging lists of the main local networks with all information required for routing and charging calls.

— *Rates:*
Charging zones for calculation of terminal charges;
Unit quota for transit countries;
Total unit charges (might be indicated on the basis of the following table):

NAMES of COUNTRIES	First terminal country	Transit countries			Other terminal country		
		First transit country	Second transit country	*n*th transit country	1st zone	2nd zone	3rd zone
QUOTA gold francs	*						
TOTAL CHARGES gold francs	1st zone.. 2nd zone.. 3rd zone..						

* Distinguish, where appropriate, between charging zones.

RECOMMENDATION E.7

DIRECTORIES

(Former Recommendation No. 12 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 35. Recommendation modified in 1958)*

The lay-out of directories is governed by considerations which may vary from country to country; however, it is desirable that such lists of subscribers should be capable of ready consultation by the Administrations of other countries. The following general arrangements for the preparation of directories should therefore be adopted :

(a) subscribers and public stations should be classified in well-defined subdivisions (networks, administrative areas, geographical zones). Each volume of the lists of subscribers could usefully contain a recapitulatory list of the subdivisions mentioned in the volume, or an equivalent chart;

(b) names of each district should always be in alphabetical order; when several subscribers have the same names, they should be classified by their first names, or by the initials thereof;

(c) it would be desirable, from the point of view of the international telephone service, that directories (especially those supplied to other Administrations) should be composed in Roman characters, particularly those relating to the names and addresses of subscribers;

(d) the general information on the telephone service which is normally to be found at the beginning of the directories, should preferably include the following information :

(i) instructions for making an international telephone call;

(ii) a list of the (main) international telephone services open to the public;

(iii) the relevant charges.

SECOND SECTION

TELEPHONE OPERATION : OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OPERATING METHODS

RECOMMENDATION E.21

ADVANTAGES OF SEMI-AUTOMATIC OPERATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

(Former Recommendation No. 1 of Volume V of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 9. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

TAKING NOTE

of the essential conclusions drawn by the " Field Trial Committee for international telephone operation " (C.E.A.) in its final report, particularly :

(a) the large economies in personnel which are secured by the introduction of semi-automatic operation not only at the incoming exchange but also at the outgoing exchange,

(b) the very small number of faults due to the equipment used for the international semi-automatic service,

(c) the improvement in the efficiency (ratio of chargeable time to total occupation time) of semi-automatic circuits compared to the efficiency of manual circuits operated on a demand basis,

(d) the improvement in the quality of service afforded subscribers due to the reduction in the time of setting-up a call,

(e) the fact that all types of calls can be set up without difficulty over semi-automatic circuits, viz :—

— ordinary

— preavis

— requiring an incoming B operator or booking at incoming suspended-call positions,

and that it is, therefore, possible to use only semi-automatic circuits for international calls;

DRAWS THE ATTENTION OF ADMINISTRATIONS

to the advantages which semi-automatic operation affords from the point of view of the economies and the quality of service given to subscribers.

RECOMMENDATION E.22

DEMAND WORKING OF INTERNATIONAL CIRCUITS

(Former Recommendation No. 26 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 68. Recommendation modified)*

In general it is desirable to employ demand working whenever possible.

Administrations concerned should make every effort (by ensuring that there are sufficient circuits, installations, personnel) to use demand working.

In relations permanently operated with advance preparation of calls, the Administrations concerned should make every effort to reduce delay as much as possible.

RECOMMENDATION E.23

DIVISION OF CIRCUITS INTO OUTGOING AND INCOMING CIRCUITS

(Former Recommendation No. 30 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 75. Recommendation modified in 1958)*

From the operating point of view the assignment of the circuite of a relation into incoming and outgoing groups is such as to make operating easier.

RECOMMENDATION E.24

INSTRUCTION OF STAFF OPERATING INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

(Former Recommendation No. 39 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 86. Wording of Recommendation revised in 1958)*

The professional instruction of operating and supervising staff is of the greatest importance in ensuring the efficient use of circuits in the international telephone service; to this end, it is exceedingly desirable to improve supervisors' and operators' knowledge of the language of other countries and to enable them to become informed about the customs of the subscribers, the organization of the service and the manipulation of equipment at the other end of the circuit.

The C.C.I.T.T. accordingly RECOMMENDS :

1. That, during the training of these operators, they should be provided with some information about methods and operating procedures used in the countries with which they might be connected.
2. That there should be frequent exchanges of supervisors and operators between the telephone exchanges of different countries.

RECOMMENDATION E.25

TIME-TO-ANSWER OF OPERATORS

*(Former Recommendation No. 40*bis *of Volume I*bis *of* the *C.C.I.F.* Green Book, *page 108. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

that a rapid answer to signals by the operators at an incoming international terminal exchange is essential to ensure a rapid service, and is also very important from the point of view of the efficient use of costly international circuits,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

that every endeavour should be made to provide a sufficient number of operators, with team working between them, at the incoming positions in international terminal exchanges, so that the time-to-answer an incoming calling signal should not exceed 5 seconds for 80% of calls throughout the day.

Note

This Recommendation applies not only to the manual service but also to the semi-automatic service.

The time-to-answer of incoming operators in the semi-automatic service, that is :

— code 11 operators,

— code 12 operators (operators at the incoming exchange called by the outgoing exchange to record particulars of calls which have been found difficult to set up),

should, accordingly, be the time-to-answer shown in the Recommendation.

Regular code 12 operators at the outgoing exchange (regular operators recalled by the incoming exchange operators, when the latter have been successful in obtaining the called subscriber) cannot, of course, be obtained until they are free.

The times-to-answer, in semi-automatic service, of assistance operators should be less than those of other operators. *In the busy hours* 80% of the calls should be answered in a time of about 5 seconds. This might be arranged, for example, by instructing operators who have the dual role of assistance operators and transfer operators, to give priority to assistance calls.

RECOMMENDATION E.26

ASSESSMENT OF THE BEGINNING AND END OF CALLS

(Former Recommendation No. 55 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 116. Recommendation modified in 1958)*

Article 30 of the Telephone Regulations (Paris Revision 1949) allows no tolerance in the assessment of the chargeable duration of a call,

CONSEQUENTLY,

1. international operators should allow no tolerance in their assessment of the chargeable duration,
2. mechanical metering devices controlled by operators should be rapid in action and have the utmost accuracy,
3. in fully automatic international operation, the chargeable duration should begin from the reception of the answer signal from the called station, since the existence of an unchargeable call period, however short, might lead to misuse of the service for the transmission of short messages without payment. The chargeable duration ends when the caller gives the clear forward signal *.

RECOMMENDATION E.27

INDICATION OF THE CHARGEABLE DURATION OF A CALL, GIVEN TO THE SUBSCRIBER WHILE THE CALL IS IN PROGRESS

(Former Recommendation No. 56 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 116. Wording of Recommendation revised in 1958)*

1. It is unnecessary to inform the person making an international call of the exact moment at which the charge begins.
2. An Administration should not give its operators instructions to advise subscribers of successive charging periods unless a prior agreement to this effect has been reached with the other Administrations.

---

* When an exchange clears the call, the chargeable duration ends after a delay period following the clear-back signal, the called subscriber, in this case, having cleared before the calling subscriber.

3. Nevertheless, if some Administrations consider it desirable to advise callers of the expiry of each charging period, an automatic device, or one controlled by the operator at the originating international exchange can be used for this purpose, on condition that this signal is regarded merely as an advice which is not binding on the Administration as regards charging.

RECOMMENDATION E.28

DAILY COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF MINUTES OF CALL EXCHANGED BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES*

(Former Recommendation No. 38 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 85. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

that it is the operator responsible for charging in the international exchange who determines the chargeable duration of calls, after each call;

that in demand working there is no agreement on the chargeable duration of calls;

that in the advance preparation service, there is an understanding between the operators on the chargeable duration only as the result of a special agreement between the Administrations concerned;

that even when there is an understanding between the operators, the operator responsible for charging has the final word;

CONSIDERING, FURTHER,

that the monthly accounts are established by the Administration of the country of origin, in accordance with Article 50 of the Telephone Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949);

CONSIDERING, FINALLY,

that daily comparison of minutes of call exchanged burdens the service without any real profit;

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

that it is desirable not to make a daily comparison of minutes of call exchanged between international exchanges unless this should prove essential in a particular relation.

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* This Recommendation is negative. It will be included in Vol. II of the *Red Book* but will not appear in future editions of the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION E.29

DIRECTIVES FOR THE NUMBERING OF SUBSCRIBERS' LINES AND FOR THE ROUTING OF CALLS IN AUTOMATIC AND SEMI-AUTOMATIC INTERNATIONAL WORKING

*(Former Recommendation No. 26*bis *and No. 26*ter *of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F.* Green Book, *pages 69 and 73. Wording of Recommendation revised in 1958)*

1. Each Administration should give the most careful consideration to the preparation of a *national numbering scheme* for its own network. This scheme should be designed so that a subscriber is always called by the same number in the trunk service. It should be applicable without exception to all incoming international calls, but may be modified as required in the national service, for instance, for traffic between neighbouring towns or areas.

2. For fully automatic international service, it is preferable that the national numbering scheme should not involve the use of letters (associated with figures on dials), because in many countries dials do not bear letters.

3. For countries which have not yet adopted any specific type of dial, the figures on the dial should be arranged in the following order : 1, 2, 3 ... 0.

4. The dial shown on page 37 uses the arrangement of letters and figures employed by the French and United Kingdom Administrations (the latter, however, has only the letter O, associated with the figure 0). The dials or key-sets used by international operators for semi-automatic operation in Europe should have this arrangement of letters and figures.

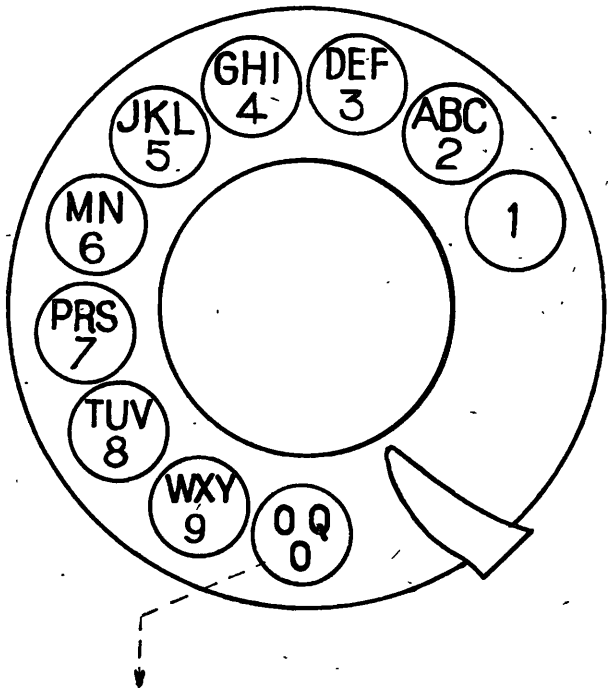
5. For fully automatic international service to countries using dials with letters, it would be helpful, in a country where the dials have only figures :

   (a) to include in the directory a table for converting into figures the letter codes of exchanges in countries with which a fully automatic service is available;

   (b) at the time of opening this fully automatic service, to provide a booklet of instructions, containing the conversion table, for the main subscribers to the international service;

   (c) if necessary and on request, to replace dials without letters by dials with letters.

(E.29)



Remark: — On the subscribers' dials used by the British Administration, only the letter "O" is associated with the figure "0".

It would also be desirable, in countries with letter dials, that subscribers with considerable international traffic should be requested to show on their note-paper, below their usual telephone number, the number with the letters converted into figures (i.e. a number with figures only).

6. A list of numerical codes has been prepared for the various countries involved in an automatic international telephone operation. These *international codes* will be generally used in semi-automatic working when the operators have switch access to the international circuits; they will also be used in fully automatic working.

7. In principle, a single international code has been allotted to each country, but there are exceptions for countries with a very great area. The list of international codes is given below.

8. Twenty *special codes* have been reserved in this list. They will be used, particularly between adjacent countries, to enable traffic to be routed by the most economical route when operators have access to the international circuits by means of automatic equipment and when the country of destination has more than one international exchange. They will serve solely for routing traffic over *direct routes* between two countries and will be used by agreement between the countries concerned.

9. In future, some Administrations may wish to use automatic equipment to avoid the necessity for operators to choose the route to be taken towards a given area in a given country. So that the automatic equipment will not be needlessly complicated, it is recommended that Administrations should arrange their national numbering plans, whenever possible, in such a way that the most economical routing for traffic from other countries can be ascertained from the figures of their subscribers' national number immediately following the prefix for reaching the automatic trunk exchange. (This is 0 in a number of countries). In principle, the first of these figures or the first two if absolutely necessary, should be adequate to ascertain the routing.

10. International standardization of a code for access to the international network for fully automatic international operation has not been possible, since it came up against national numbering plans that were already in existence. Such a standardization code for access to the international automatic network, incidentally, would be of interest only to the few users who, during a journey to a foreign country, desire to dial an international number without the assistance or the explanations of a national of the foreign country.

11. In fully automatic international service, in the number to be dialled, the " regional code " for the numbering area to which the called subscriber belongs

— will normally be preceded by the code for access to the automatic trunk network (" 0 " in most European countries);

— will not be preceded by this access code when the called country uses a second dialling tone in its national service between the access code and the regional code *.

Administrations should request subscribers who already have a full national number in the national numbering plan to indicate this number on their notepaper, with the figures in brackets which will have to be dialled to obtain the subscriber from a station not in the same regional numbering area.

Examples:

1. Switzerland : subscriber in Geneva (Swiss access code 0, Geneva regional code 22) :

(022) 25 36 49.

2. France : subscriber at Nice (Alpes-Maritimes) (French access code 16 not dialled, Nice regional code 92) :

(92) 25 36 49.

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* Case of France, where the code for access to the automatic trunk network is 16.

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL CODES AND SPECIAL CODES FOR THE ROUTING OF INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN SEMI-AUTOMATIC OPERATION IN EUROPE AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

1. — Numerical List.

A. *Special codes*

00 to 19

B. *International Codes*

20	Poland
21	Algeria
22	Belgium
23	Austria
24	—
25	Finland
26	Arabia
27	Cyprus
28	Bulgaria
29	Gibraltar
30	Greece
31	Egypt
32	—
33	France
34	Israel
35	Hungary
36	Turkey
37	Lebanon
38	Norway
39	Italy
40	Libya
41	Jordan
42	Portugal
43	Malta
44	Great Britain
45	—
46	Sweden
47	Roumania
48	Morocco
49	Germany
50	Spain
51	—
52	Ireland
53	—
54	Syria
55	Netherlands
56	—
57	Czechoslovakia
58	—
59	Albania
60	Luxembourg
61	Denmark
62	Tunisia
63	Yugoslavia
64	Iceland
65	—
66	Switzerland
67	—
68 to 79	Russia (European Republics)
80 to 89	Spare codes (in addition to the codes 24, 32, 45, 51, 53, 56, 58, 65, 67)
90 to 99	*Intercontinental traffic*

2. — Geographical List of International Codes.

I. — *Western Europe*

Belgium	22
Luxembourg	60
France	33
Great Britain	44
Ireland	52
Spain	50
Portugal	42
Gibraltar	29

II. — *Central Europe*

Austria	23
Hungary	35
Italy	39
Germany	49
Switzerland	66
Czechoslovakia	57
Poland	20

(E.29)

III. — *Northern Europe*

Denmark	61
Finland	25
Norway	38
Netherlands	55
Sweden	46
Iceland	64

IV. — *Balkans and Oriental Europe*

Albania	59
Bulgaria	28
Greece	30
Roumania	47
Yugoslavia	63
Turkey	36
Russia (European Republics)	68 and 69 to 79

V. — *Countries in the Mediterranean Basin*

Algeria	21
Arabia	26
Cyprus	27
Egypt	31
Israel	34
Jordan	41
Lebanon	37
Libya	40
Malta	43
Morocco	48
Syria	54
Tunisia	62

VI. — *Spare Codes*

24, 32, 45, 51, 53, 56, 58, 65, 67 and 80 to 89.

VII. — *Intercontinental traffic*

Codes in the series 90 to 99.

RECOMMENDATION E.30

MANUALLY-OPERATED INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT TRAFFIC

(Former Recommendation No. 34 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 81. Recommendation modified)*

Because of the difficulties inherent in the use of an intermediate exchange for transit calls, with *manual operation:*

1. Direct circuits should be provided across transit countries whenever traffic justifies such a course.

2. In the absence of permanent direct routes, it is helpful to provide temporary direct circuits whenever a temporary traffic flow so justifies. As far as possible, such temporary direct circuits should not be set up via the operator's positions.

3. Whenever permanent or temporary direct circuits cannot be set up, the greatest possible degree of standardization in the operating methods used in transit exchanges is desirable.

   The following instructions will then be applied :

   3.1. If the two international circuits use manual demand working, all the international transit exchange has to do is to make arrangements to set up the transit calls, in accordance with the requests made by the outward international exchange, which means the controlling exchange.

3.2. When, on the other hand, advance preparation operation is in force on either of the two international circuits, the international transit exchange becomes the controlling exchange, and

3.2.1. the controlling operator at the international transit exchange is the operator serving the most congested route. If there is no delay on the circuits to be interconnected, or if this delay is equal in both directions, the controlling operator shall be designated by the international transit exchange;

3.2.2. the controlling operator shall determine the time when a transit call is set up according to its category and the time when the booking is received by the international transit exchange;

3.2.3. the controlling operator shall warn her two counterparts in the international exchanges of the time when it is expected to set up the transit call or calls in question, so that the operators in these exchanges may prepare the requisite circuits.

3.3. In the exceptional case when the call requires more than two international circuits, the Administrations concerned shall agree among themselves on the controlling exchange.

4. The transit operator should not have to deal with the determination of the chargeable duration of calls.

4.1. In demand working the question does not arise, since there is no agreement on chargeable duration.

4.2. With advance-preparation, the controlling operator in the international transit exchange should take no part in determining the chargeable duration of transit calls, even if the terminal countries have reached an agreement as to the chargeable duration of calls after each call.

RECOMMENDATION E.31

SEMI-AUTOMATIC TRANSIT TRAFFIC

*(Former Recommendation No. 34*bis *of Volume I*bis *of the C.C.I.F.* Green Book, *page 106. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING

Recommendation E.92, specifying the loss probabilities for calculating the number of circuits in semi-automatic or automatic operation (5% for terminal traffic and 3% for transit traffic),

CONSIDERING

the net cost factors which have been determined for setting up a call by semi-automatic or automatic switching (net cost for an outgoing semi-automatic exchange, an incoming semi-automatic exchange and automatic transit centre), which are contained in Recommendation E.51

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

that it is desirable to draw the attention of Administrations to the advantage, from the general economic point of view, of the transit routing of traffic in the two following cases :—

Case 1.

Where there is a light traffic-load between two countries, it would appear to be advantageous, from a general economic point of view, to route this traffic through an automatic transit exchange, rather than to provide a small group of direct lines.

These considerations normally apply to the case where the introduction of semi-automatic operation is considered, but they should be equally valid for traffic which terminates on a manual international trunk exchange, reached throughout automatic transit exchange.

Note. — The purely economic point of view from which these conclusions are drawn excludes all other considerations, particularly the following :—

(a) It is necessary that the transit exchanges through which it is desired to route the traffic should be prepared to accept the transit traffic which would be offered to them, and interested Administrations must accept the fact that the group of circuits taken up for this purpose should be calculated with a loss probability corresponding to transit operation (i.e. 3 %) and not the loss probability estimated for terminal traffic (5 %).

(b) The provision of direct circuits may be preferred to a routing entirely via a transit centre for other reasons, e.g. the provision of broadcast programme circuits, control circuits for these transmissions, voice-frequency telegraph circuits, etc...

(c) The routing of traffic passing through two transit centres cannot be anticipated if reference is made to the rule given in Volume V of the *Green Book*, p. 55, second paragraph (revision of this rule is now under study).

Case 2.

In certain cases, particularly where the traffic between two countries is heavy, and, for instance, it may lead to the postponement of installing a new carrier group (12 circuits, perhaps six in either direction), it may be advantageous to route a certain proportion of the additional traffic (peak traffic) by way of a transit centre (subject to special agreement between the Administrations concerned for accounting purposes).

THIRD SECTION

TARIFFS AND CHARGING IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

RECOMMENDATION E.51

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CHARGES
(Circuits of European continental type)

*(Former Recommendation No. 41 of Volume I*bis *of the C.C.I.F.* Green Book, *page 109. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

Article 32 (§ 1, 2 and 3) of the International Telephone Regulations which stipulates that the charges for international telephone calls are normally made up of terminal charges accruing to the Administrations of origin and of destination (terminal Administrations) and of transit charges accruing to intermediate Administrations if any (transit Administrations), the territory of the terminal Administrations being divisible into zones for charging purposes, and a uniform charge being adopted for a given zone,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

that the Administrations should take into account :

— the following directives (see Section I) for the determination of international telephone charges,

— the elements of net cost of calls (see Section II) set up on international circuits,

when, in their full sovereignty, they negotiate between themselves agreements as to the telephone charges to be applied in their services.

SECTION I

Directives for the calculation of international telephone charges with circuits of the European continental type.

1. The charges for international telephone calls are calculated according to the crowflight distance, taking as a basis the net cost.

2. *Charging zones.* — For calculating terminal charges, each country may be divided into charging zones. If need be, different charging zones may be fixed in a given country for traffic exchanged with different countries.

It is desirable that the number of charging zones for international traffic, in any one country, should be reduced to a minimum. As a general rule, in services between non-adjacent countries, each country should constitute one single zone, provided no difficulties or anomalies in the establishment of tariffs would ensue.

In fact, a reduction in the number of charging zones, by simplifying tariffs, facilitates the calculation, by the operating services, of the charges applicable to the various types of calls and the settlement, by the accounting services, of international accounts. It is even more desirable that each country should constitute but one single charging zone when fully automatic international operation is in use and charges are recorded on the same devices as are used for national charges (including devices which may be installed in subscribers' premises to indicate charges).

All the international terminal exchanges should have detailed and up-to-date records showing, for the different countries with which telephone service is available, the charging zones to which the different localities, with which telephone service is open to the public, belong. With the aid of such records a large number of requests for information between operators, which occupy circuits unnecessarily, are avoided and the number of queries at the time of settlement of the international accounts is reduced.

3. *Terminal charge.* — The terminal charge for a charging zone in any country is calculated as a function of the distance between :

(a) a point chosen as the 'mean charging point of that zone'. This mean point is left to be fixed by each Administration on its own evaluation. In doing so the Administration may take into account :

- — the distribution of traffic,
- — the layout of its national network,
- — the routing of the international circuits which serve the charging zone under consideration,

and

(b) the point where the international circuits cross the frontier of the country, or, in the case where several frontier crossing points exist, a mean point representative of the various crossing points.

(Where the frontier is crossed by micro-wave radio-relay link, in order to take account of the division of net costs, a point mid-way between the two radio-relay stations situated on either side of the frontier may be chosen instead of the exact point where the radio-relay system crosses the frontier.)

4. The transit charges applied by the Administrations of the intermediate countries through which the circuits pass, are calculated, for each transit country, according to the

average crowflight distance between the points of entry and exit of the international circuits.

5. *Notes about terminal and transit charges.* — In the case of mountainous countries, or countries with a peculiar geographical configuration, in which the actual route followed by the circuits is inevitably very circuitous, the distance on which the terminal charge is calculated may be appreciably greater than the straight-line distance between the frontier and the point in the zone in question which is the most distant measured on a crow-flight basis; in the same way, in a mountainous country or one having an exceptional configuration, the crowflight distance between the points of entry and exit on which the transit charge is based, may be increased.

If there is a submarine section, the quota relative to the section should be agreed between the Administrations concerned, taking into account the annual charges (including interest, depreciation and maintenance).

SECTION II

Elements of net cost of calls set up on international circuits of the European continental type.

The C.C.I.F.* has made various studies of the net costs of calls set up on international circuits :

— in 1935, study of the net cost of telephone calls established over the European circuits then used (symmetric pairs, coil-loaded pairs, pairs equipped with repeaters and pairs operated at voice frequencies only);

— in 1949, study of the net cost of telephone calls established over carrier current systems on symmetric pairs in cables or on bare wire overhead lines, giving at least twelve telephone circuits;

— in 1954, study of the net cost of telephone calls established over carrier current systems on coaxial pairs;

— in 1956, study of the net cost of telephone calls established by means of microwave radio-relay links and study of the net cost of calls with semi-autimatic operation.

The bases of the various studies were as follows :

1935 Study (voice frequency circuits) :

— average traffic carried per circuit : 200 minutes at the full tariff per working day and 300 working days per year, i.e. 60000 chargeable minutes per year;

— proportion of reserve circuits in underground cables : an average of 40% (that is, 60 working circuits and 40 spare circuits for each 100 in all);

— interest on capital invested : 6%;

— average life of an underground cable : 35 years;

— average percentage difference between the actual length of international telephone circuits and the crowflight distance : 30%;

* Succeeded by the C.C.I.T.T. in 1957

1949 Study (carrier current systems on symmetric pairs or on bare wire overhead lines) :

- average traffic carried per circuit : 180 chargeable minutes at the full tariff per working day and 300 working days per year; i.e. 54000 chargeable minutes per year *;
- proportion of spare capacity :
  - an average of 40 % of the conductors in underground cables (that is, 60 working conductors and 40 spare conductors per 100 conductors);
  - an average of 20 % of terminal equipments (that is, 80 working equipments and 20 spare equipments per 100 equipments);
- interest on invested capital : 5 %;
- average life of an underground cable : 30 years;
- average life of terminal equipment : 15 years;
- percentage difference between the actual length of international telephone circuits and the crow-flight distance : 30 %;

1954-1956 Studies (carrier current systems on coaxial cable pairs or on micro-wave radio-relay links) :

(circuits operated on a semi-automatic basis) :

- average traffic per circuit : 135 chargeable minutes at the full tariff per working day and 300 working days per year, i.e. 40000 chargeable minutes per year;
- proportion of spare capacity :
  - an average of 20 % of terminal and automatic equipment (that is, 80 working equipments and 20 spare equipments per 100 equipments);
- interest on invested capital : 5 %.
- average life :
  - of a coaxial cable : 30 years;
  - of aerials and radio equipment : 10 years;
  - of a terminal equipment : 15 years;
  - of automatic equipment : 15 years;
- percentage difference between the actual length of international telephone lines and the crowflight distance : 30 %.

As a result of these several studies, the C.C.I.F. has fixed the following elements of cost price for the calculation of charges for calls set up on international telephone circuits. All values given in the following text are given again in a tabular summary at the bottom of page 48.

These elements of net cost take account of general overhead costs (accounting costs, administrative costs, research costs, etc.) but not of the extension of international calls on the national (local or trunk) network beyond the international exchange.

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* At the time the 1955-1956 studies were made, the net costs for carrier current systems on symmetric pairs were re-calculated, taking into account the same use of circuits as for the other studies then made, i.e. 40000 chargeable minutes per year.

A. Frontier relations

Maximum frontier charge per 3-minute call:

0.60 gold franc for crow-flight distances less than 25 kilometres,

1 gold franc for crow-flight distances between 25 and 50 kilometres.

The distance is measured between exchanges covering a specified geographical area on each side of the frontier; these exchanges are defined by agreement between Administrations in the light of the structure of their national networks.

Note. — If Administrations have their own reasons for preferring either a single charging rate or more than 2 charging rates for frontier relations, it is for them to make special arrangements to this effect.

B. Other relations

The C.C.I.F. considers that a distinction should be made between three conditions in the development of existing communication channels :

(a) *Old contitions.* — In certain relations no carrier current telephone systems are in use : calls are still set up over old type circuits, coil-loaded or equipped with repeaters, or over bare wire overhead lines worked at voice frequencies. In these relations, the values determined in the 1935 study can still be applied.

Costs of depreciation, interest on capital involved and maintenance of the international circuit (excluding any inland trunk circuit required to connect the international terminal exchange with the trunk exchange serving the subscriber) :

0.60 gold francs per 3-minute call and per 100 kilometres of crowflight distance (each fraction less than 50 kilometres being rounded up to a maximum of 50 kilometres and each fraction between 50 and 100 kilometres being rounded to a maximum of 100 kilometres).

Note. — The studies carried out in 1935 had shown that in short distance services (up to about 300 kilometres) and in which traffic is routed over direct circuits, the portion of the net cost of the call proper to the international circuits is appreciably less than 0.60 gold francs per 100 kilometres.

Operating costs of an international terminal exchange: 0.60 gold francs per 3-minute call (whether for a terminal exchange or a transit exchange).

(b) *Modern conditions.* — On the other hand, in certain relations the high speed transmission lines envisaged in the General Interconnection Plan have already been constructed, to the extent that the great majority of calls are set up over modern type carrier current routes, metallic lines or micro-wave radio-relay links, for which the studies of the net cost carried out in 1949-1956 are valid.

As a result of these studies, the elements of net cost to be taken in account for the calculation of international telephone charges should be as follows :

Cost of depreciation, interest on capital involved, and maintenance of the international circuit (excluding any inland trunk circuit required for connecting the international terminal exchange with the trunk exchange serving the subscriber) :

0.25 gold francs per 3-minute call and 100 kilometres of crowflight distance (any fraction less than 50 kilometres to be rounded to a maximum of 50 kilometres and any fraction between 50 and 100 kilometres to be rounded to a maximum of 100 kilometres).

Operating expenses of an international terminal exchange, including terminal equipments of the carrier current system: per 3-minute call :

— per international manual exchange . . . . . 0.80 gold francs
— per outgoing international semi-automatic exchange . . . . . 0.80 gold francs
— per incoming international automatic exchange . . . . . 0.30 gold francs
— per transit international automatic exchange . . . . . 0.45 gold francs

(c) *Transitional conditions.* — In certain international relations, a transition stage has been reached, in that the work of carrying out the General Interconnection Plan has begun, but has not been completed. In this case, taking account of the existence of both old and new type circuits in similar proportions, the amount of 0.25 gold francs per 3-minute call and per 100 kilometres of crowflight distance intended to cover costs of depreciation, interest on capital involved and maintenance of the circuit concerned, should provisionally be increased to 0.40 gold francs, until the relevant part of the General Interconnection Plan has been completed. The values, shown in *(b)* above, for the operating expenses of an international exchange are applicable in these transitional conditions.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF THE ELEMENTS OF COST PRICE TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE CONDITIONS INDICATED

	Old conditions (case *a*)		Modern conditions (case *b*)		Transitional conditions (case *c*)	
— per 100 km of circuit	0.60		0.25		0.40	
— per international exchange *						
— manual	0.60		0.80		0.80	
— outgoing semi-automatic	—		0.80		0.80	
— incoming automatic	—		0.30		0.30	
— transit automatic.	—		0.45		0.45	
Example: Total charge (s.m. = manual service ½ *a* = semi-automatic service)	*s.m.*	½ *a*	*s.m.*	½ *a*	*s.m.*	½ *a*
for relations in which the crow-flight distance is :						
less than 100 kilometers	1.80	—	1.85	1.35	2.00	1.50
less than 200 kilometers	2.40	—	2.10	1.60	2.40	1.90
less than 300 kilometers	3.00	—	2.35	1.85	2.80	2.30
less than 400 kilometers	3.60	—	2.60	2.10	3.20	2.70
less than 500 kilometers	4.20	—	2.85	2.35	3.60	3.10
less than 600kilometers	4.80	—	3.10	2.60	4.00	3.50

* It is to be understood that the elements of calculation applying to manual, outgoing semi-automatic and incoming automatic international exchanges take no account of use which may be made of any national circuit or exchange to connect the international exchange concerned to the calling or called subscribers.

Note

When Administrations, in their full sovereignty, negotiate between one another agreements with a view to reduction in the charges (in gold francs) in force, they should take into consideration the suggestions below :

1. When envisaging a reduction of the charge applied in a telephone service, it is necessary to make sure that a sufficient number of circuits will be available to deal with additional traffic which may result from this reduction in charge.

2. In order to change from the old conditions (case *a*) to the transitional conditions (case *c*), it is sufficient if, in the international service concerned (case of a service between adjacent countries, that is to say without transit), about 50 % of the circuits are of the modern type.

If in the service concerned, one or several transit countries are involved, it will be desirable to initiate discussions with a view to reducing the charges when all the Administrations concerned have put into service on this route about 50 % of the modern type international circuits.

3. If it happens that, in the case of an international route to be set up between neighbouring countries, one of the countries has completed the section on its territory before the other country has done the same, the first country has the right to maintain its quota at the amount determined under the old conditions in the table until the second country has completed its part of the project. If, on the other hand, in order to increase traffic, the second country agrees to reduce its quota, a reduction in charges could be envisaged, because each country will have made its share of the sacrifice towards the reduction.

4. Until more precise recommendations can be made by the C.C.I.T.T. (as a result of studies currently being made) the Administrations should agree between themselves as to the principles to be adopted when :

— a particular service is operated on a different basis (manual, semi-automatic or automatic) in one direction and in the other;
— in a particular service and in a given direction of operation, circuits operated manually, semi-automatically or automatically are used at the same time.

Note 1. — The Administrations concerned should enter into direct correspondence with one another for the application of the above suggestions.

Note 2. — The standards in the table above do not apply to countries in which the telephone system is less highly developed.

RECOMMENDATION E.52

CHARGING IN A FULLY AUTOMATIC INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

*(Former Recommendation No. 41*bis *of Volume I*bis *of the C.C.I.F.* Green Book, *page 115. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

1. that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 31, § 179 and 180 of the International Telephone Regulations, international calls should be charged for on the basis of a minimum indivisible period of 3 minutes, and then by whole minutes;

2. that these provisions were made at a time when fully automatic international operation was not envisaged;

3. that many Administrations have adopted methods of charging for use with their national fully automatic service, in which the charges are recorded on subscribers' meters, but based on two different principles :

   (a) some countries have for many years used a system based on trains of meter-pulses issued at the start of each period of 3 minutes, the number of pulses in the train depending on distance;

   (b) other countries use, or intend to use, a system based on single meter pulses issued at short intervals of time, the length of the interval depending on the distance;

4. that certain countries which have adopted the system of charging by periodic pulses in their national services have made it known that it will not be possible for them to use a different system of charging for fully automatic international calls;

5. that the use, on the same international relation :

   (a) at one end, of a 3 minute+3 minute method of charging (national type) or of a 3 minute+1 minute method of charging (the type prescribed in the International Regulations);

   (b) at the other end, of a periodic pulse method of charging (national type);

   would lead to a grave dissymmetry in the charges made to users in the two countries concerned;

6. that this serious dissymmetry would be likely to provoke adverse reactions from the subscribers of one country, who would be less favourably treated than their correspondents in the other country;

7. that this serious dissymmetry would be likely to create certain financial difficulties for one of the countries :

   (a) as a result of changes which may possibly take place in the balance of traffic;

   (b) as a result of the fact that the country which charged on the basis set out in 5*(a)* above would receive, in respect of the use of its system for " incoming " traffic, substantially less than it would collect from its own subscribers;

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

that it is desirable, in order to avoid too great a dissymmetry in the charges collected, to recommend that either of the two following methods of charging may be used in the international fully automatic service :

(a) charging minute by minute;

(b) charging, by periodic pulses, of the type used in the national automatic services.

(E.52)

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING ON THE OTHER HAND,

that the use of two methods *(a)* and *(b)* at opposite ends in any service, will still leave a dissymmetry in the charges made at the two ends, which will not be negligible;

that this dissymmetry cannot be corrected by the use of a fixed initial charge with periodic charging systems used for international charging, since it has been established that the use of a fixed charge would involve the Administrations who charge by periodic pulses in considerable difficulties either for reasons arising from the technical arrangement of their systems, or for administrative reasons, or for both;

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

that the remaining dissymmetry might be reduced by appropriate administrative measures to be agreed between the Administrations concerned.

Note. — Until such time as the results of a study of this problem, now being undertaken by the C.C.I.T.T., are available, the Administrations who wish to reduce the amount of dissymmetry referred to, might, if they found it necessary to reach agreement on the subject, be guided by the following considerations :

(1) The net costs of operating should diminish noticeably in changing from manual or semi-automatic operation to fully automatic operation : it follows therefore that a reduction in charges ought logically to be expected at the time of introducing fully automatic operation.

(2) The foreseen changes in charging methods, when this happens (charging minute by minute or by periodic pulsing, instead of charging 3 minutes + 1 minute), will lead to an appreciable reduction in receipts for a given traffic.

(3) If for a given service the charge (or quota) is fixed, using the periodic pulse method at T (cost of a 3 minute call), the amount T should be reduced, when used with the minute by minute method, to take account of the difference in receipts from the two charging methods

(4) If for a given service the charge (or quota) is fixed, using the minute by minute method, at T (e.g. cost of a 3 minute call), the amount T should be increased when used with the periodic pulse method (for example by reducing the interval between two successive meter pulses) so as to take account of the difference in receipts from the two charging methods.

RECOMMENDATION E.53

CHARGING FOR CALLS TO A SUBSCRIBER'S STATION TEMPORARILY CONNECTED TO THE ABSENT SUBSCRIBER'S SERVICE

(Former Recommendation No. 37 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 84. Recommendation modified)*

1. **Manual and semi-automatic services.**

(a) Calls without préavis:

If the called subscriber's line has been temporarily connected to the absent subscriber's service, the caller should always be informed before the call is set up.

If the caller agrees to enter into communication with the absent subscriber's service, the call is set up and is charged in accordance with its class and duration.

If the caller declines the communications with the absent subscriber's service, the booking is cancelled and no charge is collected.

(b) Calls with préavis:

If the called subscriber's line has been temporarily connected to the absent subscriber's service, the caller must always be informed before the call is set up.

If the caller declines the communication, the préavis charge only is collected.

If the caller accepts the communication, the charge is collected for the duration of the call and the préavis surcharge is also collected.

2. **Automatic service.**

The reply by an operator of the absent subscriber's service to a call reaching a subscriber's line temporarily connected to the absent subscriber's service entails charging for the international call.

Note. — In the few countries which in 1957 had an absent subscriber's service for which no charge was collected from the caller, the reply by the operator of this service might exceptionally not entail charging for the calls.

RECOMMENDATION E.54

CHARGING FOR CALLS TO A DEVICE SUBSTITUTING A SUBSCRIBER IN HIS ABSENCE

*(Former Recommendation No. 12*bis, *No. 12*ter *and No. 37*bis *of Volume I*bis *of the C.C.I.F.* Green Book, *pages 102, 103 and 107. Wording of Recommendation revised in 1958)*

1. The connection to a subscriber's line of a device in substitution for the telephone instrument, for the purpose of answering on behalf of the subscriber in his absence and, possibly, of recording a message, is the equivalent of having a person to answer the telephone on the user's behalf and at his express request.

The C.C.I.T.T. therefore considers that all calls terminating on such a device should be subject to the charging rules applicable to calls which are answered in the normal way by a person.

2. All precautions will nevertheless have to be taken by the Administrations to warn callers of the presence of the device on the called subscriber's line :

(a) devices of this type should be indicated in the telephone directories by means of a special sign ⌀;

(b) Administrations should invite the owners or renters of such equipment to mention the fact on their letter-paper by means of a printed indication.

3. To facilitate the disposal of international traffic on a device of this type, the Administrations should, when consenting to this equipment, insist that it complies with the essential conditions set out in the following Annex.

ANNEX

Basic specification clauses for a recording apparatus to substitute the called subscriber

A. Operating conditions

1. *Delay in answering.*

The ringing current from the telephone exchange should be permitted to operate the telephone bell for at least 3 seconds but for not more than 10 seconds before the call is answered by the apparatus. This will enable the call to be answered in the *normal way* in those countries which wish to provide for such a facility. The timing of this interval (3-10 seconds) should be independent of the periodicity or the duration of the ringing current.

2. *Normal conditions for metering and supervision.*

In answering a call the apparatus should loop the subscriber's line and should also give the normal conditions for control of metering and for supervision as with a normal subscriber's installation.

3. *Announcement of the presence of the apparatus.*

(a) The presence of the apparatus should be indicated to the calling subscriber by means of a verbal announcement, following, in principle, immediately on the closing of the loop on the subscriber's line.

(b) This verbal announcement should include, in particular, the following :

— first, whether the apparatus permits the recording of a message,

— the subscriber's name or business style,

— the subscriber's number and particulars of the locality (e.g., Geneva, St. Moritz, etc.),

— clear instructions as to the functionning of the apparatus (whether a message may be recorded, and if so, the moment when the message may be recorded and the maximum duration of a recording).

B. Signalling conditions

1. *Avoidance of interference from signalling frequencies.*

The correct functionning of the apparatus should not depend upon (nor be affected to any extent by) the sending or receiving of signalling frequencies used in the telephone system or specially generated in the apparatus).

2. *Avoidance of interference with national signalling systems by the tones transmitted by the apparatus.*

To avoid interference with the national signalling system of a country by the tones transmitted by the apparatus over the network of that country, it is recommended that, in the case of the transmission of tones by the equipment :

— the transmission of tones should be in short pulses and not a continuous transmission;

— the tones should not be composed of a single frequency, but should be a mixture of at least two frequencies, so that the guard circuit of the signal receiver of the corresponding country, where there would be a risk of interference, may operate (for this purpose, the choice of the following frequency-combinations should be avoided :

2040 and 2400 c/s		500 and 20 c/s
600 and 750 c/s	1200 and 1600 c/s	1000 and 20 c/s)

C. TRANSMISSION CONDITIONS

Any recording apparatus which takes the place of the called subscriber should give a level and quality of speech comparable with that given when the line is used by a person.

RECOMMENDATION E.55

CHARGING IN AUTOMATIC SERVICE FOR CALLS TERMINATING ON SPECIAL SERVICES FOR SUSPENDED, CEASED OR TRANSFERRED SUBSCRIBERS

(New Recommendation)

It is desirable for calls terminating on special services for suspended, ceased or transferred subscribers in the international automatic service to receive the same treatment in different countries.

The C.C.I.T.T. considers that no charge should be made for these calls and that no answer signal should normally be given when the interception operator of these services intervenes.

RECOMMENDATION E.56

CONFERENCE CALLS

(Former Recommendations No. 22 and No. 44 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *pages 64 and 94. Wording of Recommendation revised in 1958)*

Conference calls should be accepted in the international service, by agreement between the Administrations concerned, subject to the following conditions .

1. *Conditions for acceptance.*

In all cases the technical equipment should be such as to provide satisfactory transmission of conference calls *.

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* In this connection, see the C.C.I.F. Recommendation entitled " Conditions governing the apparatus used for conference calls ", containing provisional instructions for the setting-up and supervision of conference calls (*Green Book*, 1954, Volume IV, Section 2.3.3).

2. *Charging.*

The charge for a conference call should include the main charge and any subsidiary charges.

The main charge shall be calculated on the basis of the charge applicable to relations between the national exchange, chosen as controlling exchange for the call, and the various international exchanges intervening in the call, regardless of the number of correspondents.

The subsidiary charges shall be fixed by each country concerned, taking into account :

(a) any internal circuits used beyond the international exchange;

(b) equipment expenses in telephone exchanges for the setting-up of conference calls.

The total charge for a conference call, calculated by agreement between the countries concerned, shall be collected exclusively from the booker of the call.

The main charge shall be apportioned between the countries concerned in accordance with the rules applicable to ordinary calls. The subsidiary charges shall be attributed to each of the Administrations concerned.

RECOMMENDATION E.57

PROGRAMME TRANSMISSIONS

*(Former Recommendation No. 49 of Volume I*bis *of the C.C.I.F.* Green Book, *page 117. Recommendation unchanged)*

SECTION I. — CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING

that requests for the use of circuits for programme transmissions should continue to necessitate the intervention of the central Administrations or of the " controlling services " to whom the Administrations * have delegated their authority in this matter,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

that programme transmissions should be admitted under the following conditions :

1.1. Requests for the use of circuits for programme transmissions should be addressed by the Broadcasting Organization (or Organizations) which control the broadcast receiving station (or stations) to the " controlling service " of its country (or their countries).

The list of controlling services in the different countries to which the Broadcasting Organizations should apply to obtain circuits (a list containing the names, exact postal addresses, telegraphic addresses and also telephone numbers of these various services) has to be forwarded to the Administrations belonging to the C.C.I.T.T. by the Secretariat of the C.C.I.T.T, these Administrations undertaking to pass this list on to the Broadcasting Organizations of their respective countries.

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* In accordance with § *(c)* of the " Notice about the wording of Recommendations Series E ", the word " Administrations " should be taken henceforth to cover both Government Administrations and Private Operating Companies.

Requests for the use of circuits for programme transmissions should always be made at the earliest possible moment and in any case with sufficient notice to allow the Telephone Administrations to take the necessary measures to arrange the programme transmission in question. These requests should be complied with if no inconvenience to the general telephone service is likely to result and if technical considerations permit. If a request has not been made in sufficient time, the broadcasting organization may not request a reduction in charges for an interruption or any other incident arising on the broadcast transmission circuit during the preparatory period or during actual transmission when it has been impossible to adjust and test the circuit with the necessary care owing to insufficient time available.

1.2. For each international broadcast relay affecting only receiving radio stations situated in one country, the Broadcasting Organization which controls the receiving radio station or stations, after preliminary agreement with the Broadcasting Organization controlling the transmitting microphone, should make a request to the controlling service of its country for the use of the necessary circuits, accompanied by an undertaking to pay the whole charge in respect of the use of these circuits.

1.3. For each international broadcast relay affecting broadcast receiving stations situated in several countries, the procedure is as follows :

The list of broadcasting stations which are to receive the transmission (showing the telephone exchange to which the transmitting microphone is connected) is sent to each of the Broadcasting Organizations concerned, by the Broadcasting Organization controlling the transmitting microphone; each Broadcasting Organization should send this list to the controlling service of its own country, after having brought in the additions or modifications which it considers necessary. This list should include the designation of all control circuits required and, where necessary, of all the reserve circuits requested.

Unless otherwise agreed upon, the controlling service of the country in which the programme originates shall be taken as the " controlling service " for the transmission concerned.

The controlling service should inform each of the controlling services concerned at the earliest possible moment of the circuits to be used and the special repeater station or stations with which the Broadcasting Organizations may communicate if any unforeseen incident, which must be rectified urgently, arises in the course of the programme transmission.

As soon as it has received the necessary information concerning the circuits for the use of which it will have to pay, each Broadcasting Organization controlling one or more broadcast receiving stations should forward *without delay* to the controlling service of its country a request for the use of these circuits with an undertaking to pay the whole charge in respect of their use.

To facilitate this procedure it is desirable that the Broadcasting Organizations should study in advance the cases of multiple relays which are likely to occur frequently (see the following Annex).

SECTION II. — CONTROL CIRCUITS

The C.C.I.T.T.,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

that the following Directives should be observed for the constitution of control circuits in connection with the use of programme circuits :

2.1. *Definitions.*

2.1.1. *A control circuit* (circuit de conversation) is a telephone circuit which provides a direct connection between the place where a transmitting microphone is installed and the point where the broadcast programme is used (recording apparatus or radio broadcasting station). This connection is used to supervise the transmission of the programme broadcast and it enables any necessary remedial measures to be taken quickly in case any difficulties or interruptions occur during the transmission; it also permits the programme transmission circuit to be released at the right moment and it provides, therefore, the appropriate means by which the chargeable duration of the programme transmission can be precisely determined.

2.1.2. For the setting-up of control circuits, the following distinctions should be drawn between " regular " and " occasional " programme transmissions.

(a) Regular transmissions are those which are ordered once for all because they take place at regular intervals, at the same times, over the same routes, always between the same points.

(b) Occasional transmissions are all transmissions which do not fall within the above definition.

2.2. *Constitution of control circuits.*

It is desirable to distinguish between the following cases :

— simple programme transmissions;

— multiple programme transmissions.

2.2.1. *Simple programme transmissions.* — In the case of regular transmissions, especially if the programme transmitted is of such a nature that the Broadcasting Organization is ready to tolerate any incident which might occur because of the absence of a control circuit during the transmission of the programme, the use of a control circuit should be obligatory only during the " preparatory period " *.

For certain regular transmissions effected over a long period, the use of a control circuit might even be dispensed with during the preparatory period if the Broadcasting Organizations so request.

In the case of an occasional transmission, the use of a control circuit should in principle be obligatory during the preparatory period and should be earnestly recommended throughout the programme transmission; indeed, the Broadcasting Organizations are interested in reducing as much as possible the duration of any incidents which occur during the transmission of the broadcast programme and, on their part, the Administrations should watch that too great a power is not employed in the course of the transmission, such as to cause a risk of troubles on telephone circuits in the same route.

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* The preparatory period is defined under 3.1.2.

2.2.2. *Multiple programme transmissions (or multiple relays).*

2.2.2.1. Multiple programme transmissions in which the sound is picked up at one point only :

(a) If the first distribution point of the programme transmission circuits serves a broadcast transmitting station in the same town and participating in the multiple transmission, it is strongly recommended that control circuits should be envisaged, at least :

— between the studio where the transmitting microphone is installed and the distribution point of the programme transmission circuits;

— between the first distribution point and the various broadcast transmitting stations.

(b) When the above conditions do not apply, it is recommended that, as far as possible, control circuits should be envisaged between the studio where the microphone is installed, on the one hand, and the various broadcast transmitting stations on the other hand.

In the two cases indicated above, control circuits should always be provided during the preparatory period and their use should be recommended throughout the transmission of the programme.

2.2.2.2. Multiple programme transmission with several sound pick-up points.

A preliminary study should be carried out between the Broadcasting Organizations and the Administrations concerned in order to determine what control circuits should be insisted upon during the preparatory period * and which control circuits should be recommended for use during the transmission of the programme.

Experience has shown that in the case of two-way multiple broadcast transmissions with several sound pick-up points, in order that the programme concerned should proceed satisfactorily, it is desirable to have control circuits between the studio directing the transmission and the various sound pick-up points.

2.2.3. *General remarks.* — The Broadcasting Organizations should be informed that when they decide to dispense with the use of a control circuit during the transmission of a broadcast programme, they are not entitled to claim a reduction of the charge on account of some incident occurring during the course of the transmission, even if the incident is due to a breakdown in the programme circuit which could not be remedied quickly because of the absence of a " control circuit ".

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* The preparatory period is defined under 3.1.2.

SECTION III. — CHARGING

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING

that, although ordinary telephone circuits might be used, if need be, for programme transmissions, it is necessary, in order to be able to transmit music, and even speech, perfectly, to arrange for the use of circuits in which cross-talk is reduced to the lowest possible level and which effectively transmit a frequency bandwidth wider than with ordinary telephone circuits;

that the types of circuits can be distinguished as indicated in the following table :

Type of circuit	Audio frequency bandwidth effectively transmitted
Ordinary telephone circuit	300 to 3 400 c/s
Old type programme circuit	at least 50 to 6 400 c/s
Normal type programme circuits	at least 50 to 10 000 c/s

that the net costs of " programme circuits " are much higher than those for ordinary telephone circuits;

that the costs of supervision and maintenance of programme circuits are much higher than those of ordinary telephone circuits;

UNANIMOUSLY ISSUES THE RECOMMENDATION

that, when " programme circuits " are available, they should be used in all cases for programmme transmissions instead of ordinary telephone circuits ;

that it is appropriate to make higher charges for the use of such circuits for programme transmissions than are made for the use of ordinary telephone circuits;

that telecommunication Administrations should take the following directives as guidance when charging for programme transmissions.

3.1. *Preliminary.*

3.1.1. A programme circuit is a uni-directional transmission channel. If a programme transmission takes place simultaneously in both directions, thus requiring the use of two special circuits, it should count as two distinct programme transmissions.

3.1.2. For each international programme transmission a distinction is made between :

(a) the *line-up period*, in which the telecommunication Administrations proceed to line up the international programme line before handing it over to the Broadcasting Organizations;

(b) the *preparatory period*, in which these Broadcasting Organizations effect their own line-ups, tests and various manœuvres before carrying out the actual programme transmission;

(c) the actual programme transmission.

The chargeable duration begins at the moment when the programme circuit transmission is handed over to the Broadcasting Organizations, i.e. at the start of the preparatory period.

3.1.3. For charging purposes, no distinction is made between periods of light and heavy traffic in the use of " programme circuits ".

3.1.4. The use of " control circuits " in programme transmissions is liable to the same charge as an ordinary telephone circuit, i.e. there is no surcharge, and periods of light and heavy traffic may be taken into account *.

3.1.5. A *surcharge* is applied in respect of each programme transmission without regard to the type of circuit used, to cover the expenses incurred in :

— the technical preparation of international circuits by way of special equipment or lining-up,

— the exchange of telegraph and telephone messages for the preparation of a programme transmission,

— the setting up and testing of the chain of circuits to be used for the transmission.

This surcharge is shared between the Administrations concerned on the same basis as the charge for the programme transmission itself. The surcharge is equal to the charge for *8 minutes of programme transmission* over the same circuit between the terminal points concerned. The surcharge is not payable if the programme transmission does not take place due to circumstances under the control of the telephone service.

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* In order to avoid variations in interpretation, which may have occurred in the past, the " tariff for ordinary telephone calls " should provisionally be understood to be as follows (pending further examination of the matter) :

(a) For the part of the programme transmission in the period of heavy traffic, the charge to be collected is that appropriate to ordinary calls during the period of heavy traffic;

(b) for the part of the programme transmission in the period of light traffic :

— one half (1/2) the charge appropriate to ordinary calls during the period of heavy traffic, for a transmission the duration of which (during the period of light traffic) is at least one hour;

— three-fifths (3/5) of the charge appropriate to ordinary calls during the period of heavy traffic, in other cases.

Legal time in the country receiving the programme transmission will be used in order to determine the period of heavy traffic or the period of light traffic.

It is to be understood that the surcharge covers the charges which would otherwise be made for the telegrams and telephone calls exchanged in the preparation of the programme transmission. The surcharge does not apply to the so-called " control " circuits.

3.1.6. When the transmitting microphone is not connected directly to the network of programme circuits, and a special junction circuit has to be provided between the location of the transmitting microphone and the point of junction with the network of programme circuits, the Administration responsible for the broadcast transmitting station should forward to the Administration responsible for the broadcast receiving station particulars of the special expenses incurred in the setting up, alignment and recovery at the end of the transmission of the junction circuit in question. These expenses are debited by the latter Administration to the Broadcasting Organization controlling the broadcast receiving station.

3.2. *Charges in the normal case (use of " international programme circuits ").*

In fixing the following tariff of charges for international programme transmissions in the *normal case* in which programme transmissions are effected by means of " *programme circuits* ", account has been taken of the elements of net cost established by the C.C.I.F., as the result of several studies, the last as recently as 1955. These elements of net cost are given in the following Table.

TABLE

BASES FOR THE CALCULATION OF CHARGES APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMME CIRCUITS

		Old type circuit (effective bandwidth transmitted : at least 50 to 6 400 c/s) (Note 1)	Normal type circuit (effective bandwidth transmitted at least 50 to 10 000 c/s
Charges for 33 minutes of programme transmission	per 100 km (crow-flight) of circuit (Notes 2 and 3)	0.75 gold fr.	0.75 gold fr.
	for each international terminal exchange (at the extremities of the connection)	0.75 gold fr.	2.40 gold fr.
Fixed surcharge, independant of the duration of the programme transmission.		Equal to the charge for 8 minutes of *programme transmission*, in the *relation* in question and by the *circuit* in question.	
If for their own purposes, Administrations wish to apply tariffs lower than those based on the above standards, this may be done by special agreement.			

Reserve circuits are not normally necessary, but if the Broadcasting Organizations deem it necessary to have at their disposal such circuits for a given international broadcast relay, they should be charged for at the same rates as would have been applied had they actually been used for the relay in question and for its full duration.

Note 1. — If a programme circuit includes even one section only of old-type circuit, the transmission in question is charged for at the tariff applicable to old-type circuits ; but it is recommended that an international connection for a programme transmission should not be set up with one single section of old-type circuit in an otherwise complete chain of normal type circuits, since the Administration which furnishes the section of old-type circuit occasions a considerable loss to the other Administrations participating in the international connection.

Note 2. — The part of the charge relating to the line is calculated, by each country taking part in the international programme transmission, on the basis of crow-flight distance :

— for the terminal countries, between the extremity of the circuit and the point of entry into (or exit from) national territory,

— for a transit country, between the points of entry into, and exit from, national territory.

Note 3. — In applying the above tariff, any residual distance of less than 50 km may be rounded up to a maximum of 50 km and any residual between 50 km and 100 km may be rounded up to a maximum of 100 km. Moreover, Administrations should examine the possibility of having the smallest possible number of charging zones for each country, so as to obviate difficulties and anomalies in fixing charges applicable to international programme transmissions.

Note 4. — The part of the charge relating to the international exchange does not take into account any trunk circuits which may be provided between :

— the international exchange, on the one hand, and

— the transmitting microphone at the receiving Broadcasting station, on the other.

3.3. *Charge applicable when an ordinary international telephone circuit is used for a programme transmission.*

In the exceptional case in which a programme transmission takes place over *ordinary international telephone circuits*, the " rates for ordinary calls " will apply, together with a surcharge corresponding to 8 minutes of ordinary telephone conversation in the charging period (period of heavy or light traffic) in which the programme transmission begins *.

3.4. *Charge to be applied when the circuit for a programme transmission is of mixed setting-up.*

When a programme transmission takes place over a *circuit* made up partly of an " international circuit " and partly of an " ordinary international telephone circuit ", the whole circuit is charged for on the basis of the *tariff for ordinary telephone calls in the period of heavy traffic* and the surcharge is equal to the charge applicable to 8 minutes of ordinary conversation during the period of *heavy telephone traffic.*

* See the note at the foot of page 60.

3.5. *Charge to be applied in the case of multiple broadcast transmissions.*

If the transmission is intercepted, at intermediate centres, by other broadcasting stations, the programme transmission is, from the point of view of the charge, considered as several distinct calls; the one between the origin and the first intermediate broadcasting station; the others between the consecutive broadcasting stations or between a distribution point and an intermediate broadcasting station, or between the last intermediate broadcasting station (or the last distribution point) and the terminal broadcasting station.

3.6. *Charges in the case of programme transmissions over circuits with special itineraries.*

3.6.1. In the case where a Broadcasting Organization considers the quality of transmission to be unsatisfactory on a direct programme circuit and requests the use of an indirect circuit made up of programme circuits passing through countries other than those through which the direct programme transmission circuit passes, the charge applicable is based on the sum of the programme transmission charges in respect of each of the circuits interconnected.

3.6.2. If two Broadcasting Organizations have not been able to modify their programme schedules by mutual agreement, and if both ask for the use of a direct programme circuit at the same time, the second Organization to make its application will use a specially composed indirect link formed by interconnection of programme circuits and will pay a charge based on the sum of the programme transmission charges payable for each of the interconnected circuits.

3.6.3. If a complete breakdown or a serious interruption occurs on a direct programme transmission circuit at the time arranged for the transmission, and if an indirect circuit passing through countries other than those through which the direct circuit passes has been set up for handling this transmission, the Broadcasting Organization shall nevertheless pay the same total charge as if the direct circuit had been used; this total charge is divided among all the countries traversed by the indirect circuit in the manner indicated in Recommendation E.68.

Note. — The list of normal and emergency routes to be used for programme transmissions, in international relations between European countries and African and Asian countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea was specified by the " Study Group for the General Switching Plan in Europe and in the Mediterranean Basin " at its meeting in Florence, October 1951. When the list was prepared, the principle was adopted that normal and emergency routes for programme transmissions should follow the same routes as normal and emergency routes used for passing international telephone traffic in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin.

3.6.4. Where the Broadcasting Organizations request control circuits following the same route as the indirect programme transmission circuits mentioned

above, the charge applied for the use of these control circuits is calculated on the same basis as the charge for indirect programme transmission circuits.

3.7. *Determination of the chargeable duration: beginning and end of a transmission.*

3.7.1. Personnel responsible for the supervision of and charging for international programme transmission in the European system should act in accordance with the " Instructions for personnel responsible for the supervision of and charging for programme transmissions in the European system " published by the C.C.I.F.

3.7.2. The supervision of an international programme transmission is generally effected by the terminal repeater stations of the programme circuit concerned.

It is possible that the equipment at the international telephone centres will permit the operating personnel, already responsible for fixing the chargeable duration of ordinary telephone calls, to be entrusted with the task of determining the chargeable duration of a programme transmission and in that case this chargeable duration should be fixed with the same precision as for a telephone call.

In the case where the equipment of the telephone centres in question does not permit this procedure, the technical officers of the terminal repeater stations should come to an arrangement between themselves, for fixing accurately at the end of the programme transmission :

(a) the time at which the circuit was placed at the disposal of the Broadcasting Organization (beginning of the chargeable duration);

(b) the time at which the circuit was released by the Broadcasting Organization (end of chargeable duration);

(c) when necessary, the time and duration of any interruption or incidens which may have occurred (in order to determine the rebate).

3.7.3. The time at the beginning and end of the chargeable duration, as well at the time of occurrence and duration of any breakdowns which may occur, are entered on a daily report conforming to the specimen reproduced in the annex below. This daily report is sent on the same day to the office responsible for co-ordinating all the details necessary for the establishment of the international accounts. In addition, the details relative to interruptions are noted on the report sent periodically to the technical services concerned.

When the officials at the two terminals of a circuit have agreed on the chargeable duration of a programme transmission, the officiel situated nearest the Broadcasting Organization which has to pay for the use of the circuit concerned, should notify that Organization of the number of chargeable minutes.

3.8. *Rebates in the case of faulty transmissions.*

If during the course of a programme transmission a fault or interruption even of short duration occurs, it is necessary to consider whether this fault or interruption has, depending upon the nature of the programme relayed (play, talk, high-quality music, etc.), rendered the remainder of the broadcast difficult for the listeners to

understand or has reduced considerably the pleasure given to the people listening to high-quality music. It is necessary therefore to make a special examination each time in order to determine the corresponding rebate, which should take account of the trouble actually caused (by any incidents which may occur) to the Broadcasting Organization which receives the transmissions. It is for the Administration of the country in which the controlling station is situated (this is generally the terminal station nearest the Broadcasting Organization which receives the transmission) to assess the reduction to be made, and the opinion of this Administration should prevail over the opinion of the other Administrations involved in the international programme transmission. It goes without saying that such a reduction should be applied only if the interruption or incident has been caused through service reasons or a case of force majeure (see, in particular, the remarks made above under 1.1 and 2.2.3).

3.9. *Levying of charges.*

The charges and surcharge for the use of a circuit are levied on the Broadcasting Organization (State or private) which undetook to pay for the use of the circuit in question; they are due for the full period during which the circuit has been put at the disposal of that Broadcasting Organization, before the transmission proper.

The charges and surcharge for the use of a circuit are always indivisible and should be paid in their entirety by one Broadcasting Organization.

3.10. *Sharing of the total charge between Administrations.*

3.10.1. When an international programme connection is constituted entirely of circuits of one type only (old type or normal type) the share due to each Administration furnishing a circuit is equal to the charge fixed for the use of that circuit.

3.10.2. Provisionally, a section of " normal type circuit " incorporated in a chain of mixed circuits is treated as an " old type circuit ". When such a mixed chain is used, the total charge is divided as though all the circuits in question were of old type.

3.10.3. When an international connection includes programme transmission circuits and ordinary telephone circuits, " hypothetical charges " are calculated on the following basis, to determine the sharing of the total charge for the programme transmission, failing agreement to the contrary between the Administrations concerned :

— on the basis of the charge for ordinary calls (in the charging period in question) for the countries which provide a section including one, or more, ordinary telephone circuits;

— on the basis of the charge for programme circuits of old-type for the countries which provide programme circuits (of old type or normal type) throughout the entire section within their territories.

The total charge is divided in proportion to these hypothetical charges.

(E.57)

SPECIMEN OF DAILY REPORT

International Programme Transmissions completed on . . .

London Exchange

Subject of the programme transmission	Circuits or sections of circuits used for the transmission		Type of circuits used		Time at which circuit was		Duration not counted (faults, interruptions, etc.)	Number of		Unit charge	Amount of charge	Name of Broadcasting Organization which should pay the charge or the Administration which should collect it
	from	to **			put at disposal of Broadcasting Organization	released by Broadcasting Organization		chargeable minutes	chargeable units			
Concert from London broadcast by Bruxelles, Berlin, København (see following diagram) *	London	Bruxelles										

* In the case of a multiple relay using a number of circuits simultaneously, it would be advantageous to attach to the daily sheet a diagram of the multiple relay.
** The receiving broadcast stations are underlined.

3.11. *Accounting.*

3.11.1. The office responsible for coordinating all the details necessary for accounting for international programme transmissions :

(a) groups all information in respect of the international programme transmissions supplied either by the coordinating service of its own country, or by the repeater stations (daily reports) and it checks this information by comparing the various particulars;

(b) undertakes the collection of the charge from the Broadcasting Organization of its own country;

(c) enters the international programme transmission of the monthly statements which will permit the subsequent sharing of the charge;

(d) sends these statements every month to the accounting service responsible for actually dividing the charge between the different countries concerned.

3.11.2. The monthly telephone accounts exchanged between the telecommunication Administrations include a special column for international programme transmissions and in this special column distinction is made between programme transmissions :

(a) over ordinary telephone circuits,

(b) over programme circuits (old type),

(c) over programme circuits (normal type).

The use of control circuits should also be indicated.

SECTION IV. — LEASE TO BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL CIRCUITS FOR PROGRAMME TRANSMISSIONS

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

that the conditions of lease of circuits for programme transmissions ought to be identical with those already fixed for the lease of ordinary telephone circuits, and that to do so will also avoid any difficulty when the lease of a programme circuit is accompanied by the lease of a corresponding control circuit;

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

that Administrations should be guided by the following principles when leasing international programme circuits.

4.1. *Conditions of acceptance.*

4.1.1. An international programme circuit will be leased only if spare ones exist in the relation in question.

4.1.2. Under no circumstances may the circuit be made available to third parties.

4.1.3. In principle, a lease should be for an initial period of one month ; nevertheless, leases for periods shorter than one month may be arranged by agreement between the Administrations concerned. Leases continue, after the initial period, month by month, until terminated by one party or the other by at least two weeks notice expiring at the end of a monthly period of lease.

4.1.4. Administrations reserve in full the right to take back for their own use a leased international programme circuit, if the exigencies of the general service so demand.

4.1.5. Rental is payable monthly in advance.

4.1.6. If an interruption occurs for which the telephone service is responsible, the originating Administration makes a rebate if requested to do so by the lessee. The rebate is determined on the basis indicated in Part 4.2 (Charging) below.

4.2. *Charging.*

4.2.1. The charge for the lease of an international programme circuit should correspond to that for 6000 minutes of use of the programme circuit in question per month.

4.2.2. The charge for leases for periods of 10 days or less should be that corresponding to 240 minutes use for each day of lease of the programme circuit in question, together with a surcharge corresponding to 30 minutes use the programme circuit in question, no matter what the actual period of lease.

4.2.3. The charge for leases exceeding 10 days but not exceeding 25 days, should be that corresponding to 240 minutes of use of the programme circuit in question, per day of lease, without surcharge (thus for 11 days lease the charge is equal to that for $240 \times 11 = 2640$ minutes).

4.2.4. If a lease is extended beyond the 25th day so as to last one month, the charge should be that for 6000 minutes of use of the programme circuit in question.

4.2.5. If a lease is for a period exceeding one month, the charge for the first month should be that indicated above, and the charge for each additional day should be that corresponding to 200 minutes of use of the programme circuit in question.

4.2.6. If an interruption occurs for which the telephone service is responsible, a rebate should be granted only if the international programme circuit has been completely interrupted for a continuous period of 3 hours or more. The maximum rebate allowable should not exceed one or other of the two following limits :

— 40 minutes use for each continuous period of interruption of 3 hours duration,

— 200 minutes use per day for a continuous interruption of 24 hours in the case of leases over 25 days (240 minutes use per day or per continuous 24-hour interruption in the case of leases of 25 days or less).

4.2.7. Several methods may be used in collecting and accounting for the total amounts due in respect of a lease. In particular one or other of the following two methods might be used :

(a) The Administration of the country in which the ordering Broadcasting Organization is situated collects the full rental and makes the appropriate entries in the international accounts;

(b) The Administration of one of the terminal countries collects from the Broadcasting Organization in its country, in national currency, the share of the rental for the circuit on its territory ; the Administration of the other country collects the balance of rental due and, when appropriate, makes any necessary payments to transit countries.

ANNEX

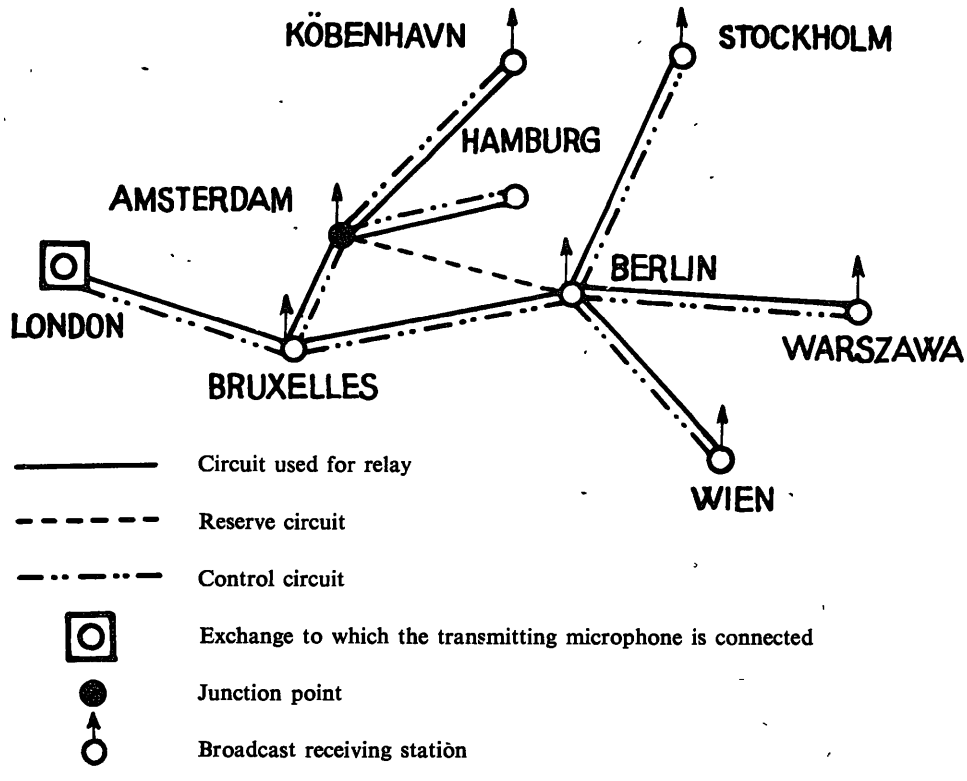
Example of a multiple relay of a programme transmission

In the following diagram, it is assumed that the Broadcasting Organization in Brussels which broadcasts the transmission coming from London, pays the charge for the Brussels-London circuit; that the Broadcasting Organization in Berlin pays the charge for the Berlin-Brussels circuit, while the Broadcasting Organizations in Stockholm, Warsaw and Vienna pay for the Berlin-Stockholm, Berlin-Warsaw and Berlin-Vienna circuits respectively.

As Amsterdam is not broadcasting the transmission, the Broadcasting Organizations in Hamburg and Copenhagen should arrange in advance which Organization will pay the charge for the Brussels-Amsterdam circuit.

If, for example, the Broadcasting Organization in Hamburg agrees to pay the charge for the Brussels-Amsterdam section, because Amsterdam is not broadcasting the transmission, the charges to be collected in Hamburg and in Copenhagen respectively should be based on a transmission from Brussels to Hamburg and a separate transmission from Amsterdam to Copenhagen.

Similarly, prior agreement between the Broadcasting Organizations concerned is necessary as regards payment for the control circuits and, if necessary, for the reserve circuits.



Circuits	Circuit ordered by (i.e. Broadcasting Organization to pay for circuit used)	Special repeater station which should be notified if any fault occurs on the circuit
London-Brussels	Brussels	
Brussels-Amsterdam	The Broadcasting Organizations of Hamburg and Copenhagen should arrange beforehand which is to pay for the Brussels-Amsterdam circuit.	
Amsterdam-Copenhagen	Copenhagen	
Amsterdam-Hamburg	Hamburg	
Brussels-Berlin	Berlin	
Amsterdam-Berlin (reserve). . .	The Broadcasting Organizations concerned should decide which one of them will pay for the reserve circuit Amsterdam-Berlin.	

(E.57)

Circuits	Circuit ordered by (i.e. Broadcasting Organization to pay for circuit used)	Special repeater station which should be notified if any fault occurs on the circuit
Berlin-Stockholm	Stockholm	
Berlin-Warsaw	Warsaw	
Berlin-Vienna.	Vienna	
London-Berlin (control)	Berlin	

RECOMMENDATION E.58

INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION TRANSMISSIONS

*(Former Recommendation No. 49*bis *of Volume I*bis *of the C.C.I.F.* Green Book, *page 132. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

that, in the present state of development of the television network in Europe, the national circuits which are used for the transmission of international television programmes are owned in most cases by the Administrations *, but in others by the national Television Organizations;

that the television circuits may also be used for both national and international transmissions;

that, on the contrary, the international programme circuits and telephone circuits associated with the television circuits, either for the transmission of the sound part of the programme or for control purposes, are owned by the Telecommunication Administrations and are more liberally used than the vision circuits, and that the number of such circuits used in connection with a given television transmission may be substantial;

that, moreover, the extension of a sufficient number of such circuits to a point of origin of a transmission, remote from the international telephone terminal in the country of origin of the programme, may require special construction to be undertaken, particularly when there is also national television transmission of the event or a simultaneous national or international sound broadcast transmission of the event;

* In accordance with § *(c)* of the " Notice about the wording of Recommendations Series E ", the word " Administrations " should be taken henceforth to cover both Government Administrations and Private Operating Companies.

that it is desirable in certain respects to distinguish between international television transmission used by a single country only and those in which two or more countries participate;

that it is desirable to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the preparation, setting-up, preliminary adjustment and operation of the complex network of television circuits, programme circuits and control circuits necessary for a given television transmission;

and hence that the closest co-operation is necessary between :

— the Television Organizations concerned in a television transmission, either as users or as owners of television links or both,

— and the Telecommunication Administration concerned;

CONSIDERING, MOREOVER,

that the Television Organizations may agree to appoint a "Coordinating" Centre for a given international television transmission *,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

that the following conditions should be observed for international television transmissions :

SECTION I. — GENERAL AND DEFINITIONS

1.1. *Constitution of an international television link.*

1.1.1. In considering an international television transmission, it is necessary to distinguish between (see figure 1) :

(a) the point to be regarded as that of the origin of the television transmission (Point A). This point is either the actual place of origin of the programme (a studio or an outside broadcast point) or a television modulation centre or the location of a standards converter;

(b) the outgoing local end which connects point A to the first repeater station (Point B);

(c) the *international* (long distance) *television line* (line BC) which, in principle, consists of a chain of national and international television transmission circuits, in which the national circuits are of the same quality as international circuits;

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* The purpose of this centre is to :

— co-ordinate the requirements of the Television Organizations participating in the transmission in question,

— make all necessary enquiries as to the availability of television circuits,

— draw up the plan of the network of telephone circuits, programme circuits and television circuits, required for the transmission in question,

— ensure that the programme transmission proceeds normally once the television circuits are handed over to the Television Organization for the relay in question.

(d) the incoming local end which connects the last repeater station (Point C) to point D;

(e) point D, the point of destination of the television transmission. This point may be a television centre, a television transmitting station, a television modulation centre, or the location of a standards convertor.

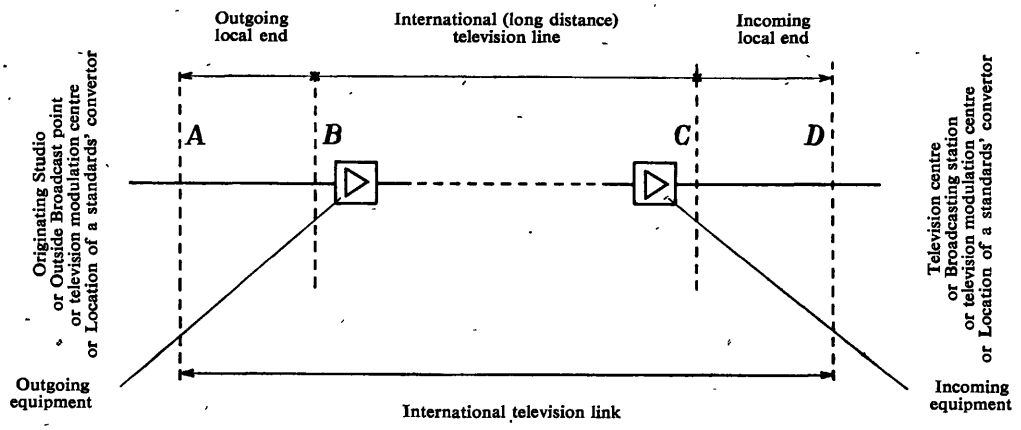

FIGURE 1. — *Diagram of an international television link*

1.1.2. The complete line between A and D, including the international (long distance) television line BC and the local ends (AB and CD) is the *international television link*.

1.1.3. Points A and D are, as a general rule, under the control of the originating and receiving television organizations *.

Points B and C are, in principle, under the control of the Telecommunication Administrations of the corresponding countries.

In certain cases the exact location of point B and C may not be clearly evident. In such cases the point to be regarded as the end of the long distance line for a particular television transmission should be fixed by agreement between the Telecommunication Administrations and the Broadcasting Organizations concerned.

The international (long distance) television line BC is, in practically every case, under the control of the Administrations, but certain of its component parts (which may be national or international circuits) may be owned by Television Organizations.

The local ends may be under the control either of a Telecommunication Administration or of a Television Organization, or of both jointly, according to the actual arrangements in the countries concerned.

* If a Telecommunication Administration takes responsibility for a standards convertor, or for a television modulation centre or for a television broadcasting station, it is to be treated as a Television Organization for the purpose of this Recommendation.

Note. — The term *long distance line* is used here in a very general sense, applying equally to metallic lines (in cables or wave guides) and to radio relay links.

1.2. *Categories into which television transmissions may fall.*

Distinction is made between the following categories of television transmissions :

1.2.1. Regular television transmissions, which are ordered once for all because they take place at regular intervals, at fixed times, over the same routes and between the same points.

1.2.2. Occasional television transmissions being all those which do not fall within the definition of regular transmissions.

1.2.3. Simple television transmissions which are transmissions between points in two different countries, the programme being originated in one country and broadcast either in the other only, or in both.

1.2.4. Duplex simple television transmissions, being transmissions between points in two different countries, the programme being originated at the same time in both countries and broadcast in both. So far as this Recommendation is concerned, these transmissions are treated as two separate simple television transmissions.

1.2.5. Multiple television transmissions, with one point of origin of programme only, being transmissions in which a programme originates in one country and is transmitted simultaneously to two or more other countries (in addition, as may be, to being broadcast in the country of origin).

1.2.6. Multiple television transmissions with several points of programme origination, in which the programme originates from different points either in one country or in different countries and is broadcast in two or more other countries (in addition, as may be, to being broadcast in the country of origin).

1.3. *Circuits used in a television transmission.*

The following different classes of circuit are used in each international television transmission :

(a) Television Circuit. — A circuit, either in a cable or a radio relay link, which transmits the vision signal from one point to another.

(b) Programme Circuit. — A special circuit for the transmission of the sound component of the television programme as dealt with in C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation E.57.

(c) Control Circuit. — As defined in C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation E.57.

Note. — The Informatory Note at the end of this Recommendation indicates the different ways in which programme circuits and control circuits can be used by Television Organizations.

1.4. *Testing period and preparatory period.*

Distinction is made, for each international television transmission, between :

(a) the *testing period* during which the Telecommunication Administrations carry out the adjustment of the international television line before handing it over to the Television Organizations;

(b) the *preparatory period* during which the Television Organizations carry out their own adjustments, tests and various operations before proceeding to the actual television transmission;

(c) the *television transmission* itself.

SECTION II. — CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

2.1. Requests for the use of circuits for television transmissions must be addressed by the Television Organization or Organizations, to which the point or points for which the programme is destined belong (broadcasting station or studio of a Television Organization) to the " Controlling " Service of its (or their) country (or countries), this Controlling Service being the same as that designated for programme transmissions.

Requests for the use of circuits for television transmissions (television circuits, programme circuits and control circuits) must be made as soon as possible, and in any case at least four working days before the transmission, in order to allow the Telecommunication Administrations concerned to take the necessary steps to organize the television transmission in question. Each request for circuits for a television transmission must be accompanied by an undertaking to pay the charges relating to the use of the circuits, as well as any special expenses which may be incurred. These requests will be met provided the general telephone service does not suffer and the prevailing conditions allow. If requests have not been made within the four working days mentioned, Television Organizations may not request a reduction in charges for an interruption or any other incident arising on the broadcast or television transmission circuit during the preparatory period or during actual transmission when it has not been possible to adjust and test the circuit with the necessary care, owing to insufficient time available.

2.2 *International transmissions with only one point of destination* *.

For each international television transmission *with only one point of destination* the responsible Organization should, after preliminary agreement with the Television Organization originating the programme, make a request to the Controlling Service of its country to place at its disposal the necessary :

— television circuits,
— programme circuits,
— control circuits.

However, subject to agreement between the Telecommunication Administrations concerned and to the receipt of a general notification to that effect by the Television Organizations concerned :

— in the case of a transmission between adjoining countries, each Television Organization may order the part of the television line in its own national territory from its own Administration;

---

* This heading will be considered as covering the case in which there are several effective points of destination for the programme, all depending on the same television authority in a given country (several transmitting stations) fed from one or more junction points in this country. The point of destination of the programme will in this case be the first junction point encountered.

— in the case of a transmission with transit, the same procedure may be followed, but one or other of the Television Organizations (by prior agreement amongst themselves) should also order from the Controlling Service of its own Administration the part of the television line in the transit country.

2.3. *Several points of destination of the programme.*

2.3.1. *General procedure.*

For international television transmissions serving programme destination points in several countries, the procedure is as follows :

The Television Organization which is to originate the programme sends to each of the Television Organizations concerned (participating organization), a list of the points of destination of the programme; each Television Organization forwards this list to the Controlling Service of its own country after having added to it any changes or additions it considers necessary. This list should include particulars of all the circuits required (television circuits, programme circuits and control circuits) and, as appropriate, of any reserve circuits which may be required.

Unless otherwise agreed upon, the controlling service of the country in which the programme originates is the " controlling service " for the transmission concerned.

This Directing Service should inform each of the Controlling Services concerned, at the earliest possible moment, of the circuits to be used, together with particulars of the repeater stations (on cables or on radio relay links) with which the Television Organizations may communicate, if any unforeseen incident, which must be dealt with urgently, arises during transmission.

As soon as each Television Organization responsible for one or more points of destination of the programme receives the necessary information about the circuits for the use of which it will have to pay, it should send *without delay* to the Controlling Service of its own country a request for the use of these circuits.

To facilitate this procedure, it is desirable that the Television Organizations should study in advance the cases of multiple transmissions which are likely to occur frequently.

2.3.2. *Procedure to be followed when there is a Coordinating Centre.*

When the Television Organizations agree to set up a Coordinating Centre for a given television transmission, the procedure should be as follows :

The Coordinating Centre, set up by the Television Organizations concerned, first finds out which Television Organizations intend to participate in the transmision. The Centre then finds out, by enquiry of the Telecommunication Administrations and of the Television Organizations concerned whether the circuits required for the transmission are likely to be available on the date and at the time required. After having established all the details of the circuits to be ordered by each participating Organization, the Coordinating

Centre publishes and distributes as early as possible, and at least 14 days before the date of the transmission, to all the Television Organizations and Controlling Services concerned, a complete schedule of circuit requirements for the transmission.

During this phase of exchange of information, the Television Organizations are not placed under any obligation to pay for any expenses incurred, but the Telecommunication Administrations are under no obligation to put in hand any of the special work which may be necessary when orders are received.

2.3.3. *Television circuits.*

At least 4 working days before the date of the transmission, each participating Television Organization should forward to the Controlling Service of its country a request for the use of the television circuits for which it will have to pay.

Any television transmission circuits required for use by one participating Television Organization only should be ordered by that Organization from its national Controlling Service.

Television transmission circuits which are required for the use of more than one participating Television Organization are ordered as follows :

Each of the Television Organizations concerned orders from its own Controlling Service the section of the international line(s) between :

— the point on the international (long distance) television line serving its participating broadcasting station which is furthest " downstream ", and

— the point " upstream " on the line serving the last participating station in the preceding participating country.

The participating country nearest to the country of origin orders the remaining section from the Controlling Service of the country of origin.

Where a bifurcation of the international television line occurs in a given transmission, the Television Organizations jointly served by the section of circuit prior to the point of bifurcation should agree amongst themselves which should order that section; in such a case, therefore, one Television Organization should order the section between its participating station and the nearest participating station " upstream " in the preceding participating country, and each of the other Television Organizations should order the section between its participating station and the point of bifurcation.

When, by prior general notice to the Controlling Service of its country, a Television Organization which owns an international television circuit has announced its intention to charge for the use of the circuit for international transmissions, the Telecommunication Administration receiving an order collects the appropriate charges and enters them in the international accounts. The creditor Administration makes an appropriate settlement with the Television Organization which owns the circuit.

2.3.4. *Programme circuits.*

Requests for programme circuits should be made in accordance with procedure set out in C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation E.57.

2.3.5. *Control circuits.*

Control circuits should be ordered according to the same principles as for the television circuits and programme circuits with which they are associated.

As regards the number and setting up of the control circuits to be provided, the following directives should be observed :

2.3.5.1. *Control circuits associated with television circuits.*

2.3.5.1.1. *Simple television transmissions.* — At least one control circuit must be provided between points A and D of figure 1 for a simple television transmission, whether occasional or regular.

2.3.5.1.2. *Multiple television transmissions.* — *(a)* Multiple television transmissions in which there is only one point of origin : If the first point of bifurcation of the television circuits feeds a television transmitting station (or a switching centre or a telerecording centre) in the same town and participating in the multiple transmission, it is recommended that control circuits should be provided at least :

— between the point of origin of the pictures and the first point of bifurcation of the television transmission circuits,

— between this first point of bifurcation and the various television transmitting stations (or switching centres or telerecording centres).

Where this is not the case, it is recommended that control circuits should be provided, as far as possible, between the point of origin of the picture on the one hand and the various television transmitting stations (or switching centres or telerecording centres) on the other.

In the two cases described above these control circuits should be prescribed not only during the preparatory period but also during the whole programme transmission.

(b) Multiple television transmissions with several points of origin : A preliminary study should be made between the Television Organizations and the Telecommunication Administrations concerned in order to determine what control lines are necessary.

2.3.5.2. *Control circuits associated with programme circuits.*

The rules given in C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation E.57 are applicable.

2.3.5.3. *Note* 1. — In cases where a Coordinating Centre exists for the international exchange of television programmes, this Centre having been set up by agreement between the various Television Organizations concerned, the requirements for control circuits terminating at this Centre are determined by agreement between the Television Organizations and the Telecommunication Administrations.

2.3.5.4. *Note* 2. — If the Television Organizations elect to dispense with :

— the control circuits, which normally must be associated with programme circuits,

— or with the control circuits which normally must be associated with television circuits,

these Organizations shall not be entitled to claim any reduction of charge on account of any fault or interruption occuring on the programme or television circuits either during the preparatory period or during the transmission of the programme proper, if such fault or interruption could not be quickly remedied because of the absence of the control circuits.

SECTION III. — CHARGING

3.1. The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING

that the programme circuits and telephone circuits, used in connection with international transmissions of television programmes, are circuits which can also be used by users other than the Television Organizations;

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

that the use of such circuits in connection with the transmission of television programmes should be charged for as follows :

1. Programme circuits
   — in accordance with the rules set out in C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation E.57, subject to what follows herein as to rebates for faults and interruptions.
2. Control circuits
   — as for the use of ordinary telephone circuits, without surcharge.

* * *

(E.58)

3.2. The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING

that the provision of television circuits for international television transmissions involves the Telecommunication Administrations in the construction of special and costly plant set aside for the purpose;

that the studies of net costs of international television circuits carried out in 1955/1956, took into account the costs of lines and of terminal stations;

that the costs of television lines on radio-relay links and in coaxial cables are sufficiently close to enable one amount to be used for either type of circuit;

that the amounts of net cost resulting from the studies in 1955/1956 were based on the hypothesis of an average use of international television circuits corresponding to an exchange of programmes (in both directions of transmission) between the two centres served by a circuit, of 500 hours per annum;

that this hypothetical duration of use is very much greater than the use actually made of television circuits in 1956 (almost double);

that, nevertheless, it is desired to give the maximum encouragement to the development of international television exchanges by keeping the charges for them as low as possible;

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

that the use of international television circuits should be subject to the charging rules which follow;

that the charge for 3 minutes use of an international television circuit, given below (being a charge somewhat less than the net cost on the basis of 500 hours use per annum), could be revised when the use of television circuits increases substantially above an average of 600 hours use per annum for programme exchanges in both directions of transmission between two centres.

CHARGING RULES

The use of international television circuits is subject to a charge and a surcharge.

3.2.1. The charge for each three minutes of use of such a circuit is 20 gold francs per 100 km. of television line (crow-flight) *. For each minute, or fraction of a minute, after the first 3 minutes of use, the charge is one third of the above charge.

In determining the distances, the *international television circuit itself* only should be taken into account, any extension of the circuit which may be necessary in setting up an international television link being excluded. The distances should be taken as :

* This figure takes into account the costs relating to two terminal stations.

— in the case of the *terminal charge*, the crow-flight distance between the point of origin fixed for the circuit * and the point where the circuit crosses the frontier. (In order to take better account of the cost actually incurred with a radio-relay link, the point *mid-way* between the two stations on either side of the frontier may be used, instead of the actual point of crossing of the section of the link straddling the frontier);

— in the case of the *transit charge*, the crow-flight distance between the points of crossing of the frontiers by the international circuit. (As in the case of the terminal charge, the point of crossing of the frontier by a radio-relay link can be taken as the mid-point between the two stations situated on either side of the frontier.)

Crow-flight distances should be rounded-up as follows :

— each fraction less than 50 km. is rounded-up to 50 km. maximum,

— each fraction between 50 and 100 km. is rounded-up to 100 km. maximum.

When the actual route of an international circuit is very much greater than the crow-flight distance as defined above, the country concerned may increase the charge (terminal or transit) which it makes, by an appropriate factor.

3.2.2. A *surcharge* is collected for each television transmission corresponding to 30 minutes use of each television circuit actually used in the transmission in question. The surcharge is made to take account of the costs incurred in setting up, testing and regulating the international television link, as well as of the supplementary expenses for personnel and material arising from the exchange of telegraph and telephone orders for the preparation, setting up and testing of the link. This surcharge is shared between the Telecommunication Administrations concerned on the same basis as the charge for the television transmission itself.

The surcharge is due if, for reasons not within the responsibility of the Telecommunication Administrations, the Television Organization which ordered the circuit requests the Controlling Service from which it ordered the circuit to cancel the television transmission in question at less than 12 hours notice before the transmission is due to start.

The surcharge is not payable if the television transmission does not take place for reasons within the control of the Telecommunication Administrations.

3.2.3. In addition, any *special expenses* which may be incurred by a Telecommunication Administration in extending international television circuits from the international terminal, are also payable.

* The Administrations concerned should fix by mutual agreement the points at which each international television circuit begins and ends.

3.3. *Calculation of charges.*

3.3.1. The charges (charge and surcharge) relative to the use of the television circuits in a transmission are debited to the Television Organizations according to their undertaking to pay for the circuits in question on ordering them. They are due for the whole period during which the international telephone line is placed at the disposal of the Television Organizations concerned; the period of preparation before the start of the transmission proper is included in the period.

3.3.2. The supervision of an international television transmission is effected by a repeater station designated by the Telecommunication Administration. When a television circuit is owned by a Television Organization, this station is designated by that Organization.

The technical officers of the designated repeater stations should come to an arrangement between themselves so as accurately to fix at the end of the television transmission :

(a) the time of handing over the television line to the Television Organization (beginning of chargeable duration);

(b) the time at which the television line is released by the Television Organization (end of chargeable duration);

(c) where appropriate, the times and durations of every interruption or incident which may have occurred (in order to determine whether a rebate is due, and if so, its amount).

The times of the beginning and of the end of the chargeable duration, as well as the time of occurrence and duration of any breakdowns which may occur, are entered on a daily report.

This daily report is sent on the same day to the service responsible for coordinating all the details necessary for the establishment of the international accounts.

3.3.3. The amount of any special expenses incurred by the Telecommunication Administration in the country of origin of the programme should be notified by that Administration by telegram to the Controlling Service of the participating Television Organization which has ordered the long-distance line or the local ends. The Controlling Service concerned should inform the Television Organization of its country of the amount of special expenses payable and should pass the appropriate credits to the Telecommunication Administration of the country of origin of the programme through the international accounts.

3.3.4. *Interruptions. — Rebates.*

If during the course of an international television transmission a fault or interruption, even of short duration, occurs :

— whether on the television link as a whole,
— or in a section of that link,
— or on one or more of the programme circuits associated with the television transmission circuits,

it is necessary to consider to what extent the value of the relay has been reduced to the Television Organization or Organizations affected by the fault or interruption.

Telecommunication Administrations should adopt, provisionally, the following principles in dealing with faults or interruptions.

In general, if a Television Organization continues to broadcast or to record the transmission received either over the television line or over a programme circuit, the charges in respect of all circuits of which it makes use remain payable in full. If, however, as a result of a fault or interruption on the television circuit, broadcast of the relay is necessarily discontinued by one or more participating Television Organizations, a rebate in respect of any sections of the television and programme circuits which served that Television Organization (or those Television Organizations) exclusively may be allowed on request from the Organization(s). Any sections of international television and programme lines used by any television station which continues to broadcast the received transmission remain payable in full. Similarly, if in such circumstances broadcasting of either the television or the sound programme (but not both) is necessarily discontinued by a participating Television Organization, a rebate in respect of the sections of either the international television lines, or of the programme circuits concerned (but not both) may be made on a request being received.

It will be for the Telecommunication Administration of the country of the receiving Television Organization to assess the validity of any claim for rebate; and to assess the rebate to be made, where necessary, in consultation with the other Telecommunication Administrations concerned. In the event of disagreement, the opinion of the former Administration should prevail over that of the other Administrations concerned. It goes without saying that such a reduction should be applied only if the interruption or incident has been caused through service reasons or a case of force majeure (see, in particular, the remarks under 2.1 and 2.3.5.4.).

ANNEX

INFORMATORY NOTE

Extract from the list of terms adopted by the European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.) for international television transmissions

1. *Vision Circuit.*

A cable or radio link which carries the vision signal from one point to another.

2. *Sound circuit.*

A circuit, preferably of music quality, which carries the programme sound, or a component part of this, from one point to another.

Special cases of such circuits are :

2.1. *Effects circuit* — a circuit carrying exclusively the ambient sounds of a programme;

2.2. *Commentary circuit* — a circuit carrying a commentary (without ambient sounds);

2.3. *Complete programme circuit* — a circuit carrying mixed effects and commentary.

3. *Control circuit.*

A point-to-point speech circuit associated with a vision circuit or with a sound circuit.

Special cases of such circuits are :

3.1. *Vision Control Circuit,*

3.2. *Effects Control Circuit,*

3.3. *Commentary Control Circuit,*

3.4. *Complete Programme Control Circuit.*

4. *Guide Circuit.*

A speech circuit carrying information from the source of the programme for the benefit of commentators who cannot themselves be at the source.

. . . . . .

10. *Types of programmes.*

10.1 *Unilateral Programme* — a programme, not broadcast in the country of origin, which is fed to one or more other countries, for broadcasting or recording.

10.2 *Bilateral Programme* — a programme, broadcast in the country of origin, which is at the same time fed to another country, for broadcasting or recording.

10.3 *Multilateral Programme* — a programme, broadcast in the country of origin, which is at the same time fed to two or more countries for broadcasting or recording.

Note. — Any programme may consist of contributions taken successively from a number of different countries.

RECOMMENDATION E.59

PHOTOTELEGRAPHY TRANSMISSIONS

(Former Recommendation No. 51 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 112. Recommendation modified in 1958)*

The text of this Recommendation, referring both to Telegraph and Telephone operation, is published in the second part of this work, under Recommendation F.82.

RECOMMENDATION E.60

LEASE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION CHANNELS FOR PRIVATE SERVICE

*(Former Recommendation No. 21 of Volume I*bis *of the C.C.I.F.* Green Book, *page 104. Recommendation unchanged)*

I. — *Conditions of acceptance*

Administrations who permit the full-time leasing of international telephone communication channels should be guided by the following principles :

1. An international telephone communication channel in a given service will be leased only if the number of circuits in the service makes this feasible.

2. The leasing of an international telephone communication channel having been agreed, the connection will be established once for all in such a way that the telephone exchanges no longer have to intervene, but the technical arrangements should be such that the operating personnel are able (by means of appropriate switching made at their request) to effect control of the calls exchanged over the leased circuit.

   The stations connected in this way should in no circumstances be stations normally available to the public.

   The calls exchanged must be concerned exclusively with the personal affairs of the subscribers or those of their firms. The line may in no way be made available to third parties.

   It is desirable that the leased circuits should terminate at the subscribers' premises at installations which prevent these circuits being used under conditions other than those authorized.

3. In principle, the lease should be for a minimum of one month; however, by agreement between Administrations concerned, the lease may be for a period of less than one month. The lease is renewable month by month by implication, the notice of cancellation on either side to be given two weeks before the end of the current period of lease.

4. Administrations reserve the right to take back the leased communication channel if it is in the interests of the general service to do so, the appropriate notice being given as mentioned in § 3.

5. The rental is payable monthly in advance.

6. In the case of interruption due to a fault of the telephone service, the Administration of origin grants a rebate at the request of the renter. The rebate is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Part II (Charging) below.

II. — *Charging*

Arrangements made for charging take into account that :

(a) the leasing of an international telephone communication channel is a great advantage for the renters;

(b) the operating personnel of the Administrations do not have to assist in the establishment of calls.

The arrangements are as follows :

1. The rental for an international telephone communication channel should correspond to 6,000 minutes of ordinary conversation, during the period of heavy traffic, on the service concerned, per month.

2. For the collection and settlement of the amounts due in respect of rentals for leased circuits, several methods may be adopted, and in particular one or other of the following two methods :

(a) The Administration of the country of residence of the subscriber who ordered the leased circuit collects the rental due and enters the amount in the international accounts;

(b) the Administration of one of the terminal countries collects from the subscriber in its country the rental due for the section of the leased circuit in its own territory; the Administration of the other terminal country collects the balance of the rental and remunerates, when appropriate, the transit countries.

3. In the case of a lease for a period of 10 days or less, the rental should be 80 units per day, or 240 ordinary call minutes in the service concerned in the period of heavy traffic, per day of lease, plus a surcharge corresponding to 10 units or 30 ordinary call minutes in the period of heavy traffic, irrespective of the duration of leasing (thus, the charge for 3 days would be for $3 \times 240 + 30 = 750$ minutes).

4. In the case of a lease for periods exceeding 10 days and up to 25 days, the charge should be 80 units per day, or 240 minutes of ordinary conversation in the service concerned in the period of heavy traffic, per day of lease, no surcharge being collected in this case (thus, for 11 days, the charge to be applied would be $11 \times 240 = 2640$ minutes).

5. In the case where the lease is extended beyond the 25th day up to the end of the month, the charges will be fixed uniformly at 2,000 units, or 6,000 ordinary conversation minutes in the service concerned in the period of heavy traffic.

6. In the case of lease for a period exceeding one month, the charge for the first month should be that indicated above and the charge for each additional day should be 200 ordinary conversation minutes in the service concerned in the period of heavy traffic.

7. If an interruption occurs for which the telephone service is responsible, a rebate should be granted only if the telephone service has been completely interrupted for a continuous period of 3 hours or more. The maximum rebate allowable should not exceed one or other of the two following limits :
   - 40 minutes of ordinary conversation for each continuous period of interruption of 3 hours duration,
   - 200 minutes of ordinary conversation per day for a continuous interruption of 24 hours in the case of leases over 25 days (240 minutes use per day in the case of leases of 25 days or less).

8. Requests for reimbursement of the charges for the use of public telecommunication services—telephone or telegraph—incurred during the period of interruption should not, in any circumstances, be met.

RECOMMENDATION E.61

SIMULTANEOUS USE OF LEASED TELEPHONE CIRCUITS FOR TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY *

*(Former Recommendation No. 21*bis *of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F.* Green Book, *page 63. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

that Recommendation B.19 of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee refers only to the case where the leased telephone circuit is used for *alternate* telegraphy and telephony;

that the use of simultaneous telegraphy and telephony over a leased telephone circuit can give rise to significant disturbances if technical precautions, which are difficult to arrange, are not taken;

that the tariff for the lease of a telephone circuit used in this manner necessitates a more extensive study by the competent Study Groups of the C.C.I.T.T.,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

1. that it is not desirable in present circumstances to permit the use of leased telephone circuits for *simultaneous* telegraphy and telephony;
2. that it is not desirable to permit the user of a leased telephone circuit to employ this for the purpose of establishing several telegraph circuits for simultaneous use;
3. that if, exceptionally, authorization were given for the uses envisaged in §§ 1 and 2 above, the rental should not be lower than the sum of the rentals for the various channels of communication considered separately;
4. that for such exceptional use, the technical arrangements should ensure that no disturbance is caused to the telegraph and telephone services.

RECOMMENDATION E.62

UTILISATION, BY PUBLIC SERVICES, OF INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS WHICH ARE THEIR PROPERTY

(Former Recommendation No. 23 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 65. Recommendation unchanged)*

(This Recommendation applies to international telephone connections set up by undertakings for the generation and distribution of electric power and to international telephone connections set up on railway property, provided that these telephone connections are constructed and operated by the public services concerned.)

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* This text is published also as Recommendation F.74 in the series F (telegraph operation) of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations.

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

that private international telephone connections can be indispensable to certain public services (the term " public service " includes not only state services but also organisations providing services of general interest, such as those generating and distributing electric power, etc.);

that, nevertheless, these international telephone connections permit the exchange of conversations outside the general public telephone service, which constitutes a certain privilege;

that, in consequence, this justifies some control of the use made of these circuits and also requests for compensation,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

that Administrations which authorize the establishment and use of private international telephone connections for a public service (connections set up and operated by the public service) should be guided by the following principles :

1. The use of private international telephone connections should be made the subject of an agreement between the proprietors of the different sections of the connections for the one part, and between the Administrations of the countries over the territories of which the sections are constructed, for the other part.

2. The public services authorized to use these private international telephone connections should agree to exchange over them only messages relating exclusively to their business and never to permit them to be used by third parties.

3. Technical limitations (regulations relating to the installations, authorized types of apparatus) should be imposed in order to prevent such international telephone connections obtaining access (directly or indirectly) to the lines and circuits of the general telephone network.

4. The Administrations concerned reserve the right to exercise, by any suitable means, all technical or other controls which they consider to be useful.

5. The Administrations concerned always reserve the right to withdraw the authority to use such connections if abuses occur or if a superior interest justifies it.

6. In order to compensate Administrations to some extent for the loss of revenue resulting from the privilege granted to the users of such private international telephone connections, the Administrations concerned will charge a minimum annuity of 12 gold francs per kilometre of circuit used on their own territory, the payment of this annuity falling upon the proprietors of the circuits used. Each Administration will itself determine the length of the circuits to be taken into consideration, taking account of the point where the circuit crosses the frontier and the point or points from which the circuit(s) can be used.

(E.62)

Note. — In the event of a case occurring of a group of circuits constituting a veritable telephone network over an extensive territory, to meet the needs of a particular public service, it is desirable that this service should send to all the Administrations concerned a plan of the network showing the various centres of activity of this public service and the telephone switching centres.

RECOMMENDATION E.63

DIMINISHING TARIFF

(Former Recommendation No. 42 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 93. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

that a diminishing tariff would complicate the calculation of international charges and the establishment of international accounts;

that it would entail technical complications in the case of an automatic trunk service;

that such a tariff would benefit only a minority of users;

that, for the user, the service rendered after the first minutes has the same value as that rendered during these first minutes;

that, according to the calculation of net costs, the reduction in charge which could be considered after the first minutes could not, in any case, be very large;

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

that, in the international telephone service it is not desirable to apply a diminishing tariff based on the duration of the telephone call.

RECOMMENDATION E.64

DEFERRED TELEPHONE CALLS

(Former Recommendation No. 16 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 48. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

that deferred calls would be prejudicial to the general evolution of the international telephone service in which the aim is constantly to reduce delays;

that deferred calls would be a source of disappointment to the subscriber due to the uncertainty of the time at which the call would be set up;

that these calls would be a source of difficulties for the operating services because of the increase in service conversations which would result therefrom;

that it is not desirable to create a new class of call and complicate the calculation of charges and the preparation of accounts;

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

that it is not desirable to introduce a new class of call at a reduced rate, called " deferred calls ", in the international telephone service.

RECOMMENDATION E.65

CHARGE FOR CALLS FROM OR TO A PUBLIC CALL OFFICE

(Former Recommendation No. 46 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 95. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

that the " amount of the unit charge shall be fixed on the basis of the gold franc by agreement between the Administrations concerned " (RTf, Article 31, § 2);

that the establishment of an ordinary call from or to a public call office entails special expenses but that these special expenses are negligible in comparison with the other costs involved in the establishment of an international call,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

that it is preferable not to collect a supplementary charge for the use of a public call office for an international call, but that, notwithstanding, the Administrations which collect a supplementary charge in their internal services, may apply such a supplementary charge to international calls; it being understood that this supplementary charge is not included in the international accounts.

RECOMMENDATION E.66

CHARGES FOR PRESS CALLS

(Former Recommendation No. 47 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 96. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

on the one hand, that international telephone charges are at present fixed in very close relation to net costs and that any reduction in favour of certain classes of user would lead Administrations to increase the general tariff;

on the other hand, that as telephonists are unable to follow the conversation exchanged by correspondents, Administrations are not in a position to establish charges varying according to the subject of the conversation and that, as regards conversations between newspaper correspondents and their newspapers, it would not be possible to know whether copy intended for publication or conversation of a different nature was concerned,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

that there is no reason for granting a reduction in international telephone charges in favour of Press calls.

RECOMMENDATION E.67

STANDARDIZATION OF THE HOURS OF LIGHT TRAFFIC FOR THE PURPOSE OF APPLICATION OF CHARGES

(Former Recommendation No. 54 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 116. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

1. that the hours adopted by all Administrations as limits between periods of heavy traffic and periods of light traffic should be uniform;

2. that the times uniformly adopted for these limits should be 7 p.m. and 8 a.m. (legal time in the country of origin).

RECOMMENDATION E.68

CHARGES FOR CALLS CARRIED BY EMERGENCY ROUTES

(Former Recommendation No. 11 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 33. Wording of Recommendation revised in 1958)*

1. The call charges for conversations exchanged over emergency routes are the same as for use of the normal route.

2. Calls exchanged over emergency routes always enter into the international accounts for their full chargeable duration.

3. When an emergency route is used, the total charge for the normal route (between first charging zones of the terminal countries) is divided equally between the various Administrations concerned in the emergency route under consideration; that is to say that all these Administrations receive an equal part, whatever the nature or the length of the conductors used. (When the network of destination is beyond the first charging zone, the outgoing country should carry into the account for the incom-

ing country, a portion of the charge equal to the difference between that appropriate to the situation of the network of destination and the charge for the first zone). In order to permit the application of this procedure in the case of a call involving an international transit exchange, it is necessary for the operator at the transit exchange to indicate each time to the operator at the outgoing international exchange, the emergency route used.

Examples :

Service *Netherlands-France.* — Emergency route : Amsterdam-Zürich (passing through Belgium and France) and Zürich-Paris.

Total charge for the normal route (between first zones) : 2.60 gold francs.

Division when the emergency route is used : Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, France :

each $\frac{2.60}{4} = 0.65$ gold francs

Service *Belgium - Great Britain.* — Emergency route : Brussels-Amsterdam-London.

Total charge for the normal route (between first zones) : 3.00 gold francs.

Division when the emergency route is used : Belgium, Netherlands, Great Britain :

each $\frac{3.00}{3} = 1.00$ gold francs

4. When it is necessary to use a land emergency route, because of the interruption of the normal land (or submarine) route providing an extension of a radiotelephone service, the global charge relative to the land (or submarine) route between the radiotelephone station and the terminal exchange is divided in conformity with the rules outlined above in § 3.

RECOMMENDATION E.69

MINIMUM REMUNERATION FOR A TRANSIT COUNTRY

(Former Recommendation No. 48 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 96. Wording of Recommendation revised in* 1958*)*

Terminal Administrations should have a considerable measure of freedom to ask transit Administrations to put circuits at their disposal. The transit Administrations should be able to satisfy demands for direct circuits without being deterred by the fear that the traffic passed over these circuits would not provide them with sufficient revenue to meet the costs of setting-up and maintaining the circuits accordingly :

1. It should be agreed that an Administration which is asked to provide a circuit for transit traffic should have the right to ask in return for the guarantee of a minimum revenue.

2. This method should be used in preference to that of the guaranteed rental without, however, excluding it.

(E.69)

3. The Administrations concerned should be left to fix this minimum by direct negotiations among themselves. A reduction should be made in the event of interruptions of the circuit in the transit country for any interruption lasting 24 consecutive hours.

The bases of calculation adopted in Recommendation E.51 for the establishment of costs for calls over carrier systems leave an adequate percentage reserve for telephone channels actually used.

There is thus no necessity for special remuneration of one or more transit countries when, during the period of progressive utilisation of the circuits of a direct 12-channel group, some of the 12 channels in the group are not yet being used.

RECOMMENDATION E.70

MONTHLY TELEPHONE ACCOUNTS

(Former Recommendation No. 59 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 118 Recommendation modified)*

The C.C.I.T.T.

RECOMMENDS

the following arrangements for drawing-up, interchange and acceptance of monthly accounts between telephone Administrations :

1. The monthly accounts are drawn-up in accordance with a form of the type shown at the bottom of this page.

   This form is considered to be sufficiently detailed to allow the incoming country to make a comparison, if necessary, between its observations of incoming traffic, and data collected by the outgoing international exchange over a certain period. This form may be useful for drawing-up statistics relating to international telephone traffic, as well as for the accounting services.

SPECIMEN FORM FOR DRAWING-UP MONTHLY INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTS

TELEPHONE ACCOUNT

Service

Month

Charge zones	Categories of calls	Number			Credits of (Administration)		Credits of (Administration)	
		of calls of each category	of minutes of chargeable conversation	of corresponding charge units	Quota	Total	Quota	Total

(E.70)

Explanatory notes relating to the form for drawing-up accounts

1. Each form concerns one telephone route between a country of origin and a country of destination. The form is composed of the following columns :

1st column : charge zones of the country of destination;

2nd column : categories of calls;

2. In this 2nd column, there is need to enter in the following order : the traffic disposed of by normal, auxiliary and emergency routes.

Form. No. 1. — Telephone Traffic proper.

— ordinary calls (distress, Government and private);
— urgent calls (Government, private);
— " lightning " calls (Government, private);
— subscription calls;
— supplementary charges for *préavis*;
— supplementary charges for *avis d'appel*;
— supplementary charges for Occasional Fixed-Time calls;
— supplementary charges for Collect calls;
— other supplementary charges (including where necessary requests for information);
— express charges.

Form No. 2. — Programme, television and phototelegraphy transmissions.

— programme transmissions :
  (a) on ordinary telephone circuit;
  (b) on old type circuit;
  (c) on normal type circuit;
  (d) the use of a control circuit;
— television transmissions;
— phototelegraphy transmissions.

3. The figures to be included in the column " corresponding charge units " should, before being entered, be converted when necessary in ordinary charge units at the ordinary rate. They are then totalled for each charge zone, and it is the total which should be used for the completion (on the same line) of the columns relative to the " Credits of the various Administrations ".

It should be noted that for the calculation of the total surcharge applied to programme transmission circuits the fractions of minutes (or thirds of a " Unit ") are, when necessary, ignored.

4. The form should have as many columns " credits of (Administration)" (quotas and total amounts) as there are countries concerned for traffic passed over normal, auxiliary and emergency routes.

5. No distinction has been made above between periods of heavy and light traffic, because there is at present, in Europe, no distinction between these two periods. If this distinction should be resumed, it would be expedient, in accordance with Article 50, § 3 of the International Telephone Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949) that the account should show the number of calls and chargeable minutes for each period of charge separately.

6. The form does not however include charges in respect of frontier services, as it is the present practice not to enter these calls in the international accounts.

2. Monthly accounts relating to :

(a) telephone traffic proper

(b) programme, television and phototelegraphy transmissions

are drawn up on separate forms, namely :

— Form No. 1 for telephone traffic proper

— Form No. 2 for programme, television and phototelegraphy transmissions.

3. Monthly accounts can be accepted by the Administrations of the various countries concerned without formal notice of their acceptance being necessary. The Administrations concerned obviously have the right to question an account, which should be done within two months from the date of receipt. Their observations in this connection should be sent to the Administration which has sent the account, as soon as possible after receipt. Agreed adjustments are included in a subsequent monthly account.

Monthly accounts are sent by the Administration responsible for their preparation direct to each of the other Administrations concerned.

4. The limits given in No. 260 of the Telephone Regulations for discrepancies considered to be negligible in the adjustment of accounts will separately apply to accounts on Forms Nos. 1 and 2.

5. Data relating to Form No. 1 can be subjected to sampling checks if the incoming Administration considers it desirable.

These traffic samples will be taken as follows :

On a given day, the incoming Administration has observations made of a number of conversations chosen at random. For each of these is determined the route concerned, the time, the called subscriber's number, and on occasion the identity of the caller. (The first 3 factors can be obtained in semi-automatic service as well as in manual service). Before noon on the following day, the incoming Administration then asks the outgoing Administration to indicate the chargeable time shown on the call tickets for each of these conversations.

An accounting check may also be made. In particular cases, where justified by the volume of traffic and by special agreement between Administrations, an official of the incoming country can visit another country to see how the accounts are drawn up and to verify that the details of these calculations are as accurate as possible.

RECOMMENDATION E.71

DEFAULTING SUBSCRIBERS

(Former Recommendation No. 57 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 117. Recommendation unchanged)*.

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING,

that it is in the interest of Administrations to know of telephone subscribers coming from a country where they have not settled their telephone accounts, and also to render each other assistance in the recovery of amounts due from such debtors,

CONSIDERING, ON THE OTHER HAND,

that, in view of the differences in the law in different countries, it would be very difficult to regulate this assistance,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS :

that when a telephone subscriber has left the country in which he was a subscriber without settling his telephone account, and has taken up residence in another country which is known, the Administration of the country of origin should advise the Administration in the other country and ask this latter, on a reciprocal basis, to take such steps or make such arrangements as it thinks fit to obtain payment of the accounts outstanding.

FOURTH SECTION

STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONY

RECOMMANDATION E.81

GENERAL TELEPHONE STATISTICS

(published by I.T.U. General Secretariat)

(Former Recommendation No. 61 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 122. Recommendation modified)*

The C.C.I.T.T.

RECOMMENDS

that the General Telephone Statistics should be published each year in the form indicated below;

Administrations should furnish the information as quickly as possible at the beginning of each year, in order that the statistics for a given year may be published at the latest during the summer of the following year.

DATA REQUIRED

I. Population of the country (Note 1) . . . . . .

II. Number of main telephone stations (Note 2)

(a) manual (without dial) . . . . . .

(b) automatic (with dial or key set) . . . . . .

III. Number of telephone stations of all kinds (main, extension, public, service, etc.) having access to the general telephone network . . . . .

IV. Telephone density : Number of stations of all kinds per 100 inhabitants

V. Recorded or estimated outgoing telephone traffic :

(a) Traffic recorded *on subscribers' meters*

Total number of pulses :

(i) national traffic . . . . . .

(ii) international traffic . . . . . .

(or)

Estimate of number of conversations :

(i) national traffic . . . . . .

(ii) international traffic . . . . . .

(b) Traffic recorded *automatically* on tickets, tapes, etc.

Total number of conversations :

(i) national traffic . . . . . .

(ii) international traffic . . . . . .

(c) Traffic recorded *manually* on tickets, cards, etc.

Total number of conversations :

(i) national traffic . . . . . .

(ii) international traffic . . . . . .

(d) Traffic covered by a *fixed-charge system* :

Total number of pulses . . . . . .

(or)

Estimate of number of conversations . . . . . .

(e) Total traffic :

Total number of conversations :

(i) national traffic . . . . . .

(ii) international traffic . . . . . .

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Note 1 (§ I).

The figures appearing under this head will be taken from the United Nations Statistics. They will be sent each year to all countries along with the Telephone Statistics form.

Note 2 (§ II).

A main station is defined in No. 13.21 of the List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms, 1957 edition, as follows :

> " Main station : a subscriber's station which is used for originating calls and on which incoming calls from the exchange or from an extension station are answered ",

the exchange line connecting the main station to the telephone exchange may of course be either an exclusive exchange line or a shared line.

Note 3.

Under this heading, Administrations or Private Operating Agencies should supply any data they possess; it is for them to decide whether to fill sub-headings *(a)-(e)* in full or in part. If necessary, they can bracket together results coming under several headings.

RECOMMENDATION E.82

EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE TRAFFIC STATISTICS

(published by the C.C.I.T.T.)

(Former Recommendation No. 60 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F., Green Book, *page 121. Recommendation modified)*

Each year *during December* European Telephone Administrations send the Secretariat of the C.C.I.T.T. the numerical information required for the " European International Telephone Traffic Statistics " in accordance with the table shown.

This table is completed as follows :

(a) One line of the table is used for each distinct group of circuits in the relation concerned;

(b) information for columns 2 to 16 is collected during the month which is generally the busiest on the relation concerned.

(c) Columns 6 and 7 will be filled in :

— either by taking the average of traffic samples during the busy hour on four different working days, e.g. Tuesday of the first week, Wednesday of the second week, etc.;

— or by using the traffic values (chargeable minutes and minutes of holding time) for the busiest month, referred to the busiest hour, taking account of the percentage concentration measured on the group.

(d) The information in columns 10 to 16 will be obtained :

— by analysing the tickets for the above-mentioned busy hours;

— by taking account of the distribution of the various categories of call and the average of the waiting periods during the busiest month of the year.

(With automatic operation, it will not be possible to supply some of the data in columns 10 to 16).

(e) The efficiency (column 9) should be the chargeable minutes (column 6) divided by minutes of holding time (column 7).

(f) As a matter of convenience, the percentage concentration of traffic (the percentage of the traffic in the busy hour in relation to the traffic in the 24 hours (column 9) can be obtained by dividing the sum of the chargeable minutes in the four busy hours on the sampling days by the sum of the chargeable minutes during the 24 hours on the same days.

This factor can also be determined by means of a traffic recorder showing the actual holding time of the circuits.

Should it appear difficult, on a given relation, to distinguish between the traffic routed by the various groups of circuits, the percentage concentration can be indicated by a single figure for the whole of the relation.

(g) Transferred charge calls (column 12) will be recorded only by the terminal exchange responsible for the accounts for these calls.

International telephone traffic statistics

Name of route	Number of circuits		Method of operation of the group of circuits M = manual; S.A. = semi-automatic, A = fully automatic	Signalling system	Busy hour outgoing traffic		Efficiency (relationship col. 6/col. 7)	% of concentration of traffic (% busy hour traffic/24 hour traffic)	Percentage of calls			Percentage of ordinary calls				Remarks
	Out-going	Both-way			In paid minutes	In occupied minutes			Ordinary	Préavis	Other calls	Effective in 3 minutes	Effective between 3 and 20 minutes	Effective in 20 minutes or more	Ineffective	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

RECOMMENDATION E.83

CHECKING THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

(Statistics to be exchanged among Administrations)

(Former Recommendation No. 62 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 127. Recommendation modified)*

To provide an assessment of the correct operation of circuits and equipment, control of the work of the operators and an estimate of the efficiency and quality of the service offered to users, it is desirable that telephone Administrations should forward to one another direct, and as soon as they are prepared, performance statistics prepared in accordance with Tables 1 and 2 below.

It is of particular importance in semi-automatic and automatic working to make checks of service quality, especially checks of the percentage of " attempts to set up calls which are not successful on account of faults ", since this latter check is the only available means of assessing the technical quality of the service.

TABLE I. — *Outgoing equipment check*

Correctly operated attempts	Directly dialled calls, semi-automatic or automatic		Calls to incoming operators (in semi-automatic Code 11 calls)		Calls to suspended call operators (in semi-automatic Code 12 calls)		Total (number)	% of Grand total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Effective								
2. Engaged 3. Ringing tone, no reply 4. Changed number; out of service; special international tone or talking machine								
5. Total of items 2 to 4 above								
6. Special international tone or talking machine received in error 7. No tone, no reply 8. Wrong number 9. Other failures								
10. Total of items 6 to 9								
11. Total correctly operated attempts observed								

12. Percentage of attempts wrongly operated by operators or subscribers	%
13. Average time to answer of incoming (code 11) operators	seconds
14. Average time to answer of suspended call (code 12) operators	seconds
15. Average time to answer of assistance operators	seconds
16. Average operator engaged time per attempt i.e. time between circuit seized and conversation begun, or on ineffective attempts, time between circuit seized and released	seconds
17. Percentage of préavis calls effective at first attempt (obtained from ticket analysis)	%
18. In semi-automatic service, percentage of calls to assistance operators	%

Notes concerning Table I

(a) This table summarizes the observations made on the outgoing equipment of circuits using :
- — normal demand working
- — semi-automatic working, or
- — automatic working

(b) It is recommended that these observations be made during hours of heavy traffic or, if this is not possible, of average traffic.

(c) It is necessary, from the statistical point of view, that a minimum of 200 calls, should be observed when checking traffic in a given direction.

(d) It is recommended that these statistics be exchanged among the Administrations concerned at least once a year.

(E.83)

TABLE II. — *Circuit check*

Outgoing international exchange :	Number of calls observed :	Remarks
1. Average chargeable duration		
2. Average circuit holding time for ineffective calls (unsuccessful attempts)		
3. Average overall duration of operations (from seizure of international circuit)		
4. Average time to answer of the operators at the incoming international exchange or international transit exchange		
5. Average time to answer of operators		
6. % ineffective calls (unsuccessful attempts)		
7. % interrupted calls		
8. % unsatisfactory reception		

Notes concerning Table II:

(a) This table summarizes the observations made on circuits using
— manual working (demand or advance preparation)
— semi-automatic working
— automatic working.

(b) It is recommended that these observations be made during the hours of heavy traffic or, if this is not possible, of the average traffic during the busiest months of the year.

(c) It is necessary, from the statistical point of view, that a minimum of 200 calls should be observed when checking traffic in a given direction.

(d) It is recommended that these statistics be exchanged among the Administrations concerned at least once a year.

(e) In the automatic service, some information will not be available.

(As a guide, Table II can be obtained from observations assembled on a form such as the following.)

Form showing observations on international telephone circuits

Name of outgoing international exchange			Designation of circuit Date and time of observations					Number and categories of circuits in group		
			Interval between end of preceding call or abandonment of an unsuccessful booking and							
Time of beginning of operations for setting up each call	Calling exchange	Exchange and number of called subscriber	Call to the incoming international exchange	Reply from the incoming or transit international exchange	End of service conversation with the operator at the outgoing international exchange	Time when outgoing international exchange is connected to subscriber		beginning	end	Final abandonment of unsuccessful bookings; no reply, engaged, wrong number, etc.
						of incoming country	of outgoing country	of call		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Notes:

(a) The table should not include data on calls already in progress at the beginning of the checking period; on the other hand, it should include full data concerning the last call begun before the end of the checking period.

(b) The " Remarks " column should include any irregularities observed, e.g., wrong number, unnecessary interruption, late interruption, wrong charge, unsatisfactory reception, use of service expressions not in the C.C.I.T.T. list.

(c) The tickets for calls established (or attempts) on the international circuit during monitoring should be assembled and compared with the information given by the check. This will enable the operators to be identified, particularly in manual demand or semi-automatic operation.

(d) For automatic service, some columns in this table will have to be left blank.

Remarks:

RECOMMENDATION E.84

PUBLICATION BY THE C.C.I.T.T. OF THE « LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ROUTES USED IN EUROPE »

(Former Recommendation No. 11 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 33. Wording of Recommendation revised in 1958)*

1. The Secretariat of the C.C.I.T.T. establishes and keeps up to date the " List of international routes used in Europe " showing, for the various services :
   — the normal routes,
   — the overflow routes,
   — the emergency routes.

2. The emergency route or routes are determined by common agreement among the Administrations.

3. By referring to the " List of routes " published by the C.C.I.T.T., the terminal country responsible for the presentation of the accounts can ascertain by what itinerary the call diverted to an emergency route has been established.

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FIFTH SECTION

DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF CIRCUITS TO BE PROVIDED

RECOMMENDATION E.91

DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF CIRCUITS NECESSARY TO CARRY A GIVEN AMOUNT OF TRAFFIC IN MANUAL OPERATION

(Former Recommendation No. 63 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. Green Book, *page 131 Recommendation unchanged)*

1. The quality of an international manual demand service should be defined as the percentage of bookings which, during the average busy hour (as defined later under 3), cannot be satisfied immediately because no circuit is free in the relation considered.

   By " bookings satisfied immediately " is meant those for which the call is established by the same operator who received the call, and within a period of two minutes from receipt of that call, whether the operator (when she does not immediately find a free circuit) continues observation of the group of circuits, or whether she makes several attempts in the course of this period.

   Ultimately, it will be desirable to evolve a corresponding definition based on the " average speed " of establishing calls in the busy hour, that is to say the average time which elapses between the moment when the operator has completed the booking of the call and the moment when the called subscriber is on the line, or the caller receives the advice " subscriber engaged ", " no reply ", etc. But for the moment, in the absence of information about the operating time in the European international service, such a definition cannot be established.

2. The number of circuits it is necessary to allocate to an international relation, in order to obtain a given grade of service, should be determined as a function of the " total holding time " of the group in the busy hour.

   The total holding time is the product of the number of calls in the busy hour, and a factor which is the sum of the average call duration and the average operating time.

These durations will be obtained by means of a large number of observations made during the busy hours, by agreement between the Administrations concerned. If necessary, the particulars entered on the tickets could also serve to determine the average duration of the calls.

The average call duration will be obtained by dividing the total number of minutes of conversation recorded by the recorded number of effective calls.

The average operating time will be obtained by dividing the total number of minutes given to operating (including ineffective calls) by the number of effective calls recorded.

3. The number of calls in the busy hour will be determined from the average of returns taken during the busy hours on a certain number of busy days in the year.

Exceptionally busy days, such as those which occur around certain holidays etc., will be eliminate from these returns. The Administrations concerned should plan, whenever possible, to put additional circuits into service for these days.

In principle, these returns will be taken during the working days of two consecutive weeks, or during ten consecutive working days. If the monthly traffic curve shows only small variations, they will be repeated twice a year only. They will be taken three, or four times a year or more, if there are material seasonal variations, so that the average established is in accordance with all the characteristic periods of traffic intensity.

4. The total occupied time thus determined should be increased by a certain amount determined by agreement between the Administrations concerned according to the statistics of traffic growth during earlier years, to take account of the probable growth in traffic and the fact that putting new circuits into service takes place some time after they are first found to be necessary.

5. The total holding time of the circuits thus obtained, in conjunction with a suitable table (see below), will enable the required number of circuits to be ascertained.

6. In the international telephone service, the following tables A and B should be used as a basis of minimum allocation :

Table A corresponds to about 30% of calls failing at the first attempt because of all circuits being engaged and to about 20% of the calls being deferred.

Table B, corresponding to about 7% of calls deferred, will be used whenever possible.

These tables do not take account of the fact that the possibility of using auxiliary routes permits, particularly for small groups, an increase in the permissible occupation time. In practice such routes are very rare in the international service.

Circuit capacity tables

NUMBER of circuits	TABLE A		TABLE B	
	Percentage of circuit usage (C.C.I.F. definition, Recommendation No. 1, § 18)	Minutes of circuit usage possible in the busy hour	Percentage of circuit usage (C.C.I.F. definition, Recommendation No 1, § 18)	Minutes of circuit usage possible in the busy hour
1	65.0	39	—	—
2	76.7	92	46.6	56
3	83.3	150	56.7	102
4	86.7	208	63.3	152
5	88.6	266	68.3	205
6	90.0	324	72.0	259
7	91.0	382	74.5	313
8	91.7	440	76.5	367
9	92.2	498	78.0	421
10	92.6	556	79.2	475
11	93.0	614	80.1	529
12	93.4	672	81.0	583
13	93.6	730	81.7	637
14	93.9	788	82.3	691
15	94.1	846	82.8	745
16	94.2	904	83.2	799
17	94.3	962	83.6	853
18	94.4	1 020	83.9	907
19	94.5	1 078	84.2	961
20	94.6	1 136	84.6	1 015

Note. — Tables A and B can be extended for groups comprising more than 20 circuits by using multiples of the values given for 20 circuits.

RECOMMENDATION E.92

DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF CIRCUITS NECESSARY TO CARRY A GIVEN AMOUNT OF TRAFFIC IN SEMI-AUTOMATIC OPERATION

*(Former Recommendation No. 63*bis *of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F.* Green Book, *page 133. Wording of Recommendation revised in 1958)*

Tables A and B mentioned in Recommendation No. 63 were established principally for the calculation of the number of manually operated circuits.

For reasons of uniformity and convenience, it it is preferable to determine the number of circuits required to carry a given traffic in semi-automatic operation, to refer to a formula which is widely used and for which there exist easily obtainable tables and curves.

In determining the number of circuits necessary in semi-automatic working, the C.C.I.T.T. therefore recommends that Administrations :

1. use, as a basis of calculation, the classic formula of Erlang (see the following table and associated graph giving, for the loss probabilities of 3% and 5%, the number of circuits corresponding to a given traffic);
2. adopt for each of the cases envisaged the loss probabilities defined below;
3. do not attach too rigorous a value, nevertheless, to these loss probabilities, because with semi-automatic operation, assisted by operators, who smooth the traffic to a certain extent, it is not possible to determine precisely (by a simple mathematical formula) the number of circuits as a function of a loss probability. Moreover, the conditions in which calls which fail (because of lack of circuits) are later completed, are more or less beyond the hypotheses upon which the Erlang formula is based. These values, recommended for adoption for the " loss probability ", should rather be considered as serving to determine the value of the parameter p indicating the column of the numerical table or the curve it is desirable to use.

1st case. — Direct routes without the possibility of using secondary routes and used solely for terminal traffic.

The table or the graph corresponding to a value of the parameter p (loss probability) equal to 5% will be used.

However, in the case where the operators have direct access to the international circuits, or access by means of automatic switches or by selectors which search continuously for a certain time, table B (Recommendation E.91) can provisionally continue to be accepted for use in determining the number of circuits necessary to carry a given traffic; the numbers in this table approximate sufficiently closely to a loss probability of 5%.

2nd case. — Route on which it is necessary to pass through a transit exchange without the possibility of using secondary routes.

The table or the graph corresponding to a value of the parameter p (loss probability) equal to 3% will be used for each of the groups of circuits constituting a link in the international route.

3rd case. — Direct routes (without the possibility of using secondary routes) for which there exist concurrently:

— a group of circuits used for terminal traffic, and

— a group of circuits used for transit traffic (with overflow from the first group to the second).

In this case it is not possible to define a perfect mathematical solution for calculating the number of circuits required. The problem can be considered as a special case of the one in Recommendation E.93. Methods can be used which give quick though not very accurate answers. Such a method is described on pages 135 and 136 of Volume VI of the C.C.I.F. *Green Book* (Geneva 1954).

(E.92)

ANNEX 1

Table from the Erlang No. 1 formula for loss probabilities of 3% and 5%

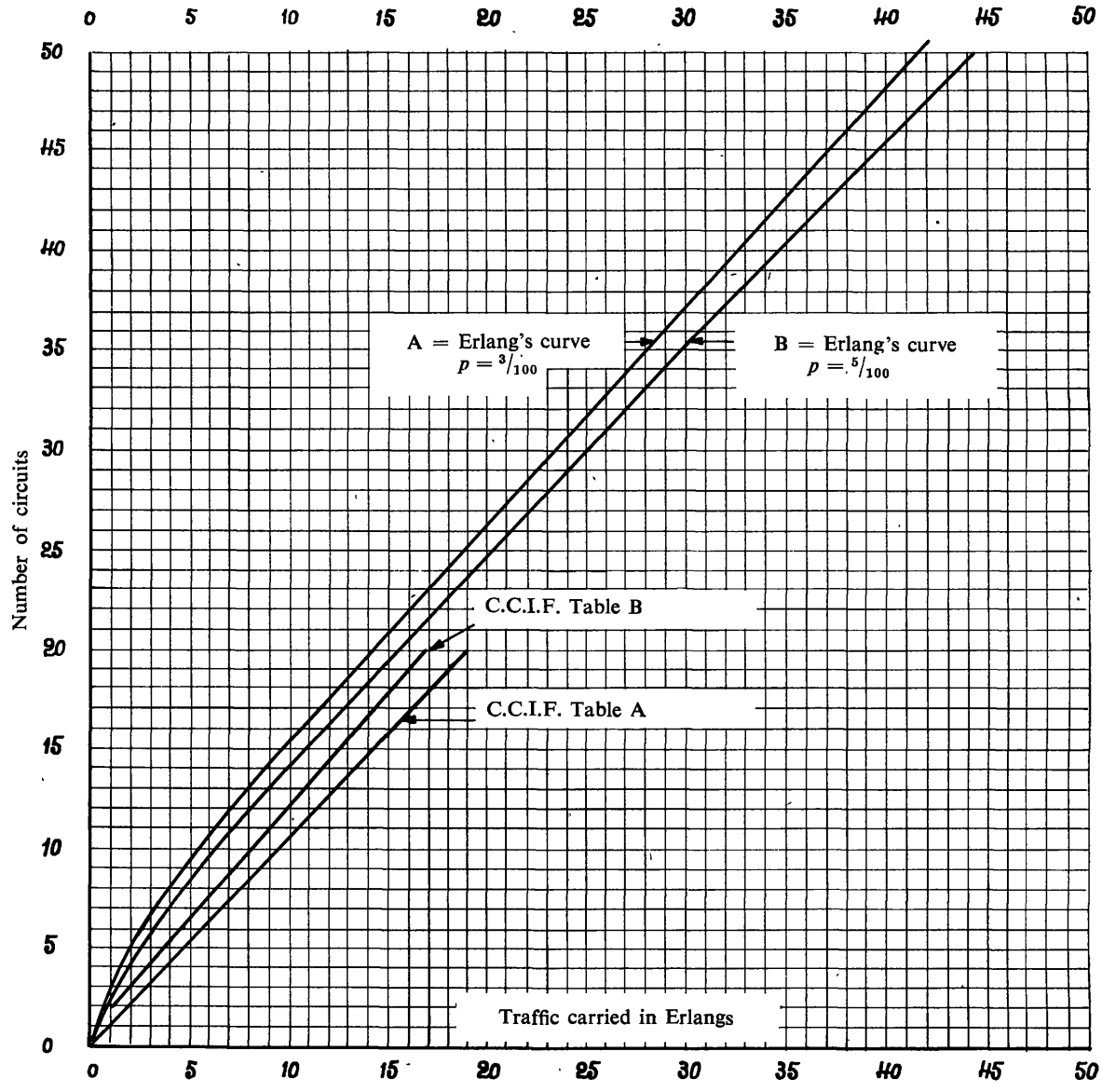
Formula: let p = the loss probability
y = the traffic to be carried (in erlangs)
n = the number of circuits

$$E_{1,\,n}(y) = p = \frac{\frac{y^n}{n!}}{1 + \frac{y}{1} + \frac{y^2}{2!} + \ldots + \frac{n^n}{n!}}$$

n	$p = 3\%$	$p = 5\%$	n	$p = 3\%$	$p = 5\%$
1	0.031	0.05	51	42.89	45.52
2	0.282	0.38	52	43.84	46.52
3	0.715	0.90	53	44.80	47.53
4	1.259	1.51	54	45.77	48.53
5	1.875	2.22	55	46.73	49.53
6	2.543	2.96	56	47.69	50.52
7	3.250	3.74	57	48.66	51.52
8	3.987	4.54	58	49.62	52.50
9	4.748	5.37	59	50.6	53.5
10	5.529	6.22	60	51.5	54.5
11	6.328	7.08	61	52.5	55.5
12	7.141	7.95	62	53.4	56.5
13	7.967	8.83	63	54.4	57.5
14	8.803	9.73	64	55.4	58.5
15	9.650	10.63	65	56.3	59.5
16	10.505	11.54	66	57.3	60.5
17	11.368	12.46	67	58.3	61.5
18	12.238	13.38	68	59.2	62.5
19	13.115	14.31	69	60.2	63.6
20	13.997	15.25	70	61.2	64.6
21	14.885	16.19	71	62.1	65.6
22	15.778	17.13	72	63.1	66.6
23	16.675	18.08	73	64.1	67.6
24	17.577	19.03	74	65.1	68.6
25	18.483	19.99	75	66.0	69.6
26	19.392	20.94	76	67.0	70.7
27	20.305	21.90	77	68.0	71.7
28	21.221	22.87	78	69.0	72.7
29	22.140	23.83	79	70.0	73.7
30	23.062	24.80	80	70.9	74.7
31	23.99	25.77	81	71.9	75.8
32	24.91	26.75	82	72.9	76.8
33	25.84	27.72	83	73.9	77.8
34	26.78	28.70	84	74.9	78.8
35	27.71	29.68	85	75.9	79.9
36	28.65	30.66	86	76.9	80.9
37	29.59	31.64	87	77.8	81.9
38	30.53	32.63	88	78.8	82.9
39	31.47	33.61	89	79.8	84.0
40	32.41	34.60	90	80.8	85.0
41	33.36	35.59	91	81.8	86.0
42	34.30	36.58	92	82.8	87.0
43	35.25	37.57	93	83.8	88.1
44	36.20	38.56	94	84.8	89.1
45	37.15	39.55	95	85.7	90.1
46	38.11	40.54	96	86.7	91.1
47	39.06	41.54	97	87.7	92.2
48	40.02	42.54	98	88.7	93.2
49	40.97	43.54	99	89.7	94.2
50	41.93	44.53	100	90.7	95.2

(E.29)

ANNEX 2

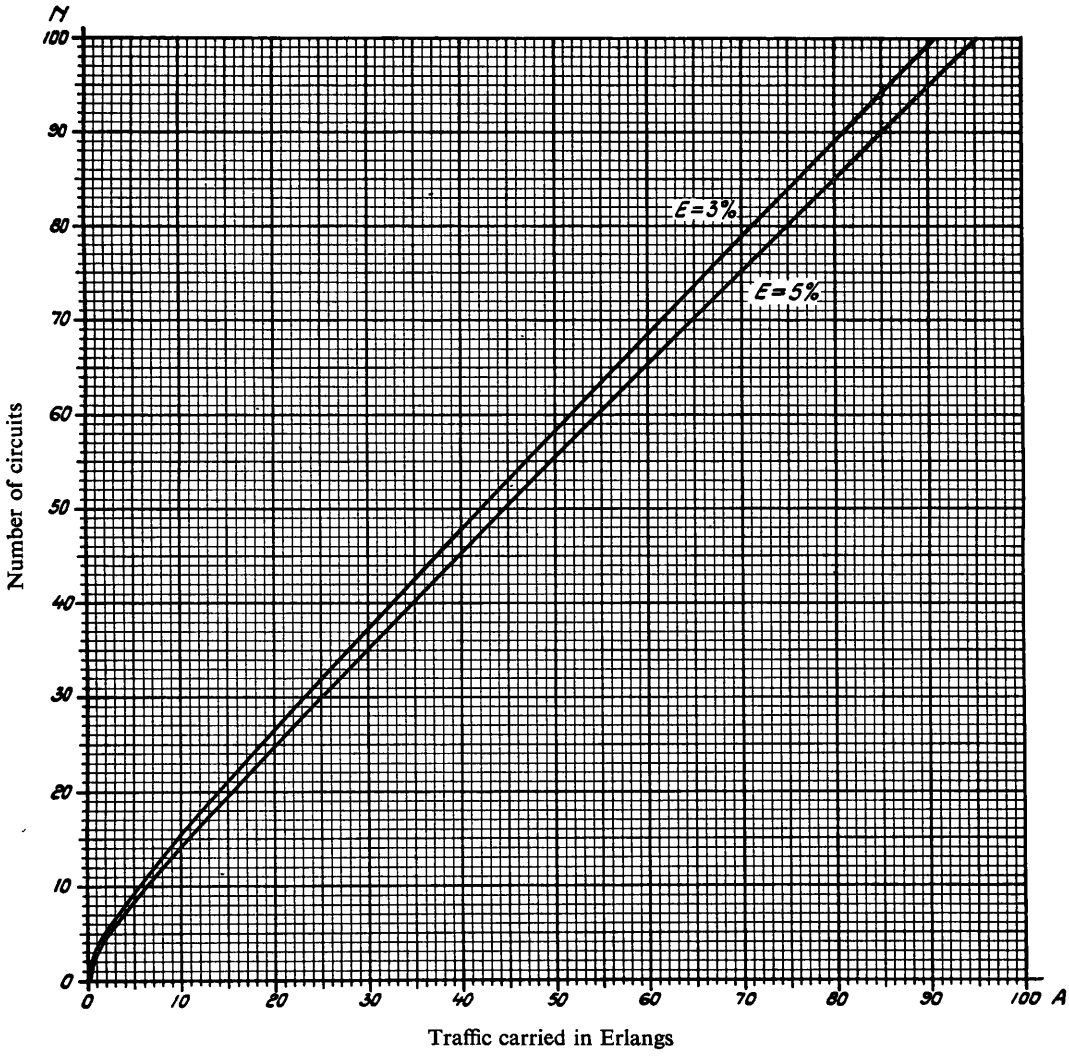


Relation between the number of circuits and the traffic in Erlangs which can be carried by these circuits, in the case :

— of the Erlang formula (p = 3% and 5%)
— the C.C.I.F. tables A and B

FIGURE 1. — *Number of circuits between 1 and 50*

ANNEX 2 (continued)



Relation between the number of circuits and the traffic in Erlangs which can be carried by these circuits, in the case of the Erlang formula ($p = 3\%$ and 5%).

FIGURE 2. — *Number of circuits between 1 and 100*

RECOMMENDATION E.93

CALCULATING OF THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR ALTERNATIVE ROUTING

*(Former Recommendation No. 63*ter *of Volume I*bis *of C.C.I.F.* Green Book, *page 145. Recommendation unchanged)*

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING

— the advantages offered by the use of alternative routing for the handling of traffic;

— the difficulties experienced in calculating the number of circuits necessary in the case of alternative routing;

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

that for calculating the number of circuits in the case of alternative routing, reference should be made to one or the other of the two following methods which were selected by the C.C.I.F. because of their ease of application and reasonable degree of accuracy obtained with the calculations.

The first of these methods is concerned with the equivalent pure chance traffic obtained by a weighted choice process. It enables the number of circuits on the alternative route to be calculated when the number of circuits on the direct route is fixed. To determine the most economical arrangement, it is necessary to calculate the annual charges of the whole of the network with the different arrangements. However, to reduce the number of tests, it is recommended in the first place, to proceed with an approximate determination of the most economic arrangement as is indicated in the example hereafter.

The second method will be designated under the name of " Swedish method ". It comprises two parts :

1. determination of the number of direct circuits for the most economic arrangement;
2. calculation of the number of circuits on the overflow group.

* * *

The basis of these two methods is described in the following, together with an application of these two methods to a concrete case (routings between Stockholm, Copenhagen, Amsterdam and Paris); also given in the appendix are the detailed calculations for the two methods in this concrete case.

In these two methods is is assumed :—

— that full availability groups are concerned,

— that in the case where there is a possibility of alternate routing, the circuits of the direct route are always tested first.

The two methods recommended by the C.C.I.F. require only standard tables and curves derived from the Erlang formula.

(E.93)

The diagrams used with these two methods are those giving, as a function of the traffic offered :

— the traffic overflowing from a circuit of the nth choice, i.e. the traffic offered to a circuit of (n+1)th choice,

— the traffic carried by a circuit of the nth choice.

These diagrams can be presented in different forms of which examples are given at the end of Volume I*bis* of the C.C.I.F. *Green Book* for values of traffic reaching 40 erlangs and for up to 75 circuits. These diagrams can be used indiscriminately for either of the two methods described. The use of one or other of these types of diagrams depends on the practices generally followed in the countries concerned.

First method

Description of the method " equivalent pure chance traffic " obtained by a weighted choice process

It is accepted that overflow traffic cannot be considered as pure chance traffic *(trafic aléatoire)* and if a group of overflow traffic is combined with a group of pure chance traffic, there is some difficulty in determining the number of circuits to be provided to ensure that a specified loss percentage will not be exceeded. Among the methods which have been proposed for determining the number of circuits necessary in these conditions, certain methods seek to define the combined traffic in such a way that the volume of traffic carried by each of these circuits tested in a fixed sequence can be read directly from standard curves derived from the Erlang formula.

* * *

(a) One method : " Equivalent Random (ER) theory " (in French " Théorie du trafic aléatoire équivalent ") has been described in detail in the Bell System Technical Journal by R.I. WILKINSON (B.S.T.J. March 1956, page 421). In this method, for a combined overflow group each sub-group is assigned both " mean volume " and " variance " values. The values of these two parametres for the different constituent traffic elements can be added and, with the aid of *special* curves, which have been prepared for the purpose, it is possible to determine an equivalent value of pure chance traffic (Equivalent Random traffic) which is offered to a circuit of nth choice; this hypothetical choice being determined, in principle, to approximately 1 decimal place. From these standard curves giving the overflow traffic can be read the number of circuits necessary to fulfil a specified loss requirement and from this figure it is necessary to deduct the hypothetical choice number mentioned above.

* * *

(b) An analogous process *, which is designated under the name of " weighted choice method " is simpler to calculate and avoids the use of the special diagrams mentioned

* See " Electrical Communication ", article by E. P. G. WRIGHT, March 1947, page 42.

above and of delicate interpolations between two families of curves. A brief description of this method follows.

As in method *(a)*, mentioned in the paragraph above, the traffic offered, resulting from the total sub-group overflow traffic, is defined as the overflow from a pure chance traffic offered to a circuit of the calculated hypothetical choice. These particulars, equivalent random traffic and hypothetical choice being obtained, the subsequent operations are then, for process *(b)*, the same as in method *(a)* :

— read on the standard curves giving the overflow traffic, the number of circuits necessary for a specified loss probability,

— from the value found deduct the number corresponding to the hypothetical choice.

The difference between process *(b)* and method *(a)* rests in :

— the determination of the equivalent random traffic,

— the determination of the hypothetical choice value of the circuit (nth choice circuit) to which this traffic is offered.

The hypothetical choice value is obtained in process *(b)* by a simple weighting. This is effected :

— by calculating the sum of the products of the " traffic volume " and choice of each sub-group overflowing,

— then dividing this total by the sum of the sub-group traffic.

In process *(b)* the equivalent random traffic is derived directly from the *standard* curves giving the overflow traffic from a circuit of the nth choice (see for example diagram 1 at the end of these notes). The traffic to be considered as overflow traffic is the arithmetical sum of the sub-group traffic overflowing. From the curves on diagram 1 can be read, with respect to the specified hypothetical choice, the random traffic which gives rise to this value of overflow traffic.

Process *(b)* has an empirical basis and does not present the mathematical justifications of method *(a)*. Nevertheless, it leads to sufficiently accurate results as is shown by the results of a series of tests carried out with artificial traffic and it enables a simplification of the calculations to be made.

The simplicity of the calculations is illustrated by the following example :

Example

It is required to find how many circuits are needed to ensure a loss not exceeding 5 % for a composite group collecting the following amounts of sub-group traffic :

1.41 E offered to a circuit of the 4th choice (i.e. overflowing from 3 circuits),
1.39 E offered to a circuit of the 7th choice (i.e. overflowing from 6 circuits),
0.45 E offered to a circuit of the 10th choice (i.e. overflowing from 9 circuits).

The weighting is calculated as follows :

1.41 E	× 4 =	5.64
1.39 E	× 7 =	9.73
0.45 E	× 10 =	4.5
3.25 E		19.87 : 3.25 = 6.1 choice (i.e. traffic overflowing from 5.1 circuits).

Permitted loss $3.25 \times \frac{5}{100} = 0.16$ E.

From the overflow curves (see following figure) it can be read that the random traffic corresponding to 3.25 E and to a choice of 6.1 is 7.5 erlangs. It follows that a traffic of 0.16 E will overflow to the 14th choice. In deducting from this value of 14 the hypothetical choice value, it will be seen that 7.9 circuits are required.

If, on the other hand, it is required to know what traffic will overflow, say 5 common circuits, it can be read from the curves that, with a total traffic of 7.5 erlangs, the overflow from 5.1 circuits (traffic flowing to the 6.1 choice) is 3.25 erlangs and that the overflow from 10.1 circuits (5.1 + 5), which is the traffic flowing to the 11.1 choice, is 0.72 erlangs.

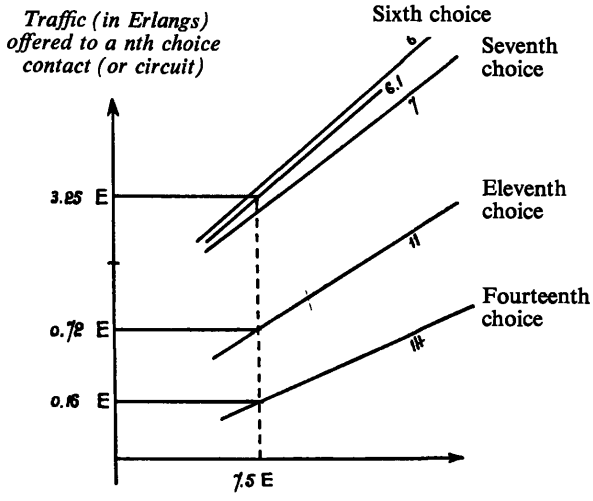
The calculations for the first example can be written briefly as follows :

$$\begin{array}{l} 1.41 \times 4 = \quad 5.64 \\ 1.39 \times 7 = \quad 9.73 \\ \underline{0.45 \times 10 = \quad 4.5} \\ 3.25 : \ 20 = 0.16 \quad 19.87 : 3.25 = 6.1 \end{array}$$

$$p = 3.25 \times \frac{5}{100} = 0.16$$

Number of circuits read : 14.0
Less : 6.1
Circuits needed : 7.9

The value 7.5 E does not need to be read and made to figure in the calculations as it is only necessary to determine on the diagrams the appropriate vertical line to find how many circuits are required for a specified loss.



2nd Method

Description of the Swedish method

In the Swedish method account is not taken of the particular statistical characteristics of overflow traffic, but is based on a method of reasoning and then on a hypothesis for the calculation, which provides the desired guarantee of security for the flow of traffic.

In the first place an explanation is given of the method of reasoning adopted with the Swedish method followed by an explanation of the hypothesis which gives the desired margin of security.

Method of reasoning.

To determine the number of circuits of the alternate route, two reasonings are possible :

Reasoning (a).

It is assumed that the alternate route is intended initially to carry only its own traffic and that the overflow traffic from the direct route is added to this traffic. It is then necessary to *add* a number of circuits to the alternate route, according to the amount of overflow traffic. This is the assumption generally made with the different methods of calculation for alternative routing.

If account is not taken of the particular statistical characteristics of overflow traffic, the calculations for the alternate route give a number of circuits which is, in every case, slightly less than is actually needed. On the other hand, the methods which take account of the particular statistical characteristics of overflow traffic enable the number of circuits to be determined with sufficient accuracy. This is the case with the two methods *(a)* and *(b)* which are described in the first part.

Reasoning (b).

It is assumed that the alternate route is initially intended to carry all the traffic and that the part of the traffic to be passed over the direct route is deducted from this traffic. Consequently, the number of circuits on the alternate route can be *reduced* to an amount corresponding to the traffic deducted. This reasoning is the basis of the Swedish method.

To determine the number of circuits that can be substracted from the alternate route as a function of the traffic to be carried on the direct route, it is necessary to know the traffic carrying capacity of the circuits deducted from the alternate route, i.e. the rate of occupation of each of these circuits. This traffic carrying capacity depends on the position of the circuits deducted (supposing that the circuits are tested in a specified order, a convention accepted for calculations with the Swedish method).

Hypothesis giving the desired margin of security.

To effect this deduction, three hypothesis can be made that the circuits deducted are taken amongst those :

A : of the last position (choice),

B : of an intermediate position (choice),

C : of the first position (first choice circuits having the highest occupation).

Proceeding according to hypothesis A (which seems at first sight the most natural) it is certain that too many circuits will be deducted from the alternate route. Hypothesis B could permit the optimum number of circuits to be found. However, the number of choice possibilities is very great and the choice should be made in the absence of any procedure with a mathematical basis. With hypothesis C it is certain that the number of circuits deducted from the alternate route will be very small. This is the hypothesis which is adopted in the Swedish method and which constitutes the guarantee that the circuits remaining on the alternate route will, in all cases, be sufficient. In other

words, the reduction in the traffic carrying capacity of the circuits on the alternate route, when y circuits are deducted, will, *by convention* in the Swedish method, be equal to the traffic carried by the *first* y circuits of the group.

* * *

After these explanations, which are intended to describe the spirit of the Swedish method, a brief description is given of the different phases of the calculations involved with this method. A more detailed description of the basis of this method is given in pages 442 and 453 of Volume I of the *Green Book*.

The notation employed in the following and the numbering of the formulae will be the same as in the text of Volume I of the *Green Book* and are followed for the three centres P, C and Q; C being the transit centre (see figures 1, 2 and 3):

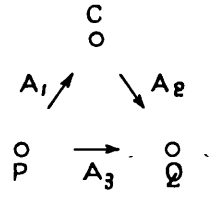


FIGURE 1. — *Traffics offered*

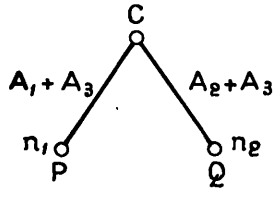


FIGURE 2. — *All traffic passing in transit by the alternate route*

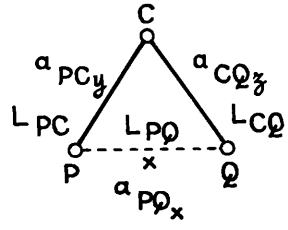


FIGURE 3. — *Price of circuits and traffic handled on each route by a xth, yth, or zth circuit*

A_1 = Volume of traffic offered outgoing from P to C (in erlangs)
A_2 = Volume of traffic offered outgoing from C to Q (in erlangs)
A_3 = Volume of traffic offered outgoing from P to Q (in erlangs)
L_{PC} = Annual charges of a circuit on the route PC
L_{CQ} = Annual charges of a circuit on the route CQ
L_{PQ} = Annual charges of a circuit on the route PQ
n_1 = the number of circuits necessary to carry the traffic $A_1 + A_3$ outgoing from P (case where the direct route does not exist)
n_2 = the number of circuits necessary to carry the traffic $A_2 + A_3$ outgoing from C (case where the direct route does not exist)
x = the number of circuits on the direct route
y = the number of circuits of the alternate route which can be deducted from group n_1 carrying $A_1 + A_3$ traffic to take account of the constitution of x circuits on the direct route
z = the number of circuits of the alternate route which can be deducted from the group n_2 carrying $A_2 + A_3$ traffic to take account of the constitution of x circuits on the direct route.

* * *

With the hypothesis mentioned above that the y or z circuits deducted are the first circuits tested (circuits of which the occupation is very high) of group n_1 (Group PC) and n_2 (Group CQ) of the alternate route, y and z are determined, as a function of x, by the relation:

Traffic carried by the y (z) *first* circuits of group n_1 (n_2) to which is offered the traffic $A_1 + A_3$ ($A_2 + A_3$) = Traffic carried by the x circuits of the direct route to which is offered the traffic A_3

(E.93)

that is to say by the two equations :

$$A_1 + A_3 - (A_1 + A_3)\, E_{1,y}\, (A_1 + A_3) = A_3 - A_3 E_{1,x}\, (A_3) \quad (4)$$

$$A_2 + A_3 - (A_2 + A_3)\, E_{1,z}\, (A_2 + A_3) = A_3 - A_3 E_{1,x}\, (A_3) \quad (5)$$

(See the note on the bottom of this page.)*

* * *

To determine the optimum economic arrangement, the annual charges per erlang are compared :

— on the one hand, on the circuit last tested of the direct route PQ (xth circuit) and,

— on the other hand, on the circuit last tested *among those which are deducted* from the alternate route, yth circuit on the group PC, zth circuit on the group CQ.

It is then a matter of comparing :

$$\frac{L_{PQ}}{a_{PQx}} \quad \text{with} \quad \frac{L_{PC}}{a_{PCy}} + \frac{L_{CQ}}{a_{CQz}}$$

the designation being :

a_{PQx} = the traffic carried by the xth circuit of the group PQ

a_{PCy} = the traffic carried by the yth circuit of the group PC

a_{CQz} = the traffic carried by the zth circuit of the group CQ.

The optimum economic arrangement is :

$$\frac{L_{PQ}}{a_{PQx}} = \frac{L_{PC}}{a_{PCy}} + \frac{L_{CQ}}{a_{CQz}} \quad (2)$$

For a quick answer, an approximation is made and instead of considering in equation (2) the traffic carried by circuits of y outlets and z outlets, this traffic is replaced by the traffic carried by a circuit of the first choice, that is to say, a_{PCy} and a_{CQz} are replaced by values a little *greater* $= a_{PC1}$ and a_{CQ1}. The direct route is then submitted to conditions a little more severe. There is also :

$$a_{PQx} = \frac{L_{PQ}}{\frac{L_{PC}}{a_{PC1}} + \frac{L_{CQ}}{a_{CQ1}}} \quad (2')$$

This enables the value of traffic a_{PQx} to be determined assuming L_{PQ}, L_{PC} and L_{QC} is known. The value of x, number of circuits of the direct route, can be derived from a_{PQx}; then from equations (4) and (5) [or from equations (4') and (5')], the values of y and z corresponding to the value of x thus found.

It is sufficient then to substract from the number of circuits n_1 or n_2 (calculated for carrying $A_1 + A_2$ and $A_2 + A_3$) the numbers y and z to find the number of circuits of the groups PC and CQ.

Note. — If it is desired to have a greater accuracy in these calculations, it is possible to proceed by successive approximations, replacing y and z in equation (2) by the values obtained from x derived from (2). As a general rule this accuracy does not lead to any change in the number of circuits and therefore this correction is not normally made.

---

* *Note :*

Instead of considering the traffic carried, the overflow traffic which is the complement of this, can be considered resulting with equations (4') and (5'), which can be more practical to handle :

$$(A_1 + A_3)\, E_{1,y}\, (A_1 + A_3) = A_1 + A_3\, E_{1,x}\, (A_3) \quad (4')$$

$$(A_2 + A_3)\, E_{1,z}\, (A_2 + A_3) = A_2 + A_3\, E_{1,x}\, (A_3) \quad (5')$$

These equations (4') and (5') express, for example, in the case of group PC, that :

traffic overflowing from the first y circuits of PC when all the traffic $A_1 + A_3$ passes over the alternate route = traffic proper to PC or A_1 + traffic overflowing from the direct route PQ.

Application of the methods of calculation to a concrete case.

I. Particulars of the problem (see figure below).

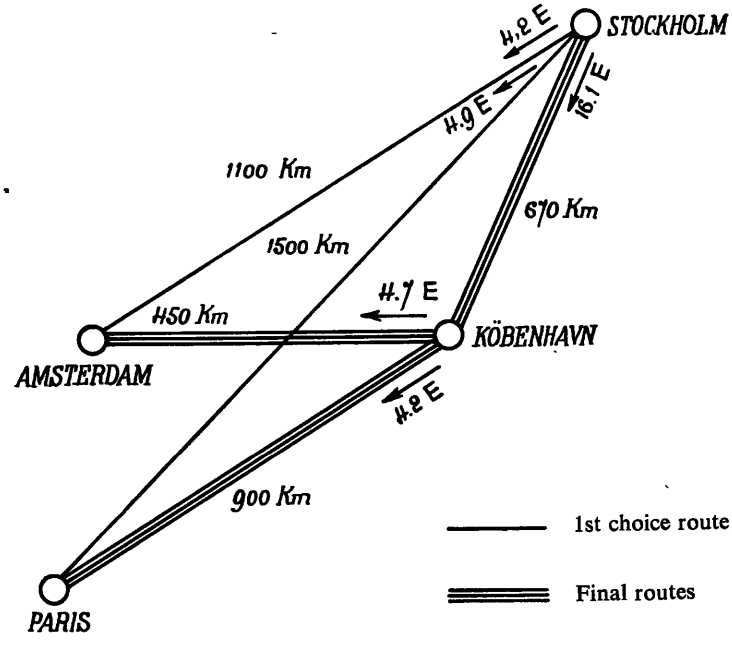
I.1. Centres : — Stockholm, Copenhagen, Amsterdam and Paris.

I.2. Routes overflowing : — Stockholm to Amsterdam.
Stockholm to Paris.

I.3. Traffic : — S-A (Stockholm-Amsterdam) 4.2 E
S-P (Stockholm-Paris) 4.9 E
S-K (Stockholm-Copenhagen) 16.1 E
K-A (Copenhagen-Amsterdam) 4.7 E
K-P (Copenhagen-Paris) 4.2 E

I.4. Grade of service : — Permitted loss on direct circuits 5%
Permitted loss on transit circuits 3%

I.5. Distances : — S-A 1100 km
S-B 1500 km
S-K 670 km
K-A 450 km
K-P 900 km



II. *Elements derived from the information.*

II.1. *Total transit route traffic.*

S-K (including S-A and S-P) 25.2 E
K-A (including S-A) 8.9 E
K-P (including S-P) 9.1 E

II.2. *Circuit annual charges.*

The following values are taken from the minutes of the Committee for the Revision of International Tariffs.

— Terminal carrier and switching equipment 0.22 gold franc per circuit, per 3 minutes of conversation.
— Circuit 0.25 gold franc per 100 km, per 3 minutes of conversation.
— 40 000 minutes of occupation per annum.

The following values are obtained :

$L_{S\text{-}A}$ (direct) $= (2 \times 0.22 + 11 \times 0.25) \times \frac{40\,000}{3} = 3.19 \times \frac{40\,000}{3} = 42\,530$ gold fr.

$L_{S\text{-}P}$ (direct) $= (2 \times 0.22 + 15 \times 0.25) \times \frac{40\,000}{3} = 4.19 \times \frac{40\,000}{3} = 55\,860$ "

$L_{S\text{-}K} = (2 \times 0.22 + 6.7 \times 0.25) \times \frac{40\,000}{3} = 2.115 \times \frac{40\,000}{3} = 28\,200$ "

$L_{K\text{-}A} = (2 \times 0.22 + 4{:}5 \times 0.25) \times \frac{40\,000}{3} = 1.565 \times \frac{40\,000}{3} = 20\,870$ "

$L_{K\text{-}P} = (2 \times 0.22 + 9 \times 0.25) \times \frac{40\,000}{3} = 2.69 \times \frac{40\,000}{3} = 35\,860$ "

The prices have been rounded to about 10 gold francs.

Note. — For the calculation of the best arrangement with alternative routing, it is necessary to have an annual charge basis for international circuits and for their terminal carrier and switching equipment.

The basic values taken are those which are used to determine cost price elements for 3 minutes, telephone charges in C.C.I.F. Recommendation 41. The value for carrier and switching equipment (0.22 gold francs per 3 minutes) corresponds to the cost price elements for semi-automatic exchanges less operating expenses :

$$0.22 = 0.80 - 0.58 \text{ for an outgoing centre,}$$
$$= 0.30 - 0.08 \text{ for an incoming centre.}$$

The annual charge values per circuit are restored by multiplying the values indicated in Recommendation 41 by $\frac{40\,000}{3}$.

The actual number of minutes of conversation during the year will vary the cost per 3 minutes but not the annual charges.

III. *Results of the calculations.*

III.1. The calculations given in the following Appendix and carried out

— by the " weighted choice " method,
— by the Swedish method,

leading respectively to the following values of numbers of circuits representing the optimum economic arrangement.

Group	" Weighting of the choices "	Swedish method
S-A	1	1
S-P	1	1
S-K	30.6	30.6
K-A	13.1	13.2
K-P	13.5	13.6

It will be seen that there is a perfect convergence of results.

III.2. In the calculations made by the " weighted choice " method, different arrangements are calculated to find the economic optimum. It is interesting to compare the annual charges of these different arrangements which are :

Arrangement . . .	SA = 1 SP = 1	SA = 0 SP = 0 (all passed in transit)	SA = 0 SP = 1
Cost	1 718 820	1 721 520	1 722 540

SA = 1 SP = 2	SA = 3 SP = 3	SA = 5 SP = 5	SA = 7.6 all the traffic passed direct
1 723 432	1 738 970	1 777 720	1 909 590

APPENDIX 1

Calculations made by the " weighted choice " process

1. *Approximate determination of the most economical arrangement.*

1.1. *Occupancies for first choice circuits on direct routes:*

$$\text{S-A (direct)} \frac{4.2}{5.2} = 0.81$$

$$\text{S-P (direct)} \frac{4.9}{5.9} = 0.83$$

The corresponding occupancies for the second choice circuits are approximately 0.75 and 0.78 respectively.

1.2. *Transit route traffic addition per circuit:*

S-K + A + P at 3%	33 circuits carry	25.84 E
	32 circuits carry	24.91 E
	difference	0.93 E
K-A (incl. S-A) at 3%	14 circuits carry	8.8 E
	13 circuits carry	7.97 E
	difference	0.83 E
K-P (incl. S-P) at 3%	15 circuits carry	9.65 E
	14 circuits carry	8.8 E
	difference	0.85 E

1.3. *Economic comparison.*

1.3.1. A.C. by direct route for first circuit of group :

$$\text{A.C. per erlang S-A} = \frac{42{,}530}{0.81} = 52{,}510 \text{ gold francs}$$

$$\text{A.C. per erlang S-P} = \frac{55{,}860}{0.83} = 67{,}310 \text{ gold francs}$$

1.3.2. A.C. by overflow route for first circuit of group :

$$\text{A.C. per erlang S-K-A} = \frac{28{,}200}{0.93} + \frac{20{,}870}{0.83} = 55{,}470 \text{ gold francs}$$

$$\text{A.C. per erlang S-K-P} = \frac{28{,}200}{0.93} + \frac{35{,}860}{0.85} = 72{,}510 \text{ gold francs}$$

Note. — A comparison between sections 2.1 and 2.2 shows an apparent economic advantage with one direct circuit on each of the routes S-A and S-P. However, the additional traffic per circuit in paragraph 1.2 is for random traffic, whereas the traffic in paragraph 1.1 is selected calls which are better distributed than random traffic. On this account, the occupancies in paragraph 1.2 are relatively low and the charges in paragraph 1.3.2 are relatively high.

In particular, the figures in paragraph 1.2 are a little lower than those used for the economic calculation in the Swedish method where the traffic carried by the first circuit of the alternate route is taken into consideration where all the traffic is offered to it (this, however, is also an approximation).

1.3.3. The occupancy values for the second choice circuits on the direct route S-A and S-P are not sufficiently high to provide an annual charge figure which will compare favourably with the charges via transit given in paragraph 1.3.2. For the first choice circuits, it is easier to calculate the number of circuits required and to evaluate the annual charges than to attempt to reach an accurate estimate of the optimum arrangement by comparing the route charges.

1.3.4. Existing plant or operational conditions may make it advantageous to adopt an overflow arrangement which is not the best theoretical solution. For information purposes, therefore, several possible combinations are worked out in section 2.

2. *Computation of number of overflow circuits.*

2.1. Arrangements to be considered :

2.1.1. S-A 1 direct circuit
S-P 1 direct circuit

2.1.2. S-A 3 direct circuits
S-P 3 direct circuits

2.1.3. S-A 5 direct circuits
S-P 5 direct circuits

2.2. *Overflow traffic as read from curves.*

Arrangement considered :	1 + 1	3 + 3	5 + 5
S-A (4.2 E offered)	3.4 E	1.98 E	0.92 E
S-P (4.9 E offered)	4.07 E	2.55 E	1.36 E

2.3. *Calculation of overflow circuits S-K.*

Arrangement considered :

	1 + 1		3 + 3		5 + 5	
S-K	16.1 × 1 =	16.1	16.1 × 1 =	16.1	16.1 × 1 =	16.1
S-A	3.4 × 2 =	6.8	1.98 × 4 =	7.9	0.92 × 6 =	5.5
S-P	4.07 × 2 =	8.2	2.55 × 4 =	10.2	1.36 × 6 =	8.2
	23.57 E	31.1	20.63 E	34.2	18.38 E	29.8
3% loss	0.71 E		0.62 E		0.55 E	
Weighted choice		1.3		1.6		1.6
Hypothetical choice read from curve to give stated loss		31.9		29.1		26.4
less		1.3		1.6		1.6
Circuit quantity needed		30.6		27.5		24.8

2.4. *Calculation of overflow circuits K-A.*

Arrangement considered :

	1 + 1		3 + 3		5 + 5	
K-A	4.7 × 1 =	4.7	4.7 × 1 =	4.7	4.7 × 1 =	4.7
S-K-A	3.4 × 2 =	6.8	1.98 × 4 =	7.9	0.92 × 6 =	5.5
	8.1 E	11.5	6.68 E	12.6	5.62 E	10.2
3% loss	0.24 E		0.2 E		0.17 E	
Weighted choice		1.4		1.9		1.8
Hypothetical choice read from curve		14.5		13.5		12.2
Circuit quantity needed		13.1		11.6		10.4

2.5. *Calculation of overflow circuit K-P.*

Arrangement considered :

	1 + 1		3 + 3		5 + 5	
K-P	4.2 × 1 =	4.2	4.2 × 1 =	4.2	4.2 × 1 =	4.2
S-K-P	4.07 × 2 =	8.1	2.55 × 4 =	10.2	1.36 × 6 =	8.2
	8.27 E	12.3	6.75 E	14.4	5.56 E	12.4
3% loss	0.25 E		0.2 E		0.17 E	
Weighted choice		1.5		2.1		2.2
Hypothetical choice read from curve		15.0		13.9		12.5
Circuit quantity needed		13.5		11.8		10.3

3. *Results.*

3.1. *Summary of A.C. of different arrangements with overflow as calculated by taking the product of annual charges and the quantities of circuits found.*

Arrangement considered :	1 + 1	3 + 3	5 + 5
A.C. of route S-A	42 530	127 590	212 650
A.C. of route S-P	55 860	167 580	279 300
A.C. of route S-K	862 920	775 550	699 360
A.C. of route K-A	273 400	245 100	217 050
A.C. of route K-P	484 110	423 150	369 360
Total	1 718 820	1 738 970	1 777 720

3.2. *All traffic via transit.*

S-K = 25.2 E needing 32.3 circuits	A.C. =	910 860
K-A = 8.9 E needing 14.1 circuits	A.C. =	294 270
K-P = 9.1 E needing 14.4 circuits	A.C. =	516 390
		1 721 520

3.3. *S-A and S-P traffic direct.*

S-A = 4.2 E needing 7.6 circuits (5% loss)	A.C. =	323 230
S-P = 4.9 E needing 8.4 circuits (5% loss)	A.C. =	469 220
S-K = 16.1 E needing 22.4 circuits	A.C. =	631 680
K-A = 4.7 E needing 9.0 circuits	A.C. =	187 830 *
K-P = 4.2 E needing 8.3 circuits	A.C. =	297 630
		1 909 590

From these results it is possible to determine that the annual charges for the traffic S-K, K-A and K-P, which is not subject to overflow, is 1 117 140 and the difference in charge between the first arrangement with alternative routing (1 718 820 — 1 117 140 = 601 680) and all traffic direct (1 909 590 — 1 117 140 = 792 450) represents approximately 24% on the traffic concerned (S-A, S-P). The difference between alternative routing and all traffic via transit is only 0.5%.

4. *Analysis of Results.*

4.1. *Circuit occupancies.*

With S-A = 1 and S-P = 1, the traffic from S-K is 23.57 E requiring 30.6 circuits (see paragraph 3.3). When all traffic is via transit, the traffic from S-K is 25.2 E which needs 32.3 circuits. The difference 1.635 E needs only 1.7 circuits showing that the extra circuits are operating at a higher occupancy (0.96) than can be justified by the tables as mentioned in paragraph 1.2 above.

4.2. It is quite possible that a more economical arrangement might be produced with S-A = 0 and S-P = 1 or with S-A = 1 and S-P = 2. These possibilities can be quickly established by calculating the quantities.

---

* 1 117 140.

4.3. *Further Computation.*

Arrangement considered :	0 + 1	1 + 2
S-A (4.2 E offered)	4.2 E	3.4 E
S-P (4.9 E offered)	4.07 E	3.3 E
Computation for S-K		
S-K	16.1 × 1 = 16.1	16.1 × 1 = 16.1
S-A	4.2 × 1 = 4.2	3.4 × 2 = 6.8
S-P	4.07 × 2 = 8.2	3.3 × 3 = 9.9
	24.37 E 28.5	22.8 E 32.8
3% loss	0.73	0.68
Weighted choice	1.2	1.5
Hypothetical choice read from curve	32.7	31.3
Circuit quantity needed	31.5	29.8
Computation for K-A		
K-A	14.1 circuits	13.1 circuits as in
S-K-A		section 2.4
Computation for K-P		
K-P	13.5 circuits as in	4.2 × 1 = 4.2
S-K-P	section 2.5	3.3 × 3 = 9.9
		7.5 E 14.1
3% loss		0.23 E
Weighted choice		1.9
Hypothetical choice read from curve		14.6
Circuit quantity needed		12.7

4.4. *Further Summary.*

Arrangement considered :	0 + 1	1 + 2
A.C. of route S-A	—	42 530
A.C. of route S-P	55 860	111 720
A.C. of route S-K	888 300	840 360
A.C. of route K-A	294 270	273 400
A.C. of route K-P	484 110	455 422
	1 722 540	1 723 432

4.5. *General Comments.*

It should be observed that the effective grade of service is not similar in all examples taken. The 5 + 5 and 3 + 3 arrangements would be capable of taking a considerable overload with less serious upset than the other arrangements.

It has been assumed for this study that the loss on the transit routes should be not greater than 3% because certain other traffic from Stockholm uses København as a transit without overflow. As a general case, in which the only consideration is the loss on the routes S-A, S-P, S-K, K-A and K-P then the 3 + 3 and 5 + 5 arrangements have special merit because with circuits S-K at 5% loss there is a saving of 1.8 circuits and on the K-A and K-P routes there is also a saving of 1 circuit. The revised figures are then :

3 + 3	1 631 470
5 + 5	1 670 220

These totals are markedly less than the other combinations.

APPENDIX 2

Calculations by the Swedish method

1. *All the traffic is passed over the alternative route (via K).*

1.1. *Traffic offered.*

S-K (including S-A and S-P) : 25.2 E
K-A (including S-A) : 8.9 E
K-P (including S-P) : 9.1 E

1.2. *Number of circuits necessary.*
(loss probability $p = 3\%$)

$n_1 = 32.3$
$n_2 = 14.1$
$n_3 = 14.4$

1.3. *Occupation of the first circuit at each group.*

$$a_{SK1} = 0.96 \text{ E}$$
$$a_{KA1} = 0.90 \text{ E}$$
$$a_{KP1} = 0.90 \text{ E}$$

2. *Most economic arrangement — Number of direct circuits.*

In the most economic arrangement, the occupation of the last circuit of the direct groups Stockholm-Amsterdam and Stockholm-Paris is

$$a_{SA} = \frac{L_{SA}}{\frac{L_{SK}}{a_{SK1}} + \frac{L_{KA}}{a_{KA1}}} = \frac{3.19}{\frac{2.115}{0.96} + \frac{1.565}{0.90}} = 0.82 \text{ E}$$

and

$$a_{SP} = \frac{L_{SP}}{\frac{L_{SK}}{a_{SK1}} + \frac{L_{KP}}{a_{KP1}}} = \frac{4.19}{\frac{2.115}{0.96} + \frac{2.69}{0.90}} = 0.81 \text{ E}$$

The last circuit of the direct group S-A should carry a minimum traffic of 0.82 E when the traffic offered to this group is 4.2 E.

One direct circuit is then required for the group S-A (occupation of the first circuit S-A for 4.2 E offered: 0.81 E, of the second circuit: 0.75 E).

The same for the group S-P :

— traffic offered : 4.9 E,

— minimum traffic carried by the last circuit : 0.81 E,

it must therefore have 1 direct circuit (occupation of the first circuit S-P for 4.9 E offered : 0.83 E, of the second circuit : 0.78 E).

3. *Number of circuits on the overflow groups.*

3.1. *Group S-K.*

To carry the total traffic of 25.2 E, with a loss probability of 3 % would require 32.3 circuits. This number of circuits should be reduced by the quantity r obtained from the relation :

$$25.2\ E_{1,r}\ (25.2) = 25.2 - [4.9 - 4.9\ E_{1,1}\ (4.9)] - [4.2 - 4.2\ E_{1,1}\ (4.2)]$$

or;

$$25.2\ E_{1,r}\ (25.2) = 25.2 - 0.9 - 0.8 = 23.5$$

where $r = 1.7$

resulting in : $32.3 - 1.7 = 30.6$ *circuits.*

(E.93)

3.2. *Group K-A.*

The total traffic 8.9 E would require 14.1 circuits.

This number of circuits should be reduced by a quantity r obtained from the relation :

$$8.9.\ E_{1,r}\ (8.9) = 8.9 - [4.2 - 4.2.\ E_{1,1}\ (4.2)] = 8.1$$

where $r = 0.9$

resulting in : $14.1 - 0.9 =$ *13.2 circuits.*

3.3. *Group K-P.*

The total traffic 9.1 E requires 14.4 circuits.

This number of circuits should be reduced by a quantity r obtained from the relation :

$$9.1\ E_{1,r}\ (9.1) = 9.1 - [4.9 - 4.9\ E_{1,1}\ (4.9)] = 8.2$$

where $r = 0.8$

resulting in : $14.4 - 0.8 =$ *13.6 circuits.*

4. *Conclusion.*

Finally the following arrangement is obtained :

Stockholm-Amsterdam	1 circuit
Stockholm-Paris	1 circuit
Stockholm-København	30.6 circuits
København-Amsterdam	13.2 circuits
København-Paris	13.6 circuits

LIST OF NEGATIVE DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE C.C.I.T.T. (BY THE C.C.I.F.)

Decisions	*Reference*
The publication of an " International List of telephone exchanges " by the I.T.U. General Secretariat can be dispensed with.	Recommendation No. 12*ter*, *Green Book* *, Vol. VI, p. 36.
A code for access to the international automatic network should not be standardized (see also point 10 of Recommendation No. 26 bis).	Recommendation No. 26*ter*, *Green Book*, Vol. VI, p. 73.
There is no case for allowing a terminal Administration to receive a higher quota for outgoing calls than for incoming calls in order to take its publicity expenses (canvassing) into account.	Recommendation No. 58, *Green Book*, Vol. VI, p. 118.
There is no point in keeping statistics of circuit out-of-service times.	Recommendation No. 62*bis*, *Green Book*, Vol. VI, p. 130.
The principle of charging for ineffective international automatic calls should be rejected.	Result of the study of Question 5 examined in 1956-1958.
The queueing system in an international automatic transit exchange with seizing priority for automatic transit calls cannot be generally recommended.	Result of the study of Question 19 examined in 1956-1958.
There is no occasion to modify the arrangements in the Instruction for Operators so that in demand working, speedier treatment is given to ordinary calls with respect to other calls.	Result of the study of Question 26 examined in 1956-1958.
There is no occasion to modify the arrangements in the Instructions for Operators to make obligatory the insertion of the caller's name on the call ticket in the case of a préavis call.	Result of the study of Question 27 examined in 1956-1958.

* Volume VI of the *Green Book* is the outcome of the XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., Geneva, 1954.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
(C.C.I.T.T.)

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY

GENEVA, 22-27 SEPTEMBER 1958

Texts applying to questions of telegraph operating and tariffs

(SERIES F OF C.C.I.T.T. RECOMMENDATIONS
AND DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS)

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SERIES F

RECOMMENDATIONS APPLYING TO TELEGRAPH OPERATING AND TARIFFS

SUMMARY

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(Nos. F.20 to F.39)

3rd SECTION : Tariffs and accounting methods for the international general telegraph service.
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4th SECTION : Telex Service.
(Nos. F.60 to F.69)

5th SECTION : Lease of telegraph circuits.
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(Nos. F.80 to F.89)

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TABLE SHOWING CORRESPONDENCE

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Number of C.C.I.T. Recommendation (C.C.I.T. *Violet Book*)	Decision taken by the Special Assembly	Corresponding number of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation (*Red Book*, Vol. II)
F.1	Maintained	F.90
F.3	Deleted	
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F.5	Maintained	F.91
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F.8	Maintained	F.11
F.9	Maintained	F.12
F.10	Maintained	F.30
F.11	Maintained	F.20
F.12	Deleted, inserted in F.22	F.22, Art. 3, § 1
F.13	Deleted, inserted in F.22	F.22, Art. 2, § 1
F.14	Modified	F.93
F.15	Deleted, inserted in F.22	F.22, Arts. 22 and 23
F.16	Deleted, inserted in F.22	F.22, Art. 15
F.17	Deleted, inserted in F.22	F.22, Art. 16
F.18	Maintained	F.23
F.19	Deleted, inserted in F.22	F.22, Art. 16
F.20	Deleted, inserted in F.22	F.22, Art. 26
G.1	Deleted	
G.4	Deleted, inserted in F.80	F.80, Art. C
G.5	Deleted	
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G.7	Deleted	

Number of C.C.I.T. Recommendation (C C I.T. *Violet Book*)	Decision taken by the Special Assembly	Corresponding number of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation (*Red Book*, Vol. II)
G.8	Maintained	F.40
G.9	Deleted	
G.10	Deleted	
G.11	Maintained	F.81
G.12	Maintained	F.2
G.13	Maintained	F.51
G.14	Maintained	F.50
G.15	Deleted, inserted in F.22	F.22, Arts. 24 and 25
G.16	Deleted	
Resolution G.1	Deleted	
H.1	Slightly modified	F.60
H.2	Maintained	F.61
H.3	Maintained	F.62
H.4	Maintained	F.94
H.5	Maintained	F.70
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H.11	Maintained	F.65
H.12	Maintained	F.95
H.13	Maintained	F.74
H.14	Maintained	F.66

FIRST SECTION

OPERATING METHODS FOR INTERNATIONAL GENERAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION F.1

TRANSMISSION OF TELEGRAMS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

RULES FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF TELEGRAMS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

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Annex: Service codes and abbreviations

NOTES

1. The numbers referred to in the text of this Draft Recommendation are those of the Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949).

2. The numbers in *Italic* in the left-hand margin which are not in brackets indicate the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations which have been reproduced in this Recommendation.

These provisions will be shown in thick type in the text of the Recommendation. The existing text has the same wording as the Paris Revision of the Regulations, except when Sub-Group 2/1 has suggested an amendment to one of those texts. In this case, the amended text proposed by the Sub-Group is reproduced in the Recommendation.

The final Recommendation will of course contain the texts of the corresponding provisions to be adopted by the Geneva Conference.

3. The numbers in the left-hand margin, which have not been underlined but are in brackets, refer to former provisions of the Regulations which have been withdrawn from the Telegraph Regulations to be included in future C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations.

Section A. — General provisions

ARTICLE A1. *Order of transmission of telegrams.*

285 § 1. Telegrams shall be transmitted in the following order :

286 *(a)* telegrams relative to the safety of life at sea, on land, or in the air, or epidemiological telegrams of exceptional urgency from the World Health Organization;

287 *(b)* service advices relating to serious interruption of telecommunication channels;

288 *(c)* government telegrams for which the sender has requested priority of transmission;

289 *(d)* meteorological telegrams;

290 *(e)* urgent telegrams and service advices and paid service advices;

291 *(f)* urgent private telegrams and urgent press telegrams;

292 *(g)* non-urgent telegrams and service advices and telegraphic acknowledgments of receipt;

293 *(h)* government telegrams other than those mentioned in 288; ordinary private telegrams and ordinary press telegrams;

294 *(i)* letter-telegrams (ELT, ELTF, LT, and LTF).

295 § 2. Every office which received, by an international communication channel, a telegram presented as a telegram relating to the safety of life at sea, on land, or in the air, or as a World Health Organization epidemiological telegram of exceptional urgency, as a service telegram, or as a meteorological telegram, shall reforward it as such.

296 § 3. Except where technically impossible, telegrams of the same rank shall be transmitted by the sending office in the order of their time of handing-in, and by intermediate offices in the order of their time of receipt.

297 § 4. At intermediate offices, originating telegrams and transit telegrams to be transmitted over the same routes shall, except where technically impossible, be placed together and transmitted according to the time of handing-in or receipt, subject to the order laid down in this Article.

ARTICLE A2. *Beginning of transmission.*

299 § 1. All correspondence between two offices shall begin with the call signal.

298 § 2. A transmission, once begun, may only be interrupted to give place to a communication of superior rank in case of absolute urgency.

(302) § 3. The office called must reply immediately.

ARTICLE A3. *Order of transmission of the parts of a telegram.*

376 § 1. The various parts of a telegram shall be transmitted as follows : preamble, paid service indications, the address, the text, the signature, and, if appropriate, the verification of the signature. Expressions charged for as one word and joined up by the counter officer (Regulations 119 and 133) shall be transmitted as one word.

(307) § 2. The double hyphen (▬ • • • ▬ on the Morse instrument and = on printing machines) 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.

ARTICLE A4. *Transmission of the preamble.*

(359) § 1. The service indications forming the preamble shall be transmitted as follows :

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

(361) *(b)* the letter X, in the cases mentioned in article B.5 § 4;

(362) *(c)* the serial number of the telegram (art. B5) or the reference number (art. C3, §1) if one of these numbers is to be transmitted;

(d) the nature of the telegram, by means of the regulation abbreviations (Regulations, new Article 17*bis*), if necessary;

(365) *(e)* the name of the office of destination, if necessary;

(366) *(f)* (1) the name of the office of origin, followed, if necessary, by the additions intended to distinguish it from other offices in the same locality (for example : Berlin Charlottenburg). The name of the office must be transmitted as it

appears in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices, and cannot be abbreviated, or combined into a single word. Examples : La Union and *not* Launion; S. Alban d'Ay and *not* Salbanday;

(367) (2) when the office of origin is indicated by a number, in addition to the name of the place (for example : Berlin 19), the name of the office 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;

368 (3) when the opening of the office of origin has not yet been notified by the General Secretariat, the name of the office, the territorial sub-division, and the country, have to be indicated;

(369) (4) when 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 fashion : Exeter telephoned from Feniton (Exeter denotes the telegraph office to which the telegram has been telephoned and Feniton the place in which the subscriber's telephone exchange is situated). Should a telegram be handed in to a telegraph office (Stockholm, for example) by Telex, by a subscriber living somewhere else (Sundsvall, for example), the place of origin may be transmitted as follows : " Stockholm Telex from Sundsvall ";

370 *(g)* the office number of the telegram, when this number is transmitted (Regulations, 345);

371 *(h)* the number of words (Regulations, Article 22), with the exception of service advices;

372 *(i)* (1) the time of handing-in of the telegram, by two groups of figures, the first indicating the day of the month, and the second, the hours and minutes, by means of a group of four figures (0001 to 2400);

373 (2) in countries which do not use the 24 hour clock, the times may be transmitted by means of the figures 0001 to 1200, in which case, the letters m or a (morning), or s or p (afternoon) shall be added to the time of handing-in;

374 *(j)* other service instructions. The route to be followed, if one is indicated, must always be shown at the end. However, within the country of destination, retransmission of the route indication shall be optional.

ARTICLE A5. *Transmission of the other parts of a telegram.*

310 § 1. Every telegram must be transmitted as received from the sender, subject to the exceptions mentioned in articles A6, A7 and A8.

311 § 2. With the exception of paid service indications, which must always be transmitted in abbreviated form, and the cases subject to articles B7 and C8, it shall be forbidden to use any abbreviation whatsoever in the transmission of a telegram, or to alter the telegram in any way.

(312) § 3. When an office has to transmit to the same office, in correspondence, more than five telegrams having the same text and comprising more than thirty words, it may transmit the text once only. In that case, the text shall be transmitted in the first telegram only, and the texts 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 runs to more than fifty words.

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

(314) 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."

(315) § 4. When reception by the receiving office is possible by means of perforated tape, the office should be warned beforehand of the transmission of telegrams with the same texts in time to enable it to receive them by perforated tape.

(316) § 5. A telegram of more than fifty words shall be transmitted in pages of fifty words, in the following form :

119 Amsterdam 128 16 1015 = page 1/50 = address, etc.
119 ... (name of addressee) page 2/50 =
119 ... (name of addressee) page 3/28 =

(317) The double hyphen indicating the last word of each section of fifty words shall be transmitted after that word.

ARTICLE A6. *Transmission of signs which may have no special correspondence signals in a telegraph alphabet.*

§ 1. The signs allowable in the drafting of telegrams, which may have no special corresponding signals in a telegraph alphabet, shall be transmitted in the following fashion :

(223) *Accentuated é or è :*

(a) In relations in which Alphabets 1 or 2 are used, the letter E shall be transmitted; when accents on the E are essential to the meaning, the transmitting telegraphist shall repeat the word after the signature, putting the E accentuated between two spaces, to draw the attention of the receiving office. The receiving telegraphist then puts the accents in by hand.

(b) When the Morse Code is used, the accentuated signal e shall be transmitted.

(61) *Roman figures :*

Roman figures shall be transmitted in Arabic figures.

If the sender has written the French word "Romain", or its equivalent in another language in front of an Arabic figure or group of figures, this word shall be transmitted and the receiving official shall leave this word on the telegram to be delivered, followed by the Arabic figure or group of figures.

New *Addition sign* (+) *:* Transmit the cross sign (+).

New *Subtraction sign* (—) *:* Transmit the dash (—).

(62) *Multiplication sign* (×) *:* Transmit the letter x.

New *Division sign* (:) *:* Transmit a colon (:).

Division sign (/) *:* Transmit the fraction bar (/).

(245) *Percentage sign* (%) *:*

(a) When Alphabet 1 is used, transmit the signal %.

(b) In other relations, successively transmit the figure 0, the fraction bar and the figure 0.

(245) *Per thousand sign* ($^0/_{00}$)*:*

Successively transmit the figure 0, the fraction bar, the figure 0 and the figure 0.

(222) *Inverted commas (quotation mark):*

(a) When Alphabet 1 or 2 is used, transmit :

the apostrophe (') twice at the beginning and end of the text within the inverted commas (" ").

(259) *(b)* With the Morse Code, the special " inverted comma " signal before and after the words.

But Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies using code converters may transmit inverted commas by twice repeating the apostrophe sign, before and after the words.

(218) (63) *Accentuated letters* ä, à, å, ñ, ö, ü (In relations in which the use of these signs has been authorized by special agreement reached between Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies).

(a) When Alphabets 1 or 2 are used, transmit them in accordance with the agreement reached.

(262) *(b)* When Morse Code is used, use the signals corresponding to these characters.

ARTICLE A7. *Transmission of groups of digits and letters or of ordinal numbers and fractions.*

(66) § 1. Ordinal numbers composed of figures and letters : 30^{me}, 25^{th}, etc. shall be transmitted in the form 30me, 25th, etc.

(64) § 2. Letters or groups of letters followed by letters or figures placed above or below the line, such as NH_3, CO^2, shall be transmitted in the form NH3, CO2, etc.

(65) If, however, the expressions 30^a, 30^b, etc., 30*bis*, 30*ter*, etc., 30 I, 30 II, etc., 30^1, 30^2, etc., 30A, 30B, 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 expression in question shall consequently be transmitted in the following fashion 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.

(22) § 3. Except as provided in § 2 above, groups consisting of figures and letters must be transmitted as set forth in the telegram.

(261) Examples : 3B is transmitted as 3B
AG 25 is transmitted as AG 25.

But when Alphabet 1 is used, a group made up of figures and letters must be transmitted by linking figures and letters with a double hyphen.

Examples : 3 = B, AG = 25

(221) § 4. 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

(257) § 5. In case of routine repetition with the Morse Code, if 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 abbreviated signals (Regulation 256 amended).

(258) 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 texts of telegrams consisting solely of figures. In the latter case, the telegrams must bear the service instruction " in figures ".

ARTICLE A8. *Signs not transmitted.*

105 The following shall neither be charged for nor transmitted :

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

107 *(b)* isolated signs, unless the sender has specifically requested their transmission.

ARTICLE A9. *End indications.*

(307) and (227) § 1. Every telegram shall be ended by the cross signal preceded by a space.

(228) § 2. The end of transmission shall be indicated by the cross and question mark signals, preceded by a space.

(229) § 3. The end of work shall be shown by a double transmission of the plus (+) sign, if Alphabets 1 or 2 are used, or the " end of work " signal, in Morse Code.

ARTICLE A10. *Transmission incidents.*

(226) § 1. To indicate " wait ", MOM shall be transmitted, if Alphabets 1 or 2 are used, or the " wait " signal in Morse Code.

§ 2. To show an error, the following shall be transmitted :

(225) With Alphabet 1, the " error " signal (*x*);
(247) With Alphabet 2, E space E space E space
With Morse, the error signal ▪ ▪ ▪ ▪

(308) (247) The transmission shall then be resumed and shall begin with the last word correctly transmitted.

(308) § 3. If Alphabet 2 is used, together with perforated-tape transmission devices, enabling badly punched characters to be eliminated, the signals corresponding to these characters shall be erased by " letter signals ".

ARTICLE A11. *Reception.*

320 § 1. With the exception of mobile radio stations, no office may refuse to receive telegrams offered by a sending office, whatever their destination. In case, however, of an obvious mistake 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 rectify, by service advice, the error made.

321 § 2. 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 85 of the Regulations.

(309) § 3. When the receiving telegraphist finds reception unintelligible, he shall interrupt his correspondent, or cause him to be interrupted, and repeat or cause to be repeated the last word correctly received, followed by a question mark. 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, the telegram and part of the telegram in question must be exactly specified.

(324) § 4. If transmission by a correspondent has to be stopped, or, on multiplex instruments, the transmission on the corresponding sector, the procedure shall be as follows until stoppage is effected :

(325) *(a)* Morse simplex. Transmit a series of dots.

(326) *(b)* Morse duplex and Wheatstone duplex. Transmit the letters " BK ".

(329) *(c)* Multiplex, simplex, and duplex instruments. Transmit a succession of letters " P " or signs " % ".

(330) *(d)* Start-stop instruments. Transmit a succession of letters " P " or figures "0 ".

379 § 5. As soon as may possibly be 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.

(380) § 6. 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 the transmission of the initials by his correspondent, as soon as he is able to rectify or confirm the number of words.

(381) In long telegrams, each page of which contains only fifty actual words, the receiving telegraphist shall only give the initials of the page containing the mistake.

382 When this difference does not arise from a mistake in transmission, the rectification in 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 the 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=.

(383) Repetitions shall be requested and given briefly and clearly.

(375) and § 7. *art. 17bis* The information given in the preamble, which reaches the office of destination and, in any case, the name of the office of origin, the number of words, and the date and time of handing-in, shall appear on the copy delivered to the addressee.

(317) § 8. The receiving officer shall write the indication received in accordance with No. ... (transmission of telegrams more than fifty words long) at the top of the page.

(318) On Morse and sound-reading instruments, the receiving telegraphist shall reproduce the double hyphen, if the telegram is in transit; if the telegram is being received for delivery, he shall mark the fiftieth word of the section by a small tick.

(319) 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.

ARTICLE A12. *Routine repetition — Collation.*

384 § 1. When telegraphists are in doubt as to the accuracy of the transmission or reception, they may give or demand the partial or complete repetition of telegrams, and particularly figures and groups of figures which they have sent or received. Partial repetition shall be obligatory for Government telegrams in plain language, money-order telegrams, and postal-cheque telegrams. It shall comprise, in such 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. (Regulation 494.)

(385) § 2. On Morse and sound-reading instruments, when 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 corrrected 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 discrepancies between the transmission and the routine repetition or collation, he shall notify his correspondent, quoting the doubtful passages and adding a question mark after them. If necessary, too, he shall repeat the word preceding and the word following.

(386) § 3. On communication 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 transmissions to be made by perforated tape, the collation must be effected by a second perforation, when the sending telegraphist gives it.

(387) § 4. In telegrams more than 50 words long, routine repetition shall be given at the end of every page.

(388) § 5. In working with Morse and sound-reading instruments, the routine repetition shall be obligatory for all figures in the address, text and signature.

(389) § 6. When the repetition of fractional numbers is given, the fraction must be linked to the whole number by a 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.

(390) § 7. The repetition of a group consisting of letters and figures shall be given in the manner indicated in Article 34, i.e. without a space, on instruments using international telegraph alphabet 2 or the Morse code; and with the figures and letters linked by a double hyphen (=) on all other instruments.

(391) § 8. Routine repetition may under no pretext be delayed or interrupted, except as specified in Regulation 298.

ARTICLE A13. *Acknowledgement of receipt.*

392 amended The receiving office shall acknowledge receipt of any telegram or series of telegrams received by it. The form to be taken by this acknowledgement of receipt shall depend on how the particular communication is operated (see Articles B6 and C6).

ARTICLE A14. *Altered telegrams and interruptions.*

(398) § 1. Corrections and requests for information relating to telegrams which the office in correspondence has already sent on shall be made by urgent service advice (A urgent).

399 § 2. Telegrams containing obvious alterations can be retained only in cases where the rectifications can be speedily made. They must be retransmitted without delay with the service instruction " CTF " at the end of the preamble; this instruction is supplemented by information about the nature of the rectification. For example " CTF 4th " meaning that the fourth word will be corrected. Immediately after the retransmission of the telegram, the rectification shall be requested by urgent service advice (A Urgent).

(400) § 3. Deferred rectifications must be explicitly designated as urgent services advices (A Urgent).

(401) § 4. If, through interruption or any other cause, it is not practicable to give or receive the repetition or acknowledgement of receipt, this circumstance shall not prevent the office which has received the telegrams from sending them on, subject to any necessary rectification following later, the service instruction " CTF " being inserted at the end of the preamble.

(402) In the case of interruption, the receiving office shall immediately give an acknowledgement of receipt, and, when necessary, shall request the completion of an unfinished telegram, either by another direct channel if there is one in service, or, if not, by an urgent service advice (A Urgent) forwarded by the means available.

(403) § 5. The cancellation of a telegram of which transmission has begun must always be asked for or notified by urgent service advice (A Urgent).

(404) § 6. When the transmission of a telegram has not been completed or the acknowledgement 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 (Regulation 424). The meaning of this service instruction " Ampliation " may be indicated on the addressee's copy by the office of destination.

(322) § 7. In service correspondence relative to the working of communications, the code expressions in Appendix I to the Regulations should preferably be used.

Section B. — Special rules for communications not put through by switching

ARTICLE B1. *Daily closing.*

(23) § 1. In communications permanently open, the closing of daily sessions shall take place at a time agreed upon between the offices in correspondence.

(24) § 2. In relations between offices which are not permanently open, the terminal offices may not close before having exchanged all their international telegrams with an office which is open later and before having received confirmation that all the telegrams have been received.

(25) § 3. Between two directly communicating offices in different countries, the close of work may take place only by agreement between these offices. If these offices have different hours of closing, the office that closes earlier shall request the close of work. If they have the same closing time, the close of work shall be requested by the office of the country, the capital of which has a longitude to the East of the other capital.

ARTICLE B2. *Calling.*

(301) § 1. For calling, the calling office shall thrice transmit the indicator of the office required and the word " de " followed by its own indicator, unless there are special rules peculiar to the type of apparatus used. Between fixed stations, the call shall be made at hand speed.

(224) § 2. However, when Alphabet 1 is used, the word " ohe " shall be transmitted to call the office, followed by the indicator of the office call, finishing with several inversions (alternative tapping of the keys for the signals " letter blank " and " figure blank ").

(299) § 3. However, on circuits operated by start-stop instruments, connected in such a way that the transmitting office may effect the unlocking, the transmission of telegrams shall begin without special call or previous notice to the receiving office.

(300) § 4. If agreement has been reached between Administrations (or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) to use automatic answer-back devices, calling shall be effected by the despatch of the signals " figures-shift " and " D " (or " who are you ? ") The correct reception of the answer-back from the required office shall constitute a reply to the call. The transmission of certain classes of telegrams on the start-stop instrument may be announced by an audible or visible signal set off by transmission of the " figure " " J " signals.

(302) § 5. The office called must reply immediately, except in the case of start-stop correspondence, subject to Rule 300.

(303) In Morse working, the office called shall reply by transmitting its indicator followed by the signal — • —.

(304) § 6. If the office called is prevented from receiving, it shall give the " wait " signal. If it expects that the wait will exceed ten minutes, it shall give the reason and probable duration.

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

(306) § 8. When the office called does not reply to the repeated call, the condition of the channel must be examined.

ARTICLE B3. *Alternate transmission by telegram.*

(332) § 1. Two offices in direct communication by Morse or sound-reading instruments shall exchange telegrams in alternate order, telegram by telegram, having regard to Article 35.

(333) § 2. A telegram of superior rank in order of transmission shall not count in the alternate order.

(334) § 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.

(335) § 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.

(336) § 5. The receiving office shall have the right to interrupt the transmission in the case specified in Regulation 298.

ARTICLE B4. *Alternate transmission, by series, and continuous transmission, by series.*

(337) § 1. On high-speed instruments, 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.

(338) § 2. 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.

(339) § 3. When two offices are connected by two-way 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 10, unless the offices concerned employ, in accordance with Chapter B, a special running series of numbers for the telegrams exchanged by each of them.

(340) § 4. 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.

(341) § 5. Similarly, in alternate transmission by series, the sending office shall end a series in course of transmission when it has only letter telegrams to send; it shall not resume transmission until the office in correspondence has no more telegrams of superior rank on hand.

(323) § 6. Service communications and notes interposed between telegrams shall, in transmission by series, be separated from telegrams by double brackets (parentheses) before and after the communication or the note which shall begin the abbreviation RQ.

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

(342) § 7. The receiving office shall have the right to interrupt a series in course of transmission in the case specified in Regulation 298.

ARTICLE B5. *Transmission with continuous numbering.*

(343) § 1. Every Administration and Recognized Private Operating Agency shall have the right to number, in series, telegrams to be transmitted over international circuits. In each case, it shall acquaint the Administrations and Recognized Private Agencies concerned with its intentions.

(344) The exercise of this right shall not, however, impose on the Administration or Recognized Private Operating Agency to which the receiving office is subject, the obligation to apply the special provisions laid down in article B6, § 4 to 7 for the exchange of acknowledgments of receipt. In such cases, the provisions of Article B6 § 1 to 3 shall remain in force if the Administration or Recognized Private Operating Agency concerned so asks.

(345) § 2. The serial number shall be transmitted at the beginning of the preamble. Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies shall decide, each as far as it is concerned, whether the office number shall be retained.

(346) § 3. When serial numbers are used, all telegrams shall be numbered in unbroken series. On instruments using international alphabets 1 and 2, a special series shall be used for each sector or channel. This series shall differ 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.

(347) § 4. Telegrams with priority over ordinary telegrams and which are not transmitted in numerical order of the series, shall be marked with the distinguishing letter " X ", placed before the serial number.

(348) § 5. Offices in correspondence shall agree upon the start and finish of the series of numbers.

(349) The offices in correspondence shall agree whether to start the new series of numbers each day with the numbers 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 every day before beginning the new series.

(350) § 6. 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.

(351) In all other cases, telegrams which are to be diverted shall receive new serial numbers.

(352) § 7. When the receiving office observes that a serial number is missing, it must forthwith inform the sending office, so that the necessary inquiries may be made.

(353) § 8. When a serial number already used has to be struck out, the transmitting office shall inform the receiving office by service advice.

ARTICLE B6. *Acknowledgements of receipt.*

(393) § 1. For a single telegram, acknowledgement shall be given by the letter R followed by the number of the telegram received, for example : " R 436 ".

(394) § 2. For a Government telegram with priority, a money-order or a postal-cheque telegram, acknowledgement of receipt shall be given in the form : " R 436 Etat " or " R 436 mdt ".

(395) § 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 ".

(396) (2) If the series includes Government telegrams with priority, money-order telegrams or postal-cheque telegrams, the acknowledgement of receipt shall be supplemented by the number of Government telegrams with priority, money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams thus : " R 5 157 980 including 13 Etat 290 mdt ".

(397) § 4. (354) If transmission is with a running series of numbers, an acknowledgement of receipt (LR) shall, subject to the reservation in Article B5 § 1, only be given at the request of the sending telegraphist, if traffic is exchanged without interruption. When transmission is not continuous, the sending telegraphist must ask for an acknowledgement of receipt immediately after the end of work.

(355) § 5. In every case, the acknowledgment of receipt must be transmitted immediately in the following form :

" LR 683 missing 680 retained 655 ". (This acknowledgement of receipt contains the last number received (683), the number 680 missing and the number 655 retained) *.

(356) § 6. The sending telegraphist must request the acknowledgement 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 and/or postal-cheque telegrams.

(357) In such cases, the acknowledgement of receipt shall be given in the following form : " LR 683 mdts 681 682 Etat 683 " *

(358) § 7. The acknowledgement of receipt mentioned in § 4 is given on the daily closing of service (see Regulation 23). The transmitting telegraphist then adds the word " closing " * to his invitation " LR ".

ARTICLE B7. *Abbreviation of the name of the office of destination.*

(377) 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 and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies concerned, in the case of a generally known place in one of the countries concerned.

(378) The abbreviations chosen must not be the same as the name of offices in the International List of Telegraph Offices. They cannot be used in the transmission of money-order or postal-cheque telegrams.

Section C. — Special rules for calls put through by switching (Gentex Calls)

ARTICLE C1. *Routing.*

§ 1. The Gentex network is made up of telegraph offices of European countries participating in the service (Gentex offices), switching centres and the telegraph channels interconnecting the offices to switching centres and the switching centres to other switching centres.

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* In the service between fixed stations, the following forms are currently used for acknowledgments of receipt :

(a) x_Q to Paris=180205 gmt LR 683 missing 680 RQ cfm=NY (355);
(b) x_Q to Paris=180415 gmt Etat 683 mdts 681 682 redok=NY (357);
(c) 15 A Paris de Moscow 28 0010=closing 27/5 IR 701 missing 689 LS 816 blank 782 TUHRU (358).

§ 2. Instructions for the routing of telegrams appear in the routing lists available to operators.

§ 3. Telegrams to an office, which appears in the routing list, shall be routed to the Gentex office mentioned in the list as serving this office, account being taken of C1, § 5 below, if appropriate.

§ 4. Telegrams to an office which does not appear in the routing list shall be routed in accordance with the instructions given at the beginning of the routing list of the country in which the office is located.

§ 5. Telegrams to limited service Gentex offices shall be routed in accordance with the instructions appearing against offices in the routing lists.

ARTICLE C2. *Answer-back signals.*

§ 1. The answer-back signals of the equipment taking part in the Gentex service are made up of 20 signals.

§ 2. The series of answer-back signals is as follows :

— Carriage return
— Line feed
— Figure shift
— The figures representing the national call number
— Letter shift
— For large offices, when necessary, one or two letters identifying the position
— Space
— Name (in full or abbreviated) of the office
— Space
— 1 or 2 letters characterizing the name of the country (see § 5 below)
— Letter shift.

§ 3. The answer-back signal of special positions dealing with service notes and advices, when they exist, include the group of letters INQ (*) after the name of the office.

§ 4. The answer-back signal of specialized incoming positions for overflow traffic includes the group of letters DEB * after the name of the office.

§ 5. The characteristic letters of the names of countries are as follows :

A	Austria	I	Italy
B	Belgium	L	Luxembourg
BG	Bulgaria	MC	Monaco
CH	Switzerland	N	Norway
CS	Czechoslovakia	NL	Netherlands
D	Germany	P	Portugal
DK	Denmark	PL	Poland
E	Spain	R	Roumania
EI	Ireland	S	Sweden
F	France	SF	Finland
GB	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SU	U.S.S.R.
		TR	Turkey
		YU	Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
GR	Greece		
H	Hungary		

* INQ standing for " Inquiries ".
DEB standing for " Débordement " (Overflow).

ARTICLE C3. *Setting up of calls*

§ 1. At the calling position, the telegram may be provided with a reference number which will be transmitted at the beginning of the preamble and will serve as an additional means of identifying the telegram if one is required.

§ 2. To set up the call with the required office, the operator of the calling station proceeds to call.

The call number dialled by a Gentex office to call a Gentex office in another country is made up of :

— the prefix giving access to the called country from the calling station
— the national call number of the called office.

§ 3. After connection has been made, the operator at the calling station brings the answer-back device in the station obtained into operation, together with that of hiw own station, when these two operations are not done automatically by the equipment in the calling or called country. The operator at the calling station checks the answer-back of the called station he obtains to see that it is the same as that of the required office. If it is, he begins the actual transmission.

§ 4. If the communication has been put through to an overflow position, actual transmission can begin.

§ 5. If the answer-back received belongs to a position in an office which is not required to intervene, the operator sends the signals BK, gives the clearing signal, and tries once more to put the call through to the office desired.

Should this fresh attempt end by reception of the answer-back of a position which is not an overflow position and does not belong to the office required, the operator shall proceed in accordance with article C7, § 4.

§ 6. If the calling station receives the busy signal, the call shall be repeated after about two minutes. If the second call is unsuccessful, a third call shall be made after another two minutes or so. If the busy signal is again received, telegrams shall be deviated to the telegraph office in the same country as that of the required office and indicated in the routing list as competent in such cases.

§ 7. When a call is sent to a Gentex office in a country admitting deviation to an overflow position, connection with the required Gentex office or an overflow position may be effected after a period of up to one minute.

The operator of the calling station is informed thereof by reception of MOM. He will then await subsequent routing of his call.

ARTICLE C4. *Transmission operations.*

§ 1. The operator in the calling station is primarily responsible for the transmission of telegrams. If a telegram fails to arrive or if its text is mutilated, he will have to check that he has followed the regulations.

He can make this check by producing the original of the telegram and the control tape, if there is one, by examination of the called station answer-back signal, which must have been received without error, in order to be used as a simplified acknowledgement of receipt and by an examination of the acknowledgement of receipt when such an acknowledgement is demanded.

§ 2. When communication has been set up with the desired telegraph office, or with an overflow position, the telegram shall be transmitted in the manner described in the Telegraph Regulations and in Section A of these Rules. The prescribed routine repetition of different parts of the telegram or of the whole of it shall always be effected by the operator at the calling station.

§ 3. Before transmission of an SVH, S, F, MDT or urgent telegram, the operator shall transmit the audible signal thrice.

§ 4. When the operator has to transmit more than five telegrams with identical texts, he must announce this before transmission by transmitting the signals RPFR TM... (... : number of the telegrams) and by sending the audible signal. These telegrams shall be transmitted as soon as the operator at the called station has replied by the signal GA. If, after one minute, the GA signal has not been received, then the operator shall begin transmission afresh.

§ 5. After transmission of the telegram, the operator obtains the answer-back signal of the called station apparatus and then sends the answer back signal of his own apparatus.

§ 6. If, after the exchange of answer-back signals following the transmission of the telegram, the operator of the calling station notes transmission errors in the telegram, he shall operate the audible signal three times and transmit the expression RECT and the necessary corrections; then he shall again proceed to exchange answer-back signals as described under § 5.

§ 7. When transmission of a single telegram has been completely finished, the operator of the calling station should, before exchanging answer-back signals, transmit the time of end of the transmission in the form of 4 figures. The time is not transmitted by the operator if it is sent automatically.

§ 8. After the exchange of the answer-back signals, the operator of the calling station sends the clearing signal, unless the telegram transmitted is an SVH, S, F or MDT telegram (in which case he should act as prescribed in Article C5, § 2).

§ 9. When a calling station has several telegrams for the same office, they shall be transmitted one after the other, once the calling station has made contact with the office, observing the prescriptions laid down in § 2 to 5. In such cases, the operator at the calling station shall exchange answer-back signals after every telegram.

When the last telegram has been transmitted, the operator of the calling station shall transmit successively the abbreviated indication of the number of telegrams transmitted (for instance, " TG 3 " for a series of three telegrams) and the end-of-transmission time if it has not been transmitted automatically; he then proceeds to the last exchange of asnwer-back signals before sending the clearing signal.

ARTICLE C5. *Receiving operations.*

§ 1. The called station checks the telegram or telegrams received in accordance with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations and the rules of Section A of this Recommendation. If a correction is necessary, a request must be sent by RQ note to the transmitting office (see Article C8 below).

§ 2. When a telegram is announced by the audible signal, the called station receiving this signal shall be occupied by an operator with the utmost possible despatch.

(a) If the receiving operator reads RPFR TM..., he shall put the perforating receiver into circuit, if such apparatus is available in the called office, and shall transmit GA. Should no perforating receiver be available, the receiving operator shall forthwith transmit GA.

(b) Should the receiving operator read SVH, S, F, MDT, he shall await the end of the transmission of the text and the terminal exchange of answer-back signals, he then transmits MOM, checks the text received, obtains the answer back signal of the calling station, compares it with that received at the

beginning of the transmission, and gives the acknowledgement of receipt (see Article C6 below).

(c) If the receiving operator reads URGENT, he shall await the end of the telegram transmitted on the receiving position and take appropriate action.

(d) Should the receiving operator read RECT, he shall check the correction made and intervene only if necessary.

ARTICLE C6. *Acknowledgement of receipt.*

§ 1. A called station must give an acknowledgement of receipt to the calling station upon reception of SVH, S, F and MDT telegrams.

§ 2. Such an acknowledgement of receipt shall be given in the following way :

R—handing-in number and reference number (if there is one)—specialization and identification letters of the calling station—type of telegram (SVH, S, F or MDT).

§ 3. Telegrams requiring an acknowledgement of receipt shall be announced by three successive operations of the audible signal (see C4 - § 3 above). An operator at the called office shall occupy the position which has received such a signal as soon as possible (see Article C5 - § 2); he awaits the end of transmission of the telegram and the terminal exchange of answer-back signals, transmits MOM, checks the text received, obtains the answer-back signal of the calling station, compares it with that received at the beginning of the transmission and gives the acknowledgement of receipt in the form described in § 2 above.

The operator at the calling station gives the clearing signal.

§ 4. If the calling station has not received the MOM signal some 30 seconds after the end of transmission of the telegram, the operator shall give the clearing signal or begin to transmit other telegrams if there are others to transmit to the called office.

§ 5. If an office has been unable to give the acknowledgement of receipt before the communication is cleared, it shall send this receipt by service advice to the office which transmitted the telegram requiring the acknowledgement.

§ 6. If the office which has transmitted a telegram requiring an acknowledgement of receipt has not received acknowledgement about one hour after transmission, it shall send a service advice requesting such acknowledgement to the receiving office in the following form : SVP R—Handing-in number and reference number (if there is one)—specialization and identification letters of the position which has transmitted the telegram—type of telegram and address. An office receiving such a service advice reminder shall proceed forthwith to take the necesssary action and shall give the acknowledgement of receipt by urgent service advice.

ARTICLE C7. *Incidents.*

§ 1. When, during the transmission of a telegram, the receiving operator notices that it has been misdirected :

— if the office of destination is located in the country of the office which received it by mistake, this office accepts the telegram and retransmits it to the office of destination;

— if the office of destination is not in the same country as that of the office receiving the telegram, the receiving operator shall interrupt the transmission and give notice of the routing mistake.

§ 2. If the fact that the telegram has been misdirected is noticed only after the communication has been cleared, the receiving office retransmits it without delay and with priority over other telegrams in the same category, to the office of destination, even when the latter is in another country.

§ 3. The operator manning a position is responsible for seeing that there is enough paper in the apparatus, that the inking system is fully serviceable, and that the apparatus is switched to "engaged" while the ribbon and paper are being replaced.

§ 4. Should the operator of a calling station notice, during the putting through of a call, anything which appears to him attributable to a fault in lines or equipment, he shall, if possible, transmit DER BK and give the clearing signal.

After two minutes or so, he shall try afresh to put the call through. If, again, there are incidents, he shall, if possible, transmit DER BK, give the clearing signal, make mention of the incident on the telegram or telegrams, and dispose of it, or them, by the alternative route indicated by the routing list. He shall then report the fault.

§ 5. Should a mutilated answer-back signal be received, or should there be no answer-back signal at all, the operator shall transmit DER BK, give the clearing signal, and proceed as in § 4 above.

§ 6. If the operator at the called station notes false letters or any incoherence in the text of a telegram which is being received, he shall send P or zero signals repeatedly until the transmission is stopped. At this moment, he shall send MUT, RPT, AA... (or possibly, the reference number (SRL NR) or handing-in number (TG NR) of the first mutilated telegram when a series of telegrams is being received) and the last correctly received word or group. The operator at the calling station shall recommence transmission at the indicated word or group.

§ 7. Should a receiving apparatus receive a completely mutilated text, including mutilation of the answer-back signal of the calling station, an operator noticing this before the call is broken off stops transmission and immediately reports the matter to the corresponding station by transmitting MUT RPT ALL.

§ 8. If the receiving operator cannot have a bad transmission stopped or if the text received when the transmission is resumed continues to be mutilated, the receiving agent sends DER BK and the clearing signal.

§ 9. *(a)* If the answer-back signal of the called station is not received or is badly received at the end of transmission of a telegram, the calling station sends DER BK and gives the clearing signal.

(b) It then proceeds once more to call the required Gentex office and resumes transmission, preceding it by the expression "fair copy" situated between two separation signals, except with MDT telegrams.

(c) The procedure described under sub-paragraph *(b)* above is also applied when the call is accidentally interrupted during transmission.

§ 10. If a call is accidentally interrupted during transmission, or if a call has been cleared after transmission of BK, the called office withholds the texts received until the calling office resumes transmission. If transmission is not resumed within 15 minutes, the called office sends a service note to the calling office, requesting any corrections or repetitions which may be necessary.

§ 11. When a receiving apparatus has received a completely mutilated text, and the answer-back signal of the calling station is mutilated too, the printed tape shall, if the call has already been broken off, be stuck on a telegram form. The name of the receiving station and the time of receipt shall be marked thereon. The telegram shall be kept for inquiry purposes.

ARTICLE C8. *Service notes and advices.*

§ 1. When receipt of a telegram is checked and mistakes are noted, a service note (RQ) shall be transmitted by means of a special call to the office which has transmitted the telegram. This latter office transmits the reply by a service note (BQ) as quickly as possible by a special call.

§ 2. Communications for services notes (RQ or BQ) shall be treated like communications for a telegram.

§ 3. A request (RQ or BQ) must contain the following indications :

(a) code word (RQ or BQ);

(b) office to which the RQ or BQ note is being sent;

(c) designation of the telegram in question by the handing-in number (and, if necessary, the reference number) of the telegram followed by the operating position which has transmitted the telegram, separated by a fraction bar (e.g. 17/385/TC);

(d) the request or reply.

Examples: —for RQ : LYON 17/385/TC 9W : CFLAM8ABH,
—for BQ : BQ AMSTERDAM 17/385/TC 9W OK

§ 4. If a reply to an (RQ) note has not been received after a maximum of 20 minutes, a second (RQ) note shall be transmitted, preceded by WEFXU, to the calling office. If no reply is received after a further 10 minutes, the telegram shall be sent on, marked CTF, together with the indication of the type of correction. The same applies when it is obvious from the outset that the clarification of an irregularity will take a fairly long time (for instance after the closing time of a telegraph office).

§ 5. When a telegram is sent on, marked CTF, due to a long-delayed reply (BQ) to a note (RQ), the office to which the RQ note has been sent shall be informed of the fact by a service advice (A).

§ 6. Requests which are transmitted one or more days after the telegram has been received shall be made by means of service advices (A).

§ 7. Service notes and advices shall make use of the codes listed in the annex to these Rules.

ARTICLE C9. *Prohibitions.*

§ 1. A Gentex office shall in no case call a Telex subscriber in a country other than that in which it is situated.

§ 2. When an office connected to the Gentex network receives a call from a Telex subscriber in another country,

(a) if the operator in this office notices this before the call has been cleared, he shall immediately interrupt the transmission from the calling station and transmit NA BK and the clearing signal;

(b) if this is noticed after the call from the Telex subscriber has been cleared, a service advice shall be sent to the Gentex office in the country of origin which seems most appropriate, informing it that the telegram has been improperly handed in and that the telegram thus received has been cancelled.

ANNEX TO SECTION C OF THE RULES FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF TELEGRAMS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Proposal for service codes and abbreviations to be used in Gentex-operation

Abbreviations	*Meaning*
ABS	Telegraph office closed
ADRS	Address
ANH	Congestion
* ANUL	Delete
BK	I cut off
BQ	Reply to RQ
* CALL NR	National call number of a Gentex Office
CCT	Circuit
CFM	Please confirm / I confirm
CK	Please check number of words !
COL	Collation - Please give / I give routine repetition
CRV	How do you receive ?
CTF	Correction to follow
CTG	Category of telegram
DBL	Double word(s)
* DEB	Overflow position
DER	Out of order
DER BK	Out of order, I cut off
* DER MOM	Bad reception, do not cut off, we are testing the line
* DETR	I am re-routing to...
DETR SVP	Please re-route to... / Alternative route ?
* DIF	Different
DTE	Date of handing in
E E E	Signal of error
FIG	Figure(s)
GA	You may transmit
* IND	Answer-back signal
* INQ	Position specialized in the handling of service notes and advices
LTR	Letter(s)
MNS	Minutes
MOM	Please wait !
MOM PPR	Please wait ! I have paper trouble
* MUT	Mutilated
NA BK	Correspondence with this telegraph office is not admitted. I cut off.

* To be included in the decoding section of the proposed Code Book.

Abbreviations	*Meaning*
NC	No circuit
NOT R	Not received
NP	The called number is not / no longer in use
NR	Number
OCC	Busy
O/D	Telegraph office of destination
OK	Agreed
* OMTD	Omitted
O/O	Telegraph office of handing in
P (repeated)	Stop your transmission !
PBL	Preamble of telegram
PPR	Paper
QGA	May I transmit ?
QOK	Do you agree ?
R	Received ....
RAP	I will call you again
* RECT	Correct please / I am correcting / correction ?
RECT AA	Correct all after .....
AB	" all before .....
ALL	" the complete telegram
BN	" all between ..... and .....
SRL NR	" reference number
TG NR	" telegram number
WA	" word(s) after .....
WB	" word(s) before .....
REF	With reference to ....
* ROUTE	Route to .... / I am routing for .... / Route ?
* RPFR	Please prepare yout reperforator
" TM	Prepare your reperforator because of telegram with multiple addresses
" TXT	Prepare your reperforator because of long difficult text
RPT	Repeat please / I repeat
RPT AA	Repeat all after .....
AB	" all before .....
ALL	" the complete telegram
BN	" all between ..... and .....
SRL NR ..	" reference number given by the transmitting office
TG NR ...	" telegram number
TXT	" text
WA	" word(s) after .....
WB	" word(s) before .....

* See reference at bottom page 31.

Abbreviations	*Meaning*
RQ	Designation of a request
SIG	Signature
* SRL NR	Reference number given by a Gentex transmitting office
SVIN	Service indication
SVP	Please
* TCHN	Technical service / I shall advise the technical service
TEST MSG	Please send a test message
* TG	Telegram
* TG NR	Telegram number given by the handing-in office
* TPLE	Triple word(s)
* TPR	Teleprinter
TXT	Text
W	Word(s)
WEFXU	Waiting reply to our service
WTG	We are waiting / I am waiting
+ ?	I have finished my transmission Do you wish to transmit ?
figure 0 (repeated)	Stop your transmission !

RECOMMENDATION F.2

ACTION TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPH CIRCUITS POSSIBLE USE OF TELEX CIRCUITS

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation G.12, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

that such interruptions are individual cases which may arise in many different ways;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW

that for the time being, the procedure to be adopted should be settled by agreement between the Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies concerned.

* See reference at bottom page 31.

RECOMMENDATION F.10

MAXIMUM TOLERABLE RATE OF ERROR FOR LAND-LINE TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS OPERATED WITH FIVE-UNIT START-STOP APPARATUS

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation F.7, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

(a) that operations would be facilitated if a standard were defined such as would make it possible to assess the quality of telegraphic communications;

(b) that for this purpose, the rate of error for telegraphic communications, as defined, would do (ratio between the number of alphabetic signals incorrectly translated to the number of such signals in the message, keying being correct);

c) that in defining this standard, thought should be given to the quality obtainable with present-day technique;

(d) that to this end measurements have been made by certain Administrations;

(e) that the standard should be reviewed and adapted to keep it in step with future technical progress;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW

1. that provisionally, for land-line telegraph communications, in the general service, the subscribers' service and the leased circuits service, operated with five-unit start-stop apparatus, the maximum tolerable rate of error to be recommended should be 3 in 100 000 alphabetic telegraph signals transmitted;

2. that Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies should pursue the study of this question in order that the provisional standard may be modified to keep it abreast with the progress of telegraph technique.

RECOMMENDATION F.11

MAXIMUM TOLERABLE ERROR RATE FOR RADIOTELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS USING FIVE-UNIT START-STOP APPARATUS (INCLUDING MIXED COMMUNICATIONS CONSISTING OF WIRE AND RADIO CIRCUITS)

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation F.8, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

(a) that the propagation difficulties existing on certain radio circuits make unavoidable some errors in transmission;

(b) that the type of transmission to be used on radio circuits may depend on the rate of errors which may be tolerated;

(c) that therefore it should be useful to establish the maximum error rate;

(d) that for this purpose the rrror rate as defined for telegraph communications should be used, i.e. the ratio of alphabetic telegraph signals incorrectly translated to the number of alphabetic telegraph signals of the message, assuming that the signalling be correct;

(e) that for land line communications a maximum tolerable error rate of 3 in 100 000 alphabetic telegraph signals has been provisionally accepted (recommendation F.10);

(f) that this error rate cannot be used as such for radiotelegraph communications on account of essentially variable conditions particular to this type of transmission;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW

1. that the quality of service must be the same for telegraph communication in the general service, for the subscriber service, and the leased circuit service;

2. that in order to assure with present day technique a good quality of telegraph service, it is advisable to recommend provisionally, for the whole of a telegraph communication including a radio path, a maximum tolerable rate of error of 10 in 100 000 alphabetic telegraph signals transmitted.

   However, depending on the communications concerned, this error rate cannot always be maintained during the entire period of the service. The Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies concerned should come to an understanding between themselves during which percentage of time the maximum tolerable error rate must be respected;

3. that it devolves upon the C.C.I.R. to establish methods of measurement necessary for a practical control of the error rate on radiotelegraph communications;

4. that the Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies continue the study of this question in order that the provisional standard may be modified to keep it abreast with the progress of radiotelegraph technique.

RECOMMENDATION F.12

RECEIPT OF TELEGRAMS IN PAGES IN AN AGREED FORM AND WITHOUT ERRORS

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation F.9, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

that certain offices use page-printing teleprinters for reception, and hence want the corresponding offices to transmit their traffic in a predetermined form;

that the standards governing the lay-out of the various parts of a telegram often vary according to the receiving office;

that certain receiving offices use the sheet on which the telegram has been received for delivery to the addressee;

that, consequently, introduction of a standard lay-out for telegrams transmitted, when the corresponding receiving office is using a page-printing teleprinter, means that the transmitting office must transmit its traffic without errors;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW

1. that when page-printing teleprinters are used for reception, the corresponding office or offices should transmit traffic to that office without error, according to the following lay-out :

Line Spacing	
2	
1	sdz202 sz ur287 recb90 [1]
	indiana harborind 29 2 1638 [2]
3	
1	lt fs
	miss gisella cohen, grand hotel eden geneva
4	
1	1000 francs cabled to Lucerne july 28 through swiss bank corporation stop
1	please cable if not received love
	.....[3] ..... daddy
2	
	coll lt fs 1000 28
10	
	(10 " letter-shift " signals)

2. and that the transmitting office should make provision to eliminate errors before transmission.

[1] Preamble, the parts referred to in numbers 361 and 362 of the Telegraph Regulations (Paris, 1949).
[2] Preamble, the parts referred to in numbers 363 to 374 of the Telegraph Regulations (Paris, 1949).
[3] Minimum 5 blanks before signature.

Notes:

(a) The Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies which use window envelopes for delivery should ensure that such windows are long enough for the address to be put on one line of 69 signs, the height of the windows being left for the Administrations and Agencies concerned to determine.

(b) Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies may to some extent adapt the vertical line spacing of their teleprinters for the receipt of telegrams, to ensure a suitable lay-out.

(c) It is considered that ten " letter-shift " signals can usefully be inserted after the ten spacings separating telegrams, to provide for cases in which the receiving office uses perforated-tape retransmission.

(F.12)

SECOND SECTION

SWITCHING NETWORK FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE GENTEX NETWORK

RECOMMENDATION F.20

CONSTITUTION OF THE EUROPEAN SWITCHING NETWORK FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC TELEGRAPH SERVICE USING START-STOP TELEPRINTERS

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation F.11, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

that the European Start-Stop Teleprinter Network using switching to carry the international traffic of the general telegraph service in Europe can be organized according to different plans;

that one of these plans—Plan A—entails the creation of a European network completely separate from the national networks;

that, in Plan A, the telegraph stations, lines and switching equipments used for terminating international calls in the territory of countries which are parties to the European Switching Network are independent of the telegraph stations, lines, and switching equipments used in the inland services of these countries;

that such a plan would have the advantage of entailing the construction of a completely new network, which would benefit from the latest advances in switching technique, with a simple plan of numbering and of answer-back codes thoroughly adapted to this network;

that, on the other hand, separation, within a country, of systems of telegraph lines and operating stations into one group for the inland service and an independent group for the international service, would be costly;

that, for this reason, only the major telegraph offices of a country would be connected to the European Switching Network;

that, in addition, the creation of such a network (which, if full advantage is to be taken of the points in its favour, would have to be designed for a single signalling system and a single operating procedure) would require lengthy international studies and hence would take several years;

that, at the present time, several European countries are operating, or will shortly operate, national switching networks, and are ready to start a switching service from country to country;

that application of Plan A would require the unanimous agreement of the participants in the European Switching Network;

that, for the reasons explained above, such agreement cannot be obtained;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW:

that, for the time being, the creation of a European network completely independent of national networks cannot be proposed for the European Switching general public Network;

CONSIDERING FURTHER

that another plan—Plan B—entails interconnection, by switching, of the national networks now being operated by switching (or which are to be so operated);

that this plan presents an advantage in that it could be implemented by bilateral agreement between Administrations, and in certain relations could be very speedily applied;

that it presents another advantage in that it does not restrict the further development of the network, since it does not limit the connection of the European Switching Network to a few major offices and hence would make it possible to do away with more retransmissions of telegrams;

that it is more economical than Plan A;

that the right of Administrations freely to chose which of their offices are to be connected to the European Switching Network cannot be challenged;

that some Administrations have decided to connect a fair number of their telegraph offices to the European Switching Network;

that, on the other hand, other Administrations have decided to separate the national and international networks in their territories;

that, for this reason, full application of Plan B is inconceivable, and that it would be well to recommend an intermediate solution combining Plans A and B;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW:

that the European Switching general public service Network should be so constituted that some Administrations would be able to use their national networks to terminate international communications, while others would be able to use a specialized network for international traffic in their territories (Plan C);

that, as regards trunk circuits between the switching centres of different countries, the Administrations concerned should be free to choose between the use of international Telex trunk circuits and the constitution of trunk circuits reserved for general traffic;

that to offset the diversity of operating conditions and technical equipment which might result from application of Plan C, standardization of operating methods and signalling should be carried as far as the essential characteristics of the national networks permit;

that, in order to facilitate and expedite a thorough study of the possibility of Plan C being put into operation by all countries, it is desirable that countries having some experience of the technical, operational and charging problems of this Plan should communicate all possible information on the subject to the other Administrations interested, through the medium of the C.C.I.T.;

CONSIDERING FINALLY

that operation entirely by automatic switching is much less expensive than manual or semi-automatic operation;

that it would be desirable to adopt, at least on a provisional basis, an abbreviated name for such a network;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW:

that those networks, the interconnection of which is envisaged, would have to be operated entirely by automatic switching;

that provisionally the word " GENTEX " would be used to designate the switching network for the general telegraph service.

RECOMMENDATION F.21

COMPOSITION OF THE ANSWER-BACK CODE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL GENTEX SERVICE

(Geneva, 1958)

The answer-back codes, emitted by teleprinter apparatus forming part of the Gentex service, should provide as much useful information as possible for the operational services.

The number of telegraph offices taking part in the international Gentex service seems to be growing considerably and it is therefore necessary for the name of an office obtained as the result of a call to be indicated very clearly to the operator at the calling station, who generally belongs to a country speaking a language other than that used in the obtained station.

It should be noted, moreover, that the average time taken to transmit the text of a telegram in the European system is about one minute and this means that roughly every minute three answer-back codes have to be checked by the operator (2 at the beginning of the telegram : the answer-back code of the obtained station and the answer-back code of the calling station and 1 at the end : the answer-back code of the obtained station). Procedure for checking answer-back codes should therefore be simple and speedy.

Hence the name of the office should appear in the answer-back as clearly and completely as possible.

Furthermore, inclusion of the call-numbers of the connected offices in the answer-back code has the advantage of immediately indicating to the receiving operator the call-number which he must select if he wishes to call back the calling office in order to discuss any dispute concerning the telegram received.

Hence, the answer-back code in the international Gentex service should include the name of the office, developed as much as possible, and the call-number of this office in its national network.

Inclusion in the answer-back code of the prefix to be dialled, for the purposes of routing a call towards the country concerned, is out of the question, as these prefixes vary according to the called or calling country.

But it is essential to show in the answer-back code one or two characteristic letters of the country in which the apparatus is situated, for the worst routing mistake is that of sending a call to the wrong country.

It is difficult to include all this information in an answer-back code of 20 signals, but extension of the number of signals in the answer-back code to more than 20 cannot be admitted, for it would entail the total reconstruction of thousands of teleprinters. Furthermore, the 60 signals (3×20) used for exchanging answer-back codes for a telegram, constitute a limit which cannot be exceeded in operation without throwing out of balance the ratio between the time used for transmitting the text of the telegram and the total time taken by a communication in the Gentex service.

Some Administrations wish to reserve the possibility of identifying in the answer-back code not only the office but also the nature of the position in the office (outgoing position, incoming position). Some of these Administrations even think it useful to include in the answer-back code the identity of the position amongst all similarly specialized positions, so as to facilitate the location of any faults in the apparatus or the tracing of any telegrams in dispute.

To avoid wastage of signals which would be entailed by case-shift signals, this wish can only be met by using letters, additional to the letters representing the name of the office, which would denote the specialization and identity of each position.

This would result in cutting down the number of letters available for the name in the answer-back code; however, as letters denoting specialization and identity are only useful in large and very large offices which are well-known internationally, the resulting abbreviation of the name of the office, which may ensue, could be admitted as long as such additional information did not take up more than two signals in the case of large offices (one space signal, one of the initial letters of the alphabet: A, B, C, etc., for identifying a specialized outgoing position or one of the final letters of the alphabet Z, Y, X, etc. for identifying a specialized incoming position). For very large offices, where groups of apparatus specialized both for outgoing and incoming traffic may comprise more than 12 apparatuses, it would ne necessary to sacrifice 3 signals (one space signal, one specialization letter and one identification letter). The letters of specialization chosen are :

T to indicate an outgoing specialized position,
R to indicate an incoming specialized position.

Should outgoing or incoming groups comprise more than 26 apparatuses, the letters S and Q, denoting outgoing or incoming specialization respectively, may be used in conjunction with the letters T and R, thus increasing the possibility of identification, in a group of apparatuses, to 52.

(F.21)

In the case of overflow positions, they must indicate very clearly the name of the obtained office, for this name belongs to an office other than the called office. For this purpose, the call-number of the overflow office will not appear in the answer-back code of such a position, so as to leave space for the full name of the office and the characteristic indication D E B which has been chosen to denote " overflow ".

To remain within the limit of 20 signals and to cover the possibility that apparatus in the Gentex service may be related with page apparatus, thus obliging the " carriage-return " and " line-feed " signals to be placed at the beginning of the answer-back code, so as to enable 7 or 8 letters to be allotted for the name of the office, 2 or 1 letters for the name of the country, and the necessary case-shift signals to be inserted, only 5 signals are left for the call number of the national network and this is fortunately sufficient in most cases. Administrations wishing to take advantage of the possibility, offered by C.C.I.T. Recommendation F.13, of including up to 8 figures in the national call-number, will have to do their utmost to avoid reducing the number of letters used to denote the name of the office; such Administrations may then not be able to use letters showing the specialization and identity of position.

In view of the above,

The C.C.I.T.T.

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW :

1. that answer-back codes of apparatus used in the international Gentex service should be made up of 20 signals;

2. that, for apparatus other than that used in specialized positions for receiving overflow traffic, the series of 20 signals in the answer-back code should, in principle, be as follows :
   - — Carriage return
   - — Line feed
   - — Figures-shift
   - — 5 figures of the national call-number by which the office is to be called when a telegram is sent to it
     (In some large offices, a position or group of positions may be specialized for dealing with service advices concerning disputes, and in this case is provided with a special call number and answer-back code — See § 5 below.)
   - — Letters-shift
   - — 7 or 8 letters indicating as explicitly as possible the name of the office
   - — Space
   - — 2 or 1 characteristic letters of the name of the country, in accordance with the code listed under § 7
   - — Letters-shift;

3. that, if the national call-number consists of more than 5 figures, the number of letters used to denote the name of the office should then be reduced, if necessary, but not to less than 5;

(F.21)

4. that for Administrations wishing to specify the specialization and identity of positions to which apparatus is related in large offices, the series of 20 signals in the answer-back code should be made up as follows, according to the size of such offices :

	(1) large offices	(2) very large offices (more than 12 specialized outgoing or incoming positions)	(3) exceptionally large offices (more than 26 specialized outgoing or incoming positions)
	↓		
	— Carriage-return — Line-feed — Figures-shift — 5 figures of the national call-number as indicated under § 2 Letters-shift		
for a specialized outgoing position	1 letter from A to L	the letter T and 1 letter from A to Z	the letter T or the letter S and 1 letter from A to Z
for a specialized incoming position	1 letter from Z to O	the letter R and 1 letter from A to Z	the letter R or the letter Q and 1 letter from A to Z
	↓		
	— Space		
	(1) 5 or 6 letters for the name of the office	(2) 4 or 5 letters for the name of the office	(3) 4 or 5 letters for the name of the office
	↓		
	Space — 2 or 1 characteristic letters of the name of the country — Letters-shift;		

5. that for the positions specialized in dealing with service messages, the series of 20 signals of the answer-back should be as follows :

— Carriage return
— Line feed
— Figures-shift
— 5 figures of the call number of the specialized position or group of positions
— Letters-shift

(F.21)

— Space
— Name office in letters
— Space
— Letters I N Q
— Letters-shift

6. that, for positions specialized in the reception of overflow traffic, the series of 20 signals in the answer-back code should be as follows :
   — Carriage return
   — Line-feed
   — Letters-shift
   — Letters of the full name of the office
   — Space
   — Letters D E B
   — Letters-shift
7. that, if an answer-back code does not make use of the 14 places that can be used for the call-number, the name of the office and the name of the country, the unused places should be filled in by " space " signals, the name of the office being first extended as far as possible.
8. That the characteristic letters of names of countries should be as follows :

A	Austria	I	Italy
B	Belgium	L	Luxembourg
BG	Bulgaria	MC	Monaco
CH	Switzerland	N	Norway
CS	Czechoslovakia	NL	Netherlands
D	Germany	P	Portugal
DK	Denmark	PL	Poland
E	Spain	R	Roumania
EI	Ireland	S	Sweden
F	France	SF	Finland
GB	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SU	U.S.S.R.
		TR	Turkey
GR	Greece	YU	Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
H	Hungary		

RECOMMENDATION F.22

GENTEX REGULATIONS

(Geneva, 1958)

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING

Recommendations F.20 and F.21

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW

1. that the following Regulations should be adopted for the Gentex service;
2. that Administrations should make arrangements for their offices to apply these Regulations.

(F.22)

Gentex Regulations

ARTICLE 1 *General.*

§ 1. The Gentex network is made up of telegraph offices of European countries, of switching centres and of telegraph channels, interconnecting the offices to switching centres, and the switching centres to each other.

§ 2. The Gentex network is operated by fully-automatic switching.

§ 3. Gentex signalling shall be in accordance with C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.T.T. recommendations relative to the technique of telegraph switching.

ARTICLE 2 *Call numbers and answer-backs signals.*

§ 1. Unless other arrangements are made, the call number dialled by a Gentex office to call a Gentex office in another country is made up of :

— the prefix giving access to the called country from the calling country ;
— the national call-number of the called office, which must comprise figures only and up to a maximum of 8 figures.

§ 2.1. The answer-back signals of the equipment taking part in the Gentex service are made up of 20 signals.

§ 2.2. For apparatus other than that used for positions specializing in the reception of overflow traffic, the series of the 20 answer-back signals shall, in principle, be as follows :

— Carriage return
— Line feed
— Figures-shift
— 5 figures representing the national call number by which the office must be called when a telegram is sent to it.

(In some larger offices, a position or group of positions may specialize in handling service notes and advices about complaints and be equipped with a special call-number and answer-back code—see § 3 below.

— Letters-shift
— 7 or 8 letters indicating the name of the office as explicitly as possible
— Space
— Two letters or one letter characterizing the name of the country, following code indicated in § 6
— Letters-shift

§ 2.3. If the national call number has more than 5 figures, the number of letters used for the name of the office shall be reduced, if necessary, but may not be less than 5.

§ 2.4. For Administrations which announce the special purposes and identity of the positions to which the apparatus is assigned in the major offices, the series of the 20 signals in the answer-back code shall be made up as follows, in accordance with the importance of these offices :

(1) major offices	(2) very important offices (more than 12 specialized outgoing or incoming positions)	(3) exceptionally important offices (more than 26 specialized outgoing or incoming positions)

↓

— Carriage-return
— Line-feed
— Figures-shift
— 5 figures of the national call-number as indicated under § 2.2
Letters-shift

	(1)	(2)	(3)
for a specialized outgoing position	1 letter from A to L	the letter T and 1 letter from A to Z	the letter T or the letter S and 1 letter from A to Z
for a specialized incoming position	1 letter from Z to O	the letter R and 1 letter from A to Z	the letter R or the letter Q and 1 letter from A to Z

↓

— Space

(1) 5 or 6 letters for the name of the office	(2) 4 or 5 letters for the name of the office	(3) 4 or 5 letters for the name of the office

↓

Space
— 2 or 1 characteristic letters of the name of the country :
— Letters-shift;

§ 3. For the positions specializing in the handling of service notes and advices, the series of twenty answer-back signals shall be as follows :

— Carriage return
— Line-feed
— Figures-shift
— Five figures of the call number peculiar to the special position or group of positions
— Letters-shift
— Space
— Letters of the name of the office
— Space
— Letters I N Q
— Letters-shift.

§ 4. For the positions specializing in the reception of overflow traffic, the series of 20 answer-back signals shall be as follows :

— Carriage return
— Line-feed
— Letters-shift
— Letters of the full name of the station
— Space
— Letters D E B
— Letters-shift.

§ 5. Should the answer-back signals not use up the fourteen places available for the national call number, the full name of the office, and the indication of country, the available places will be filled with spacing signals.

§ 6. The following shall be the characteristic letters of the name of countries for the purpose of answer-back signals :

A	Austria	I	Italy
B	Belgium	L	Luxembourg
BG	Bulgaria	MC	Monaco
CH	Switzerland	N	Norway
CS	Czechoslovakia	NL	Netherlands
D	Germany	P	Portugal
DK	Denmark	PL	Poland
E	Spain	R	Roumania
EI	Ireland	S	Sweden
F	France	SF	Finland
GB	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SU	U.S.S.R.
		TR	Turkey
		YU	Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
GR	Greece		
H	Hungary		

ARTICLE 3 *Equipment of positions in telegraph offices.*

§ 1. The transmitting or receiving stations in the Gentex service shall be equipped with tape-printing teleprinters using International Alphabet No. 2, possessing an answer-back unit, and able to work in simplex, preferably with a control tape.

§ 2.1. Stations must be equipped in such a manner as to render the following operations possible :

— the putting through of calls
— the clearing of calls
— reception of the audible signal
— clearing if there is a paper shortage.

§ 2.2. They shall be equipped, too, as far as possible, in a manner such as to render it possible to signal the following :

— blocking of the apparatus
— breaking of the tape
— failure of the tape to move forward.

§ 3.1. In an office, the stations taking part in the Gentex service can be grouped in posts specializing in outgoing operations and posts specializing in incoming operations. Administrations shall undertake this specialization in such a fashion that the quality of service of reception shall not be below the limits set forth by the C.C.I.T.T.

§ 3.2. The positions specializing in reception at an office and the both-way positions at that same office shall be grouped under a collective call number. When one of these stations is faulty, a call arriving at that office shall be directed to a free station in the same group.

§ 3.3. When, in an office, positions specialize in incoming or outgoing operations, the special purpose of the positions and their identity, when included in the answer-back signals, shall be indicated in the following fashion :

(a) offices where there are less than 12 stations (or at most 12 stations) assigned to the same group; the name of the office in the answer-back signal shall be preceded by one of the letters A to L for a specialized outgoing position, and by one of the letters Z to O for a specialized incoming position;

(b) offices where there are more than 12 and less than 26 stations (or 26 at the outside) assigned to a single group : the name of the office in the answer-back signal shall be preceded by the letter T followed by one letter from A to Z for a specialized outgoing position ; by the letter R followed by a letter from A to Z for a specialized incoming position;

(c) offices where there are more than 26 stations and less than 53, assigned to a single group : the name of the office in the answer-back signal shall be preceded by the letter T or by the letter S followed by a letter (from A to Z) for a specialized outgoing position; by the letter R or the letter Q followed by a letter (from A to Z) for a specialized incoming position.

ARTICLE 4. *Responsibility of transmitting or receiving stations.*

§ 1.1. The operator in the calling station is primarily responsible for the transmission of telegrams. If a telegram fails to arrive or if its text is mutilated, he will have to prove that he has followed the regulations.

§ 1.2 He can make this proof by producing the original of the telegram and the control tape, if there is one, by examination of the called station's answer-back signals, which must have been received without error in order to be used as a simplified acknowledgment of receipt, and by an examination of the acknowledgment of receipt when such acknowledgement is demanded.

§ 2. The operator manning a position is responsible for seeing that there is enough paper in the apparatus, that the inking system is fully serviceable, and that the apparatus is switched to " engaged " while the ribbon and paper are being replaced. In addition, he shall be responsible for correcting errors he may notice in the telegrams received.

ARTICLE 5. *Operations preceding transmission.*

§ 1. At the calling station, the telegram may be provided with a reference number which will be transmitted at the beginning of the preamble and will serve as an additional means of identifying the telegram if one is required.

§ 2. To set up the call with the office required, the operator of the calling station shall make the call in accordance with the rules in force for his network, and shall dial the call number in accordance with Article 2, § 1.

§ 3. After connection has been made, the operator at the calling station obtains the answer-back signal of the called station, followed by that of his own station, when these two operations are not done automatically by the equipment in the calling or called country. The operator at the calling station checks the answer-

back signal of the station obtained to see that it is the same as that of the required office. If it is, he begins the actual transmission.

§ 4. If the answer-back signal received is not that of the required office, one of the following two cases may have arisen :

(1) the answer-back signal belongs to an overflow position. If so, the call has been put through to an overflow position which can receive the telegram(s); the actual transmission can begin;

(2) the answer-back signal received belongs to a position in an office which is not required to intervene. The operator sends the signal BK, gives the clearing signal, and tries once more to put the call through to the office required.

Should this fresh attempt end by reception of the answer-back signal of a position which is not an overflow position and does not belong to the office required, the operator shall proceed in accordance with Article 10, § 1.

§ 5. If the calling station receives the busy signal, the call shall be repeated after about 2 minutes. If the second call is unsuccessful too, a third call shall be made after another 2 minutes or so. If the busy signal is again received, telegrams shall be deviated to a telegraph office in the same country as that of the required office and competent in such cases (see Article 14, § 2.5).

§ 6.1. Before transmission of an SVH, S, F, MDT or Urgent telegram, the operator shall transmit the audible signal thrice.

§ 6.2. When the operator has to transmit more than 5 telegrams with identical texts, he must announce this before transmission by transmitting the signals RPFR TM... (... : number of the telegrams) and by sending the audible signal. These telegrams shall be transmitted as soon as the operator at the called station has replied by the signal GA. If, after one minute, the GA signal has not been received, then the operator shall begin transmission afresh.

N. B. — The operator in the receiving station thus has time to switch his apparatus to a reperforator, if he is equipped with such apparatus.

ARTICLE 6. *Actual transmission of a telegram.*

§ 1. When communication has been established with the desired telegraph office or with an overflow position, the telegram shall be transmitted in the manner described in the Telegraph Regulations. The prescribed routine repetition of different parts of the telegram or of the whole of it shall always be effected by the operator at the calling station.

§ 2. After transmission of the telegram, the operator obtains the answer-back signal of the called station and then transmits the answer-back signal of his own apparatus.

§ 3. If, after the exchange of answer-back signals following the transmission of the telegram, the operator at the calling station notes transmission errors in the telegram, he shall operate the audible signal three times, transmit the expression RECT and the necessary corrections; then he shall again proceed to exchange answer-back signals as described under § 2.

ARTICLE 7. *Operations following transmission of a telegram.*

§ 1. When transmission of a single telegram has been completely finished, the operator of the calling station should, before exchanging answer-back signals, transmit the time of end of the transmission in the form of 4 figures. The time is not transmitted by the operator if it is sent automatically.

§ 2. After the exchange of the answer-back signals, the operator of the calling station gives the clearing signal unless the telegram transmitted is an SVH, S, F, ELTF, LTF or MDT telegram (in which case he should act as prescribed in Article 23).

ARTICLE 8. *Series transmission.*

§ 1. When a calling station has several telegrams for the same office, they shall be transmitted one after the other once the calling station has made contact with the office, observing the prescriptions laid down in Articles 6 and 7. In such cases, the operator at the calling station shall exchange answer-back signals after every telegram.

§ 2. When the last telegram has been transmitted, the operator at the calling station transmits successively an abbreviated indication of the number of telegrams transmitted (for instance, "TG 3" for a series of 3 telegrams) and the end-of transmission time if it has not been transmitted automatically; he then proceeds to the last exchange of answer-back signals before giving the clearing signal.

ARTICLE 9. *Receipt of telegrams.*

§ 1. The called station checks the telegram or telegrams received in accordance with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations. If correction is necessary, a signal must be sent by RQ note to the transmitting office (see Article 19).

§ 2. When a telegram is announced by the audible signal, the called station receiving this signal shall be occupied by an operator with the utmost possible despatch.

(a) If the receiving operator reads RPFR TM..., he shall put the perforating receiver into circuit, if such an apparatus is available in the called office, and shall transmit GA. Should no perforating receiver be available, the receiving operator shall forthwith transmit GA.

(b) Should the receiving operator read SVH, S, F, ELTF, LTF, MDT, he shall await the end of the transmission of the text and the terminal exchange of answer-back signals, transmit MOM, check the text received, obtain the answer-back of the calling station, compare it with that received at the beginning of the transmission, and give the acknowledgement of receipt (see Articles 22 and 23).

(c) If the receiving operator reads URGENT, he shall await the end of the telegram transmitted on the receiving position.

(d) Should the receiving operator read RECT, he shall check the correction made and intervene only if necessary.

ARTICLE 10. *Incidents before transmission.*

§ 1. Should the operator of a calling station notice, during the putting through of a call, anything which appears to him attributable to a fault in lines or equipment, he shall, if possible, transmit DER BK and give the clearing signal.

After two minutes or so, he shall try afresh to put the call through. If, again, there are incidents, he shall, if possible, transmit DER BK, give the clearing signal, make mention of the incident on the telegram or telegrams; and dispose of it, or them, by an alternative route (see Article 14, § 2). He shall then report the fault.

§ 2. Should a mutilated answer-back signal be received, or should there be no answer-back signal at all, the operator shall send DER BK, give the clearing signal, and proceed as in § 1 above.

ARTICLE 11. *Incidents during the call.*

§ 1. If the operator at the called station notes false letters or any incoherence in the text of a telegram which is being received, he shall send P or zero signals repeatedly until the transmission is stopped. At this moment, he shall send MUT RPT AA ... (or possibly, the reference number SRL NR or the handing-in number TG NR of the first mutilated telegram when a series of telegrams is being received) and the last correctly received word or group. The operator at the calling station shall recommence transmission at the indicated word or group.

§ 2. Should a receiving apparatus receive a completely mutilated text, including mutilation of the answer-back signal of the calling station, an operator noticing this before the call is broken off shall stop transmission and immediately report the matter to the corresponding station by transmitting MUT RPT ALL.

§ 3. If the receiving operator cannot have a bad transmission stopped or if the text received when the transmission is resumed continues to be mutilated, the receiving operator sends DER BK and gives the clearing signal.

§ 4.1. If the answer-back signal of the called station is not received or is badly received at the end of transmission of a telegram, the calling station sends DER BK and gives the clearing signal.

§ 4.2. It then proceeds once more to call the required exchange and resumes transmission, preceding it by the expression " ampliation " between two separation signals. However, in the case of a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram, sending the fair copy is done by a service advice announcing that this money order (or postal cheque) telegram has already been sent once, and giving the routing of it.

§ 4.3. The procedure described under sub-paragraph 2 above is also applied when the call is accidentally interrupted during transmission.

§ 5. If a call is accidentally interrupted during transmission, or if a call has been cleared after transmission of BK, the called office withholds the texts received until the calling office resumes transmission. If transmission is not resumed within 15 minutes, the called office sends a service note to the calling office, requesting any corrections or repetitions which may be necessary.

§ 6. When a receiving apparatus has received a completely mutilated text, and the answer-back signal of the calling station is mutilated too, the printed tape shall, if the call has already been broken off, be stuck on a telegram form. The name of the receiving station and the time of receipt shall be marked thereon. The telegram shall be kept for inquiry purposes. Since the receiving station cannot, in such circumstances, transmit a request to the transmitting station, there is inevitably a loss of a telegram if the transmitting station has not noticed the incident.

§ 7. Shortage of paper in an apparatus means that the apparatus automatically transmits the clearing signal. A break in, or faulty progression of the tape, shall, where possible, give rise to a local signal, if the automatic clearing signal is not transmitted.

ARTICLE 12. *Other incidents.*

When an apparatus is running for a long time without there being any transmission or reception, its position should be marked occupied and notice should be given of the fault. The plugs connecting to the mains should be taken out if the fault continues.

ARTICLE 13. *General measures for the maintenance of good serviceability.*

§ 1.1. No telegram should be transmitted or received by apparatus or lines which are not fully serviceable.

§ 1.2 Faulty apparatus or lines should be withdrawn from service so that they may not be used for a communication. When the apparatus or line is withdrawn from service, it should be marked " occupied ", so that a call arriving on such a line or apparatus would be re-routed on to another unoccupied apparatus or line belonging to the same group.

§ 2. Any position which is temporarily withdrawn from operation should be switched to engaged as indicated under 1.2.

§ 3. Each operator should know whom he must inform of faults, and how.

ARTICLE 14. *Routing lists.*

§ 1. All countries taking part in the Gentex service shall draw up a routing list containing information about the routing of traffic to telegraph offices connected to this service and to other offices which, while not connected, normally deal with a fair amount of international traffic, and send this list to other countries concerned.

§ 2. Routing lists should be of the A4 size (210×297 mm) and should contain the following information :

(1) in the first column, the alphabetical list of the offices chosen in accordance with the preceding paragraph (names of telegraph offices connected to the Gentex network should be underlined);

(2) in the second column, the national call number of the Gentex office which must normally be called to route traffic to the office shown in column 1 (a space will be left in this column for the prefix or prefixes necessary for access to the country under consideration);

(3) in the third column, the answer-back signals of the offices connected to the Gentex network, or of the Gentex office serving an office which is not connected to this network (without the characteristic letter or letters of the specialized receiving positions);

(4) in the fourth column, the service hours of offices connected to the Gentex service or of the Gentex office serving an unconnected office (see Article 15, § 2);

(5) in the fifth column, the name of the office connected to the Gentex network which should be called for alternative routing when the office mentioned in the third column is shut, out of action or occupied.

§ 3. This list shall be preceded by a general note indicating the routing of telegrams to offices not mentioned on the list.

§ 4.1. When certain important Gentex offices possess specialized positions to deal with services notes and advices concerning disputes, or specialized positions for the reception of fault notices, the national call numbers and answer-back signals of such positions shall appear in an annex to the routing list.

§ 4.2. If a Gentex office be equipped with an automatic control text transmitter (with or without distortion) the national call number of such a transmitter shall be indicated in this annex too.

Annex. — Example : the first part of a routing list (Switzerland in this case), and the annex to this list.

GENTEX SERVICE WITH SWITZERLAND

Routing list

Telegrams to Swiss telegraph offices not included in this list should be routed through *Zurich* when such offices have *German* or *Italian* names, and through *Geneva* when they have *French* names.

Telegraph office	Prefix	National Call No.	Answer-back signal of the Gentex office serving the office	Service hours	Alternative routing when the Gentex office is closed, engaged or out of order
Aarau		5	5 Zuerich CH	N	
Adelboden		3	3 Bern CH		
Altdorf Uri		5	5 Zuerich CH		
Altstätten St. Gallen		5	5 Zuerich CH		
Arbon		5	5 Zuerich CH		
Arlesheim		6	6 Basel CH		
Arosa		5	5 Zuerich CH		
Ascona		5	5 Zuerich CH		
Bas Ragaz		5	5 Zuerich CH		
Baden		5	5 Zuerich CH		
Balsthal		5	5 Zuerich CH		
Basel		6	6 Basel CH		Zuerich
Bellinzona		5	5 Zuerich CH		
Bern		3	3 Bern CH		Zuerich

Annex

Call numbers of specialized positions in Switzerland

Service	Call Numbers	Text of answer-back signals
Zurich position dealing with service notes and advices	91	91 ZUERICH INQ
Zurich position for reception of fault notices	94	94 ZUERICH TCHN
Central transmitter of text with distortion for the whole of Switzerland	96	no answer-back unit
Central transmitter of text without distortion for the whole of Switzerland	99	no answer-back unit

(F.22)

ARTICLE 15. *Telegrams to offices with restricted service.*

§ 1. Restricted-service Gentex offices should not be called when they are closed; traffic to such offices should be routed to the permanent-service offices mentioned in the fifth column of the routing list for receiving traffic intended for restricted service offices.

§ 2. The hours of service for Gentex traffic of restricted-service offices shall be the same for all offices under one Administration; this rule shall not be compulsory for the networks where there is automatic overflow to another office when an office is closed.

ARTICLE 16. *Overflow and waiting period.*

Administrations may make arrangements so that when all the receiving positions of a called office are busy, calls may be routed automatically to overflow positions. Such deviation of a call to an overflow position may be made after a period of up to one minute; when this occurs, the calling telegraph office should be immediately informed of the start of this period by the transmission of MOM. Later the call should be routed either by the reception of the answer-back signal of the required office or the answer-back signal of an overflow position.

ARTICLE 17. *Telegrams to offices not connected to the Gentex network.*

§ 1. Telegrams to an office which, while not connected to the Gentex network, appears in the routing list, shall be routed to the Gentex office mentioned in the list as serving this office, account being taken of Article 15, if appropriate.

§ 2. Telegrams to an office which does not appear on the routing list shall be routed in accordance with the instructions given at the beginning of the routing list of the country in which the office is located.

ARTICLE 18. *Misdirected telegrams.*

§ 1. When, during the transmission of a telegram, the receiving operator notices that it has been misdirected :

a) if the office of destination is located in the country of the office which received it by mistake, this office must accept the telegram and retransmit it to the office of destination;

b) if the office of destination is not in the same country as that of the office receiving the telegram, the receiving operator shall interrupt the transmission and give notice of the routing mistake.

§ 2. If the fact that the telegram has been misdirected is noticed only after the communication has been cleared, the receiving office shall retransmit it without delay and with priority over other telegrams in the same category, to the office of destination, even when the latter is in another country.

ARTICLE 19. *Service notes*

§ 1. When receipt of a telegram is checked and mistakes are noted, a service note (RQ) shall be transmitted by means of a special call to the office which has

transmitted the telegram. This office transmits the reply by a service note (BQ) as quickly as possible by a special call.

§ 2. Communications for service notes (RQ) or (BQ) shall be treated like communications for a telegram.

§ 3. A request or reply (RQ or BQ) must contain the following indications :

(a) code word (RQ or BQ),

(b) exchange to which the RQ or BQ note is being sent,

(c) designation of the telegram in question by the handing-in number (and, if necessary, the reference number) of the telegram followed by the operator's position which has transmitted the telegram, separated by a fraction bar (e.g. 17/385/TC),

(d) the request or reply.

Examples: for RQ : RQ LYON 17/385/TC 9W : CFLAM8ABH +
for BQ : BQ AMSTERDAM 17/385/TC 9W OK

§ 4. If a reply to an (RQ) note has not been received after a maximum of 20 minutes, a second (RQ) note shall be transmitted, preceded by WEFXU, to the calling telegraph office. If no reply is received after a further 10 minutes, the telegram shall be sent on, marked CTF, together with the indication of the type of correction. The same applies when it is obvious from the outset that the clarification of an irregularity will take a fairly long time (for instance after the closing time of a telegraph office).

ARTICLE 20. *Service advices (A).*

§ 1. When a telegram is sent on, marked CTF, due to a long-delayed reply (BQ) to a note (RQ), the exchange to which the RQ note has been sent shall be informed of the fact by a service advice (A).

§ 2. Requests which are transmitted one or more days after the telegram has been received shall be made by means of service advices (A).

ARTICLE 21. *Use of codes.*

Service notes and advices shall make use of the codes listed in the annex to these Regulations.

ARTICLE 22. *Telegrams with acknowledgement of receipt and form of such acknowledgements.*

§ 1. A called office must give an acknowledgement of receipt to the calling station upon reception of SVH, S, F, ELTF, LTF and MDT telegrams.

§ 2. Such an acknowledgement of receipt shall be given in the following way :

R — handing-in number (if there is one) and reference number — specialization and identification letters of the calling position in the calling office — type of telegram (SVH, S, F, ELTF, LTF or MDT).

ARTICLE 23. *Operational procedure for acknowledgement of receipt.*

§ 1. Telegrams requiring an acknowledgement of receipt shall be announced by three successive operations of the audible signal (Article 5, § 6.1). An operator at the called office shall occupy the position which has received such a signal as

soon as possible (Article 9, § 2); he awaits the end of transmission of the telegram and the terminal exchange of answer-back signals transmits MOM, checks the text received, obtains the answer-back signal of the calling station, compares it with that received at the beginning of the transmission and gives the acknowledgment of receipt in the form described in Article 22, § 2.

The operator at the calling station gives the clearing signal.

§ 2. If the calling station has not received the MOM signals some 30 seconds after the end of transmission of the telegram, it shall give the clearing signal or begins to transmit other telegrams if there are others to transmit to the office obtained.

§ 3. If an office has been unable to give the acknowledgement of receipt before the communication is cleared, it shall send this receipt by service advice to the office which transmitted the telegram requiring the acknowledgement.

§ 4. If the office which has transmitted a telegram requiring an acknowledgement of receipt has not received acknowledgement about an hour after transmission, it shall send a service advice requesting such acknowledgement to the receiving office in the following form : SVP R — handing-in number (if there is one) and reference number—specialization and identifications letters of the position which has transmitted the telegram—type of telegram and address. An office receiving such a service advice reminder shall proceed forthwith to take the necessary action and shall give the acknowledgement of receipt by urgent service advice.

ARTICLE 24. *How accounts should be drawn up.*

Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies taking part in the Gentex service shall prepare accounts for outgoing telegrams, whether transmitted by the Gentex network or not.

ARTICLE 25. *Establishment of accounts.*

§ 1. Accounts shall be established in accordance with Article 92 of the Telegraph Regulations (Paris, 1949).

§ 2. Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies may also establish the accounts, by special arrangement, on the basis of statistics agreed upon by the other Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies concerned.

MISCELLANEOUS

ARTICLE 26. *Prohibition of communications with Telex subscribers in other countries.*

§ 1. An office connected to the Gentex network shall in no case call a Telex subscriber in a country other than that in which it is situated.

§ 2. When an office connected to the Gentex network receives a call from a Telex subscriber in another country :

(a) if the operator in this office notices this before the call has been cleared, he shall immediately interrupt the transmission from the calling station and transmit NA BK and the clearing signal;

(b) if this is noticed after the call from the Telex subscriber has been cleared, a service advice shall be sent to the Gentex office in the country of origin which seems most appropriate, informing it that the telegram has been improperly handed in and that the telegram thus received has been cancelled. The Administration of the country of the Telex subscriber shall inform him of this.

ARTICLE 27. *Application of the Regulations.*

§ 1. The present Regulations apply to all transmission procedures used by the Gentex service whether by wire or radiotelegraph circuit.

§ 2. The Telegraph Regulations shall apply to any case which is not covered by the present Regulations.

ANNEX TO THE GENTEX REGULATIONS

Service codes and abbreviations to be used in Gentex-operation

Abbreviations	*Meaning*
ABS	Telegraph office closed
ADRS	Address
ANH	Congestion
* ANUL	Delete
BK	I cut off
BQ	Reply to RQ
* CALL NR	National call number of a Gentex Office
CCT	Circuit
CFM	Please confirm / I confirm
CK	Please check number of words !
COL	Collation - Please give / I give routine repetition
CRV	How do you receive ?
CTF	Correction to follow
CTG	Category of telegram
DBL	Double word(s)
* DEB	Overflow position
DER	Out of order
DER BK	Out of order, I cut off
* DER MOM	Bad reception, do not cut off, we are testing the line

* To be included in the decoding section of the proposed Code Book.

Abbreviations	*Meaning*
* DETR	I am re-routing to ....
DETR SVP	Alternative route ? / Please re-route to ....
* DIF	Different
DTE	Date of handing in
E E E	Signal of error
FIG	Figure(s)
GA	You may transmit
* IND	Answer-back signal
* INQ	Position specialized in the handling of service notes and advices
LTR	Letter(s)
MNS	Minutes
MOM	Please wait !
MOM PPR	Please wait ! I have paper trouble
* MUT	Mutilated
NA BK	Correspondence with this telegraph office is not admitted. I cut off.
NC	No circuit
NOT R	Not received
NP	The called number is not / no longer in use
NR	Number
OCC	Busy
O/D	Telegraph office of destination
OK	Agreed
* OMTD	Omitted
O/O	Telegraph office of handing in
P (repeated)	Stop your transmission !
PBL	Preamble of telegram
PPR	Paper
QGA	May I transmit ?
QOK	Do you agree ?
R	Received ....
RAP	I will call you again
* RECT	Correct please / I am correcting / correction ?
RECT AA	Correct all after .....
AB	" all before .....
ALL	" the complete telegram
BN	" all between ..... and .....
SRL NR	" reference number
TG NR	" telegram number

* See reference at bottom page 56.

Abbreviations	*Meaning*
RECT TXT	" text
WA	" word(s) after .....
WB	" word(s) before .....
REF	With reference to
* ROUTE	Route to .... / I am routing for .... / Route ?
* RPFR	Please prepare your reperforator
RPFR TXT	Prepare your reperforator because of long difficult text
" TM	Prepare your reperforator because of telegram with multiple address
RPT	Repeat please / I repeat
RPT AA	Repeat all after .....
AB	" all before .....
ALL	" the complete telegram
BN	" all between ..... and .....
SRL NR	" reference number given by the transmitting office
TG NR	" telegram number
TXT	" text
WA	" word(s) after .....
WB	" word(s) before .....
RQ	Designation of a request
SIG	Signature
* SRL NR	Reference number given by a Gentex transmitting office
SVIN	Service indication
SVP	Please
* TCHN	Technical service / I shall advise the technical service
TEST MSG	Please send a test message
* TG	Telegram
* TG NR	Telegram number given by the handing-in office
* TPLE	Triple word(s)
* TPR	Teleprinter
TXT	Text
W	Word(s)
WEFXU	Waiting reply to our service
WTG	We are waiting / I am waiting
+ ?	I have finished my transmission Do you wish to transmit ?
Figure O (repeated)	Stop your transmission !

* See reference at bottom page 56.

RECOMMENDATION F.23

GRADE OF SERVICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRUNK CIRCUITS USED IN THE " GENTEX " SERVICE

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation F.18, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

that the main purpose of the " Gentex " service is to ensure that general service traffic shall be passed without delay, whilst also ensuring a sufficient use of groups of international circuits intended to carry the general service traffic,

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW:

that the grade of service corresponding to a probability of loss of 1 in 50 as set out in column 3 of Table B of Recommendation F.64 should be used for the groups of International Trunk Circuits used for the " Gentex " service.

RECOMMENDATION F.30

" MESSAGE SEPARATION " SIGNAL

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation F.10, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

that as regards perforated-tape, semi-automatic and automatic retransmission, it would be useful to standardize a " message separation " signal for insertion immediately after the end of a telegram or at the end of a series of telegrams similarly routed;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW

that for perforated-tape, semi-automatic or automatic retransmission, a decision should be taken on a standardization " message separation " signal for insertion immediately after the end of a telegram or of a series of telegrams similarly routed.

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THIRD SECTION

TARIFFS AND ACCOUNTING METHODS FOR INTERNATIONAL GENERAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE

RECOMMENDATION F.40

WORD-COUNTING
PREPARATION OF A VOCABULARY

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation G.8, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

1. the proposal to recommend to Members of the Union the setting up of committees comprised of representatives of Administrations, Recognized Private Operating Agencies and organisations representing the users of international telegraph services of all countries with a common language, with the purpose of drawing up vocabularies of commercial terms characteristic of the language or in current use in the country concerned, with an indication of the corresponding number of telegraph words;

2. that the difficulties of reckoning the charge for such terms should not be exaggerated, for they can be overcome by a liberal interpretation of the Telegraph Regulations and by making a study of some special cases relating to the counting of signals, expressions etc. appearing in the Regulations;

3. that the high cost of preparing, circulating and keeping up-to-date such vocabularies would be out of all proportion to their actual value;

4. that under § 149 of the Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949) appropriate measures can be taken to prevent any abuse in the use of the terms in question;

5. that lists of these terms, already published by some of the Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies, are now used by many other Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW:

(a) that there is no call to recommend Members of the Union to set up committees to draw up vocabularies of characteristic commercial terms in the various languages, with an indication of the corresponding number of chargeable words;

(b) that it is preferable to leave Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies to reach such agreements, and take such action, as they may see fit in this field.

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION F.45

DETERMINATION OF TERMINAL RATES IN THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM

The C.C.I.T.T.,

Having examined the results of the study to determine the elements of the cost of routing telegrams in the European system (see *Violet Book* — Supplements — pages 330 to 335).

CONSIDERING

— that charging with a fixed amount per telegram and a variable transmission rate per word does not meet with adequate approval;

— that, under these conditions, charging for telegrams should be by the word, as at present;

— that, for a telegram of an average length of 15 words, the cost of handing in or delivery per word is between 6.6 and 10 gold centimes;

— that the real average load of a circuit should be assessed at 2500 words per day (instead of 5000 words, which practice has revealed to be too heavy a load);

— that, because of this fact, the average cost of transmitting an incoming or outgoing telegram is 5 gold centimes per word;

DECLARES THE VIEW:

— that terminal rates for one country should be the same at both incoming and outgoing services;

— that these rates should be between 11.6 and 15 gold centimes per word.

Note: The Administration of the U.S.S.R. declares that its terminal rate will be 32 gold centimes per word and its transit rate 24 gold centimes per word.

RECOMMENDATION F.50

ACCOUNTING IN THE PUBLIC TELEGRAPH SERVICE

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation G.14, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

1. that in general, and for the needs of the operation of the international switching system for the general telegraph service in particular, the accounting between Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies should be prepared on the basis of the transmitted traffic;

2. that several Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies, especially in the extra-European system, prefer that accounts should be prepared on the basis of the received traffic;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW:

that, for the time being, there is no point in modifying the existing rules for the drawing up of accounts in the telegraph service, since the provisions of § 901 of the Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949) permit Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies to adopt such measures as they consider appropriate for drawing up accounts.

RECOMMENDATION F.51

ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE TO BE APPLIED IN THE CASE WHERE A TELEPHONE CIRCUIT USED FOR V.F. TELEGRAPHY IS REPLACED BY ANOTHER, FOLLOWING A DIFFERENT ROUTE

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation G.13, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

that such cases are fairly uncommon, but that it might be desirable to propose rules in the future, in the light of experience;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW:

that, for the time being, no general procedure can be recommended to cover the above-mentioned case, and that it would be better to leave Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies to enter into special arrangements when they consider it to be desirable, and that the question should be kept under study. (See Question 32/21 of Sub-Group 1 of C.C.I.T.T. Study Group 2.)

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FOURTH SECTION

TELEX SERVICE

RECOMMENDATION F.60

DRAFT REGULATIONS FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS' TELEGRAPH SERVICE BY START-STOP APPARATUS IN THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H.1, modified in Geneva, 1958)

The C.C.I.T.T.,

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW

that the following Regulations should be adopted for the Subscribers' Telegraph Service in the European system :

REGULATIONS FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS' TELEGRAPH SERVICE BY START-STOP APPARATUS IN THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM

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CHAPTER I

Application of the Regulations—Definitions

ARTICLE 1

General provision

These Regulations fix the rules to be followed for the subscribers' telegraph service, permitting the users to communicate directly and temporarily by means of start-stop apparatus. This service is called Telex service.

ARTICLE 2

Scope of the Regulations

1. The provisions of the present Regulations shall apply to the international Telex services of the European system as defined by the Telegraph Regulations.
2. Countries outside the European system may decide to apply the provisions of the present Regulations.

ARTICLE 3

Definitions *

1. *Booking of a Telex call* (17.22) :
   The first request made by the caller for a Telex call.
2. *Telex call* (17.15) :
   The setting up of a connection between two Telex stations.
3. *Government Telex call:*
   See Article 11.
4. *Service Telex call:*
   See Article 12.
5. *Ordinary private call:*
   See Article 13.
6. *Subscription Telex call* (17.25) :
   See Article 14.
7. *Direct Telex call* (37.21) :
   Telex call established by means of a single international Telex circuit.
8. *Telex transit call* (17.17) :
   Telex call established by means of more than one international Telex circuit.
9. *Telex exchange* (15.01) :
   A switching centre for interconnecting the Telex lines which terminate therein.
10. *Telex circuit* (02.07) :
    A permanent Telex connection between two Telex exchanges, without intermediate switching.

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* The numbers following the titles of the Definitions are the reference numbers of the I.T.U. List of Definitions (Part I).

11. *International Telex circuit* (17.08) :
Telex circuit connecting two Telex exchanges in two different countries.

12. *Direct transit Telex circuit* (17.10) :
International Telex circuit passing through one or more transit countries but involving no intermediate Telex exchange.

13. *International Telex exchange* (17.12) :
A Telex exchange at the end of an international Telex circuit.

14. *Chargeable time of a Telex call* (17.38) :
The period of time to be considered for calculating the charge for this call.

15. *Unit charge (in a particular international Telex service)* (17.75) :
The charge proper to an ordinary Telex call of three minutes duration, exchanged during the period of heavy traffic.

16. *Normal Telex route* (17.67) :
The route which must be chosen as the first choice for Telex traffic in a given international relation.

17. *Auxiliary Telex route* (17.70) :
A route (other than the normal route) to be used whenever its use makes for greater speed of service. Unless there is agreement to the contrary between the countries concerned, the auxiliary Telex route shall pass through the same countries as the normal route.

18. *Emergency Telex route* (17.71) :
A route to be used in case of complete interruption or major breakdown of the normal and auxiliary routes. Its itinerary differs from that of the normal or auxiliary Telex routes, either because it does not pass through all the countries traversed by the normal or auxiliary routes, or because it traverses one or more countries through which the normal or auxiliary Telex routes do not pass.

19. *International Telex position:*
Manual position in an international Telex exchange, for establishing Telex calls between two countries.

20. *International Telex transit centre* (17.13) :
An international Telex exchange which has been chosen to establish Telex communications between two countries other than its own.

CHAPTER II

International Telex network — Nature and duration of the Telex service

ARTICLE 4

Constitution of international Telex circuits and routing

§ 1. International Telex circuits are made up by means of telegraph circuits.

§ 2. The networks of the countries operating the Telex service shall be connected, as far as possible, directly.

§ 3. In case of breakdown, any defective international circuit (or section of an international circuit) must be repaired with all requisite speed, and, pending repair, must be replaced so far as possible and with the minimum delay.

§ 4. Each intermediate Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) shall provide the sections of international circuits passing through the territory which it serves.

§ 5. For each relation, the Administrations (or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) concerned shall, by mutual agreement, decide upon one or more normal Telex routes, and to the extent possible, upon auxiliary Telex routes and emergency Telex routes.

§ 6. In this respect, the Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) shall conform, as far as possible, with the principles recommended by the C.C.I.T. as regards the constitution and maintenance of circuits and installations.

§ 7. If it should become necessary to use the auxiliary or emergency Telex routes, the countries concerned shall take urgent measures to make them available.

§ 8. The Administrations or Recognized Private Operating Agencies shall forward to the General Secretariat :

(a) a list of international Telex circuits in service at 31 December of each year, showing the constitution of these circuits and the location of the regenerative repeaters;

(b) a list of the international relations existing at the same date, with an indication of the available routes (normal, auxiliary and emergency).

The General Secretariat shall assemble this information in the form of a document published annually. Any amendments to this document shall be communicated by the Administrations (or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) concerned to the General Secretariat who will bring them to the knowledge of the other Administrations (and Recognized Private Operating Agencies) by means of the fortnightly Notification.

ARTICLE 5

Rapid Telex service

§ 1. As far as possible, the Telex service is effected as a demand service. Hence the number of circuits between two networks and the number of positions operated at the international Telex exchange shall be calculated as for such traffic.

§ 2. When the Telex service is effected normally as a demand service, no priority shall be given to certain classes of Telex calls.

§ 3. In cases of congestion or faults, and generally in cases when the Telex service, temporarily, is not effected as a demand service, the provisions of article 19, on priority of communications, shall be in force.

ARTICLE 6

Duration of service — Legal time

§ 1. Each Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) shall fix the hours of working of its exchanges.

§ 2. The Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) concerned shall arrange, so far as possible, to fix the same period of working at neighbouring frontier exchanges which have close relations with each other.

§ 3. International Telex exchanges must, so far as possible, afford continuous service.

§ 4. Exchanges which are not open continuously shall be bound to prolong the service 12 minutes beyong the normal closing hours in favour of Telex calls actually proceeding and those already prepared.

§ 5. Exchanges shall use the legal time of their country or of their zone. Each Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) shall notify this time or times to the General Secretariat which will advise the other Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies).

CHAPTER III

General provisions relating to Telex correspondence

ARTICLE 7

Restriction on the use of a Telex station

§ 1. Administrations reserve the right to suspend the Telex service in the cases mentioned in Articles 29 and 30 of the Convention.

§ 2. Administrations (and Recognized Private Operating Agencies) must refuse to offer Telex service to a telegraphic reforwarding agency well known to be organized for the purpose of transmitting or receiving telegrams intended for telegraphic retransmission with the object of evading the full payment of the charge due for the whole distance.

CHAPTER IV

Directories

ARTICLE 8

Compilation of directories

§ 1. As far as possible each Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) shall publish a directory of its subscribers at least once a year (for example, on 1st April).

§ 2. It is to be recommended that directories should have the uniform dimensions of 210 × 148 mm. (A.5).

§ 3. (1) The directory shall be composed of two separate lists, *a list of subscribers* and a *list of answer-back codes.*

(2) The *list of subscribers* shall be drawn up :

(a) in the alphabetical order of the towns where the stations are located;

(b) within this first classification, in the alphabetical order of the subscribers' names.

(3) It shall be arranged according to the following model :

Town	Subscriber's name and address	Subscriber's exchange	Call number	Answer-back code

(4) The *list of answer-back codes* shall be compiled in alphabetical order on the following model :

Answer-back code	Subscriber's name and address	Subscriber's exchange	Call number

§ 4. (1) The directories sent to the Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) of a country shall be set up in Roman script.

(2) When they are written in a language other than the language used in that country, they shall be accompanied by an explanatory note to facilitate the use of such directories. This note shall be drawn up in whatever official language of the Union that has been agreed upon by the Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) concerned.

§ 5. (1) Once a quarter (for instance, 1 July, 1 October, 1 January) each Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) shall send to the other Administrations a supplement to its directory, containing all the changes that have occurred in the position of its network during the preceding quarter.

(2) The arrangements and lay-out of the supplements must be exactly the same as those of the directories (see § 2 and § 3 above).

ARTICLE 9

Supply of directories

§ 1. Each Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) shall supply free of charge to the Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) of the countries with which Telex service is open, a sufficient number of copies of its subscribers' lists for the benefit of the performance of the service.

§ 2. (1) In order to be able to cope with the subscribers' demands, each Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) must inform the other Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies), not later than 1 February, how many directories it will require.

(2) Unless otherwise arranged, these directories shall also be supplied to the Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) free of charge.

(3) However, distribution of these directories to subscribers must be against payment of an amount in national currency not less than the sale price in the country of origin.

§ 3. (1) A subscriber wishing to obtain a copy of the Telex directory of another country must apply to his own Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency).

(2) If an application for its directory is received direct by an Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) from a subscriber in a foreign country, the request shall be forwarded by that Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) to the Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) of the subscriber's country.

CHAPTER V

Classes of Telex calls

ARTICLE 10

Classes of Telex calls

§ 1. The following classes of Telex calls shall be admitted :

(a) Safety of Life Telex calls (SVH);

(b) Government Telex calls;

(c) Service Telex calls;

(d) Ordinary private Telex calls;

(e) Request for information.

§ 2. In addition *subscription* calls may be admitted by special agreement between Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) concerned.

In such cases the provisions of Articles 14 and 33 apply.

§ 3. Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) may decide by special agreement among themselves to admit classes of Telex calls other than those mentioned above.

ARTICLE 10 *bis*

Telex calls concerning the safety of life

Safety of life calls (SVH) are those requested in accordance with Article 36 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952.

ARTICLE 11

Government Telex calls

§ 1. By analogy with the definition given in Annex 3 to the Convention, *Government Telex calls* are those originating with one of the authorities specified below :

(a) the Head of a State;

(b) the Head of a Government and members of a Government;

(c) the Head of a colony, protectorate, overseas territory or territory under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate of a Member or Associate Member of the United Nations;

(d) Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea, or air;

(e) diplomatic or consular agents;

(f) the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Heads of principal organs and the Heads of subsidiary organs of the United Nations;

(g) the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

§ 2. The person booking a government Telex call shall be required, if asked to do so, to state his name and rank.

§ 3. A government Telex call shall have priority only if priority has been specifically requested by the calling subscriber.

ARTICLE 12

Service Telex calls

§ 1. (1) *Service Telex calls* are those which relate to the working of the international Telex or telegraph service; such calls may be exchanged free of charge between the Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) concerned with the international Telex service.

(2) However, in services between Administrations of the European system, the telephone service may use free of charge the Telex service conducted by Administrations of the European system for the exchange of Telex calls concerning the working of the international telephone service, which shall then be regarded as service Telex calls.

§ 2. Service Telex calls may be requested only by persons authorized to do so by their respective Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency).

§ 3. The Secretary-General of the Union and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees are authorized to request service Telex calls.

§ 4. Service Telex calls must be made, as far as possible, outside the busiest hours.

ARTICLE 13

Ordinary private Telex calls

Ordinary private Telex calls are Telex calls, other than service or government calls, which do not receive any special treatment.

ARTICLE 14

Subscription Telex calls

§ 1. *Subscription Telex calls* are those which are arranged to take place daily, between the same stations, at the same time, agreed upon in advance, for the same duration, and which have been booked for an agreed period.

§ 2. Subscription Telex calls must relate exclusively to the personal affairs of the correspondents or those of their firms.

§ 3. (1) Subscription Telex calls shall be subject to the acceptance, by the person requiring them, of a subscription contract. The subscription contract may take effect from any date, but for those taken on a monthly basis the first day of the month shall be regarded as the commencing date. Any balance of payment due for service given prior to that date shall be added to the first monthly account.

(2) The monthly subscription shall be extended from month to month unless it has been cancelled by either party at least eight days before the end of the current month. Nevertheless, by agreement between the Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) concerned, earlier cancellation may be permitted, after the first month, subject to eight days notice being given in advance.

(3) A subscription contract made for one or more indivisible periods of seven consecutive days shall not be renewable by tacit agreement.

§ 4. The time and duration of subscription Telex calls shall be fixed by the international Telex terminal exchanges concerned, with due regard to the subscriber's request and the commitments of the service.

§ 5. If, at the time specified in the subscription contract, there is, between the international Telex terminal exchanges concerned, a circuit on which no Telex call is in progress and on which there is no priority government call on hand, the call shall be set up at the time fixed. Otherwise, it shall be set up as soon as possible on the first circuit fulfilling these conditions after the time fixed.

§ 6. A subscription Telex call shall be definitely disconnected when the caller gives the signal that the call is ended before the expiry of the duration specified for each subscription call. If, at the end of this duration, the caller has not already given the signal that the call is ended, the operator shall warn the caller and disconnect the call, unless the call can be continued without blocking other traffic.

§ 7. Subscribers shall arrange for their stations to be free at the time fixed for the call.

ARTICLE 15

Requests for information

A request for information is a request made by a person with the object of ascertaining :

(a) whether a certain person, whose name is given, together with the additional details necessary for identification (for example, his complete address), is a Telex subscriber, and if so, what is his call number and answer-back code.

(b) the name of the person to whom a given call number or answer-back code in a specified Telex system is allotted.

CHAPTER VI

Booking of Telex calls

ARTICLE 16

Form of booking of Telex calls

In the booking of a call, the Telex installation of the subscriber required must be designated by the name of the country, the subscriber's exchange and call number, as it appears in the official directory of the country concerned.

ARTICLE 17

Validity of Telex bookings

In case the Telex service is not effected on a demand basis, bookings of Telex calls not completed shall cease to be valid :

(1) where all the exchanges concerned are open continuously :

(a) at midnight, if the Telex call has been booked before 10 p.m. on the same day;

(b) at 8 a.m. if the Telex call has been booked after 10 p.m. the previous evening.

(2) Where all the exchanges concerned are not open continuously : at the time of closing of the Telex service at the end of the day.

ARTICLE 18

Modification of Telex bookings

§ 1. In the case of all bookings of Telex calls, and subject to the provisions of article 17, relative to the validity of bookings, the caller may, so long as the required subscriber has not been obtained :

(a) cancel his booking;

(b) specify the time after which the booking should be cancelled;

(c) change the number of the station required within the territory of the country of destination.

§ 2. Modifications of bookings shall be permitted free of charge; the Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) of origin may, however, make a special charge covering the additional work of recording. This charge shall not enter into the international accounts.

CHAPTER VII

Priority and operating procedure

ARTICLE 19

Priority of Telex calls

§ 1. In the circumstances envisaged in Article 5, § 3, international Telex calls shall be connected in the following order :

(a) Telex calls concerning safety of life, which benefit by the provisions of Article 36 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires, 1952;

(b) Service calls concerning the re-establishment of international telecommunication links which have been totally interrupted;

(c) Government Telex calls for which priority has specifically been requested;

(d) Government Telex calls for which priority has not been requested, ordinary private Telex calls, service Telex calls other than those mentioned in *(b)*.

§ 2. In the international Telex exchange, calls shall take rank according to their category and the time of their receipt at this exchange (see Article 20 § 6 (2)).

ARTICLE 20

Establishment and disconnection of Telex calls

§ 1. Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) shall agree directly between themselves upon the most appropriate method of operation to be applied in the international relations that concern them, account being taken of the undermentioned provisions.

§ 2. In the manual service, all bookings, modification of bookings and advices of cancellation shall be transmitted as quickly as possible to the international Telex exchange charged with establishing the Telex calls booked.

§ 3. In the manual service calling signals on international circuit must be answered immediately. If, after a suitable period of calling the exchange called does not reply, it shall be asked by any appropriate means to resume the service on the international circuit in question; any international Telex exchange that is in a position to help in this matter must do so.

§ 4. For the operation of international Telex circuits, the French language shall be used between Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) having different languages, in the absence of special agreements between them for the use of other languages.

§ 5. International Telex exchanges connected with each other by several international Telex circuits, may, by mutual agreement, allocate certain of these circuits specially for the establishment of Telex transit calls or for the passing of Telex traffic in one direction only.

§ 6. (1) In the case of manual switchboards in the country of origin and destination and when there is congestion on a particular international Telex route, recourse may be had to the advance preparation of calls. Preparation shall consist in completing all the operations necessary in order that the two stations (calling and called) may be connected together without any loss of time on the international circuit.

(2) On circuits which have not been allocated for the passing of traffic in a single direction, Telex calls of the same category are, in principle, established in alternate order; the interna-

tional Telex exchanges concerned may, by mutual agreement, modify temporarily the conditions of alternation, if that would be advantageous from the point of view of the flow of traffic and maintenance of the chronological order, as laid down in Article 19, § 2.

(3) Telex calls already prepared must not be delayed for the benefit of calls of superior rank, with the exception of SVH calls.

§ 7. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 25, the operator directing the calls at the international Telex position shall verify that transmission between the correspondents is satisfactory; he shall note the time when the call is established as well as the time when the Telex call ends and/or its duration. He shall record service incidents and other items, necessary for the preparation of the international accounts.

§ 8. With the exception of the cases provided for in Article 14, § 6 and Article 21, § 3 operators are forbidden to cut off, or to break into, an established call which is proceeding normally.

ARTICLE 21

Limitation of the duration of Telex calls

§ 1. (1) In general, the duration of ordinary private Telex calls and service Telex calls shall not be limited.

(2) However, in case of congestion, the international Telex exchanges concerned may agree to limit the duration of calls to twelve or even to six minutes.

§ 2. (1) The duration of Government Telex calls shall not be limited.

(2) However, transit Administrations (and/or transit Recognized Private Operating Agencies) shall have the right, in the case of breakdown or congestion, to limit the duration of Government Telex calls to twelve minutes when these calls are established through the intermediary of one of their exchanges.

(3) The operator of the transit country in such a case shall advise the controlling operator that restrictions on duration are in force.

§ 3. If the duration of the call is limited, the caller shall be informed, when the call is about to be connected, that it will be cut off after the due time.

ARTICLE 22

Organization of the rapid Telex service by telegraph circuits

§ 1. It is strongly recommended that the Telex network of each country be on an automatic switching basis and that the operator of the originating international Telex position be able to select the called subscriber directly.

§ 2. Wherever the above conditions are realized, the operator of the originating international Telex position will receive the demand, establish and control the call. The equipment of the outgoing position must be adapted to that of the Telex networks of the country of destination.

§ 3. The operator of the originating international position must be acquainted with the necessary operating particulars of the networks of the country of destination. The Administration of arrival will give all the necessary technical information to the Administration of departure.

§ 4. Two Administrations may agree to introduce automatic switching by direct selection between the subscribers of their respective network without the assistance of an international Telex position.

§ 5. If the two networks employ manual switching, the conditions must be such as to permit, as far as possible, of demand service; the calls must be controlled by the operator of the originating country.

§ 6. (1) If one network employs manual switching and the other automatic switching, the originating international Telex position will control the call.

(2) If, however, the country of destination has an automatic switching system, the Administrations interested may agree to allow the operator of the originating international Telex position to select directly the called subscriber where the conditions of § 2 and § 3 above are realized.

(3) Inversely, if it is the originating country that has an automatic switching system, the Administrations concerned may agree to allow calls from the originating country to arrive automatically at the international Telex position in the country of destination, which will control these calls.

ARTICLE 23

Signalling in the service

(See C.C.I.T. Recommendation E.1)

ARTICLE 24

Supplementary provisions for signalling

§ 1. The international Telex position must be equipped in such a way as to receive the clearing signal from both sides.

§ 2. A signal to recall the operator of that position to an established connection is not foreseen.

§ 3. Precaution must be taken that in the event of the operator of the international Telex position delaying to remove the plug on reception of the clearing signals, a new call from a subscriber on one network shall not pass to the other network.

§ 4. When communication has been established, the answer-back signals of apparatus used at the intermediate Telex positions must not be sent to line, when figure-shift D is received.

§ 5. The international Telex position must be provided with equipment to determine the chargeable time of calls controlled by these positions, this timing equipment to be brought into operation in accordance with the provisions of article 25, but to be stopped on receipt of the first clearing signal.

§ 6. (1) The subscriber's equipment must be arranged in such a way that :

(a) a call can be received, the answer-back taken, the message transmitted and the connection cleared without the intervention of the called subscriber;

(b) the motor of the teleprinter will rotate continuously for the duration of an established Telex connection.

(2) When a subscriber's equipment is connected with a line used by the telephone as well, the stipulations of this paragraph are not necessarily applicable.

§ 7. In exceptional cases, Administrations may grant to subscribers the facility to free themselves from the stipulations of Article 24, § 6, 1*(a)* for periods previously notified. In such cases means must be provided for the transmission of the code expressions ABS either automatically, or, in the case of manual exchanges, by the incoming switchboard operator.

§ 8. If a subscriber's apparatus is such that he can use his teleprinter outside communication periods in order to prepare perforated tapes, for local checking of those tapes, for staff training, etc., the possibility of taking the answer-back may be delayed for a period not exceeding 3 seconds after connection is established with the called subscriber.

ARTICLE 25

Operating procedure on international Telex positions

§ 1. (1) If the called subscriber can be obtained directly by the controlling international Telex operator (according to article 22), this operator :

(a) holds the calling subscriber and selects a free circuit;

(b) selects the called subscriber;

(c) establishes communication with the called subscriber and obtains the answer-back of the called subscriber which must also be received by the calling subscriber;

(d) obtains the answer-back of the calling subscriber which must also be received by the called subscriber;

(e) operates the timing equipment;

(f) on reception of the clearing signal, clears down the connection.

(2) If the called subscriber is engaged, the controlling international Telex operator signals OCC, followed by RAP in the case where the calling subscriber has to be re-called, and then cuts off the calling subscriber.

§ 2. (1) If the called subscriber is obtained by two international Telex positions :

(a) the controlling international Telex operator holds the calling subscriber and selects a free circuit;

(b) the operator at the second international Telex position announces himself by the abbreviated name of his Telex exchange *;

(c) the controlling international Telex operator signals the particulars of the called subscriber;

(d) the operator of the second international Telex position :

1. holds the circuit from the international Telex position at which the call is controlled,
2. selects the called subscriber,
3. signals the letters DF to the controlling international Telex position,
4. establishes communication between it and the called subscriber;

(e) the controlling international Telex operator :

1. establishes communication with the calling subscriber and obtains the answer-back of the called subscriber, which must be received at the same time by the calling subscriber,
2. obtains the answer-back of the calling subscriber which must also be received by the called subscriber,
3. operates the timing equipment,
4. on receiving the clearing signal, clears down the connection.

(2) If the called subscriber is engaged, the operator of the second international Telex position signals OCC and clears down the international circuit.

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* It is recommanded that, as far as possible, the abbreviated name of the Telex exchange shall be transmitted by means of the answer-back unit and shall be so constituted as to permit the identification of the operator's position concerned in the connection of an international call.

§ 3. (1) If the called subscriber is obtained by more than two international Telex positions :

(a) the controlling international Telex operator holds the calling subscriber and selects a free circuit;

(b) the operator at the second Telex position announces himself by his abbreviated name (see § 2 (1*(b)*);

(c) the controlling international Telex operator signals the particulars of the called subscriber;

(d) the operator at the second international Telex position connects the third international Telex position and signals THRU to the calling international Telex position;

(e) the operator of the third international Telex position announces himself by his abbreviated name (see § 2 (1*(b)*);

(f) the controlling international Telex operator signals the particulars of the called subscriber;

(g) the operator of the third international Telex position :

1. holds the circuit from the international Telex position at which the call is controlled,
2. selects the required subscriber,
3. signals the letters DF to the controlling international Telex position,
4. establishes communication between it and the called subscriber;

(h) the controlling international Telex operator :

1. establishes the communication with the calling subscriber,
2. obtains the answer-back of the called subscriber, which must also be received by the calling subscriber,
3. obtains the answer-back of the calling subscriber, which must also be received by the called subscriber,
4. operates the timing equipment,
5. on receiving the clearing signal, clears down the connection.

(2) If the operator of the second international Telex position finds all the circuits to the third position engaged, he should signal NC and clear down the international circuit.

(3) If the called subscriber is engaged, the international Telex operator of the exchange of arrival should follow the procedure indicated in § 2 (2).

§ 4. All instructions necessary for the efficient handling of a subscriber's international Telex traffic may only be given to that sibscriber through the medium of the international terminal exchange to which he is connected.

ARTICLE 26

Code expressions used in the international Telex service

In service correspondence the following code expressions should be used :

ABS	absent subscriber, office closed
BK	I cut off
CFM	confirm
COL	collation
CRV	how do you receive ?
DER	out of order
DF	you are in communication with the called subscriber
E E E	error
GA	you may transmit
MNS	minutes
MOM	wait, waiting
NA	correspondence to this subscriber is not admitted

(F.60)

NC	no circuits
NP	the called party is not, or is no longer a subscriber
OCC	subscriber is engaged
OK	agreed
P (or figure 0) *	stop yout transmission
QOK	do you agree ?
R	received
RAP	I will call you again
RPT	repeat
SVP	please
TAX	what is the charge ?
TEST MSG	please send a test message
THRU	you are in communication with a Telex position
TRP	teleprinter

* *To be repeated until the transmission is brought to a stop.*

CHAPTER VIII

Characteristics of the start-stop apparatus

ARTICLE 27

Characteristics of the start-stop apparatus

The start-stop apparatus used in the Telex service must have the following characteristics :

(1) The transmission signals are those of the start-stop apparatus, based on the International Alphabet No. 2 as mentioned in the Telegraph Regulations.

(2) The receivers shall be able to work with seven signals of equal duration.

(3) The modulation rate is 50 bauds.

(4) The number of characters that a line of the page-printing apparatus may contain is fixed at 69.

(5) The subscriber's start-stop apparatus must be equipped with an answer-back device having the subscriber's code, which is released by the signal corresponding to the secondary of letter " D ".

(6) The answer-back transmission comprises a series of 20 signals, as follows :

1 signal " letters "
1 carriage return
1 line-feed
1 signal " letters " or " figures " (as appropriate)
15 signals, at the choice of each Administration, for the composition of the subscriber's code
1 signal " letters ".

(7) When a subscriber's code is composed of less than 15 characters, as many " letters " signals are interspersed as are necessary to make up the 15, this being done with a view to giving the calling subscriber the possibility of seeing clearly the end of the transmission of the called subscriber's code.

(8) For the composition of the code, it is recommended that an abbreviated name designating the subscriber should be used, followed by the name of the locality where he resides; nevertheless, Administrations are at liberty to employ any other way of composing the answer-back code, in particular by using the subscriber's number.

(9) The nominal duration of the transmitting cycle should be at least 7.4 units (preferably 7.5), the stop element lasting for at least 1.4 units (preferably 1.5).

(10) The receiver must be able to translate correctly in service the signals coming from a transmitter with a nominal transmitting cycle of 7 units.

CHAPTER IX

Tariffs and charging — Adjustment of charges and reimbursements

ARTICLE 28

Telex rates

§ 1. The unit charge is the charge proper to an ordinary private Telex call of three minutes' duration, exchanged during the period of heavy traffic.

§ 2. The amount of the unit charge is fixed on the basis of the gold franc by agreement between the Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) concerned.

§ 3. The unit charge expressed in gold francs shall always be the same in both directions in a given relation, regardless of the Telex route (normal, auxiliary, emergency) used for the establishment of a communication in this relation.

§ 4. Except where there are arrangements to the contrary between the Administrations and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies concerned :

(1) Any Telex call of a duration of three minutes or less shall be charged as for three minutes.

(2) When the duration of a call exceeds three minutes, a charge per minute shall be made for the period in excess of the first three minutes. Any fraction of a minute shall be charged as for one minute. The charge per minute shall be one-third of the charge for three minutes.

§ 5. The provisions of this article shall not apply to services between frontier districts. The Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) shall determine by agreement between themselves the rate to be applied according to the case.

ARTICLE 29

Chargeable duration of a Telex call

§ 1. The chargeable duration of a Telex call begins at the moment the connection is established between the calling and the called subscribers.

§ 2. It ends the moment when the calling or called subscriber gives the clearing signal.

§ 3. After each Telex call, the operator of the international Telex position at the caller's end shall determine the chargeable duration of the call, unless different arrangements have been made by agreement between the Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) concerned, taking into account, where necessary, any difficulties of transmission or any incidents which he may observe. The operator may, if he considers it appropriate, agree on this subject with the international Telex position on the side of the called subscriber.

§ 4. If, after a call, a subscriber claims a reduction in charges as a result of difficulties or incidents during a call, he may be invited by his Administration to supply copies of the message in question as transmitted and received. If the faults are clearly attributable to either of the subscribers, no reduction in the charge shall be made.

ARTICLE 30

Composition of the tariff

§ 1. The rates for Telex calls referred to in Article 28 shall be made up of the terminal rates and any transit rate or rates.

§ 2. Each Administration (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agency) shall fix its terminal and transit rates.

§ 3. (1) For the fixing of terminal rates, the territory of the Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) concerned may be divided into charge zones.

(2) Where there is a division into charge zones, it is understood that, in a given international relation and over a given route, the terminal rate shall be uniform within each charge zone.

(3) Each Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) shall fix the number and extent of the charge zones for its services with each of the other Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies).

(4) It is however desirable that the number of charge zones should be kept to a minimum.

ARTICLE 31

Charging during periods of light traffic

§ 1. (1) Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) shall decide between themselves during what periods of light traffic a reduction in rates may be considered.

(2) In relations for which such arrangements have been made, the charge applied for any Telex call during a period of light traffic shall be equal to three fifths (3/5) of the charge which would be applied to such a call during a period in which no reduction in charge is operative. This provision shall not, however, affect Article 28, § 5.

§ 2. Telex calls extending into both the period during which no reduction in charge is operative and the period of light traffic, shall be charged as follows :

(a) for a Telex call not exceeding three minutes in duration : the tariff in force in the Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) of origin at the moment when the call begins;

(b) for a Telex call exceeding three minutes in duration : the first three minutes shall be charged in accordance with the tariff in force in the Administration (or Recognized Private Operating Agency) of origin at the moment when the call begins; the additional minutes shall be charged in accordance with the tariff in force in the system of that Administration or Recognized Private Operating Agency) at the moment when each of these minutes begins.

ARTICLE 32

Charges for Government Telex calls

Government Telex calls shall be charged as ordinary private Telex calls.

(F.60)

ARTICLE 33

Charges for subscription Telex calls

§ 1. In general, subscription Telex calls are subject to the charge for ordinary private Telex calls of the same duration exchanged during the same period.

§ 2. However, if a demand service is impossible during certain periods of heavy traffic, as may be determined for each relation by the international Telex terminal exchanges concerned, then Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) may agree between themselves to apply to subscription Telex calls a charge as a maximum equal to twice the charge for an ordinary private Telex call of the same duration, exchanged during a period in which no reduction for ordinary private Telex calls is operative.

§ 3. When a Telex demand service is in force in any particular relation, the Administration (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agency) concerned may agree to admit subscription Telex calls lasting longer than 60 minutes; these calls to be charged 75 % of the charge for the period in which the subscription call is in course.

§ 4. (1) The monthly subscription charge shall be reckoned on the basis of thirty days.

(2) The monthly subscription charge may, however, be reckoned on the basis of twenty-five days, if the subscriber waives the use of his subscription on any one day of the week, being the same one each week and being specified in advance in the agreement.

(3) The subscription charges for one or more periods of seven consecutive days shall be reckoned on the basis of seven days, but no reduction shall be admitted if the subscriber waives the use of one or more calls.

ARTICLE 34

Charges for requests for information

§ 1. A request for information is charged for in the international service only if it is not accompanied by the booking of a call and if also it involves the use of an international circuit.

§ 2. In such circumstances the charges made for the request for information shall be one third (1/3) of that pertaining to a three minute Telex call exchanged between the person requesting the information and the person about whom the information is requested, during the charging period in which the request for information is forwarded by the international exchange of origin.

ARTICLE 35

Right to round off charges

§ 1. The charges to be collected in accordance with agreements made between Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) may be rounded up or down to meet the monetary or other convenience of the country of origin.

§ 2. Modifications adopted by virtue of the foregoing paragraph shall apply only to the charge collected in the country of origin and shall not involve any alteration in the share of the charges proper to the other Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) concerned. The rates must be rounded up or down to the monetary unit or fraction of the monetary unit in use in the country concerned.

ARTICLE 36

Fixing of monetary equivalents *

§ 1. For the collection of charges from the public, each country should, 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 gold francs in conformity with Article 30.

§ 2. (1) Each country should, so far as practicable, notify to the General Secretariat the equivalent it has chosen, as well as the date from which it will collect charges according to such equivalent.

(2) The General Secretariat shall draw up a table of the information it receives and forward it to all Members and Associate Members. It shall also inform them of the date on which new charges based on any new equivalent come into force, and shall bring any subsequent information to their notice.

ARTICLE 37

Charges in particular cases

Adjustment of charges and reimbursements

§ 1. (1) When, through the action of the Telex service, correspondents experience difficulty in the course of a Telex call, the chargeable duration of the call shall be reduced to the total time during which Telex conditions have been satisfactory; the international Telex position of origin shall decide, by virtue of article 29 § 3, whether the charge for the minimum period of 3 minutes shall be paid.

(2) Any complaint made after the completion of the call shall be investigated by the international exchange of origin. According to circumstances, the international exchange or exchanges concerned shall communicate direct to the international exchange of origin the information which may be necessary for the enquiry.

§ 2. (1) When, through the action of the correspondents, a subscription call has not taken place or has not lasted for the prescribed duration, no compensation shall be given and no reimbursement made.

(2) When, through the action of the Telex service, it has not been possible for a subscription call to take place, or for it to last for the prescribed duration, such a call shall be replaced by a call of a duration equivalent to the time not used, to be exchanged as soon as practicable after the prescribed time, with priority over other calls of the same class. If the call cannot be replaced or made good in this manner, only the charge proper to the time used shall be included in the international accounts. In reckoning the charge for the time used, the charge relative to the whole time prescribed for a subscription call shall be taken as the basis, and this basic charge shall be equal to one twentyfifth (1/25) or one thirtieth (1/30) of the amount of the monthly subscription, irrespective of the month concerned. For a subscription call contract made for seven consecutive days, the basic charge shall be equal to one seventh (1/7) of the amount of the subscription.

§ 3. For any Telex call, other than a subscription Telex call, in the case of refusal by the calling station or in the absence of a reply from the latter when it is rung to take the call, the cost of one minute of ordinary private call exchanged between the two stations concerned during the charge period in which the refusal or the non-reply took place shall be payable.

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* Common provisions of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

§ 4. A call booked with an incorrect number and established with the station having that number shall be charged as for a duration of three minutes. If the incorrect booking is replaced immediately by another booking of a call to the same country, however, only the cost of one minute's Telex call exchanged during the charge period when the wrong number was requested shall be payable.

CHAPTER X

Accounting

ARTICLE 38

Accounting

§ 1. Unless otherwise arranged, the charges relating to the Telex service shall form the subject of separate monthly accounts to be drawn up by the Administration of the country of origin. These accounts shall be prepared so as to show for each chargeable period the number of calls and the number of minutes charged in each category grouped according to zones of destination. Furthermore, if the traffic has been transmitted by routes with differing itineraries, the traffic transmitted over each route shall be shown separately with an indication, if the case arises, whether it is an emergency route (see Annex 2).

§ 2. Monthly accounts can be accepted by the Administrations of the various countries concerned without formal notice of their acceptance being necessary. The Administrations concerned have the right to question an account, which should be done within two months from the date of receipt. Their observations in this connection should be sent to the Administration which has sent the account, as soon as possible after receipt. Agreed adjustments are included in a subsequent monthly account.

Monhtly accounts are sent by the Administration responsible for their preparation direct to each of the other Administrations concerned.

§ 3. (1) The provisions of the Telephone Regulations dealing with exchange and acceptance of account as well as conservation of vouchers and payment of balances are applicable.

(2) By agreement between the Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) concerned the accepted monthly accounts shall be included separately in the quarterly telephone or telegraph accounts presented in accordance with telephone procedure by the creditor transit and terminal Administrations to the debtor terminal Administration. Alternatively separate quarterly accounts in respect of Telex traffic may be prepared. The settlement of the accounts can then be effected either with the Telephone or with the Telegraph Department of the creditor Administrations by arrangement.

CHAPTER XI

Directives for subscribers

ARTICLE 39

Operating procedure for Telex communication

For the transmission of a Telex communication. the subscriber must follow the directions given him in an instruction drawn up in accordance with the detailed directives contained in the Annex No. 1 to the Regulations.

The instructions to subscribers should also comprise information regarding the code expressions used in the international Telex service which are listed in Article 26 of the Regulations.

ANNEX No. 1

OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR TELEX COMMUNICATION

I. Formation of the text

§ 1. (1) The heterogeneous groups (composed of two or three sorts of characters : letters, figures, signs) are transmitted without spaces or interspacing signs, as well as the homogeneous groups (words, whole numbers...).

(2) However, when a group, or part of a group, is composed of a whole number and an ordinary fraction, the fraction is separated from the number by means of a dash without space. Examples :

for " one and three quarters " : 1—3/4
for " three quarters " followed by " eight " : 3/4—8.

§ 2. The inverted commas sign (quotation mark) (" ") shall be signalled by transmitting the apostrophe sign(') twice, at the beginning and the end of the text within the inverted commas (quotation marks) (" ").

§ 3. To indicate the sign % or °/₀₀, the figure 0, the fraction bar, and the figures 0 or 00 shall be transmitted successively.

§ 4. When the accents on a letter are essential to the sense of the text, repeat at the end of the message the group containing such letter, placing this letter between two spaces. Examples :

ach e te for achète, achet e for acheté.

§ 5. Groups in which figures intervene (particularly numbers) to be repeated at the end of the message.

§ 6. To pass to the beginning of the next line, i.e. to start a new line, press first " carriage return ", then " line feed ", and again " carriage return ".

§ 7. An error is corrected in the following manner :

(a) in manual transmission, the signal " space " and the letter E are signalled alternately three times, restarting the transmission from the last group correctly sent;

(b) in perforating, the wrong group and everything following it is " effaced " by depressing the " letter " key.

§ 8. A subscriber preparing a perforated tape for automatic transmission must take care :

(a) that the signal " who are you " does not appear on the tape;

(b) that in starting a new line, the provisions of § 6 are followed;

(c) that the tapes are perforated to the end. He should accordingly finish perforated tapes with a series of " letters " perforations.

§ 9. Letters or signs coupled with the letters F,G, and H should not be used in international communications, except in the case of countries with which there are special arrangements. (Each country will inform its subscribers of the letters or signs used in the country as secondaries of letters F, G and H, will mark these distinctively on the keyboard, and will indicate the countries with which there are special arrangements.)

II. Operating procedure

§ 10. Since the establishment of a connection is always indicated by the transmission, through the intermediary of the international Telex position, of the answer-back of the called subscriber, followed by that of the calling subscriber, subscribers should not intervene before the transmission of these two codes is completed.

(F.60)

§ 11. (1) The caller checks whether the answer-back which he has received is in fact that of the called subscriber. (If it is not, he should interrupt the communication, and inform the international Telex position.)

(2) The calling subscriber can, however, check whether the connection is satisfactory by obtaining the code of the called subscriber.

§ 12. If he considers it desirable, he operates the call bell and ends with the change of line followed by " letters ".

§ 13. The calling subscriber should then proceed as follows :

(a) he starts a new line (see § 6) and transmits the signal " letters ";

(b) he transmits any particulars of the message such as " urgent ", " acknowledge receipt ", etc.;

(c) he starts a new line;

(d) he transmits his message, starting a new line as often as necessary;

(e) he starts a new line;

(f) he repeats the groups mentioned in § 4 and § 5;

(g) if he has several messages, he follows each message by the groups to be checked, by the sign + and by starting a new line;

(h) after the transmission of the message (or, as the case may be, of the last message), and/or of the groups to be checked, has been completed, he sends the signs + ?, followed by " letters ", thus indicating to the correspondent that the latter can transmit in his turn. If he receives no reply, he obtains the answer back signal — of his correspondent, checks its reception, and then signals its own code;

(i) he sends the sign + twice, then " letters ";

(i) he gives the clearing signal.

§ 14. The called subscriber answers, if present, as soon as he receives notification of the end of the transmission (+ ?), in the following manner : he transmits the signal " R ", followed by the number of messages received.

§ 15. During an exchange of messages, the following rules must be observed :

(a) before each transmission, the signal " letters " must be sent;

(b) to interrupt the correspondent, transmit the letter P of the figure O until the correspondent stops sending;

(c) to invite the correspondent to transmit, signal + ?, followed by the signal " letters ";

(d) to ask him to wait, transmit the combination : " MOM ".

§ 16. If during a transmission there has been a pause of more than 30 seconds, transmission is resumed by the signal " letters " and then 2 seconds are allowed to elapse before continuing.

§ 17. If, for any reason, it is necessary to send a test message over an international circuit, one of the two following texts should be used :

VOYEZ LE BRICK GÉANT QUE J'EXAMINE PRÈS DU WHARF.
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG.

ANNEX No. 2

USE OF EMERGENCY ROUTES

When emergency Telex routes are used, the following provisions shall apply, except in the case of arrangements to the contrary among the Administrations (and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies) concerned :

(1) Charges for Telex calls exchanged exceptionally over emergency routes shall be the same as when the normal route is used.

(2) All Telex calls exchanged over emergency routes shall be entered in the international accounts for the whole of their chargeable duration.

(3) When an emergency route is used, the total rate for the normal route (between the first charge zones of the terminal countries) shall be divided equally among the various Administrations concerned with the emergency route in question, whatever may be the nature and length of the circuits used. (When the exchange to which the subscriber is connected is beyond the first charge zone, the country of origin shall credit the account of the country of destination with an additional charge equal to the difference between the charge corresponding to the location of exchange to which the subscriber is connected and that appropriate to the first charge zone.) In order that this procedure may be applied in the case of a call involving an international transit exchange, the operator at the transit exchange must in all cases advise the operator at the international exchange in the country of origin of the emergency route used.

Examples: 1. *Switzerland-France.* Emergency route : Zürich-Frankfurt.

Total rate for the normal route (between first charge zones) : 1 gold franc. Apportionment if the emergency route is used : Switzerland-Germany-France : each receives $\frac{1.0}{3} = 0.333$ gold francs.

2. *Switzerland - Great Britain.* Emergency route : Zürich-Brussels.

Total rate for the normal route : 3.70 gold francs. Apportionment if the emergency route is used : Switzerland - France - Belgium - Great Britain : each receives $\frac{3.70}{4} = 0.925$ gold francs.

RECOMMENDATION F.61

USE OF TAPE-TELEPRINTERS IN THE TELEX SERVICE

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H.2, 1951)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

that the Administrations are not unanimously of the opinion that the use of page-printers in the Telex service should be made obligatory;

that in these circumstances it is necessary to define the characteristics of tape-printers used in the Telex service to permit their satisfactory interconnection with page-printing teleprinters;

that the existence of different operating procedures for page and tape-printers would be highly undesirable.

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW:

1. that Administrations deciding to authorize the use of tape-printers in the Telex service should make the necessary technical arrangements for their satisfactory interworking with page-printers;

2. that such Administrations should also issue special instructions to the users of tape-machines to insure absolute adherence to the page operating procedure;

3. that tape-printers connected with the Telex service should therefore be provided with the following features :

   (a) end of line indicator (character counter);

   (b) keys permitting the transmission of " Carriage return" and " Line feed" signals;

   (c) confirmation of the receipt of the " Carriage return " and " Line feed " signals by printing the symbols agreed in Recommendation C.10;

4. that, as a result of the use of a uniform operating procedure throughout the Telex service, special directory markings to indicate users of tape-machines are unnecessary.

RECOMMENDATION F.62

DUPLEX OPERATION IN THE TELEX SERVICE

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H.3, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

(a) that the introduction of duplex operation in the international Telex service may be of interest;

(b) that there is justification for prescribing certain technical directives to be observed by the Administrations that desire to carry out trials of duplex operation in the international Telex service;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW :

1. that the Administrations which decide to authorize duplex operation in the international service should make the requisite technical arrangements to maintain the answer-back procedure recommended by the C.C.I.T. (cf. Recommendation F.60, Art. 24 and 25);

2. that the possibility of taking a local record should be maintained for Telex installations equipped for duplex operation and, in particular, that these installations should be equipped with two teleprinters when duplex working is not carried out systematically, making use of an automatic transmitter;

3. that, in the case where duplex international Telex communication would be permitted, the tariffs for the duplex communication would be on the same basis as the simplex communication;

4. that, however, Administrations may require from subscribers having the possibility of duplex connections a surcharge established either on the basis of a flat rate or on each call;
5. that the rapporteurs of the Administrations operating a duplex Telex service either internally or in the international system should advise the Telex study group of the technical arrangements and operating methods adopted.

RECOMMENDATION F.63

CONFERENCE AND BROADCAST CALLS IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELEX SERVICE

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H.9, 1954)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

(a) that insufficient experience is yet available to permit the formulation of recommendations for the appropriate technical arrangements for the establishment of international conference or broadcast calls in the Telex network;

(b) that Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies should continue to give attention to the methods of operating to be used in the establishment of calls in these categories, by reason of the difficulties which are caused when the called subscribers are busy;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW:

1. that the study of Questions 69 * and 70 * should be continued;
2. that the rapporteurs of the Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies, permitting the establishment of broadcast and conference calls in their internal Telex network, should advise the competent Study Group of the technical arrangements and operating methods employed.

RECOMMENDATION F.64

DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL TELEX CIRCUITS REQUIRED TO CARRY A GIVEN VOLUME OF TRAFFIC

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H.10, 1954)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

1. that it is essential to provide an adequate number of circuits between two Telex networks in order to provide the rapid service stipulated in Recommendation F.60;

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* These questions will be amalgamated into question 20/31 of Sub Group 1 of Study Group 2 of the C.C.I.T.T.

2. that the use of tables for the determination of the number of circuits as a function of the traffic to be dealt with during the busy hour is an established practice in all Administrations, and is a convenient means of indicating a standard;

3. that international Telex circuits may be selected either at manual positions, or via automatic switching equipment, particularly where subscriber to subscriber dialling is employed between two networks;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW :

that, provisionally, Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies should use Table A or B below, according to the system of selection employed (i.e. manual selection or automatic selection) in the international service.

TABLE A

Traffic capacity table for Telex manually selected circuits (Note 1)

Number of circuits	Average intensity for traffic carried in the busy hour, expressed in Erlangs, for a grade of service (probability of loss) of :		
(a)	1 in 10 *(b)*	1 in 30 *(c)* (Note 3)	1 in 50 *(d)* (Note 3)
1	0.2	0.066	0.034.
2	0.9	0.43	0.33
3	1.5	0.89	0.76
4	2.3	1.49	1.29
5	3.2	2.17	1.92
6	(Note 2)	2.92	2.67
7		3.77	3.44
8		4.66	4.25
9		5.56	5.09
10		6.47	5.93
11		7.39	6.79
12		8.31	7.67
13		9.24	8.57
14		10.2	9.48
15		11.1	10.4
16		12.1	11.3
17		13.0	12.3
18		13.9	13.2
19		14.9	14.1
20		15.9	15.0

Note 1. Table A makes allowance for the manual operator to continue the search for a free line over the group of circuits concerned for a period of 30 seconds if all are engaged, after which the search is abandoned and the call suspended.

Note 2. Column (b) of Table A will, in general, only be used in respect of small groups of circuits of considerable length, having due regard to the desire to provide a rapid service, as well as to economic considerations.

Note 3. In all other cases the figures of column (c) shall be used in preference to those of column (d).

Note 4. Table B is in accordance with the formula of Erlang, and therefore does not allow for a period of search (e.g. delayed hunting or continuous hunting). It is recommended to use for preference the figures corresponding to a probability of loss of 1 in 50.

General notes

Note 5. If, for the purpose of design (as distinct from the maintenance of a rapid service) it is desired to obtain values of " traffic offered " in Erlangs, these may be determined by adding to the figures of " traffic carried " in Tables A and B the respective values of " traffic lost " for the value concerned.

Note 6. Tables A and B are directly applicable only to full availability groups of circuits which are operated either wholly as both-way circuits, or wholly as unidirectional circuits.

Where groups of circuits are divided into both-way unidirectional components, the division and number of circuits in each component will be agreed between Administrations.

TABLE B

Traffic capacity table for automatically selected circuits (Note 4)

Number of circuits	Average intensity for traffic carried in the busy hour, expressed in Erlangs for a grade of service (probability of loss) of :	
	1/30	1/50
1	0.034	0.020
2	0.289	0.22
3	0.73	0.59
4	1.27	1.07
5	1.88	1.63
6	2.53	2.23
7	3.23	2.87
8	3.95	3.56
9	4.70	4.26
10	5.47	4.98
11	6.25	5.72
12	7.05	6.48
13	7.86	7.25
14	8.68	8.04
15	9.51	8.83
16	10.34	9.63
17	11.18	10.44
18	12.04	11.25
19	12.89	12.07
20	13.75	12.91

Number of circuits	Average intensity for traffic carried in the busy hour, expressed in Erlangs for a grade of service (probability of loss) of :	
	1/30	1/50
21	14.62	13.75
22	15.50	14.60
23	16.38	15.46
24	17.27	16.31
25	18.15	17.16
26	19.05	18.02
27	19.95	18.89
28	20.85	19.75
29	21.75	20.62
30	22.65	21.49
31	23.55	22.36
32	24.46	23.25
33	25.37	24.13
34	26.27	25.01
35	27.18	25.90
36	28.09	26.79
37	29,0	27.69
38	29.92	28.58
39	30.84	29.48
40	31.76	30.38

RECOMMENDATION F.65

TIME-TO-ANSWER BY OPERATORS AT INTERNATIONAL TELEX POSITIONS

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H.11, 1954)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

(a) that a rapid answer to calling signals by the operators at incoming international Telex positions is essential to ensure a rapid Telex service (cf. Recommendation F.60, Article 5);

(b) that a rapid answer is a very important factor in the efficient utilization of international Telex circuits;

(c) that the time-to-answer has a direct effect on the costs of staffing and of switchboard provision,

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW

that Administrations should endeavour to provide, at international Telex terminal exchanges, a sufficient number of incoming operating positions, and of operators, to ensure that the average time taken by operators to answer calling signals does not exceed 10 seconds, that 95% of calls are answered in 30 seconds or less.

RECOMMENDATION F.66

RATES FOR TELEX CALLS

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H.14, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

Having examined the results of the study on the cost of an international Telex call,

CONSIDERING

(a) the development of automatic operation in the international Telex service of the European system;

(b) the new methods of fixing rates arising from this automatic operation;

(c) the difficulty of maintaining a close relationship between Telex and telephone rates;

(d) the desirability of advising uniform bases for the determination, by the countries concerned, of the different elements entering in the composition of the Telex rates according to the switching system used;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW :

that Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies of the European system should fix their terminal and transit quotas independently of all relationship with the rates charged in the telephone service;

that, where this suggestion is adopted, Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies should, in determining their quotas in the Telex service, as far as possible take into consideration the Recommendation contained in the following table.

Guidance on the establishment of rates for 3-minute Telex calls in the European system

Operational Method	Terminal traffic (part of international service)		Transit traffic ***		
	Fixed cost and switching cost for each international Telex centre	Circuit cost (for 100 km crowflight distance) *	Operational Method	Fixed cost	Cost for 100 km crowflight distance *
	Gold fr.	Gold fr.		Gold fr.	Gold fr.
Manual service	0.84	0.09	*Direct transit*		
Semi-automatic outgoing service	0.63	0.0675	*(a)* manual operation	—	0.09
Automatic or semi-automatic incoming service	0.1575	0.0675	*(b)* automatic or semi-automatic operation	—	0.0675
Outgoing fully automatic service	**	**	*Transit with interconnected VF telegraph circuits*		
			(a) manual operation	0.30	0.09
			(b) automatic or semi-automatic operation	0.225	0.0675
			Transit switching	To be determined according to switching costs, depending on the system used.	

* For the calculation of revenue based on the length of circuits, any fraction less than 50 km can be rounded up to a maximum of 50 km and any fraction between 50 and 100 km can be rounded up to 100 km.

** Study to be continued.

*** It is pointed out that in the study undertaken to determine the cost price, it has been suggested that a uniform average charge of 0.12 gold francs per 100 km crowflight could be accepted for unswitched transit traffic as a whole.

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FIFTH SECTION

LEASE OF TELEGRAPH CIRCUITS

RECOMMENDATION F.70

LEASING OF TELEGRAPH CIRCUITS

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H. 5, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

Having examined Resolution No. 9, annexed to the Telegraph Regulations, Paris 1949, and having noted the proposals submitted by Administrations to the VIIth Plenary Assembly;

CONSIDERING

that it is desirable to make regulations for lease of lines worked by start-stop apparatus, but that nevertheless Administrations have expressed divergent views in this regard;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW:

that the subject should be further studied and that, pending the results of these studies, the stipulations of Recommendation No. 951 of Brussels and Resolution No. 9 should be replaced by the following text:

1. Lease of telegraph circuits

(European System)

§ 1. In relations of the European system where, after the requirements of the public telegraph service and of the Telex service have been satisfied, telegraph circuits are available, such circuits may be leased to one or more users on the following terms:

§ 2. *(a)* As a general rule, it shall be assumed that the circuit leased will be available throughout the 24 hours.

(b) However, it shall be for Administrations or Recognized Private Operating Agencies to decide whether in certain cases a lease may be for a shorter period. The rental and conditions will then be fixed by agreement between the Administrations and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies concerned.

§ 3. (1) A lease is considered as *single* when there is only one user at each end of the circuit. A lease is considered as *multiple* when there is more than one user at either or both ends of the circuit.

(2) A circuit may be leased jointly by two or more users (" multiple ") only when these users are *directly* engaged in the same type of undertaking.

(3) The correspondence passed over leased circuits must concern only the undertaking or undertakings for which the circuit(s) has (have) been leased.

§ 4. (1) A user shall be considered as any undertaking that transmits and/or receives messages over a leased circuit.

(2) If an undertaking has several operating stations connected to the same end of the circuit, this undertakings shall be considered as a single user only.

§ 5. If correspondence transmitted over a leased circuit is transferred to another circuit (" single " or " multiple ") leased by one or more other users, whether by retransmission or by switching, the rental for both circuits shall be considered as " multiple ".

§ 6. An international leased circuit crossing a transit country shall be charged for as one circuit if no intermediate station is installed in the transit country. If, however, a user is connected to the circuit in the transit country, the circuit shall be divided for charging purposes into two sections which shall be charged for independently.

§ 7. (1) As a general rule, the lease must be for at least one month, counting from the day on which the circuit is made available to the user.

(2) The lease shall be renewable from month to month by tacit agreement. If either party intends to terminate the contract, a fortnight's notice shall be given before the end of the current lease period.

(3) The lease shall be payable in advance.

(4) One of the users taking part in the lease may be accepted by the Administrations or Recognized Private Operating Agencies as responsible for the fees due from all the users sharing in the lease of the circuit.

§ 8. By agreement between the Administrations and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies concerned, a lease may be granted for a period of less than one month.

§ 9. (1) For a lease of one month or more, the fee shall be calculated as follows, U being the Telex unit charge * in the relation in question :

(a) for a single lease, per whole month :
2000 U (6000 minutes);

(b) for a multiple lease, per whole month :
2750 U (8250 minutes).

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* Regulations for the subscribers' telegraph service by start-stop apparatus in the European system (Recommendation F.60. Article 3 - No. 15).

" 15. Unit charge in a particular international Telex relation : Charge proper to an ordinary Telex call of three minutes duration exchanged during the period of heavy traffic."

In relations in which the Telex service has not yet been introduced, the Telex unit charge shall correspond to half the telephone unit charge.

(2) Any fee for fractions of a month shall be calculated according to the number of days concerned, as follows :

(a) single lease : 200 minutes, per day,

(b) multiple lease : 275 minutes, per day.

§ 10. For leases lasting less than one month, authorized in accordance with § 8 above, the fees shall be calculated as follows :

(a) lease for ten days or less :

the fee shall be { 80 U daily for single lease / 110 U daily for multiple lease

plus a surcharge of 10 U no matter how long a period the lease is to run for.

(b) lease for from 11 to 25 days :

the fee shall be { 80 U daily for single lease, / 110 U daily for multiple lease.

(c) lease prolonged beyond the 25th day, up to one month :

the fee shall be { 2000 U for single lease, / 2750 U for multiple lease.

§ 11. The total receipts from the rental for a circuit shall normally be divided among the Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies concerned in proportion to their share of the rates for the Telex service.

§ 12. *(a)* The rental conditions laid down above shall be applicable to circuits operated by start-stop apparatus fulfilling the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations and the Recommendations of the C.C.I.T.

(b) The lease of circuits worked by other apparatus or by start-stop apparatus not fulfilling the provisions under *(a)*, shall be subject to special agreement between Administrations and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies.

§ 13. The Administrations or Recognized Private Operating Agencies reserve to themselves the undisputed right to resume possession of the leased circuit if required in the general interest.

§ 14. In case of interruption of the circuit and at the request of the parties concerned, the Administrations or Recognized Private Operating Agencies may make repayment.

No refund shall be made for an interruption lasting less than twenty-four hours, but the period between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. may in this respect count as twenty-four hours.

For every day the interruption lasts, the amount to be refunded shall be equal to the charge for 200 minutes of Telex call (single lease) and 275 minutes of Telex call (multiple lease).

2. Lease of telegraph circuits

(extra-European system)

In the extra-European system, Administrations or Recognized Private Operating Agencies shall determine by special agreement the conditions under which circuits should be leased.

(F.70)

RECOMMENDATION F.71

ACCOUNTING OF THE RENTAL FOR THE LEASE OF INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CIRCUITS

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H. 6, 1951)

The C.C.I.T.,

Having examined § 14 of Resolution No. 9-II of the International Telegraph Conference, Paris, 1949, and

CONSIDERING

that it is desirable to adopt a uniform method of accounting for the rental for the lease of telegraph circuits in the European system;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW:

that each terminal Administration should collect and retain its own share of rental for a circuit between adjacent countries;

that, when transit countries are involved, the terminal Administrations agree with the transit Administrations as to the method and amount of collection and accounting.

RECOMMENDATION F.72

TARIFFS APPLICABLE TO LEASE OF CIRCUITS TO METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H. 7, Arnhem, 1953)

The C.C.I.T.,

Having regard to Resolution No. 12 annexed to the Telegraph Regulations, Paris, 1949.

CONSIDERING

that no preferential reductions should be granted in the rental for leased telegraph circuits, whatever be the character of the organizations using them,

DECLARES THE VIEW BY 19 VOTES AGAINST 1:

that therefore no preferential tariff should be granted for the leasing of circuits to the meteorological services,

AND REQUESTS

the Secretary-General of the Union to bring this matter to the notice of the Administrations and/or Recognized Private Operating Agencies and to ask them to envisage the application of this Recommendation as from 1 January 1954.

RECOMMENDATION F.73

METERING OF TRAFFIC ON LEASED TELEGRAPH CIRCUITS

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H. 8, 1951)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

1. that the required system of metering is based on transmission time, and that such metering shall be effected by recording the time of transmission in both directions on the circuit, in fractions of 10 seconds (or 6 seconds), whether transmission is by duplex or simplex;
2. that the technical design of a device for metering on the lines stated in 1. presents no difficulties;
3. that the standardization of the detail of such a device is unnecessary and may be, because of circuit detail variations in different countries, undesirable;
4. that it is, however, essential that the performance limits of such a device should be standardized;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW :

that metering equipment, where used, shall conform to the following provisions :

1. that the metering device shall become operative as soon as transmission begins in either direction of the circuit;
2. that the meter shall register once per unit time period, during which signals have been transmitted;
3. that the unit time period shall be 10 (or 6) seconds;
4. that the device becomes inoperative at the end of the last unit scanning period in which a transmission signal was received;
5. that the device shall be inoperative during any prolonged interruption of the circuit.

ANNEX

By way of example, designs of metering equipment developed by the Netherlands and United Kingdom Administrations, are given below, together with brief circuit details :

Diagram of Netherlands Equipment — Fig. 1

Brief Circuit Operation :

By means of the polarized relays T1 and T2, it is possible to read on both transmission paths. If messages are transmitted on one transmission path or on both paths, the A relay is energized as soon as the impulse contact i is closed. The A relay remains energized via the a^1 contact until

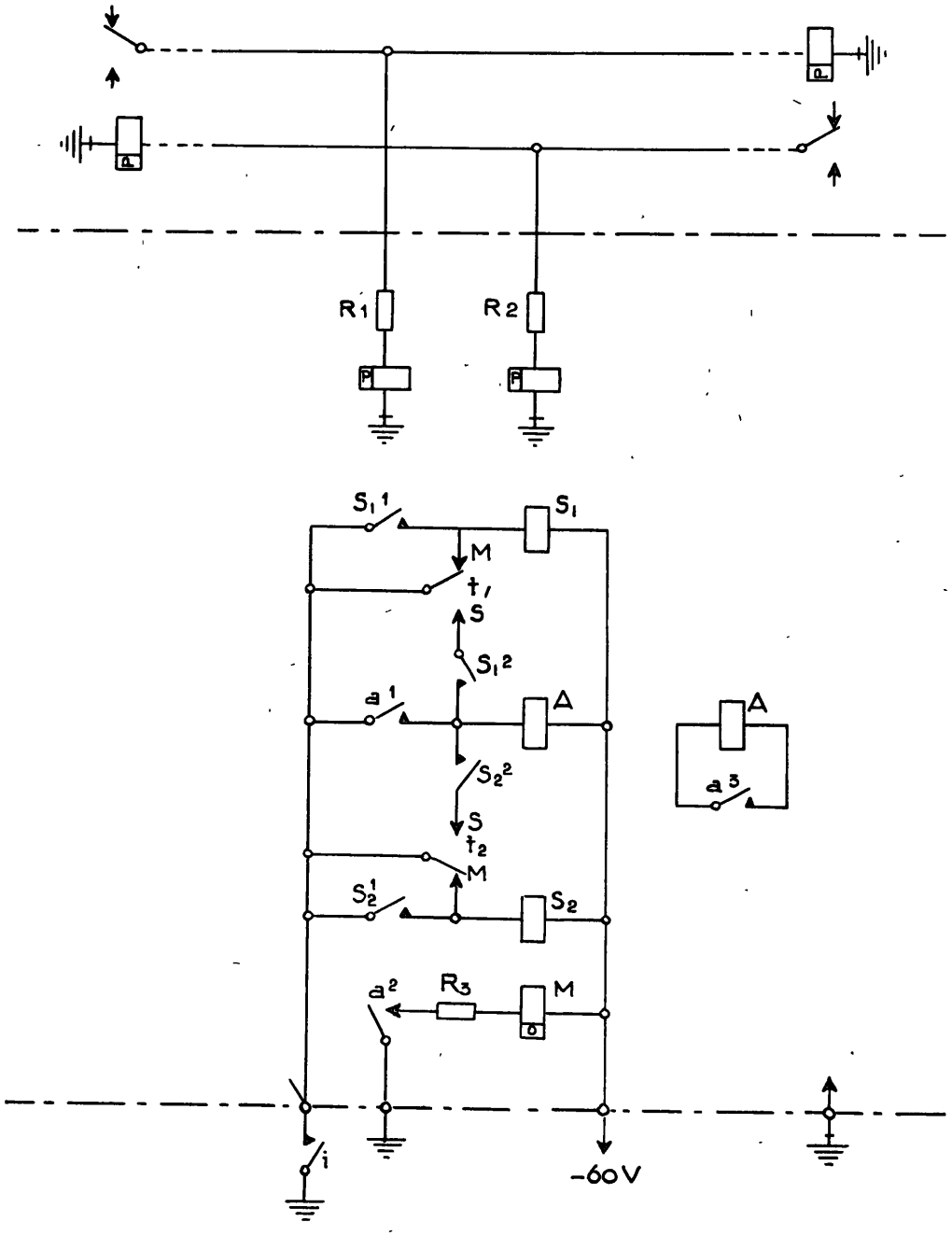

FIG. 1. — *Traffic meter for rented telegraph circuits*

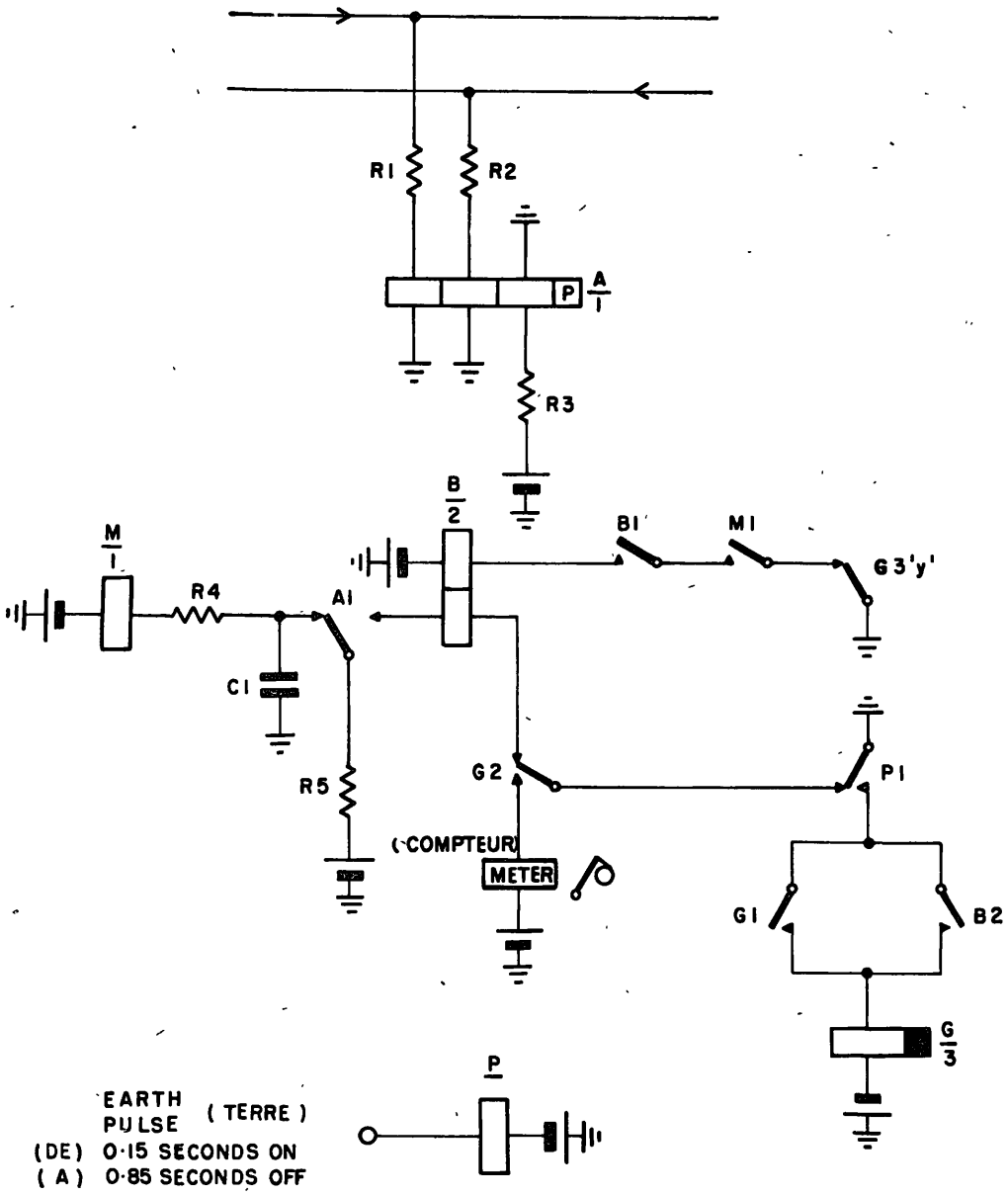

FIG. 2

METERING CIRCUIT FOR RECORDING THE TRANSMISSION TIME OF A RENTED TELEGRAPH CIRCUIT.

CIRCUIT DE COMPTAGE POUR L'ENREGISTREMENT DU TEMPS DE TRANSMISSION SUR UN CIRCUIT TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE LOUÉ

the impulse of the central impulse device is finished. Via the a2 contact the meter M is energized. The a3 contact delays the release of the A relay in order to ensure that the meter M gets an impulse of sufficient length, if the A relay is energized just towards the finish of an impulse. The supervising relays S1 and S2 prevent metering if for some length of time 'start' polarity is on the line, which may be the case with breakdowns or clearing signal.

Diagram of UK equipment — Fig. 2

Brief Circuit Operation :

Relay M with its associated resistor and capacitor is designed to have a release lag of approximately 300 mS and to hold to telegraph signals. Also the release lag of relay B is required to be less than the operate lag of relay G.

Telegraph signals are detected on either or both lines by the polarized relay A. The contact A1 normally rests on the mark contact, so that relay M be normally operated. At the first change from mark to space, relay B operates via A1, G2 and P1 and holds over its second winding via B1, M1 and G3y. If, at any time, a long space signal releases relay M, the hold circuit for relay B is broken by M1.

When an earth pulse is received, relay P operates, and if relay B is held over its second winding, P1 operates relay G via B2. Relay G locks via G1, prepares for the meter operation at G2, and releases relay B at G3y.

At the end of the earth pulse, relay P releases and earth is applied to operate the meter via P1 and G2 for a period equal to the release lag of the relay G.

Relay G releasing, restores the circuit normal.

The Netherlands Administration has carried out tests to ascertain the probable error in the estimation of the transmission time, with the apparatus described above. It is clear that the timing pulses cannot, in general, be coincident with the commencement of traffic, or for that matter with the completion of traffic, and that there will be, because of this, some difference between the actual and measured times of traffic. It is to be expected that, with traffic of normal type, the difference would be small, since the chance of shortening is equal to that of lengthening. This has been confirmed by the tests carried out by the Netherlands Administration.

The United Kingdom Administration prefers, for practical reasons, to use a 6 second pulse rather than a 10 second pulse. This also has the advantage that meter registrations can be read directly in minutes.

RECOMMENDATION F.74

LEASED TELEPHONE CIRCUITS USED SIMULTANEOUSLY FOR TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H.13, 1954)

The text of this Recommendation relating to both telegraph and telephone working appears in the first part of this volume under Recommendation E.61.

SIXTH SECTION

PHOTOTELEGRAMS

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION F.80
PROVISIONS ABOUT PHOTOTELEGRAMS

RULES FOR PHOTOTELEGRAMS IN THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM

A. DEFINITION — FIELD OF APPLICATION.

1. A phototelegram is a facsimile telegram to be transmitted by phototelegraphy.
2. Those rules apply to phototelegrams exchanged either between public stations or between public and private stations.
3. The provisions embodied in the International Telegraph Regulations apply to phototelegrams, subject to the following rules.

B. CONDITIONS GOVERNING ACCEPTANCE AND DELIVERY.

1. Subject to the consent of the Administration concerned, anything capable of phototelegraphic transmission shall be accepted as a phototelegram.

2. Senders should be recommended to avoid the use of the colours blue, lilac, green or yellow, or gilt print or pictures, etc., on yellow, red or grey paper, which lack the qualities necessary for good transmission.
3. Phototelegrams must be rectangular in shape. Each Administration decides what is the maximum format capable of being transmitted at once by all the machines used by that Administration (eg 13×18 cm for machines having 66 mm diameter cylinders). However, in relations where apparatus is used permitting the transmission at one time of greater areas, Administrations may allow larger sizes.
4. Phototelegrams of larger dimensions than those admitted in the relation concerned must be divided into parts by the sender. The order of transmission of the parts must be indicated.
5. Every phototelegram must bear an address. Signature shall be optional. Both address and signature may be written on a telegram form in which case they shall be transmitted free of charge. If written on the phototelegram, they shall form part of the area of the phototelegram to be transmitted.
6. Every phototelegram shall include a preamble. The relevant instructions shall be the same as those for the preamble of a telegram. But the number of words shall be replaced by a statement of the charging step.
7. Phototelegrams to countries not connected to the phototelegraph system shall be admitted. The receiving phototelegraph station shall reforward such phototelegrams by prepaid letter direct to the addressee, by the fastest postal route.
8. Phototelegrams received by a public station shall be delivered by it, unless reforwarded to the addressee. If the addressee does not have his abode in the place of destination, the phototelegram shall be sent by post, in accordance with the instructions in the address.
9. A public station having phototelegrams for a private station on hand shall not act on a request for transmission made by the private station until it has satisfied itself of the identity of the latter.

C. CHARGING.

1. The rates for phototelegrams between public stations—with the exception of charges for special services—and the shares of charges accruing to Administrations, shall be governed by Recommendation F.83.

D. SPECIAL SERVICES.

1. The following special services shall be admitted for phototelegrams exchanged between public stations : urgent (=Urgent=), prepaid reply (=RPx=), despatch to the sender of a print from the film received (=KP=). However, special =Urgent= and =KP= services are optional.
   The reply-paid voucher may be used either to send another phototelegram, or to send any other telegram.
2. The special " prepaid reply " service is not allowed if the destination is within a country which is not connected to the international phototelegraph network. (Case covered by Section B § 7.)
3. The following special services shall be admitted for phototelegrams exchanged between public stations and for phototelegrams transmitted by private stations to public stations :

Telegraphic notification of delivery	=PC=
Postal notification of delivery	=PCP=
x addresses	=TMx=

Communicate all addresses	=CTA=
Express paid	=XP=
Despatch to destination by express post	=Postxp=
Registered post	=PR=
Poste restante	=GP=
Poste restante registered	=GPR=
Telegraph restant	=TR=
Day delivery	=Jour=
Night delivery	=Nuit=
x copies in addition to the first to be delivered to the addressee	=Kx=
Delivery to the addressee of the negative film instead of the positive print	=Film=

4. The special services =TMx=, =CTA=, =XP=, =Kx=, =Film= shall, however, be optional.

5. The special urgent service (=Urgent=) shall be admitted for phototelegrams exchanged between private and public stations in relations in which this service exists for telephone traffic. Lightning call (=Lightning=) can be requested by a private station, for transmission to a public station, in relations on which this service is available for telephone traffic. In this case, the phototelegram is treated by the public station as an urgent phototelegram.

6. The indications of special service shall be transcribed in the abbreviated form shown in § 2 and § 3 above. In all cases they should be placed before the address.

7. The supplementary charge for the special service =Postxp= shall be two (2) gold francs; for the special service =PR= one (1) gold franc. When the sender asks to use both of these services, he shall pay both supplementary charges, that is, three (3) gold francs.

8. The supplementary charge for the special service =TMx= shall be three (3) gold francs for each copy after the first.

9. The supplementary charge for the special service =Kx= shall be two (2) gold francs for each copy after the first.

10. In the case of the special service =KP=, a supplementary charge of two (2) gold francs shal be payable for the copy, and an additional supplementary charge of eighty (80) gold centimes for the despatch of the copy by registered letter.

11. Surcharges for the special services =PC=, =PCP=, =XP=, are the same as for telegrams

12. The other special services are free of surcharge.

13. The supplementary charges for special services requested for phototelegrams transmitted by a private station to a public station shall be collected from the addressee.

E. Refunds and Rebates.

(a) *Between public stations:*

1. In case of cancellation of a phototelegram at the sender's request before transmission begins, the charge paid shall be refunded, but the Administration concerned may retain a cancellation fee from the amount already paid by the sender.

2. Should cancellation be requested after transmission has begun or has ended, but before the phototelegram has been delivered, there shall be no refund.

3. The charges collected shall be refunded to the sender whenever the phototelegram has not reached its destination, except when it has been sent by post.
4. When the addressee lives in the locality of the receiving station, the charges levied shall also be refunded if more than eight hours have elapsed between the time of handing in at the sending station and the time of delivery.
5. When the addressee does not live in the locality of the receiving station, the period of eight hours giving right to reimbursement shall be reckoned from the time of handing in at the sending station to the time of transfer to the postal service.

(b) *From a public station to a private station:*

6. Should a phototelegram be cancelled before transmission has begun, the Administration concerned may levy a cancellation fee.
7. Charges shall not, in general, be refunded or waived unless transmission has failed to take place or has been defective, owing to circuit interruption or to faults in the apparatus at the public station. Reimbursement of charges shall be left to the discretion of the Administration to which the public station belongs.

(c) *From a private station to a public station:*

8. The provisions of the Telephone Regulations for withdrawal of requests for telephone calls apply also to the case of withdrawal of phototelegraph calls.
9. § 3, 4, 5 and 7 above shall also apply to phototelegrams from a private station to a public station.

F. ACCOUNTS.

(a) *Between public stations:*

1. Accounting for charges levied for traffic between public stations shall be performed in the same way as for telegraph charges; it shall form the subject of a special section in the telegraph accounts.
2. The accessory charges for the special services indicated in Section D shall be excluded from the accounts, with the exception of those relating to prepaid reply (=RPx=), express paid (=XP=), despatch to destination by express post (=Postxp=), multiple phototelegrams (=TMx=), despatch to the sender of a print from the received film (=KP=) and to extra copies for delivery to the addressee (=Kx=).

(b) *From a public station to a private station:*

3. Accounting for charges levied for these phototelegrams is done in the same way as for telegraph charges. However, the fixed part of the charge is retained by the Administration governing the public station.

   There is a special section dealing with such accounting, in the telegraph accounts.

(c) *From a private station to a public station:*

4. Accounting for charges in connection with the use of circuits shall be performed as for telephone charges, and shall form the subject of a special section in the telephone accounts.

   The special surcharge applying to the use of a public station is retained by the Administration operating the public station.
5. The supplementary charges for special services are not included in the international accounts. They are retained by the Administration operating the public station.

RECOMMENDATION F.81

PHOTOTELEGRAMS

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation G. 11, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

(a) that the Telegraph Regulations contain rules for the phototelegraph service, applicable only to the European system, while as regards the extra-European system, the Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies concerned are left free to determine for themselves, by mutual agreement, the charges for phototelegrams and the rules that shall apply thereto;

(b) that n° 596 of the Telegraph Regulations (Paris, 1949) lays down that anything capable of being transmitted as a phototelegram may be accepted for phototelegraphic transmission;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW:

that Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies have to abstain from applying to telegrams to be transmitted as phototelegrams restrictive provisions as regards the languages, characters or symbols used in drawing them up. While abiding by these provisions, Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies can lay down supplementary rules for the presentation of telegrams to be transmitted as phototelegrams.

RECOMMENDATION F.82

RULES FOR PHOTOTELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS ESTABLISHED OVER CIRCUITS NORMALLY USED FOR TELEPHONE TRAFFIC

(Geneva, 1958)

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING

(a) that, in international phototelegraph communications, the time of occupation of international telephone circuits often greatly exceeds the duration of the actual phototelegraph call;

(b) that this drawback results *in part* from the inadequacy of existing rules on the setting-up, supervising and clearing of phototelegraph calls over circuits normally used for telephone traffic, even if these circuits have been designated in advance as capable of carrying phototelegraph communications;

(c) that phototelegraph communications between public stations on the one hand, and public and private stations on the other, require close collaboration between the telegraph and telephone services of the various Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies;

(d) that, on the other hand, phototelegraph communications between private stations do not concern the telegraph services, although it is desirable for all phototelegaph communications between public stations, between public and private stations, and between private stations to be established in the same way;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW :

that the Annex below should be taken as a set of provisional rules for phototelegraph communications;

that further study should be devoted to conditions of acceptance, operational procedures and technical means likely to lead to the rapid and economic development of the phototelegraph service;

that such study should pay particular attention to the fact that phototelegraph traffic is nearly always concentrated in very short periods when special events take place *, and that it is difficult to establish communication with phototelegraph stations, because the latter are often unable to accept the communication immediately.

ANNEX

RULES FOR PHOTOTELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS

A. APPLICATION.

§ 1. The Rules below define the procedure to be followed for operating and charging in the international phototelegraph service of the European system.

(The Telegraph and Telephone Regulations shall apply to the phototelegraph service, subject to these Rules.)

§ 2. These Rules govern international phototelegraph communications :

— between public stations,

— between a public and a private station,

— between private stations.

(A phototelegraphy installation, operated by an Administration or by a Recognized Private Operating Agency, shall be called a " public phototelegraph station ". A phototelegraphy installation, operated by a private organization, shall be called a " private phototelegraph station ".)

B. CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE.

§ 3. Conditions of acceptance of phototelegrams :

— between public stations and

— between a public station and a private station

are defined in Chapter B of Recommendation F.80 on phototelegrams.

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* See Question 28 of Sub-Group 2/2 — " Speeding up the establishment of phototelegraph communications ".

§ 4. Private phototelegraph stations may be authorized by Administrations or Recognized Private Operating Agencies to exchange phototelegraph calls with other private phototelegraph stations.

Phototelegraph calls between private stations are admitted without any limit of duration. However, when telephone traffic is subjected to restrictions, the exchange of phototelegraph calls between private stations may be delayed or limited by agreement between the terminal centres concerned.

§ 5. If the telephone service is operated with advance preparation, bookings of phototelegraph calls rank in the order in which they are accepted among bookings of telephone calls of the same category.

C. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 6. In relations where telephone circuits are used for both the phototelegraph service and the telephone service, the Administrations concerned shall assign by mutual agreement a certain number of circuits for phototelegraph transmissions, taking into account the usual requirements of both phototelegraphy and the telephone service. These circuits shall be specially marked at terminal exchanges and repeater stations with a view to the protection of the phototelegraph transmissions.

§ 7. The telephone circuits used for international phototelegraph transmissions shall, as far as practicable, be 4-wire circuits (see C.C.I.T. Recommendation D.3).

For phototelegraph transmissions, they shall *normally* be disconnected from the switching equipment used for telephone calls.

Interconnection of circuits for setting-up phototelegraph calls should be 4 wire—4 wire, as far as possible, both on the international and the national side.

§ 8. Administrations shall designate in each " international phototelegraph terminal centre " an authority responsible for the international phototelegraph communications. This authority is in a position to carry out, or cause to be carried out, all the operations necessary for the establishment of international phototelegraph communications. This authority shall henceforth be called the " International Phototelegraph Position " (IPP).

Administrations are recommended to centralize, as far as possible, in one place all the technical, operational and charging procedure necessary in an international centre when telephone circuits are used for phototelegraph communications.

§ 9. A booking for a phototelegraph call, emanating from a public or private phototelegraph station is routed to (or arrives directly at) the IPP of the country of origin responsible for setting-up the international phototelegraph call which has been booked. This IPP then becomes the control IPP for establishing the call.

D. ESTABLISHMENT, SUPERVISION AND CLEARING OF INTERNATIONAL PHOTOTELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS.

§ 10. If the telephone service on the international circuits needed for a phototelegraph circuit is by advance preparation, the control IPP shall advise the telephone office responsible for these circuits that a phototelegraph transmission is to take place. The control IPP agrees with the telephone service on the probable time at which the phototelegraph transmission will be taking place.

The IPPs shall proceed as follows when establishing an international communication :

(a) The control IPP transmits the following informations as quickly as possible to the IPP of destination :

— designation of the transmitting station,

— designation of the station of destination, and in addition :

(aa) for communications between public stations :

— category of phototelegram to be transmitted,

— date and time when the phototelegram is handed in,

— probable time at which the phototelegraph call will take place;

(ab) for communications between a public station and a private station :

— category of phototelegram to be transmitted, or

— category of call booked,

— date and time when the phototelegram is handed in (or date and time of the booking, if the call is booked from a private station),

— if necessary, indication of the subscriber responsible for the charges,

— probable time at which the phototelegraph call will take place;

(ac) for communications between private stations :

— category of call booked,

— date and time of booking,

— if necessary, indication of the subscriber responsible for paying the charges,

— probable time at which the phototelegraph call will take place.

(b) The IPP of destination shall take the necessary steps immediately to advise the phototelegraph station of destination by telephone that a phototelegraph transmission is about to take place.

(c) If the called phototelegraph station is in a position to receive the phototelegram call immediately, the IPP of destination informs the control IPP. The latter designates the circuit to be used for the proposed transmission and then the two IPPs take the necessary steps, in agreement with the telephone service, to establish the communication. Care must be taken to avoid interrupting telephone calls in progress.

(d) If the called phototelegraph station is not in a position to receive the call immediately, the IPP of destination fixes the time when the transmission is to take place, taking into account the information received from the receiving phototelegraph station. It then communicates the time fixed to the control IPP which informs the calling station.

(e) The control IPP then takes the necessary measures, in agreement with the telephone service, to etsablish the phototelegraph communication between the stations concerned at the agreed time.

§ 11. If the telephone service involved is demand service, the outgoing IPP shall take an available circuit for the phototelegraph call, after ensuring that telephone calls in progress are not interrupted; it shall use this circuit to call the incoming IPP.

(F.82)

(a) To establish a phototelegraph call, it shall transmit the data mentioned under 10 *a)* above, to the incoming IPP, except for the probable time of the phototelegraph call.

(b) The incoming IPP shall take the necessary steps immediately to advise the called phototelegraph station by telephone that a phototelegraph transmission is about to take place.

(c) If the called phototelegraph station is in a position to receive the phototelegraph call immediately, the two IPPs shall immediately establish the necessary communication.

(d) If the called phototelegraph station is not in a position to receive the call immediately, the IPP of destintion fixes the time when the transmission is to take place, taking into account the information received from the receiving phototelegraph station. It then communicates the time fixed to the control IPP which informs the calling station. The two IPPs immediately clear the international telephone circuit.

(e) At the time agreed upon, the outgoing IPP shall take the necessary steps to establish the phototelegraph communication.

§ 12. The control IPP shall note the time when the phototelegraph communication starts.

§ 13. The control IPP supervises the transmission in progress :

(a) on the transmission (go) path by means of a device enabling it to check, without risk of interference, that transmission is taking place,

(b) on the return path by means of a device enabling it to listen to service conversation from the phototelegraph receiving station.

Intervention in the circuits should be avoided after communication has been established, unless such intervention has been requested by one of the IPPs or one of the phototelegraph stations connected.

§ 14. After consulting the receiving phototelegraph station, the calling phototelegraph station announces the end of the call either direct to its IPP, or, in the case of extension of an international circuit, to the national PP on which it depends.

The latter must inform its IPP as quickly as possible, giving the time at which it received notice of the end. The control IPP notes the end-of-transmission time and immediately communicates the notice announcing the end to the incoming IPP.

The two IPPs then take the necessary measures to restore the international circuit to the telephone service without delay.

It is recommended that the called station should likewise announce the end of communication so that the called station may be cleared more quickly.

§ 15. Unless the Administrations concerned decide to the contrary, the terminal IPPs do not come to an agreement on the chargeable duration, since this is determined by the control IPP.

E. Special procedures for phototelegraph stations.

§ 16. For each phototelegram to be transmitted, the outgoing public station shall prepare a narrow tape comprising the preamble and address (and, if necessary, the signature and special service indications), unless these indications have been written on the phototelegram by the sender.

This tape is transmitted with the phototelegram.

§ 17. As soon as the communication is established, the interconnected phototelegraph stations proceed to adjust the apparatus and to transmit, in accordance with the instructions of the receiving station, adopting the following order of operations :

(a) if necessary, agreement on the index of cooperation and speed of transmission, then synchronization adjustment by means of the synchronization frequency,

(b) phasing of drums,

(c) adjustment of the white level,

(d) adjustment of the black level,

(e) start,

(f) transmission.

§ 18. If the phototelegram is being transmitted by a private station to a public station, the public station shall ask the private station, if necessary, for information regarding establishment of the peamble and conditions of delivery to the addresses.

F. FAULTY TRANSMISSIONS.

§ 19. In the case of faulty conditions, the IPP shall immediately make arrangements to clear the fault or make another circuit available.

§ 20. When, after completion of the call, it is seen that transmission was faulty, the receiving phototelegraph station shall inform its IPP. If it so desired, the receiving phototelegraph station can make a new booking with its IPP for a phototelegraph call, in the manner defined in § 9, and its IPP then takes the necessary steps immediately to establish a new phototelegraph communication with the sending station.

If the phototelegraph station which receives the faulty picture and books a new call is a private station, its attention should be drawn to the fact that both calls will be chargeable if the faults in the picture are not due to the telephone or telegraph service.

G. CHARGING.

§ 21. Charges for phototelegrams and phototelegraph calls are governed by Recommendation F.83.

H. REBATES

§ 22. Rebates of charges for phototelegrams are governed by Recommendation F.80 (Section E).

§ 23. The provisions of the Telephone Regulations relative to withdrawal of a booking or refusal of telephone calls are applicable to phototelegraph calls between private stations.

§ 24. To obtain rebates when it is seen, after interruption of the call, that the transmission was faulty, the phototelegraph station having paid the charge for the queried call should apply to its Administration, accompanying its request for a rebate with the original of the picture and the faulty proof received at the other end.

I. ACCOUNTING.

§ 25. The accounts of charges for phototelegraph calls between private stations are established in the same way as the accounts for telephone charges; they shall be shown in a special section of the telephone accounts.

§ 26. If the Administration agrees to grant a rebate after a call has been cleared (see § 24) the charge for the phototelegraph call shall be refunded and the note " charge not collected owing to faulty transmission " entered in the international accounts established by this Administration. This presupposes of course that the accounting services must be informed of the decision to grant the rebate, with all the necessary information to identify the call in question. In this way, each country concerned with the queried phototelegraph call defrays its share of the refund.

RECOMMENDATION F.83

RATES FOR PHOTOTELEGRAMS AND PRIVATE PHOTOTELEGRAPH CALLS

(Geneva, 1958)

1. A study of the costing of phototelegraph calls and phototelegram transmissions was carried out by the C.C.I.T.T. Sub-Group 2/3 in 1958. The results are published in Volume II of the *Red Book* on page ....

2. These results have been taken as a basis for the establishment of rates close to the costing assuming that subsequent development of the phototelegraph service would result in better operational conditions and, hence, in reductions in the duration of occupation of telephone circuits.

3. As phototelegraph apparatus in service may have different cylinder diameters, the dimensions of the phototelegram received may not be the same as the original; they may be reduced or increased in the same ratio. The surface area of the original phototelegram charges. It is the duration of the phototelegram transmission which really matters for calculating the duration of occupation of phototelegraph apparatus. This duration depends simply on one of the dimensions, namely the one in the same sense as the axis of the cylinder (so long as the other dimensions is not greater than the operational length of the circumference of the cylinder). It is this dimension along the axis of the cylinder which is the *chargeable length*; its influence on charging depends on its relation to the diameter of the cylinder of the outgoing apparatus.

4. By considering normal size to be a picture with a chargeable length twice the diameter of the transmitting drum and whose other dimension would correspond to the circumference of the drum under consideration (e.g. a picture of 13 cm × 18 cm for a drum of D = 66 m/m), the variable parts of the charge corresponding to the duration of the call (including preparation and handing back of the circuit to the telephone service) would be based on $5y$, y being the unit telephone call in the relation under consideration.

   In the case of phototelegrams of a chargeable length less or more than twice the diameter D of the transmitting drum the variable part of the charge would vary as follows :

for a chargeable length of	charge corresponding to
1.5 D	4 *y*
2.5 D	6 *y*
3 D	7 *y*

5. For the fixed part, 56 gold francs corresponds to the cost price. This fixed share should be equally divided between the two terminal Administrations in the case of an exchange of phototelegrams between public stations.

6. For phototelegram transmission between a public station and a private station, one half of the fixed part would be collected by the public station as a surcharge for its intervention.

7. With regard to the service between private stations, a surcharge of 4 minutes for the preparation of the call and the handing back of the circuit to the telephone service is justified.

8. The same charging procedure would be applied to service between a private station and a public station; the fixed surcharge for the part played by the public station would be collected on behalf of the public station.

9. Summing up, the rates for phototelegrams and phototelegraph transmissions between private stations, *if to be based on mean costs*, could be established as follows :

I. *Phototelegrams exchanged between public stations*

Scale of rates	Chargeable length of phototelegram	Total charge (in gold francs)	
1st step	1.5 D or less	56+4*y*	
2nd "	over 1.5 D up to 2 D	56+5*y*	*Note:* increased by 1*y* per step for each extra ½ D
3rd "	over 2 D up to 2.5 D	56+6*y*	
4th "	over 2.5 D up to 3 D	56+7*y*	

II. *Phototelegrams transmitted from a public station to a private station*

Scale of rates	Chargeable length of phototelegram	Total charge (in gold francs)	
1st step	1.5 D or less	28+4*y*	
2nd "	over 1.5 D up to 2 D	28+5*y*	(same remarks as in I above)
3rd "	over 2 D up to 2.5 D	28+6*y*	
4th "	over 2.5 D up to 3 D	28+7*y*	

III. *Phototelegrams transmitted from private station to public station*

$(c+4)\frac{y}{3} + 28$ gold francs per phototelegram,

(c being the duration in minutes of a connection between the two stations).

IV. *Phototelegraphic transmission between private stations*

$$(c + 4)\frac{y}{3}$$

10. However, the C.C.I.T.T. observed that application of these rates would lead to higher charges than at present, such that there would be a sharp reduction in phototelegrams. It feels able to recommend only a reasonable increase.

In view of the foregoing, the C.C.I.T.T.

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW :

(a) that phototelegrams transmitted by a public station, either to another public station or to a private station, should be charged for according to the same principle, i.e. a fixed tariff, with various charging steps;

(b) that phototelegrams transmitted by a private station to a public station should be charged for in the same way as phototelegraph calls between private stations, i.e. the charge varying according to the use of telephone circuits for phototelegraph transmissions, and to the charging period (period of heavy or light traffic).

However, in the service between public station and private station, the Administration responsible for the public station receives a surcharge for intervention by the public station.

Phototelegraph calls booked by a public station

(c) The rates for phototelegrams between public stations, with the exception of charges for special services and the shares of charges accruing to Administrations, should be calculated in accordance with the following table :

Scale of rates	Dimensions of phototelegram				Total charge in gold francs (to be levied at outgoing end)	Share accruing to		
	1st side for the following drum diameters			2nd side (chargeable length)		outgoing Admn.	transit Admn.	incoming Admn.
	66 mm	70 mm	88 mm					
1st step				1.5D or less	$20+4y$	$10+4a$	$4b$	$10+4a$
2nd step	$\leqslant 18$ cm	$\leqslant 20$ cm	$\leqslant 24$ cm	over 1.5D up to 2D	$20+5y$	$10+5a$	$5b$	$10+5a$
3rd step				over 2D up to 2.5D	$20+6y$	$10+6a$	$6b$	$10+6a$
increased by y per step for each extra 0.5D (D = diameter of the drum of the sending phototelegraph apparatus)								

(d) The rates for phototelegram transmitted by a public station to a private station, and the shares of charges accruing to Administrations should be calculated in accordance with the following table :

Scale of rates	Dimensions of phototelegram				Total charge in gold francs (to be levied at outgoing end)	Share accruing to		
	1st side for the following drum diameters			2nd side (chargeable length)		outgoing Admn.	transit Admn.	incoming Admn.
	66 mm	70 mm	88 mm					
1st step				1.5D or less	10+4*y*	10+4*a*	4*b*	4*a*
2nd step	⩽ 18 cm	⩽ 22 cm	⩽ 24 cm	over 1.5D up to 2D	10+5*y*	10+5*a*	5*b*	5*a*
3rd step				over 2D up to 2.5D	10+6*y*	10+6*a*	6*b*	6*a*
increased by *y* per step for each extra 0.5 D (D = diameter of the drum of the sending phototelegraph apparatus)								

(e) The lengths of phototelegrams are measured in centimetres, a fraction of a centimetre being reckoned as a full centimetre;

(f) For divided phototelegrams, the charge is calculated separately for each part.

(g) For an=Urgent=phototelegram, the charge shall be doubled.

Phototelegraph calls booked by a private station

(h) The charge for a phototelegram transmitted by a private station to a public station, or vice versa at the request of the private station, and the shares accruing to Administrations should be calculated as follows :

Charge	in gold francs	Share accruing to the		
		Admn. of the country of the private station	transit Admn	Admn. of the country of the public station
Total	$10+(c+4)\frac{y}{3}$			
to be collected on behalf of the private station	$(c+4)\frac{y}{3}$	$(c+4)\frac{a}{3}$	$(C+4)\frac{b}{3}$	$10+(c+4)\frac{a}{3}$
to be collected on behalf of the public station	10			

(i) Charges for phototelegraph calls between private stations, and the shares accruing to Administrations are calculated in accordance with the following table :

Total charge (in gold francs) to be collected at the outgoing end	Share accruing to the		
	Outgoing Admn.	transit Admn.	incoming Admn.
$(C+4)\frac{y}{3}$	$(C+4)\frac{a}{3}$	$(C+4)\frac{b}{3}$	$(C+4)\frac{a}{3}$

(j) If a private station books an =Urgent= or =Lightning= phototelegraph call, the rates for the corresponding unit telephone call should be applied.

(k) In relations where reversed-charge phototelegraph calls are allowed, the rules governing such calls should be agreed upon by the Administrations concerned.

Special services

(l) The dimensions of phototelegrams for the special services allowed for phototelegrams exchanged between public stations and phototelegrams transmitted by private stations to public stations are governed by the provisions of Recommendation F.80.

(m) For multiple phototelegrams transmitted by a private station to a public station, the surcharge for intervention by a public station (the table under section *(h)* above) should be divided equally between the addressees.

Note: In the tables shown above

y is the charge (in gold francs) for a unit telephone call for the circuit used for the phototelegraph transmission,

a and b are the shares of the charge y accruing to the terminal and transit Administrations.

C is the duration (in minutes) counted from the moment the two stations are connected together until the moment the calling station announces the end of the call.

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SEVENTH SECTION

STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHY

RECOMMENDATION F.90

SPEED OF TRANSMISSION OF INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAMS

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation F.1, Geneva, 1956)

(amended, Geneva, 1958)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

1. the present speed of communications by telephone and by airmail;
2. the need for Administrations and Private Operating Agencies to be acquainted with the times of transmission of telegrams :
   (a) to enable them to seek means of improving such times of transmission;
   (b) in order that they may possess factual data enabling them to judge to what extent the service is adequate;
3. that to meet the above needs it is necessary to be able to base comparisons on representative statistics relating to the largest possible number of important international circuits;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW :

1. that all Administrations should cause statistics to be compiled each year of the transmission time of international telegrams drawn up by the receiving office in two returns by filling in forms A and B contained in the Annex to the present Recommendation;
2. that the Secretary-General should send copies of returns A and B established by receiving Administrations to each transmitting Administration concerned as soon as possible, so that Administrations may be informed of the quality of their services;
3. that the Secretary-General should centralize the data and communicate the results, in suitable diagrammatic form, in the *Telecommunication Journal*;

4. that the Secretary-General should give Administrations an idea of the comprehensiveness of the statistics and acquaint them with any observations of Administrations and particularly with any observation of the Administration of origin regarding the particulars of their outward traffic furnished by receiving Administrations;

5. that, although it is not at present possible to fix a maximum time for the transmission of international telegrams, it is nevertheless desirable :

   (a) that 75 % of the telegrams originating in the locality of the sending office should be transmitted to the receiving office within a period of 30 minutes;

   (b) that 75 % of the other telegrams from the country of the sending office should be transmitted to the receiving office within a period of 45 minutes ;

6. that Administrations should apply the following procedure for the establishment of these statistics :

   (a) the two terminal Administrations shall agree between themselves which relations are to be considered for the statistics;

   (b) the statistics are to be established in the third week of October, on three days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, or public holidays;

   (c) only telegrams received between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. (local time) will be taken into consideration for the purposes of the statistics;

   (d) receiving Administrations should take into account any differences in local time;

   (e) in the case of extra-European circuits, on which traffics is heaviest outside these hours, the returns should be drawn up during the ten busiest consecutive hours for each day and each relation;

   (f) to ensure that telegrams are properly sorted for allocation to forms A and B, the transmitting office shall mark each telegram handed in at the transmitting office itself with the letter A next to the name of the office of origin; this applies to the days on which the statistics are compiled ;

   (g) telegrams received through the Gentex network shall be grouped in returns A and B according to the country of origin (one line per country).

ANNEX

FORMS TO BE COMPLETED BY RECEIVING OFFICES

RETURN A

Transmitting country : Receiving country :

Return giving time of transmission of ordinary telegrams received received between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. and handed-in at the sending office.

Connection :		Method of operation		Number of telegrams received within a period of						Total of telegrams examined	Remarks *
Sending offices	Receiving offices	App	Wire/ Wireless	15 min.	16-30 min.	31-45 min.	46-60 min.	61-120 min.	over 120 min.		
				between time of acceptance and time of receipt							
a) *Gentex:*											
b) *Station to station:*											
		Totals									
		Percentages									

RETURN B

Transmitting country : Receiving country :

Return giving time of transmission of ordinary telegrams received between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. and handed in at offices other than the transmitting office but belonging to the same country.

Connection :		Method of operation		Number of telegrams received within a period of						Total of telegrams examined	Remarks *
Transmitting offices	Receiving offices	App.	Wire/ Wireless	15 min.	16-30 min.	31-45 min.	46-60 min.	61-120 min.	over 120 min.		
				between time of acceptance and time of receipt							
a) *Gentex:*											
b) *Station to station:*											
		Totals									
		Percentages									

* If a sending office belongs to a recognized private operating Agency, state the name of the Agency.

RECOMMENDATION F.91

GENERAL TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

(formerly C. C. I. T. Recommendation F. 5, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

— that the present form of the General Telegraph Statistics was decided by the International Telegraph Conference, Madrid, 1932;

— that since that time there have been important changes in the working of the international telegraph service, notably the introduction of new services (e.g. Telex service) and technical developments (e.g., automatic switching);

— that the General Telegraph Statistics should take account of these changes;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW

— that the General Secretariat of the Union should draw up the General Telegraph Statistics in accordance with the formula in the Annex.

Note 1: In the chapter " Definitions " the new statistics show under continents the same territories as those actually appearing in the General Telegraph Statistics prepared annually by the General Secretariat of I.T.U.

The C.C.I.T. is of opinion that this arrangement, which has been in use since 1932, is susceptible of revision but, as it has insufficient information, it was not possible to make any changes. Nevertheless, it agreed to complete the list of countries of Central and Eastern Asia shown under the paragraph " Asia ", 2nd sub-paragraph, by the addition of *China.*

(The C.C.I.T. would draw the attention of the telegraph Administrations concerned and of the next Telegraph and Telephone Conference to this point.)

ANNEX

GENERAL TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

compiled from official documents by the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union

General observations.

These statistics apply only to the public telegraph network.

The letter E in a column heading under the name of a country means : Government operation.

The letter P in a column heading under the name of a country means : operation by Recognized Operating Agencies.

A dash in one of the columns indicates that the information is not available, or that the service to which the heading refers does not exist or has been suspended.

The "explanatory notes" in the statistical table sent to Administrations for completion are given below. They show how certain headings are to be interpreted.

The definitions of the terms used in the statistical table are also given below in alphabetical order. Some of them are adapted to the special requirements of the table.

Explanatory notes.

1. Combined circuits made up of wire and radio sections are considered as fixed radio circuits (see Section IV).

2. Including speaker circuits, but excluding the circuits mentioned under E of Section III.

2*bis*. Including speaker circuits, but excluding the circuits mentioned under D of Section IV.

3. Circuits between countries of the extra-European system or between a country in the extra-European system and a country in the European system.

4. Put an X opposite the system if used, and an 0 if it is not used.

5. Indicate the number of equipments installed and available for operation, whether the apparatus be in use or not.

6. Count as a single unit the whole equipment (transmission and reception) for a telegraph transmission channel (i.e., for one direction of transmission).

Each country will count the equipment on its own territory as one half of a unit in the case of an international telegraph transmission channel.

(For example, a voice-frequency telegraph equipment rack operating 18 outgoing transmission channels and 18 incoming reception channels will count as 18 units; the equipment at the distant end will also count as 18 units, or, all in all 36 units for this particular 18-frequency two-way voice frequency system. This number will be reduced to 18 in the case of an international system.)

7. If telephone exchanges intervene in establishing communication, they are not counted under this heading.

8. Under this heading are to be included the Telex subscribers' stations (rented) and the telegraph stations (or offices) which have access, either directly or indirectly (for example, through a private switchboard) to the switching network.

9. For Administrations with exchange equipment enabling them to determine this figure.

10. Circuits operated in manual and/or semi-automatic service may be connected to a manual switchboard. A manual switchboard usually consists of several operator's positions.

Definitions

Continents: For statistical purposes, continents are delimited as follows (this delimitation, in accordance with the desire expressed by the Telegraph Regulations Committee at the Madrid Conference (1932) has been mainteined by later conferences) :

Africa: North Africa (including the Azores, Madeira, the Canaries, Cape Verde Islands);
West Africa;
East Africa (including the Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius);
South Africa.

America:	North America (including Greenland, Bermuda, and the Bahamas); Central America; West Indies; South America (including the Falklands and South Georgia).
Asia:	Includes Turkey in Asia, the Syrian Republic, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Arabia, etc. Central and Eastern Asia; the U.S.S.R. in Asia, Japan, India, Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam, Pakistan and China; Asiatic archipelago : Indonesia, Borneo, Republic of the Philippines.
Europe:	Northern Europe (including the Faroes and Iceland); Central Europe; Western Europe; Eastern Europe (including the U.S.S.R. in Europe and Turkey in Europe); Southern Europe (including Malta).
Oceania:	Australia; Dutch New Guinea and New Guinea (Territory of); New Zealand; Pacific archipelago (Melanesia, Polynesia, Micronesia).
European system:	Includes all the countries of Europe, with Algeria and those territories outside Europe which have been declared by the respective Administrations to belong to this system (No. 160 of the International Telegraph Regulations, Paris revision, 1949).
Extra-European system:	Comprises all countries other than those in the European system.
Facsimile telegraphy:	A system of telegraphy providing reproduction in the form of fixed images (photographic or otherwise) of the form, and possibly of the depth of tone and of the colours, of an original document, whether written, printed, or pictorial.
Fixed service:	A radio service between specified fixed points.
General telegraph service:	A telegram service for the use of the public, providing for the acceptance and delivery of telegrams.
Phototelegraphy:	A system of facsimile having special regard to tone reproduction, in which the reception involves photographic processes.
Phototelegram:	A facsimile telegram which must be transmitted by phototelegraphy.
Point-to-Point (telegraph circuit):	A circuit permanently established between specific stations.
Public phototelegraph station:	A phototelegraph station set up in a telegraph centre, and used for the public phototelegraph service.
Public telegraph network:	A network set up to provide a telegraph service for the public and belonging to an Administration operating telecommunications (or Recognized Private Operating Agency). May be used for the general telegraph service, the Telex service or the leased circuit service.
Public (telegraph) office:	A telegraph office in direct contact with users for the handing-in or delivery of telegrams.

Radio station: A combination of transmitters and receivers, including the accessory equipment required for carrying on a definite radiocommunication service.

Service (telegraph) circuit: A special circuit used for communications in connection with the management of the telegraph service.

Subscriber's line (or station line): Permanent circuit between a subscriber's telegraph station or a telegraph post and the switching centre which serves it.

Switching centre: A centre with equipment for switching.

Switching centre (automatic) An installation in which the switching manœuvres are carried out by electrically-controlled apparatus without the intervention of an operator.

Switching centre (manual): An installation in which the switching manœuvres are carried out by an operator.

Telegraph centre: A place in which the necessary resources in material and personnel are assembled to fulfil a specific function in operating a telegraph service.

Telegraph circuit: A permanent connection between two instrument rooms or switching centres, without intermediate switching.

(Telegraph) office: A centre equipped with telegraph apparatus for the transmission or reception of telegrams.

(Telegraph) station: An installation operated by a telegraphist or a user, comprising a transmitting (or receiving) apparatus, and the necessary auxiliary equipment.

Telegraph network: A group of stations, installations, centres and lines, coordinated for the purpose of providing a telegraph service.

Telegraph service: Any service for the transmission of telegrams.

Telex communication: The effect given to the booking of a Telex call when it has been established between the calling and the called stations.

Telex service: A telegraph service enabling its subscribers to communicate directly and temporarily among themselves, by means of start-stop apparatus and of circuits of the public telegraph network.

Transit telegram: A telegram routed across one or more transit countries.

Trunk circuit: A permanent circuit between the switching equipment at two switching centres.

Telegraph statistics 19

I. *Population, according to the latest census* . . . .

II. *Area (in square kilometres)* . . . .

III. *Public telegraph network (wire)* (1)

A. *Number of point-to-point telegraph circuits used in the general telegraph service* (2)

(a) internal . . . . . .

(b) international, between countries in the European system . . ..

(c) international, in the extra-European system (3) . . . .

B. *Numbers of trunk telegraph circuits*

1. Circuits exclusively used by the general telegraph service (2)

(a) internal . . . . . .
(b) international, between countries in the European system
(c) international, in the extra-European system (3) . . . .

2. Circuits exclusively used for the Telex service

(a) internal . . . . . .
(b) international, between countries in the European system
(c) international ,in the extra-European system (3) . . . .

3. Circuits jointly used by both the general telegraph service and the Telex service

(a) internal . . . . . .
(b) international, between countries in the European system
(c) international, in the extra-European system (3) . . . .

C. *Number of subscribers' (or stations) lines to switching centres*

1. Telex subscribers' lines . . . . . .

2. Lines from stations in telegraph centres and offices. . . . .

D. *Number of telegraph circuits permanently leased to users*

(a) internal . . . . . .
(b) international, between countries in the European system . .
(c) international, in the extra-European system (3) . . . . . .

E. *Number of circuits exclusively used for facsimile telegraphy (or phototelegraphy)*

(a) internal . . . . . .
(b) international, between countries in the European system . .
(c) international, in the extra-European system (3) . . . . . .

IV. *Public telegraph network of the fixed radio service* (1)

A. *Number of point-to-point telegraph circuits used in the general telegraph service* (2*bis*)

(a) internal . . . . . .
(b) international, between countries in the European system . .
(c) international, in the extra-European system (3) . . . . . .

B. *Number of trunk telegraph circuits*

1. Circuits used exclusively by the general telegraph service (2*bis*)

(a) internal . . . . . .
(b) international; between countries in the European system
(c) international, in the extra-European system (3) . . . .

2. Circuits exclusively used for the Telex service
   (a) internal . . . . . .
   (b) international, between countries in the European system . . . . . .
   (c) international, in the extra-European system (3) . . . . . .
3. Circuits jointly used by both the general telegraph and Telex services
   (a) internal . . . . . .
   (b) international, between countries in the European system . . . . . .
   (c) international, in the extra-European system (3) . . . . . .

C. *Number of telegraph circuits permanently leased to users*
   (a) internal . . . . . .
   (b) international, between countries in the European system . . . . . .
   (c) international, in the extra-European system (3) . . . . . .

D. *Number of circuits exclusively used for facsimile telegraphy (or phototelegraphy)*
   (a) internal . . . . . .
   (b) international, between countries in the European system . . . . . .
   (c) international, in the extra-European system (3) . . . . . .

V. *Equipments for the circuits and station lines mentioned in Sections III and IV*

Number of equipments (5) (6)
(a) for within-band telegraphy . . . . . .
(b) for sub-audio telegraphy . . . . . .
(c) for supra-audio telegraphy . . . . . .
(d) for telegraphy on phantom or super-phantom circuits . . . . . .
(e) for voice-frequency-division telegraphy . . . . . .
(f) for time-multiplex telegraphy . . . . . .
(g) for interband telegraphy . . . . . .
(h) for error detection (with or without automatic correction) . . . . . .
(i) number of radiotelegraph transmitters . . . . . .
(j) number of radiotelegraph receivers . . . . . .

VI. *Offices, radio stations, switching centres, telegraph stations*

A. *Number of telegraph offices*
   1. belonging to the Telegraph Administration . . . . . .
   2. belonging to State railways or to railway companies . . . . . .
   3. belonging to Recognized Private Operating Agencies . . . . . .

B. *Number of radio stations in the fixed service* (general telegraphy and/or Telex)
   1. transmitting . . . . . .
   2. receiving . . . . . .

C. *Number of switching centres* (7) (Switching centres under E excluded)
   1. Switching centres used exclusively for the general telegraph service
      (a) automatic switching centres . . . . . .
      (b) manual switching centres (10) . . . . . .

2. Switching centres used exclusively for Telex service
   (a) automatic switching centres . . . . . .
   (b) manual switching centres (10) . . . . . .
3. Switching centres common to the general telegraph service and to the Telex service
   (a) automatic switching centres . . . . . .
   (b) manual switching centres (10) . . . . . .

D. *Number of telegraph stations connected to switching centres* (8)
1. Telex subscribers' stations
   (a) connected to automatic switching centres . . . . . .
   (b) connected to manual switching centres (10) . . . . . .
2. stations in telegraph centres or offices
   (a) connected to automatic switching centres . . . . . .
   (b) connected to manual switching centres (10) . . . . . .

E. *Number of switching centres serving exclusively the facsimile (or phototelegraphy) service* . . . . . .

F. *Semaphore stations with a public telegraph service* . . . . . .

VII. *Telegraph apparatus in telegraph centres (or offices) used in the general and Telex networks (including service apparatus)*

1. Type of apparatus used (4)
   (a) Morse (or sounder or buzzer) . . . . . .
   (b) Wheatstone, Greed-Wheatstone . . . . . .
   (c) Hughes . . . . . .
   (d) Baudot. . . . . .
   (e) Siemens (rapid printers) . . . . . .
   (f) Siemens-Hell . . . . . .
   (g) Murray . . . . . .
   (h) start-stop . . . . . .
   (i) facsimile . . . . . .
2. Number of start-stop apparatus in service
   (a) standardized in accordance with C.C.I.T. Recommendations
      1. tape-printing . . . . . .
      2. page-printing . . . . . .
   (b) not in accordance with C.C.I.T. Recommendations
      1. tape-printing . . . . . .
      2. page-printing . . . . . .
3. Number of facsimile telegraph apparatus used by Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies
   (a) direct-recording facsimile apparatus . . . . . .
   (b) phototelegraph apparatus. . . . . .

VIII. *Telegraph traffic*

A. *Traffic of the countries in the European system*
1. Internal traffic of the country
   (a) total number of outward telegrams . . . . . .
   (b) number of outward phototelegrams . . . . . .

2. International traffic in the European system

   (a) number of full-rate and urgent telegrams, outward . . .
   number of full-rate and urgent telegrams, inward . . .
   (b) number of letter-telegrams, outward . . . . . .
   number of letter-telegrams, inward. . . . . .
   (c) number of press telegrams, outward . . . . . .
   number of press telegrams, inward . . . . . .
   (d) number of transit telegrams (each telegram counted once only) . . . . . .
   (e) number of outward, inward and transit phototelegrams

3. International traffic in the extra-European system

   (a) number of full-rate and urgent telegrams, outward . . .
   number of full-rate and urgent telegrams, inward . . .
   (b) number of letter-telegrams, outward . . . . . .
   number of letter-telegrams, inward. . . . . .
   (c) number of press telegrams, outward . . . . . .
   number of press telegrams, inward . . . . . .
   (d) number of transit telegrams (each telegram counted once only) . . . . . .
   (e) number of outward, inward and transit phototelegrams

B. *Traffic of countries in the extra-European system*

1. Internal traffic of the country

   (a) total number of outward telegrams . . . . . .
   (b) total number of outward phototelegrams . . . . . .

2. Traffic with countries in the same continent

   (a) number of full-rate and urgent telegrams, outward . . .
   number of full-rate and urgent telegrams, inward . . .
   (b) number of letter-telegrams, outward . . . . . .
   number of letter-telegrams, inward . . . . . .
   (c) number of press telegrams, outward . . . . . .
   number of press telegrams, inward . . . . . .
   (d) number of transit telegrams (each telegram counted once only) . . . . . .
   (e) number of outward, inward and transit phototelegrams

3. Traffic with Europe

   (a) number of full-rate and urgent telegrams, outward . . .
   number of full-rate and urgent telegrams, inward . . .
   (b) number of letter-telegrams, outward . . . . . .
   number of letter-telegrams, inward . . . . . .

(c) number of press telegrams, outward . . . . . .
number of press telegrams, inward . . . . . .
(d) number of transit telegrams (each telegram counted once only) . . . . . .
(e) number of outward, inward and transit phototelegrams

4. Traffic with other continents

(a) number of full-rate and urgent telegrams, outward . . .
number of full-rate and urgent telegrams, inward . . .
(b) number of letter-telegrams, outward . . . . . .
number of letter-telegrams, inward. . . . . .
(c) number of press telegrams, outward . . . . . .
number of press telegrams, inward . . . . . .
(d) number of transit telegrams (each telegram counted once only) . . . . . .
(e) number of outward, inward, and transit phototelegrams

IX. *Telex service traffic*

A. *Inland traffic of the country*

1. Number of chargeable calls (irrespective of duration) exchanged between subscribers' posts (9) . . . . . .
2. Total number of chargeable minutes (9) . . . . . .
3. Total number of pulses in millions noted on the meters of subscribers' lines (9) (indicating the gold franc amount corresponding to one pulse) . . . . . .

B. *International traffic with countries in the European system*

1. Number of chargeable calls (irrespective of duration), outward, inward and transit (9) . . . . . .

Total number of chargeable minutes (9)

(a) outward . . . . . .
(b) inward . . . . . .
(c) transit . . . . . .

C. *International traffic with countries in the extra-European system*

1. Number of chargeable calls (irrespective of duration) outward, inward, and transit (9) . . . . . .
2. Total number of chargeable minutes (9)

(a) outward . . . . . .
(b) inward . . . . . .
(c) transit . . . . . .

RECOMMENDATION F.92

SERVICE CODES

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation F.6, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

that it would be useful for the operating services of Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies to have a collection of the various codes used in the international telegraph service;

that it would be desirable for such a collection to contain, besides the codes used in the international telegraph service, the codes and abbreviations commonly used in other telecommunication services;

that an assembly of the various codes now in use into a single volume might serve as a basis for a more unified system of service codes;

in view also of C.C.I.R. Resolution 18;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW

1. that the various codes and abbreviations commonly used in international telecommunication services should be assembled in one volume and published by the General Secretariat of the I.T.U.;
2. that this publication should be prepared in accordance with the directives annexed to the present Recommendation.

Directives for the publication, in one separate volume, of the various codes and abbreviations commonly used in international telecommunication services

1. C.C.I.T. Question 61 read as follows :

Study, in collaboration with the C.C.I.R., of the possibility of collecting together in a separate volume, to be published by the General Secretariat of the Union, the various codes which are considered useful in the international telegraph service (line and radio), with a view to the universal use of this code book in the operation of these services.

2. C.C.I.R. Resolution 18 (London, 1953, as amended at Warsaw, 1956) is associated with this question :

C.C.I.R. Resolution no. 33

PUBLICATION OF SERVICE CODES IN USE IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE

(Study Group XIII)

(Warsaw, 1956)

The C.C.I.R.,

CONSIDERING

(a) that the C.C.I.T., during its VIIth Plenary Assembly, adopted the following question :

" The study, in collaboration with the C.C.I.R., of the possibility of assembling in a separate volume, to be published by the General Secretariat of the Union, the various codes

regarded as useful in the International Telegraph Service (line and radio) for universal use by that service ";

(b) that the C.C.I.T. has requested the C.C.I.R. to collaborate in the study of that question;

(c) that it is of importance to assemble all service codes useful in the telegraph service (such as those contained in App. I to the International Telegraph Regulations, Q-code, etc.);

UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVES

1. that the C.C.I.R. should co-operate with the C.C.I.T. in assembling the volume mentioned under *(a)* above, on the understanding that the C.C.I.T. assume the supervision and responsibility for this work;
2. that the assembling in one volume of the various codes at present in use will be a first step towards a more unified system of service codes;
3. that the Administrations should examine the need for unifying the codes for operational requirements.

3. The code documents suggested by the various Administrations for inclusion (partly or wholly) in the proposed book are summarized, classified and numbered below, along with a reference to their origin where this is not apparent :

Code Documents already adopted internationally.

I. Telegraph Regulations.

II. Radio Regulations, Appendix 9, Section I — The " Q " code as a whole — see page 251 and seq.

III. Radio Regulations, Appendix 9. Section II — Miscellaneous abbreviations and signals — see page 270 and seq.

IV. Radio Regulations. Appendix 11, § 3 (1). Spelling analogy code — see page 275 and seq.

Code documents which are Recommendations adopted be Plenary Assemblies.

V. C.C.I.R. VII Plenary Assembly, 1953. Recommendation 141 — SINPO Code. Tabulation and footnotes *(a)* to *(d)* — see pages 188 and 189.

VI. C.C.I.R. VII Plenary Assembly 1953, Recommendation 141 — SINPFEMO Code. Tabulation and footnotes as in V.

VII. C.C.I.T. VII Plenary Assembly, 1953. Recommendation H. 1, Article 26. Code expressions used in the international Telex service — see Arnhem Documents page 152.

Code documents of Recognized Private Operating Agencies.

VIII. Cable and Wireless Limited Service Code.

IX. The Cable and Wireless Limited " Z " Code.

X. The Cable and Wireless Limited Facsimile Reporting Code.

XI. Italcable " Dizionario delle Abbreviazioni Telegrafiche ".

4. The C.C.I.T. has the following task :

4.1. to recommend those documents numbered I-XI, the material of which it considered should be included, in part or in whole, in the code book, and to specify recommended material within these documents in detail. (Subsequently referred to as " Selection of material ");

4.2 to consider and comment upon the question of duplication between code letter groups. (Subsequently referred to under " Duplication "). (*N.B.* It did not deal with the question of different code letter groups with the same, or nearly the same meaning, as this comes under the heading of unification, which may be dealt with later);

4.3 to recommend how selected code material should be arranged within the code book. (Subsequently referred to as " Arrangement of Material ");

4.4 to recommend a title for the book (subsequently referred to under " Title ").

5. *Selection of material.*

From the code documents numbered I-XI, the following were selected for inclusion in the code book without alteration :

III. Radio Regulations. Miscellaneous abbreviations and signals, taking into account the amendments made by the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R.

IV. Radio Regulations. Spelling analogy code.

V. SINPO code, taking into account the amendments made by the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R.

VI. SINPFEMO code, taking into account the amendments made by the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R.

The following code was accepted with one additional item :

VII. Code expressions used in the international Telex service. The addition here is :

SVH Safety of life Telex calls (see C.C.I.T. Recommendation H.1, Article 10).

X. The Cable and Wireless Limited Facsimile Reporting Code. This is described in detail in Appendix 1 to this report.

The remaining code documents Nos. I, II, VIII, IX and XI were accepted in part only. The material selected for retention as it stands or with slight modifications is specified in Appendices 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively. These appendices also contain comments concerning the results of the selection and, in some cases, the future treatment of material.

6. *Arrangement of material.*

The C.C.I.T. considered that the material in the code book should be arranged in three main sections headed :

Decoding
Coding
Miscellaneous.

The suggested content of each chapter is detailed in Appendix 7.

7. *Title.*

The title for the code book suggested by the C.C.I.T. is :

CODES AND ABBREVIATIONS FOR THE USE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES
Published by the International Telecommunication Union

8. *Duplication.*

The C.C.I.T. found that four different types of duplication existed, namely :

8.1 The same code letter group with the meaning worded in precisely the same terms in more than one of the basic code documents.

8.2. The same code letter group with more than one meaning.

8.3 Different code letter groups with exactly, or virtually, the same meaning.

8.4 Code letter groups in the selected material which are used for purposes, other than service code usage, elsewhere in the field of telecommunications.

Duplication of type 8.1 can be easily identified and removed as necessary during the compilation of the " Decoding " section of the book.

Duplication of type 8.2 will similarly be easily identifiable during the same process. Both entries will have to be retained, but they should be specially noted to indicate the different circumstances in which each is to be used.

Duplication of type 8.3 does not require to be dealt with here as it comes under the heading of " unification " as already indicated in § 4 of the report. Until " unification " takes place, both entries should appear in the code book in their appropriate places.

The only specific instance of duplication of type 8.4 which came under the notice of the C.C.I.T. was that which exists, at least in theory, between 3-letter code groups, used in the Cable and Wireless Limited " Z " code and the 3-letter call signs in the Z series, which are referred to in Radio Regulations, Chapter VII, Article 19 and seq. (see page 94). The Cable and Wireless Limited " Z " code is already widely used in the radio field and for this reason has very strong claims for inclusion in the code book. At the same time, the 3-letter call signs in the Z series, if not already in use, may be at any time. The C.C.I.T. had no evidence of trouble arising from this duplication. However, the C.C.I.R. reserved the right to reconsider this case if confusion should arise in the future with call signs in the " Z " series.

9. *Other items of interest.*

Information available within the C.C.I.T. indicated that, by accident rather than design, the code documents accepted for inclusion in the telegraph code book included all these codes used in the international telephone service, namely :

IV. The spelling analogy code — See Radio Regulations, Appendix 11 § 3 (1).

VI. SINPFEMO code.

APPENDIX 1

CABLE AND WIRELESS LTD. FACSIMILE REPORTING CODE

This code is used to indicate :

(a) Quality of a Picture to be transmitted.

This is indicated by a 3-digit code group taken from the following tabulation. The code group is inserted after the destination in the address.

Code digit	Contrast (first digit)	Definition of focus (second digit)	General quality (third digit)
1	Very flat	Blurred all over	Poor
2	Flat	Main features blurred	Fair
3	Normal	Slightly blurred all over	Fairly good
4	Contrasted	Background blurred - main features clear	Good
5	Very contrasted	Sharp focus and definition throughout	Excellent

(b) Quality of Picture received.

This is indicated by a 5-digit code group taken from the following tabulation :

Code digit	Contrast (first digit)	Fading (second digit)	Stagger (third digit)	Spurious modulation (fourth digit)	General quality (fifth digit)
1	Very flat	Very frequent	Severe	Severe	Useless
2	Flat	Frequent	Pronounced	Pronounced	Poor
3	Normal	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Fair
4	Contrasted	Infrequent	Slight	Slight	Good
5	Very contrasted	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Excellent

APPENDIX 2

TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

1. The C.C.I.T. agreed that all codes and abbreviations contained in Annex 1 should be retained as they stand (*N.B* A number of these codes have been taken from the Cable and Wireless Ltd. Service Code, in which case they are identified by underlining).

2. All codes and abbreviations appearing in the text of the Regulations were extracted and examined to determine which were suitable in the light of modern practice for inclusion in the code book.

3. The selected material is recorded below by reference to the number of Telegraph Regulations under which it appears :

Number of Telegraph Regulations	*Paid Service Indications*	
68	=Priorité Nations=	Telegram from or to the United Nations
	=Urgent=	Urgent
	=RPx=	Reply paid x
	=TC=	Collation
	=PC=	Telegraphic notification of delivery (telegram with)
	=PCP=	Postal notification of delivery (telegram with)
	=FS=	To follow
	=FS de x=	To follow (from the place or places of reforwarding)
	=Réexpédié de x=	Telegram redirected to any other address
	=TMx=	x addresses
	=CTA=	Communicate all addresses
	=Express=	Express
	=XP=	Express paid
	=Poste=	Post
	=PR=	Registered post
	=GP=	Poste restante
	=GPR=	Poste restante registered
	=PAV=	Air-mail
	=TR=	Telegraph restant
	=LX=	Telegram to be delivered on a de luxe form on a happy occasion
	=LXDEUIL=	Telegram to be delivered on a de luxe form on an occasion of mourning
	=MP=	Personal delivery
	=Jour=	Day delivery
	=Nuit=	Night delivery
	=TFx=	Telegram for which delivery by telephone has been requested
	=TELEX x=	Telegram for which delivery by Telex has been requested
	=J x=	x days
	=Lettre=	ST to which the reply should be given by ordinary letter
	=Lettre RCM=	ST to which the reply should be given by registered letter
	=RM=	Retransmission of a radiotelegram by a ship or aircraft station
	=SEM=	Semaphore telegram
	=Presse=	Press telegram
	=OBS=	Meteorological telegram
	=ELT= =ELTF=	Letter telegram of the European system
	=LT= =LTF=	Letter telegram of the extra-European system
225 to 229 and 247		*Transmission indicators (Teleprinter)*
	MOM	Wait (alphabets Nos. 1 and 2)
	E E E	Error in transmission (alphabet No. 2)
259	*Transmission indicators (Morse)*	
	(where original has equivalent letters)	
	K	Invitation to transmit (e.g. see reg. 303)

Number of Telegraph Regulations	*Paid Service Indications*
322	*Use of codes*
	refers to codes in Appendix No. 1
323	*Service communications*
RQ	to precede the communication
324 to 331	*Stop transmission signals*
BK	(for Morse Duplex and Wheatstone Duplex)
PP OO	(repeated) (for start-stop instruments)
347	*Priority telegrams*
X	To precede the serial number
354	*Acknowledgement of receipt*
LR	at request of sending telegraphist
360 to 363	*Service instructions*
B	only in exchanges by means of Morse and aural receiving apparatus, and when the transmitting office corresponds direct with the office of destination.
X	as in 347
SVH	Safety of life at sea or in the air
S	Sender requests priority for Government telegram
F	Government telegram without priority request
A	Ordinary service telegram or advice
A Urgent	Urgent service telegram or advice
ADG	Service telegram or advice relating to 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 (appears also in Telegraph Regulation nº 502).
382	*Correction of number of words*
=CTF words=	Used when there is a difference in the word counts
399	*Corrections*
CTF	At end of the preamble with nature of rectification (see also Telegraph Reg. nº 835)
626, 648 and 650	*Phototelegrams — special services*
=KP=	Dispatch to the sender of a print from the received film
=Kx=	Extra copies for delivery to the addressee

Number of Telegraph Regulations	*Paid Service Indications*
=PC= =PCP= =TMx= =CTA= =XP=	As in Telegraph Regulation nº 68
=Postxp=	Dispatch to destination by express post
=PR= =GP= =GPR= =TR= =Jour= =Nuit=	as in Telegraph Regulation nº 68
=Film=	Delivery to the addressee of the negative film instead of the positive print
=Urgent=	As in Regulation 68
835 and 837	*Paid Service*
CTSFN	Correction will follow if necessary
CTP	Retain charge paid
Appendix No. 1	*Code expressions*
BQ	Reply to RQ
DF	I am putting you through
Dx	Duplex
LR	Up to what point (word or telegram) have you received ? We have received up to...
OK	We agree (or It is correct)
RQ	Designation of a request
SX	Simplex
ANH	Congestion
RPTAA	Repeat all after...
RPTAL	Repeat everything you have transmitted
RPTWA	Repeat word after...

and the following Cable and Wireless service code words :

ATHAS	MAHVU	PATOS	RAJEV	ROFJO
AYGUN	MANAG	PIPKU	RAJFU	RUCMU
AYJEW	MAWET	PITUG	RAJGO	RUCOS
AZKES	MIDUN	POFIH	RAJIF	RUCXO
AZWET	NACBA	POHCO	REGAD	RUCYD
BABSO	NEDIB	POMDU	REJAB	RUCZA
BINYA	NEFAT	POSAG	REKEG	RUFAJ
CODUN	NEKLO	PUFOB	RESIN	RUFKU
DACYS	NEMYD	PYHOP	RICOD	RUFMO
DADRO	NIGYC	PYSAT	RIHUB	TIBOH
JAJAR	NOVEF	RACYB	RIJAG	WAPUC
JIFAG	OHBIN	RAFIS	RIKEN	WEFXU
JOKID	OPWIG	RAFUJ	RISOB	WEJOD
JUFAR	ORDAD	RAFYS	ROCOG	WEJYV
JYBAG	ORJOB	RAHOT	ROFAB	XESCU
JYDOT	PASCA	RAJAJ	ROFER	XESLA

APPENDIX 3

Q CODE — SEE RADIO REGULATIONS, APPENDIX 9 PAGE 251 AND SEQ.

1. The C.C.I.T. agreed that all Q codes in the general services section QRA - QUZ, as listed in Radio Regulations, including those few spare codes to which a meaning had not yet been allotted, should be retained as basic material for the code book. Additionally, new codes approved for use since the Radio Regulations were printed should also be included. These codes will be used subject to their approval by the next Radio Conference.

Code	Question	Answer
QSS	What frequency will you use ?	I will use the working frequency kc/s (normally the last three figures only of the frequency to be inserted).
QSE	Must I keep watch for you (or for) on kc/s (Mc/s) ?	Keep watch for me (or for) on kc/s (Mc/s)
QSH	—	I cannot hear you (or) on kc/s (Mc/s)
QSF	—	Start transmitting on kc/s (Mc/s) and, if communication is not established in 5 minutes, go back to the other frequency on which you have been transmitting.
QTM	What is your magnetic heading ?	My magnetic heading is degrees.

2. The aeronautical (QAA - QNZ) and maritime (QOA - QQZ) sections of the Q code were excluded on the grounds of their limited and specialized field of operation and the fact there was little or no support for their inclusion in the replies from Administrations to the original enquiry.

APPENDIX 4

CABLE AND WIRELESS LTD. "SERVICE CODE"

N.B. — The Study Group's findings have been framed so that they refer to the August, 1955 reprint of the Cable and Wireless Ltd. Service Code book, amended to cover subsequent alterations up to 1st June 1956 (English Edition). The French edition of the book is not always an exact equivalent of the English because the issue of reprints and amendments usually takes place at different times.

Service Code.

1. The codes accepted for inclusion in the I.T.U. handbook by the Study Group were as follows :

All allocated code letter groups in the number range 00 001-02 172 (end) except the following :

00046	01035	01575/01660	01931/52
00049	01045	01671/01739	01987/92
00068/69	01049	01744/01778	01997
00071	01054	01811	02001/15
00149/198	01062	01814	02017
00219	01065	01835	02025/27
00225	01102	01840/41	02085
00230/31	01111		02091/96
00351	01258	01862/64	02104
00555/00790	01265	01868	02117/24
00867/70	01278	01877/80	02133
00888	01326	01909	02139/54
00942	01337	01918/25	02156/58
00948	01375		02167
00953	01382/83		02222/71
00956/57	01385		02282/95
00977	01390		
00985	01392/96		
01020/21	01398		
	01475		

2. Of the expressions retained, the following should be amended as indicated below :

00048 Please service if in agreement our traffic statement for

00053 Please rush your estimated..... figures for... ..

00067 Your ... statement for. .. ..

00085 Destination correct, see " Official List of Telegraph Offices open for International Traffic ", page

00086 Destination not in the " Official List of Telegraph Offices open for International Traffic ". We forward to correct if necessary.

00313 Your..... . contains word counting evasions, we check ... .. confirm.

00811 Connecting Administration/Company complains.

00842 Please explain delay to addressee/sender.

01055 Connecting Administration/Company's error.

01056 Connecting Administration/Company's tracing error.

01057 Connecting Administration/Company confirms following words correct.

01269 Connecting Administration/Company claims address not registered. The message is still undelivered.

01436 Connecting Administration/Company's correction.

01438 Connecting Administration/Company's repetition follows.

01514 Still waiting connecting Administration/Company's reply (repetition).

01802 When and to which Administration/Company transferred.

01845 If arranged inform

02099 Waiting reply from Connecting Administration/Company.

02114 Give RP in gold francs.

Heading of " Censorship " Section to " Restrictions (Censorship, etc.) ".

3. As described in the foreword of the Cable and Wireless Ltd. book, this 5-letter service code has been designed to incorporate a measure of protection against mutilation. It is based on a checking procedure between " Paired " codes, each of which is an exact reversal of its partner. The C.C.I.T. considered that for the purposes of the I.T.U. code book, this feature could be disregarded without material disadvantage.

4. The detail of the foregoing paragraph has been discussed and agreed with Cable and Wireless Ltd. Thd alterations in § 2 will be incorporated in their code book by issue of amending instructions later. The Company was most cooperative and raised no objection to the inclusion in the I.T.U. code book of the material listed in this Appendix. They pointed out *(a)* that codes excluded under § 1 of this Appendix were in active use by them and *(b)* that in all the circumstances they would retain their own book which would continue to be amended from time to time to cater for addition of new codes and deletion of such codes as may fall out of use in the future. In this connection they make the following points :

4.1 They would prefer that codes in their book, at present unallocated, should remain the property of the Company. If, later, the I.T.U. wished to add codes and expressions to the I.T.U. code book, then the I.T.U. should designate its own 5-letter group codes. (*N.B.* — Codes excluded from the I.T.U. code book in accordance with § 1 of this Appendix should rank as unallocated codes and be treated in the same way.)

4.2 That to avoid confusion between the I.T.U. code book and the Cable and Wireless Limited code book there should be consultation between responsible bodies when codes and meanings common to both volumes are to be amended, or new ones added.

4.3 Pending the publication of the I.T.U. Handbook, Cable and Wireless Ltd. will advise of any changes to their code book which may affect the compilation of the I.T.U. code book.

APPENDIX 5

Z CODE

(as at 1st June 1956)

1. All " Z " codes were accepted by the Study Group for inclusion in the I.T.U. code book except the following :

ZFF

2. A few of the codes accepted required minor clarification as indicated below :

ZYC	Delete " ARQ " insert "Automatic error correction ".
ZYR ZYX/X	Delete " MUX rev's " insert " Multiplex revolutions ".
ZXC ZXP	Delete " PIX " insert " Pictures ".

APPENDIX 6

ITALCABLE CODE
" DIZIONARIO DELLE ABBREVIAZIONI TELEGRAFICHE "

1. The whole of this only document was examined item by item, but the initial selection produced only about 50 items. These items were, in the main, 5-letter group codes and there were a few 2 and 3-letter group abbreviations and codes. The latter group were later found to be duplicated in other code documents and it was the impression of the C.C.I.T. that the 5-letter group codes were broadly covered by equivalent expressions and 5-letter group codes contained in the Cable and Wireless Limited " Service Code ".

2. The C.C.I.T. also noted that the greater majority of the few codes and abbreviations produced by their initial selection had, in fact, been taken from codes of American Cable Companies not included in the basic code documents listed for consideration.

3. From the information available to the C.C.I.T. it appeared that there was no great demand for inclusion in the code book of material in this particular document.

4. In all the circumstances, the C.C.I.T. were of the opinion that since the material which they had selected would in effect be carried forward into the code book from other sources, the Italcable Code could, for all practicable purposes, be regarded henceforth as excluded from the list of selected basic code documents.

(F.92)

APPENDIX 7

ARRANGEMENT OF MATERIAL WITHIN THE CODE BOOK

1. The examination by the C.C.I.T. showed that the accepted code documents were of two fundamentally different types, namely:

1.1 those containing a series of individual code and abbreviation items, each comprising a letter group with an assigned meaning. All accepted code documents except these mentioned in 1.2 fall in this category;

1.2 those of a different form namely :

SINPO
SINPFEMO
The spelling analogy code.
The Cable and Wireless Limited Facsimile Reporting Code.

2. As stated in § 6 of the report, it was considered that the code book should be divided into three main sections, namely

A coding section
A decoding section
A miscellaneous section.

Clearly the four items mentioned in 1.2 of this Appendix are proper to the " Miscellaneous Section " since no question of separate arrangement for coding and decoding arises as a practical issue.

3. The arrangement for the material referred to in § 1.1 of this Appendix should, it was considered, be made as follows :

Decoding Section.

In this section all code letter groups and abbreviations, irrespective of source, should be listed in alphabetical order down the left hand side of the page with their meaning to the right. The " Q " and " Z " codes should be excluded from this alphabetical sequence, although this sequence should carry at the appropriate position a cross reference showing where these two codes are to be found elsewhere in the book, namely in the " Miscellaneous Section ".

Coding Section.

This section should comprise :

3.1 Those 5-letter group codes appearing in Telegraph Regulations (Appendix 1), plus those accepted from the Cable and Wireless " Service Code " (Document No. IX) but excluding duplication. This material should be classified according to the fields of operation in which the codes are used. The Cable and Wireless Limited " Service Code " provides the basic pattern of arrangement required and the few additional codes contained in Telegraph Regulations Appendix 1 should be merged into this arrangement.

3.2 The second portion of this section should consist of groups of codes headed according to their usage thus :

3.2.1. " Telex Codes "

3.2.2 " Miscellaneous Telegraph Codes " comprising :

Miscellaneous abbreviations and signals — Miscellaneous codes and abbreviations taken from the text of the International Telegraph Regulation.

The codes and abbreviations from the foregoing services should be arranged in alphabetical order.

4. *Miscellaneous Section.*

Part I.

As indicated in § 1.2 of this Appendix, the following should appear in the " Miscellaneous " Section, each separately and with its own heading :

Document No. V SINPO
Document No. VI SINPFEMO
Document No. IV Spelling Analogy Code
Document No. X Cable and Wireless Limited Facsimile Reporting Code

As indicated in § 3 of this Appendix (Decoding Section), the C.C.I.T. considered that the following should also appear in this section :

Document No. II " Q " Code (Series QRA-QUZ)
Document No. IX Cable and Wireless Limited Z Code (Subject to reservation).

5. It might be argued with some justification that both the " Q " code (alphabetical arrangement) and the Z code should appear in the " Decoding Section " and that the " Q " code (functional arrangement) should appear in the " Coding Section ".

Both codes, however, are subject to special qualifying instruction, e.g. some code letter groups can have numbers added to them, e.g. QRK/1-5 and ZSI/1-5. Moreover the Q code has a dial significance in that the letter code group can be used as either a question or an answer. Since the question of special instruction can more conveniently be covered when the " Q " and " Z " codes appear as separate entities, the C.C.I.T. considered it best to place them in the " Miscellaneous Section " where all material will be arranged on this form.

Part II.

(Codes of some importance, but which have not been included, as they lie outside the scope of the I.T.U.)

1. International code of Signals Vol. II.
2. Communication Codes and Abbreviations, published by I.C.A.O.

RECOMMENDATION F.93

ROUTING TABLE FOR OFFICES TAKING PART IN THE GENTEX SERVICE

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation F.14 revised, Geneva, 1958)

The C.C.I.T.T.,

IN VIEW OF

C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation F.22, Article 14,

CONSIDERING

that Gentex offices need information about the routing of traffic to the offices taking part in the Gentex service and the offices, which, while not being attached thereto, nevertheless normally have to deal with a good deal of international traffic;

that for the time being there is no call to include this information in the List of Telegraph Offices open for International Traffic;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW:

that the ITU General Secretariat should issue a document containing the routing lists published by the countries taking part in the Gentex service, in accordance with Article 14 of Recommendation F.22 of the C.C.I.T.T., dealing with regulations for the Gentex service;

that changes in these lists, if notified after this document is published, should be communicated by means of General Secretariat Notifications.

RECOMMENDATION F.94

TABLES OF INTERNATIONAL TELEX TRAFFIC

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H.4, Geneva, 1956)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

the interest to Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies of knowing how the international Telex service is developing;

that with this in view the General Secretariat established annual statistics derived from information provided by Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies;

that these statistics will henceforth be included in the General Telegraph Statistics;

CONSIDERING FURTHER

that comparative tables of traffic have been drawn up for several years at the instance of the Chairman of the competent Study Group of the C.C.I.T.;

that these tables are of great interest for following the development of the service;

that it is desirable to give them an official character by having them compiled by the General Secretariat;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW

that the General Secretariat should publish annually, by means of the *Telecommunication Journal*, the statistical data listed below :

1. a general table of international Telex traffic in January, expressed as the number of chargeable minutes in relation to the number of direct circuits in service;
2. a comparative table showing figures of international Telex traffic in January for different years;
3. a comparative table showing annual international Telex traffic for these same years.

RECOMMENDATION F.95

LIST OF TELEX CIRCUITS AND ROUTES

(formerly C.C.I.T. Recommendation H.12, 1954)

The C.C.I.T.,

CONSIDERING

(a) the publication, envisaged in Article 4, § 8 of the international Telex Regulations (Recommendation F.60), of a list of Telex routes;

(b) the value of regulating the use of different routes;

(c) the preparation of a description of international Telex circuits which is in progress,

AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT

that the information which it would be desirable to ask the General Secretariat to publish should include :

1. a list of international Telex circuits with a brief description of the routing and of the location of the regenerative repeaters;
2. a list of routes (normal, auxiliary and emergency) which may be used in international Telex relations;

UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THE VIEW :

that all Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies participating in the international Telex service should forward annually to the General Secretariat :

(a) a list, drawn up in accordance with the annexed table, showing the international Telex circuits in use at 31 December;

(b) a list drawn up in the following form showing, for each relation, the various routes :

Relation	Routes			Remarks
	Normal *	Auxiliary	Emergency	

* Indicate the transit country if any.

Note: Publication of this information will be undertaken by the General Secretariat in the manner indicated in Article 4, § 8 of Recommendation F.60.

ANNEX

DESCRIPTION OF INTERNATIONAL TELEX CIRCUITS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Terminal exchange A (see *(a)*)	Terminal exchange B	Routing (see *(b)*)	No. of circuits (see *(c)*)	No. of V.F. links per circuit (see *(d)*)	Location of intermediate V.F. equipment, if any (see *(d)*)	Location of regenerative repeaters, if any		No. of unidirectional circuits for A-B traffic	No. of unidirectional circuits for B-A traffic	No. of circuits for both-way traffic	Operating method A to B (see *(e)*)	Operating method B to A (see *(e)*)	Comments and any special features
						Transmission A-B	Transmission B-A						

Explanatory Notes:

(a) One line in the table should be used for a description of Telex circuits between A and B. However, if the circuits are divided into several groups according to the particular route, one line should be devoted to a description of the circuits in each of those groups.

(b) Briefly characterize the route followed by each group of circuits.

(c) Indicate the number of circuits described in the same line.

(d) V.F. — Voice frequency.

(e) *Automatic* if the subscribers of a country can directly dial the subscribers in another; *semi-automatic* if action by a manual operator at A or B is required (then indicate at which office such action is taken); *manual* if action by manual operator is required at both A and B.

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TEMPORARY DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

(valid until the end of the 1958 Telegraph and Telephone Conference)

TEMPORARY RECOMMENDATION I :

MODIFICATION OF ALPHABET No. 2

Some Administrations find that operation is hampered by the fact that International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 leaves only three combinations to each Administration for its internal service (combinations 6, 7 and 8 in the " figure " position). These Administrations would like to have two additional combinations at least for their national service and to do without the use of a third shift.

In order to satisfy these Administrations the secondaries of combinations 11 and 12 [()] could be reserved for the use of national services; however, many countries have no additional requirements for their national services and they would not like to be deprived of the use of parentheses.

The C.C.I.T.T. therefore proposed that Alphabet No. 2 should be modified with respect to the use of combinations 11 and 12 in the figure case and that there should be a choice between two uses for these combinations, as follows :

		alternative *a*	alternative *b*
11	K	(	1)
12	L	)	1)

Note 1) on page 40 of the Regulations (Paris revision)

One (alternative *a*) provides for use with brackets

the other (alternative *b*) provides for use in the national service, as indicated in the table above.

Administrations would announce their choice between those two uses, and each choice would be published in the Notifications issued by the I.T.U. General Secretariat.

For Administrations choosing use *(b)* (national service), the two half-brackets would be transmitted by the sign / (combination 24, figure case).

The Telegraph Regulations should make it clear that in correspondence between Administrations adopting use *(b)*, or between one Administration adopting use *(b)* and another adopting use *(a)*, the brackets are transmitted by the sign /.

In view of the foregoing, the C.C.I.T.T.

RECOMMENDS

1. that International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 should be modified as follows (No. 236 of the Telegraph Regulations — Paris revision) :

Existing text

No. of signal	Letter case	Figure case
11	K	(
12	L	)

Proposed text

No. of signal	Letter case	Figure case	
11	K	Use *a* (	Use *b* 1)
12	L	)	1)

2. that the text included in No. 236 of the Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision) should be amplified as follows :

Administrations (and Recognized Private Operating Agencies) shall choose either use *a)* or use *b)* for signals 11 and 12 of Alphabet No. 2 in the figure case, for adoption in their service.

They shall notify this choice to the General Secretariat of the ITU which will publish it in the Notifications issued by the ITU General Secretariat.

3. that the following paragraph should be inserted in the Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision), after No. 242 :

242 bis. The sign / (signal No. 24, figures case) shall be transmitted for the signs ( ) between two countries which have chosen use *b)* for signals Nos. 11 and 12 in the figures case, or between a country which has chosen use *a)* for these signals and a country which has chosen use *b)* (or vice versa).

TEMPORARY RECOMMENDATION II

MODIFICATIONS TO BE MADE TO THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS TO SIMPLIFY THE RULES FOR COUNTING WORDS

The counting of words would be considerably simplified if groups could be composed of letters, figures or signs or a combination of these, and then counted in groups of five characters.

For this reason, the C.C.I.T.T.

RECOMMENDS.....

that the 1949 Paris Revision of the Telegraph Regulations should be modified as follows :

Article 10

37. *Replace the present text by the following text:*

37. *(a)* number written in letters or figures, of groups composed of letters, figures or *of signs or of a mixture thereof*, provided that these numbers and groups have no secret meaning.

Reason: As a result of the C.C.I.T.T. proposal included in proposal No. 64.

39. *(c) Delete the last sentence:*

" These marks, designations, terms and expressions, reference numbers of indications may, exceptionally, be composed of letters, figures and signs."

Reason. — There is no further reason for this sentence if the mixture of letters, figures and signs is accepted in all cases.

Article 11.

50. *(d) Replace the present text by the following:*

(d) words, names, expressions or combinations of letters, *combination of letters, figures or signs* not fulfilling the conditions laid down for plain language (Art. 10);

Reason. — As the result of proposal No. 64.

53. and 54. *Delete these paragraphs.*

Reason. — As the result of proposal No. 64.

Article 18.

120. *Replace the present text by the following, inserting it after the new 124, 3 bis.:*

120. § 7 (1) Shall be counted at the rate of five characters to the word plus one word for each five characters or fraction of five characters in excess :

(a) Groups composed of letters, figures, signs or a mixture thereof except where provided for in numbers .... (see proposal 169).

(b) house numbers (No. 65);

(c) ordinal numbers composed of figures and letters (No. 66);

(d) the expressions mentioned in No. ... (see proposals 70 and 71);

(e) in telegrams for which the use of secret language is authorized, combinations or alterations or words in plain language, contrary to current usage of the language to which they belong, and combinations of abbreviated words in plain language (No. 124 3) bis).

Reason. — Drafting and arising from the modification to No. 37.

122. *Replace the present text by the following and insert 122 in Article 10 after 43, with the new number 43bis:*

43 bis Combinations or alterations of plain language words contrary to the usage of the language to which they belong shall not be allowed in those reduced rate telegrams for which only plain language is authorized.
If necessary, the counter officer shall invite the sender to rewrite the telegram correctly or to send his message at the full rate.

123 and 124. *Transfer No. 123 and 124 after No. 119, and add the following new paragraph to No. 124:*

124 3 bis In telegrams at the full rate, the combinations or alterations mentioned in 43 bis, and combinations of abbreviated words in plain language are admitted and charged for in accordance with 120.

Reason. — A consequence of proposal 64.

TEMPORARY RECOMMENDATION III

PRINCIPLES FOR TELEGRAM TARIFFS

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING

that in its Resolution 10, the 1949 Telegraph and Telephone Conference asked the C.C.I.T. to study various proposals for new ways of determining telegram tariffs;

that after studying various possible ways (fixed charge per telegram plus varying charge depending on the number of words, charge based on the number of characters) it did not seem that a new system would be sufficiently advantageous to justify recommending a change in present methods;

RECOMMENDS

that the word should be retained as the basic element for telegram charges.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 29-E
1 October, 1958.
Original: French

COMMITTEE 3

AGENDA

Friday, 3 October 9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. Room 1

Collected Proposals II, Nos. 648 to 678, 723, 814, 1198, 1245, Document No. 7

The Chairman of Committee 3:

M. Langenberger

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 30-E
1 October, 1958
Original : French

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FINANCE CONTROL COMMITTEE

(COMMITTEE 4)

Summary Record of the First Meeting. 1 October 1958

The meeting was opened at 10 a.m. by Mr. van den Bulcke (Luxembourg), replacing the Chairman, Mr. Raus, absent from Geneva.

Delegates of the following countries were present :

China, United States of America, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R. and Venezuela.

Mr. van den Bulcke recalled that the working programme of the Committee was defined in Administrative Council Resolution 83 (sections B, C and F). Its duties were to control the organization of the Conference and the commitments to expenditure for that purpose.

As regards the budget (see Annex), the Committee would have to examine the expense sheets submitted by the General Secretariat. It therefore seemed indispensable to set up an ad hoc working party of 4 or 5 persons to meet from time to time to check expenses and estimates. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen would undertake to find out which delegates would like to form part of the working party.

He then drew attention to Document No. 9 concerning the presentation of the Final Acts. He gave the floor to Mr. Fritz, of the General Secretariat, who gave full explanations on the presentation and publication of the Final Acts.

Mr. Van den Bulcke explained the advantages of each method of publication but advocated printing, since the Publications Service of the General Secretariat would bear a considerable proportion of the typesetting costs.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia was of the same opinion.

The Delegate of China asked for further information on :

1. the speediest method of publication;

2. the publication of the Final Acts in Chinese;

3. the sum of 50,000 Swiss francs mentioned in the budget (see bottom of Annex) for Russian interpretation.

The Delegate of China expressed his satisfaction with the explanation given by Mr. Fritz on these three points.

Before closing, Mr. van den Bulcke asked whether the meeting agreed to submit a recommendation to the forthcoming Plenary Assembly to the effect that the final acts should be printed, provided the Publications Service of the General Secretariat would assume 3/4 or 4/5 of the typesetting costs.

The Committee unanimously agreed to propose to the Plenary Assembly that it should decide in favour of printing the Final Acts.

The meeting rose at 11.20 a.m.

Rapporteur:

G. Frachebourg

For the Chairman:

R. van den Bulcke

Annex : 1

EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET, 1958 (REVISED)

ANNEX

Conferences and meetings, 1958, and work of C.C.I. Study Groups

92. Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference		Geneva, 1958		
	1957 Prel.work Accounts	1958 T.T. Confer. 2 months Original budget	1958 T.T. Confer. 2 months Revised budget	Total for apportionment 1958
14	15	16	17	18
Sub. I. Staff expenses				
.1 Administration	-.-	90,000.-	128,000.-	128,000.-
.2 Languages	5.80	375,000.-	431,000.-	431,005.80
.3 Roneo	-.-	25,000.-	29,000.-	29,000.-
.4 Insurance	-.-	4,000.-	5,000.-	5,000.-
Sub. II. Premises and equipment				
.5 Premises, furniture, machines	-.-	50,000.-	56,000.-	56,000.-
.6 Document production	-.-	30,000.-	30,000.-	30,000.-
.7 Office supplies and overheads	17.30	8,000.-	8,000.-	8,017.30
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment	-.-	25,000.-	25,000.-	25,000.-
.9 Unforeseen	-.-	9,000.-	9,000.-	9,000.-
Sub. III. Financial management expenses				
.10 Interest on advances	22.20	14,000.-	14,000.-	14,022.20
Expenses of an exceptional nature				
Sub. IV. Representation expenses				
.11 Attendance at meetings of CCIs or of other international organizations	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
Sub. V. Entertainment expenses				
.12 Official Union receptions	-.-	5,000.-	5,000.-	5,000.-
Sub. VI. Preparatory work				
.13 Publication and distribution of reports	8,472.15	90,000.-	103,000.-	111,472.15
Totals : Swiss francs	8,517.45	725,000.-	843,000.-	851,517.45
Russian interpretation			50,000.-	

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 31-E
2 October, 1958
Original : English

PETITIONS

PRESENTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION

The Commonwealth Press Union, basing its case upon :

1. The Recommendations of the 1952 Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union calling upon Members and Associate Members to "facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services;"

2. The conviction that the international transmission of news is in certain instances being restricted at present by unnecessarily high charges or onerous conditions; and

3. The fact that the provision of ample Press facilities tends to produce increased business in Press traffic and in commercial and social traffic;

requests the Delegates to the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Geneva to take into sympathetic consideration the following petitions in respect of the International Telegraph and Telephone Regulations and tariffs :

1. Telegraph Regulations Article 75. (Press Telegrams)

That there should be instituted, without prejudice to existing lower rates, a maximum rate for Press telegrams from any Member State of the I.T.U. to any other State for the purpose of encouraging the unrestricted exchange of news throughout the world.

2. Telegraph Regulations Article 81. (Radiocommunications to Several Destinations)

That the Conference should recommend all Member States to adopt in regard to reception the system that has operated successfully and harmlessly in many countries for many years whereby bona fide news agencies and newspapers are permitted to carry out their own direct reception under Government licence and in accordance with the provisions of Article 81.

3. Telegraph Regulations Article 31. (Collection of Charges)

That provision be made in the Telegraph Regulations for the general application of collect charges for international Press telegrams subject to the previous authorisation of the addressee.

4. Telegraph Regulations Resolution No. 9. (Lease of Telegraph Circuits)

a) That reduced rates for the Press be applied to the hire of leased circuits;

b) that tariffs for the hire by the Press of international teleprinter channels be lowered by means of the application of the national tariffs of the terminal and transit countries to channels which are connected internationally; and

c) that surcharges for the joint lease of circuits be not applied in the case of Press organisations operating news exchange services, i.e. when a single news pool is shared by several news agencies or newspapers.

5. Telegraph Regulations Article 75. (Press Telegrams : Conditions of Admission)

That the definition of Press telegrams be extended to admit at Press rates telegrams from or to Press offices or correspondents consisting solely of bona fide Press editorial or technical instructions (such as orders, corrections, requests for amplifications and repetitions of publishable material).

It may be pointed out that purely instructional telegrams are already admitted at Press rates in many countries because they stimulate traffic; and that while it is helpful for a Press correspondent under existing regulations to be allowed to include a percentage of instructional matter in a news message it is not usually the correspondent who gives instructions. The present facility does not stimulate traffic as would the ability to send instructions at Press rates from the newspaper or agency to the correspondent or news source.

6. Telephone Regulations Chapter VI. (Classes of Calls)

That Ordinary Press and Urgent Press telephone calls be introduced subject to a reduction of 50 per cent on the tariffs for private calls; and that this reduction should apply to calls exchanged between recognised Press offices as well as to calls from correspondents to Press offices where collect facilities are in operation.

7. Telephone Regulations Article 39. (Charge for Subscription Calls)

That the Conference should recommend Member States to revive and apply internationally to the widest possible extent the system of Subscription Calls at reduced rates.

8. Telephone Regulations Article 19. (Collect Calls)

That the Conference should recommend Member States to facilitate the booking of international collect calls by the Press to the greatest possible extent.

9. Telephone Regulations Article 12. (Urgent Calls)

That a system of priorities for Press calls be introduced.

10. Telex Services

a) That reduced Press rates be applied to telex services in accordance with the same principles as are applied to Press telegrams; or

b) that a reduced Press rate be applied to telex services during periods of light traffic;

c) that a system of Press subscription calls at especially favourable rates be introduced in the telex services during periods of light traffic;

d) that international collect facilities be applied to the telex services as far as possible; and

e) that a system of priorities for Press telex calls be introduced.

C. FLEETWOOD-MAY
Observer for Commonwealth Press Union

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 32-E
2 October, 1958
Original : French

COMMITTEES 1 and 2

TUNISIA

COUNTING OF WORDS

The development of telecommunications in the majority of countries and the use of more modern systems for the transmission of telegrams oblige us to revise completely the provisions on word counting in the Telegraph Regulations.

The present provisions can only be applied to texts written in latin characters. Now it must be remembered that in Arabic-speaking countries and especially in Tunisia more and more telegrams written in Arabic are being transmitted, either internally, or between Tunisia and countries of the East.

Moreover, words written in Arabic are fairly short since the vowels are not written, and it often happens that the subject, verb and complement are combined into a single word. Even in this case, the number of characters used never amounts to ten.

In addition, counter officers in Tunisia have to transmit telegrams drafted either in latin characters (French or English) or in Arabic characters. It would be desirable for them to be able to apply the same word counting rules in both cases.

Finally, the use of teleprinters for the transmission of telegrams from exchange to exchange or office to office obliges us to pay attention preferably to the time of utilisation of a circuit for the purpose of fixing the charge. This amounts to counting the number of signals transmitted, i.e. the number of letters. These signals can thus represent latin characters, Arabic characters or any other characters.

In conclusion, the delegation of Tunisia desires a complete revision of the provisions on the counting of words in the Telegraph Regulations, and fully supports the proposal by Italy (No. 10, page 8, of the Book of Proposals) which perfectly satisfies requirements.

Mr. Mohamed Mili
Head of the delegation of Tunisia

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 33-E
2 October, 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE ON THE TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

(COMMITTEE 3)

Summary Record of the 1st meeting - Wednesday, 1 October, 1958

The meeting was declared open at 9.35 a.m.

Mr. Langenberger (Switzerland), Chairman, thanked the Committee for the confidence it had shown him and the honour it had done his country.

He thanked Mr. Zarin (U.S.S.R.) and Mr. Hamid (Pakistan) for their invaluable assistance as Vice-Chairmen.

As the Committee had to nominate its reporters, the Chairman informed the Assembly that to lighten the burden on other French-speaking delegations, the Swiss Administration would put at the disposal of Committee 3 a French-speaking rapporteur, namely, Mr. Gerald Buttex who would be introduced and assisted in this work by Mr. Victor Meyer, of the General Secretariat. No English-speaking or Spanish-speaking reporter being available, the summary records of the Committee would be drawn up in French, then translated into English and Spanish. The discussions would be summarized and would contain any verbatim statements requested by delegates who would be kind enough to hand them in as soon as possible after each meeting to Mr. Buttex or to Mr. Meyer (Office No.25).

The agenda contained the examination of proposals 1244, 723, 814, 648, 1245, 647, 649, 1198, 650 and 659.

Proposal 1244, point B (Italy), page 380.2 of the Collected Proposals.

In this proposal, the Italian Administration was against the C.C.I.T.T. proposal to extract certain provisions from the Telephone Regulations and include them in the Recommendation or "Instructions for Operators" relating to the telephone service.

Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., informed the Committee of the opinion expressed by the C.C.I.T.T. Special Assembly that certain provisions should be removed from the Telephone Regulations and

incorporated in future in C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations. This desire was forwarded to the General Secretariat for submission to the T.T. Conference for information. This Opinion would be distributed as Document No. 27.

Mr. Nicotera (Italy), pointed out that it was not within the competence of the C.C.I.T.T. to deal with the Telephone Regulations which were entirely within the province of the T.T. Conference. He quoted Article 7, 1 (2) of the Convention which specified that the duties of the C.C.I.T.T. were to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telephony and to issue recommendations on them. The desire of the C.C.I.T.T. was therefore contrary to that provision of the Convention.

Mr. Rouvière stressed that there was no misunderstanding. The C.C.I.T.T. did not purport, in any way, to make a proposal, nor even a suggestion to the T.T. Conference. He considered that it was his right and his duty to facilitate the work of the T.T. Conference by placing documentation at its disposal. The Opinion formed part of that documentation.

The delegate of Ceylon, supported by the delegate of Italy, considered that the question, after it had been discussed by the Committee, should be solved by the Plenary Assembly. Such a decision had been made unanimously by Committee 1 for the question of the transfer of certain Telegraph Regulations provisions to the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations.

Mr. Drevet (France) pointed out that some years ago information on operation and tariffs had been divided between the Telephone Regulations, the C.C.I.F. Recommendations and the "Instructions for Operators". Each of those publications was liable to contain details which were not in the other two. A revision had then been undertaken of Recommendations on operation and tariffs. It seemed to Mr. Drevet that it would be advisable to have one single publication on all questions relating to operation and tariffs.

During the lengthy discussion which followed, the French proposal was supported by the delegates of Denmark, Tunisia, Belgium, the Netherlands, the U.S.S.R., Sweden, Morocco, the Belgian Congo, the Biolorussian S.S.R., India, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Roumanian People's Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Greece.

Mr. Schenk (Switzerland), supported by the delegate of Iran, considered that basic transformations of the Telephone Regulations were not advisable. He was not, however, opposed in principle tothe removal of certain over-detailed provisions of the Telephone Regulations which might be found to be no longer in their proper place as the result of the study of each individual case.

The delegate of Australia supported the proposal made by the delegate of Switzerland.

The delegate of Denmark recalled that the Telephone Regulations covered the European system whose operation was governed by the rules

contained in Recommendation No. E2. The Regulations for intercontinental operation were contained in Recommendation No. E4. Those two Recommendations had already been applied by the great majority of Administrations.

The delegate of Italy, who pointed out the difference existing between telegraph and telephone services considered that the Telephone Regulations could be more flexible than the Telegraph Regulations which must be more rigid.

The delegate of Ceylon declared that he would abstain by reason of the European nature of the Telephone Regulations.

The delegate of Mexico considered it of the greatest interest for the Telephone Regulations to be more universal, an opinion also shared by the delegates of the Roumanian People's Republic, the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Greece.

The delegate of the United States recalled that his country had not signed the Telephone Regulations and that, consequently, he would express no opinion on this question.

The delegate of the Belgian Congo was in the same position as the delegates of Ceylon and Mexico who did not form part of the European system. He wondered, concerning the question under discussion, whether he was a spectator, an observer or a participant.

The Chairman pointed out that under No. 3 of the Telephone Regulations other countries might form part of the European system if their Administrations stated they were willing to apply the provisions of the Regulations. It was obvious that the participation of the delegate of the Belgian Congo in the work of Committee 3 was highly appreciated.

The Chairman noted that the extensive debate had shown that a very large majority of the Committee was in favour of easing the Telephone Regulations.

Proposal 647 (Belgian Congo), page 379 of the Collected Proposals

The delegate of the Belgian Congo, commenting on proposal 647, stated that it would not be sufficient to change the title of the Telephone Regulations to make them of universal application. A complete examination of the Regulations would be required with a view to making them universal. He was supported in this opinion by the delegates of Ceylon, the Bielorussian S.S.R., Australia, Tunisia, Pakistan and Iran.

The delegate of Mexico stressed the importance of this question for the Conference. Many countries had regional problems which must be solved on regional levels. This had been done in the field of radio. It was his opinion that a decision should be taken by the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman asked the delegate of Mexico if he would kindly make a formal proposal of his statement.

The delegate of India, who was in favour of a world-wide nature for the Telephone Regulations, was of the opinion that the question should be discussed by Committee 3 and a recommendation addressed to the Plenary Assembly. He did not consider it necessary to revise the Telephone Regulations for the moment.

The delegate of Japan pointed out the necessity of Telephone Regulations applicable to extra-European countries. 31 years had elapsed since the first intercontinental telephone call between the United Kingdom and the United States. Modifications should be studied so as to avoid a too great rigidity which would paralyse development on a national level. He supported proposal 1198 by China.

The delegate of China considered that certain regulations which had proved to be necessary could be incorporated in the Telephone Regulations and that others more recent should be published as recommendations.

The delegate of the United States said :

" The United States Delegation is glad to participate in the meetings of the Telephone Committee of this Conference, although, as you are no doubt aware, the United States has not accepted any obligation with respect to the Telephone Regulations.

" The United States would like to call attention to the action of the Administrative Conference of Paris in 1949 which decided to refer this whole matter to the C.C.I.F. for study and suggestions. As a result of this action a C.C.I.F. study group proposed the adoption of Recommendation No. 4 for the "Operation of the Intercontinental Telephone Services". This recommendation was adopted by the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. in Florence in 1951 and has been in effect ever since.

" The United States took part in the preparation of Recommendation No. 4 and in the revisions just agreed to in the Special Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. held last week.

" It is our view that the action taken as a result of the 1949 Conference fully covers the present situation. All countries who follow European practice may, if they wish, adopt the present regulations as covered by Article 1, paragraph 3. No further action to amend the Telephone Regulations with the view to their application on a world-wide basis needs to be considered.

" The International Telephone Regulations, as revised at Paris in 1949, are applicable to the European region. They have been developed over a period of years to meet the problems of that region and the

operating needs of the administrations and companies which have been engaged in providing telephone service within Europe. In the North American region, also, appropriate operating arrangements have been made. In this case such arrangements are between the private operating companies which are engaged in furnishing telephone services in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba subject to regulation by appropriate governmental agencies. These arrangements are such as to provide the type of telephone service which is desired in that region and the practices which are followed are naturally different from those which are followed in other regions where the needs and conditions differ. The United States delegation, therefore, makes no proposals with respect to the revision of the Paris Telephone Regulations.

" The proposal has been made that, in addition to the International Regulations applicable to the European Region, another set of Telephone Regulations be formulated which would be applied to interregional circuits as, for example, the circuits connecting the telephone systems of the North American and European continents. I should like to discuss that proposal briefly from the point of view of the United States delegation.

" International telephone service, generally, continues to undergo rapid growth and development, both as to conditions under which service is given and as to technical advances in the lines and equipment employed. It seems to us particularly important with respect to this service that freedom and flexibility be retained to facilitate its growth, improvement and adaption to changing needs.

" The direct arrangements which have been made between the operating companies in the United States and the corresponding operating administrations and companies in other countries have resulted in the development of direct intercontinental telephone service between the United States and 64 other countries and through these connections service is provided with a total of 123 countries and areas. The operating agreements are simple and provide the flexibility by which changes in detailed arrangements can be made from time to time to meet changing service requirements between particular countries, or over particular routes. The operating agencies which are directly concerned with the establishment and conduct of this service day by day keep closely in touch with one another in order to provide adequate facilities and to meet the service needs as they develop. Changes in service and operating arrangements are often made with respect to certain items of traffic or over certain routes before they can be put into use generally by the operating agencies involved in intercontinental service.

" The United States Government in its regulation of international communications matters under its domestic law and the telephone operating companies in the United States in their establishment and operation of

service in connection with the corresponding administrations and operating companies in other countries have encountered no specific problems, the solution of which would have been facilitated by such intercontinental Telephone Regulations. It is our view, therefore, that there is no need for the establishment of general International Telephone Regulations applicable to intercontinental service so far as this country's international telephone services are concerned.

" In summary, therefore, it is the view of the United States delegation that :

1) the international telephone problems of each region should be dealt with in whatever way best serves the needs of that region;

2) the establishment and improvement of intercontinental telephone service can best continue to be handled through flexible agreements between the operating agencies concerned;

3) the broad features of intercontinental telephone service which should be the subject of world-wide agreement at this time are adequately covered by the provisions of the International Telecommunications Convention of Buenos Aires in 1952, and

4) collaboration of world-wide as well as regional questions relating to the continuing development of telephone service through the effective work of the C.C.I.T.T. should be continued. Accordingly, the United States delegation does not look with favour on the proposal to establish at this time telephone Regulations for intercontinental service."

The delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic, pleading for a universal basis of the Telephone Regulations, considered that proposal 658 of the U.S.S.R. could satisfy everyone. He supported the revision of the Telephone Regulations which would reduce the number of reservations.

The delegate of Iran, while supporting the opinion of the Belgian Congo, considered that it was necessary to include in the Telephone Regulations clauses applicable to intercontinental relations.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R., drawing attention to proposals 649 and 658, declared that there should be no difference between countries belonging to the European system and other countries. He supported the statement concerning proposal 647 (Belgian Congo) which dealt with agreements between Administrations. These agreements gave rise to a variety of methods contrary to the spirit of standardization of an international service.

The delegate of Ethiopia spoke along the same lines while supporting proposal 1198 (China).

Mr. Terras (France), as Chairman of C.C.I.T.T. Sub-Group 2/2 (telephone operation and tariffs) pointed out, for information, the task accomplished by this Sub-Group since the Administrative Conference held in Paris in 1949.

In conformity with the wish expressed by the Paris Conference a Recommendation, relating to the international telephone service, was made. This Recommendation, No. 4 of the Book of Recommendations, after being modified or completed on several occasions, covered the various phases in the establishment and charging of calls on an international circuit.

Should that evolution be carried further and certain of the provisions included in world-wide regulations? It would no doubt be desirable but such a purpose called for certain remarks. If the juxtaposition of provisions concerning the European and intercontinental form of operation was envisaged, there would be the risk of obtaining relatively complex regulations. If only the points in common of the two operating systems were taken into account, the result would doubtless be extremely succinct regulations. If it were hoped that the two operating systems might conform to standardized provisions, much time and much effort would be required.

The delegate of Canada pointed out that his country was not a signatory to the Telephone Regulations and at the moment did not contemplate any change in its position.

Re. Proposal Number 647 (Belgian Congo)

The following statement was made by the Canadian Delegate :

" Canada is not a signatory to the Telephone Regulations and, at the moment, does not contemplate any change in its position.

" The Telephone Association of Canada does however participate in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. as regards telephone matters.

" Our experience in Canada indicates that arrangements between operating agencies with regard to administrative, operational and technical aspects have proved to be adequate in the provision of an efficient and comprehensive communications network.

" From our point of view the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. on telephone matters appear to offer a foundation, on a World Wide scale, for an up to date and flexible basis for operating and technical requirements which can be used as desired in agreements between operating agencies."

He considered that the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations would be a sufficient basis for agreements between Administrations.

The delegate of Malaya, in supporting the proposal of the Belgian Congo, declared that the moment had come to make the Telephone Regulations worldwide. He agreed with the opinion of the delegate of Pakistan and drew attention to the very rapid development of telephone traffic in the Far East and in South-East Asia. He considered that the ITU should attach more importance to this part of the world. The Telephone Regulations should be composed of a main part, of a universal scope, and of annexes dealing with specific and precise problems for certain regions of the world.

The meeting adjourned at 12.15.

Rapporteurs:

Mr. G. Buttex

Mr. V. Meyer

Chairman:

Mr. Langenberger

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 34-E
3 October 1958
Original: Spanish-French

1314 SPAIN

Object: To coordinate proposals 1122 (page 46.1) and 1124 (pages 52.1 and 52.2 in the Volume of Proposals) with the other provisions of the article in a more logical order.

Art. 12 to read as follows :

Para. 1. (1) The original telegram must be written in characters in use in the country of origin and which have an equivalent in the table of telegraph signals given below:

a) 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

b) Figures: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

c) Punctuation signs: Full stop (period) (.), comma (,), colon (:), hyphen or dash (-), apostrophe ('), parentheses (brackets) ( ), inverted commas (quotation marks) (" "), question mark (note of interrogation) (?).

d) Other signs: Fraction bar (/), division sign (:), multiplication sign (x, which in transmission is represented by the letter), subtraction sign (-), per cent sign (0/0), per thousand sign (0/00).

e) (proposal 1122)

f) Roman figures may be used; they shall however be transmitted as Arabic figures. If the sender of a telegram desires the addressee to be informed that Roman figures are intended, he shall insert the French word "romain" or a corresponding word of one of the admitted languages in front of each figure or group of figures.

(Numbers 60 and 61 amended).

g) Accented letters, or letters with diaerisis, cedilla, tilde, etc., shall be transmitted without these signs, subject to the provisions in paragraph (2) below. If in an accented letter the accent is essential for the meaning (e.g. achète, acheté), the sender shall so inform the counter officer who shall in turn insert the necessary sign for the information of the sending telegraphist.

(Number 223 completed and amended).

(2) (Number 58 without amendment).

Para. 2. (Number 59 without amendment).

60 and 61 (amended are assembled in f) of para.1. (1)).

62 (incorporated in the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations on Transmission; also mentioned in d) of para.1 (1) for the sender's information).

63 (incorporated in the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations on Transmission).

64, 65 and 66 (proposal 1124)

66 bis (proposal 1124) might be extended as follows:

After the first sentence, add:

Similarly, expressions such as 2%, may be written by the sender as 2-0/0, 2p0/0, 2p100, 2/100, so as not to be received as 20/0. If this is unacceptable to the sender, such expressions shall be transmitted as 37 1/2 and 2 0/0 respectively, i.e. as separate and distinct groups (two groups in each example given).

Reasons

Greater clarity. Better correlation and more logical grouping of the provisions.

The Regulations are not merely a set of instructions for the Administrations; they also constitute a real contract with the users.

It would be desirable to have article 12, or at least the provisions set out in para. 1 (1), made available to senders at all telegraph counters.

That is why in d) of para. 1 (1), an explanation is given in brackets of how the multiplication sign is transmitted, since to accept a sign and then change it without the sender's knowledge would be an incorrect procedure. For the same reason, the sign for % is given as 0/0 since that is how it is transmitted.

See also the reasons given for proposals 1122 (page 46.1), 1168 (149) and 1124 (pages 52.1 and 52.2) in the Volume of Proposals.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 35-E
2 October, 1958
Original : French

COMMITTEE ON THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS
(COMMITTEE 1)

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SECOND MEETING

1 October 1958

The meeting was opened at 3.10 p.m.

1. The Chairman proposed that the summary record of the first meeting (Document No. 20) should be examined at the end of the meeting and pointed out that it had been agreed with the Chairman of the Conference to hold a joint meeting of Committees 1 and 2 on Friday 3 October to study word-counting, as the adoption of entirely new bases might affect telegraph income.

2. The Chairman submitted the following proposals to the Committee for discussion :

Proposal 25 : adopted without comments

Proposal 26 : " " "

Proposal 27 : " " "

Proposal 1308 (Document No. 14)

The Delegations of France and Colombia observed that proposal 1308, submitted by the Spanish Delegation, had already been settled at Buenos Aires in 1952 on the lines requested by Spain.

The Delegation of Spain having no objection, proposal 1308 was withdrawn.

3. The Chairman opened discussion on Proposal 28 (definitions for insertion in the Telegraph Regulations).

During the discussion, the Delegate of the United States of America announced that he was not in favour of inserting new definitions in the Telegraph Regulations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom adverted to the risk of inconsistencies between the definitions which might appear in the Telegraph Regulations and those in Annex 3 to the Buenos Aires Convention.

Mr. Besseyre explained the work that had been entrusted to the C.C.I.T. by the Telegraph and Telephone Conference at Paris in 1949. It had not proved possible to submit the work done by the C.C.I.T. to the Buenos Aires Conference, but it had been concluded and published under the title "List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms, Part I (Telephony and Telegraphy)".

The Delegate of Switzerland supported Proposal 28.

The Delegate of Italy drew attention to a proposal by France (No.31) which he considered to be of great interest.

The Delegate of Belgium withdrew from participation in Proposal 28.

The discussion continued with contributions from the Delegations of Japan, India, Pakistan, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the Netherlands, the United States, China, Morocco, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the Belgian Congo and Mexico.

The Chairman felt that the delegates should have reached an opinion and suggested a vote on the following two points:

1) the maintenance of certain important definitions in the Telegraph Regulations;

2) adoption of part 1 of Proposal 31 (France).

A vote by a show of hands proved inconclusive: 25 votes in favour and 25 against.

The Chairman proposed a roll-call vote.

Before the vote and after a final intervention by the Delegates of the United States and Colombia, the Chairman made it clear that the vote would be on the adoption or rejection of the first part of Proposal 31 (France).

In favour of adopting the proposal : Saudi Arabia, Austria, Belgium, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Belgian Congo, Denmark, United States of America, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Overseas France, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Morocco, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Portugal, Portuguese Provinces Overseas, Federal German Republic, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet-Nam (Republic of).

Against adoption of the proposal: Australia, Bielorussian S.S.R., Burma, Bulgaria (People's Republic of), Canada, Spain, Greece, Hungarian People's Republic, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Pakistan, Poland, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Roumanian People's Republic, United Kingdom, Sudan, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R., F.P.R. of Yugoslavia.

Result: 30 Votes in favour, 26 against.

The first part of Proposal 31 (France and Morocco) was thus adopted.

As a consequence, Proposals 28 and 29 were eliminated.

4. A suggestion by the Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic to the effect that the C.C.I.T.T. should be asked to publish a booklet containing a selection of definitions for the use of operating services was abandoned after explanations had been given by Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., and the Delegate of Switzerland, who pointed out that each Administration could make its own national arrangement in that connection.

5. The Delegate of Indonesia asked whether the List of Definitions should be regarded as an annex to the Telegraph Regulations with the same binding force as the Regulations, subject to any amendments that might be made by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman felt that the I.T.U. Secretariat could prepare a corrigendum to the List of Definitions if some of the important definitions in the document were not accepted by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Replying to a question raised by the Delegate of the United States, the Chairman thought that the present definitions in the List could be accepted provided they were brought up to date after the next Plenipotentiary Conference. In the meantime, only those in Annex 3 of the Buenos Aires Convention were officially recognized.

6. At the request of the Delegate of France Overseas, Mr. Lewis, Secretary of the Conference, told the Committee that the necessary steps would be taken towards a rational organization of the meetings, particularly in the matter of voting.

7. Lastly, the Chairman proposed that the summary record of the first meeting (Document 20) should be approved.

The document was unanimously approved, subject to two slight drafting changes in the English text.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.

Rapporteurs: Chairman:

Dupoy P. Sovet
P.A. Warren

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 36-E
2 October, 1958
Original: French

ITALY

EXPLANATORY NOTES OF THE ITALIAN DELEGATION ON PROPOSAL No. 9 (ITALY) (PAGE 8, OF THE VOLUME OF PROPOSALS FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE T.T. CONFERENCE)

The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference has before it a proposal for easing the International Telegraph Regulations by transferring to the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations a number of the Regulations provisions, including those relating to the transmission of international telegrams.

The Italian Administration has expressed its opposition to this transfer in proposal No. 9, on page 8 of the Volume of Proposals.

The Italian Delegation considers it of use to state briefly the reasons for which, in its opinion, the C.C.I.T.T. proposal cannot be adopted.

These reasons are twofold: legal and practical.

Legal reasons:

1) The International Telegraph Regulations are annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Article 12 of the Buenos Aires Convention, 1952) and the provisions therein are an integral part of the Convention itself.

2) In the opinion of the Italian Delegation, the Telegraph and Telephone Conference has not the authority to amend the structure of the International Telegraph Regulations by delegating its powers to another organ, but must confine itself to revising the Regulations (Article 10, para. 2 (I) Buenos Aires Convention).

3) By reason of point No. 1 above, Governments of Members of the I.T.U., when ratifying the Convention, also ratify the annexed Regulations; among these are the International Telegraph Regulations which, therefore, become Statute law to be observed by P.T.T. Administrations.

For this reason it may be asserted that, when approved by all the Members of the I.T.U., the International Telegraph Regulations become international law.

4) On the other hand, when operating their services, Administrations are free to follow or to ignore the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations, which are entirely optional. It is also obvious that these Recommendations can never have the binding force of law, as they are not included in the Telegraph Regulations.

5) Further, the duties of the C.C.I.T.T. are explicitly described in Article 7 of the Buenos Aires Convention. The C.C.I.T.T. must study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telecommunication services and issue recommendations thereon. The aim of the Recommendations is to give a solution for test purposes of problems arising in the experimental phase of new technical resources in such a way that the solution is adapted to practical requirements, until such time as the suggestions in the recommendations can be finally adopted as binding rules to be introduced into the Regulations.

It is consequently obvious that the C.C.I.T.T. cannot assume the task of replacing existing rules by its own recommendations, as this would mean running counter to what is explicitly indicated in the Convention (General Regulations, Article 18).

In the spirit of the Convention, the subject of C.C.I.T.T. studies is new services and recent progress in telecommunication technique and not the telegraph service, which is comparatively old and no longer requires recommendations to govern it, particularly since for decades it has been governed by international regulations signed and approved by all the Members of the I.T.U.

Practical reasons:

There are considerable practical drawbacks, the most serious being:

1) Only a limited number of Administrations take part in the work of the C.C.I.T.T.

C.C.I.T.T. decisions are reached by a restricted number of experts and most Administrations have nothing to do with drafting the Recommendations and cannot contribute the fruits of their experience. On the other hand, almost all Administrations take part in administrative telegraph and telephone conferences and the decisions taken at such conferences are based on experience as a whole and the real requirements of all countries, large or small, in all the continents.

2) In many cases the very nature of the provisions regulating the telegraph service as a whole makes it impossible to separate transmission and reception rules from the other regulations.

The operating official must always have a complete collection of regulations readily available, whether they concern the acceptance, routing or delivery of telegrams. This is to enable him immediately to detect any errors and to take steps to remedy them. Thus he must have a single, comprehensive publication such as the Telegraph Regulations, since he obviously cannot consult several publications of which one, the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations, is frequently changed and is optional in application.

3) The fact that the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations are not binding and the difficulty of knowing in advance which Administrations apply them do not encourage an optimistic outlook on the fate of the Recommendations for the transmission of international telegrams if the relevant rules, now contained in the Telegraph Regulations, were to lose their binding force.

The Italian Delegation considers that, if the C.C.I.T.T. proposal were adopted, there would be a risk of creating difficulties for the international telegraph service by a decision adopted at a conference meeting for the opposite purpose, namely, to provide more disciplined regulation for this service.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 37-E
3 October, 1958
Original : French

COMMITTEES 1 and 2

AGENDA

Friday 3 October at 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. in Room 1

Counting of Words

Discussion with a view to arriving at a decision in principle on the system (bases) to be used in the future for the counting of words.

Book of Propósals, Nos. 4, 10; Document No. 32 - Committees 1 and 2 (Tunisia); see also No. 22 - International Chamber of Commerce.

F. Sovet
Chairman of Committee

Annex : 1

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ANNEX

TABLE OF EXISTING SYSTEMS

Country	Prop. No.	Ordinary Telegrams		Counting of words in address	
				regist.	ordinary
China	4	5 characters per word (Figures or letters + figures or signs)	7 characters per word (all texts in letters (including code texts) with or without meaning. Discontinuance of the use of the word "dictionary")	charged as 2 words	charged as 4 words
Italy	10	5 characters per word (Groups of letters, figures, signs or a combination of these elements. Thus also abbreviations, alterations, combinations of words and figures)	10 characters per word (dictionary words separate or joined, names or designations composed of letters and admitted at present)	-	-
C.C.I.T.T. (reminder)	64 (and others)	5 characters per word (as above / (Italian proposal))	15 characters per word (joining of words contrary to common usage not admitted)	-	-

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 38-E
3 October 1958
Original : French

COMMITTEE 3

AGENDA

Monday, 6 October from 9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

Room C 3

Volume II of the Proposals : Nos. 715 to 766, 1250 and 1283.

The Chairman of Committee 3 :
A.F. Langenberger

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 39-E
3 October, 1958
Original: English/French

COMMITTEE 2
(TELEGRAPH TARIFFS)

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 2ND MEETING
2 OCTOBER, 1958 AT 9.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. L. A. Fincher (Australia)

The Chairman opened the meeting by proposing an examination of Proposals Nos. 1156, 1157 and 1158 relating to Article 25 of the I.T.R.s.

The delegate of Portugal then made the following statement:

" The Portuguese Administration wishes to draw the attention of this Committee to the following points:

" In view of the many interests concerned, it does not appear to us desirable to contemplate too radical a revision of the principles governing the international telegraph service. So far as terminal charges in the European system are concerned, it is clear, at least in some relations, that the maximum rates allowed have not been reached. It can therefore be concluded that there is no need to alter these maxima.

" On the subject of transit charges within this system, it can be said that the regulations are sufficiently flexible to permit the adoption of the rates envisaged in the different proposals.

" In these circumstances, my Administration considers that Article 27 and those parts of Articles 25 and 26 which relate to Article 27 should be maintained as they are, except where alterations are necessary as a consequence of changes made to other sections of the Regulations."

The delegate of the Federal German Republic explained that proposals Nos. 1156, 1157 and 1158 were purely editorial in character.

The delegates of the Netherlands, France and Italy supported the proposals.

The delegate of Belgium, supported by the delegates of Tunisia, Spain, the Belgian Congo and Morocco, proposed that the text of proposal No. 1156 should be amended to read as follows:

" (2) Communication channels from countries of the European system to countries outside....."

The delegate of the Federal German Republic accepted the amendment.

The delegate of Iran thought that the text of proposal No. 1156 as amended by Belgium was not satisfactory, but his objection was resolved by an explanation by the Chairman.

In the absence of other objections, proposals Nos. 1156 (amended), 1157 and 1158 were adopted.

Proposals Nos. 250, 1159, 1160, 251 and 252.

The Chairman proposed that the Committee should begin by considering the minimum number of words in Ordinary rate telegrams.

A large exchange of views followed in which the delegates of the following countries took part: China, Ethiopia, Italy, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Spain, France, U.S.A., Belgian Congo, Iran, India, Pakistan, Colombia, Canada, Ceylon, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Bielorussia, Japan, Roumania, Burma, Poland, Venezuela, Belgium, Libya, Morocco, Malaya, Netherlands, Federal German Republic, Hungary, French O.P.T.A., as well as the Representative of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Proposal No. 1159 having been withdrawn by the delegate of China, the Chairman said that three different lines of thought had emerged from the meeting:

(i) Maintenance of the status quo (minimum of 5 words);

(ii) a minimum of 8 words;

(iii) a minimum of 10 words.

He proposed that the Committee should vote first on course (1), and then, if necessary, choose between (ii) and (iii).

The delegate of French O.P.T.A. supported the proposed procedure and added that although he had sponsored Proposal No. 1160, he was ready to support course (ii) in the interest of arriving at an early agreement if the delegates who favoured a minimum of 10 words were prepared to accept a compromise.

The Chairman thought that the Delegations were in a position to form an opinion and put to the vote the proposal to maintain the status quo.

By 28 votes to 21, it was decided to increase the minimum of 5 words at present in force.

The delegate of France declared that in a spirit of compromise he accepted the suggestion of the delegate of the French O.P.T.A. and withdrew his own proposal. He supported in consequence that of the delegate of the U.S.A.

The delegates of Italy and the Federal German Republic also supported the proposal of the U.S.A.

The delegate of India, who was supported by the delegates of U.S.S.R., Ceylon, Indonesia and Ukraine, asked if the U.S.A. was willing to accept a minimum of 7 words.

The delegate of the U.S.A. could not alter his proposal: he was nevertheless willing to abide by the Committee's decision.

The Committee then voted in favour of fixing at 7 the minimum number of words in Ordinary rate telegrams as follows:

For	33
Against	16
Abstentions	9

The Chairman, having pointed out that proposal No. 251 of the U.S.A. dealt also with urgent rate telegrams, the delegate of the U.S.A. asked if discussion of this question could be deferred until a decision had been reached on the surcharge for Urgent telegrams. This course was agreed.

Summary Record of the First Meeting of Committee 2

(Document No. 26-E)

The delegate of France asked for the text of paragraph 3, under Proposal No. 6 (page 5) to be amended as follows:

" The delegate of France mentioned that at the meeting of Chairmen of Committees, it had been agreed to deal at one meeting with the questions concerning telephone and telegraph accounting so that delegations might at the proper time send for their experts in this field. "

Subject to this amendment the notes were approved.

The Chairman closed the meeting at 12.25 p.m.

Reporters:

A. Chassignol

D. G. Clarke

Chairman:

L. A. Fincher

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 40-E
3 October, 1958
Original : French

COMMITTEE 3

1315 AUSTRIA, SWITZERLAND

Object : Easing of the text
"Administration (s) and/or recognized private operating agencies"

As the first discussion on this text gave rise to two well defined opinions :

on the one hand : maintaining the present text in order to adhere in the Regulations to the terminology still existing in the Convention

on the other hand : easing the text of the Regulations by avoiding a continual repetition of this formula considered too cumbersome

we propose :

that the following formula should be used once only at the beginning of the Regulations (possibly Art. 1 para. 3) :

... Administrations and/or recognize private operating agencies (hereinafter known as "operating organizations")...

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 41-E
3 October, 1958
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE SECOND PLENARY ASSEMBLY

2 October, 1958, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Dr. Håkan Sterky (Sweden)

Subjects discussed

1. Period for verification of credentials (G.R. Chapter 5, para. 4)

2. Date for consideration in plenary session of the questions of principle of transferring provisions of the Telegraph Regulations to C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations

3. Plan for treatment of the report of the Secretary-General on traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network (Volume of Proposals pages 329 etc. Document No. 25)

4. Period for treatment of proposals concerning the Telephone Regulations

5. Procedure for preparation of the final acts of the Conference (Document No. 9)

6. Announcement concerning Mr. Carlos Ribeiro

Annex: Statement by the Acting Secretary-General of the I.T.U., Mr. Gerald C. Gross.

Delegations from the following countries were present:

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian SSR, Burma (Union of), Bulgaria (People's Republic of), Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia (Republic of), Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda Urundi, Korea (Republic of), Denmark, El Salvador (Republic of), Group of the Different Territories Represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication agency, Spain, United States of America, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungarian People's Republic, India (Republic of), Indonesia (Republic of), Iran, Ireland, Iceland, Israel (State of), Italy, Japan, Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of), Liberia, Libya (United Kingdom of), Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Morocco (Kingdom of), Mexico, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea, Poland (People's Republic of), Portugal, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, Federal German Republic, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian SSR, Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of), Roumanian People's Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sudan (Republic of the), Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation), Czechoslovakia, Tunisia, Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela (Republic of), Viet-Nam (Republic of), British East Africa (Associate Member).

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1. Period of Verification of Credentials (General Regulations, Chapter 5, para. 4)

At the Chairman's proposal, it was unanimously agreed that the final date for the examination of credentials would be Wednesday, 15 October, at 6 p.m.

The Chairman hoped that all credentials would be duly delivered to the Secretariat before that time, so that they could be speedily examined by the Credentials Committee and a full and complete list of delegations with the right to vote could be approved by the Plenary Assembly.

2. Date for consideration in Plenary Assembly of the questions of principle of transferring provisions of theTelegraph Regulations to CCITT Recommendations

After Mr. Rouvière, Director of the CCITT, at the Chairman's request, had explained the position with regard to the time for publishing certain recommendations and draft recommendations as Conference documents, it was unanimously agreed that the discussion should take place at the Third Plenary Meeting to be held on the following Tuesday, in order to give delegates time to study these documents. (Documents Nos. 27 and 28).

3. Plan for treatment of the report of the Secretary-General on traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network (Volume of Proposals pages 329 etc. Doc. No. 25)

At the Chairman's request, Mr. Lewis, Secretary of the Conference, outlined the history of the subject since the resolutions were adopted at the Paris Conference in 1949. He referred to the coordination between the views of telecommunication and civil aviation authorities which had been achieved at the national level but explained that when a draft agreement had been submitted to the Members of both I.C.A.O. and the I.T.U., there had been a wide divergence of views on the tariff article and in 1957 the Council of I.C.A.O. had come to the conclusion that this division of opinion on one of the most important articles of the draft made it impossible to decide on a text that might be generally acceptable and that a further effort at that time to seek an agreement would not lead to positive results.

The Administrative Council of the Union had noted the situation in its Resolution No. 362 and had asked the Secretary-General to present a report to the present Conference accompanied by a statement of the views expressed by the Contracting States of I.C.A.O. on the existing situation. These views were summarized in the tables annexed to the Secretary-General's report in the volume of proposals but according to the wishes of the Conference regarding further discussion it might be necessary to circulate copies of the letters from the I.C.A.O. States. It might also be necessary to arrange for the representation of I.C.A.O. at the Conference. In this connection, he read out the following telegram which he had received:

" "RE YOUR ENQUIRY ABOUT CLASS B I.C.A.O. PLANS NO ATTENDANCE IF
"CHANGE IN POSITION EXPECTED; WILL PROVIDE REPRESENTATION FROM
"PARIS OFFICE AFTER FIVE OCTOBER IF MINOR ACTION EXPECTED BUT
"WILL DISPATCH ADAM AFTER TWELVE OCTOBER IF YOU EXPECT MAJOR
"POLICY DISCUSSION PLEASE ADVISE = BANES I.C.A.O ".

The delegate of the United States of America was quite sure that all delegates were fully aware of the exchange of communications between I.C.A.O. and the I.T.U. which had been going on for the last nine years. It was useless to prepare further voluminous documentation on the subject, which had been fully discussed at all levels. The existing procedure seemed to give full satisfaction. It was a matter of national policy to determine how the A.F.T.N. should handle Class B messages. He suggested that the Conference should decide that the matter was closed.

Similar opinions were expressed by the delegates of the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Denmark.

The delegate of Italy said that the general view seemed to be that the matter should be completely liquidated and that it would be even unnecessary for the Administrative Council of the Union to give it any further attention.

The delegate of the United States of America agreed with the delegate of Italy. It was within the power of the Conference to close the subject finally.

The Chairman said that in addition to a decision the only action the Conference need take was to record in the minutes the views just expressed.

It was unanimously agreed that the subject was definitely liquidated.

4. Period for treatment of proposals concerning the Telephone Regulations

The Chairman said that, on a suggestion of Mr. Francis C. de Wolf of the United States of America in the Administrative Council meeting held in April/May, 1958, the Conference should try to deal with the Telephone Regulations as soon as possible to enable many telephone experts to return to their national duties at the earliest possible date. In arranging the schedule of meetings for the first three weeks of October, he was prepared to give Committee 3 any amount of time it required. Could Mr. Langenberger (Chairman of Committee 3) give an idea of how much time would be required?

Mr. Langenberger said that the work of Committee 3 would depend on a decision of principle to be taken by the Plenary Assembly concerning the possibility of transferring certain provisions to C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations.

The Chairman hoped that the question of principle could be settled at the next Plenary Meeting. He would then try to arrange for Committee 3 to have as much time as possible to carry out its work.

The delegate of the Union of South Africa felt that one of the first points to be settled was whether or not the Telephone Regulations were going to apply solely to the European system or whether they were going to be enlarged, modified and extended outside Europe. Like many other extra-European countries, South Africa did not apply the Telephone Regulations and regarded them as proper to the European system. Along with the United States of America, South Africa considered that it was natural for the telephone regulations in a particular region to be drawn up on a regional basis. South Africa and a number of other African countries, including the Belgian Congo, followed telephone regulations laid down on a regional basis to suit the member countries of the African Telecommunication Union. They were working very well. For intercontinental working, however, South Africa, like the United States, favoured the formulation of regulations by mutual arrangement between the Administrations concerned. No difficulty had so far been experienced in drawing up such working arrangements, which had proved satisfactory. Regulations

drawn up on a regional basis presented little difficulty since countries in a particular region had closer common interests than countries divided by great distances. In any event, considerable study would be required before regulations acceptable to all could be devised. That was a task which he considered quite beyond the ability of the Conference to undertake in the time at its disposal. As the existing Telephone Regulations, modified of course by the Conference, should, in his view, continue to apply to the European system and such other countries as wished to subscribe to them until such time as telephone regulations could be formulated which would be acceptable to all, he felt that there was no need to amend the existing Regulations to that effect or the title or the wording of Article 1, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3.

The Chairman said that the principle raised by the delegate of the Union of South Africa was very important and should be discussed at the next Plenary Meeting.

Mr. Langenberger (Switzerland), Chairman of Committee 3, said that the question had been raised at the first meeting of his Committee, the minutes of which recorded the various statements made. The general trend seemed to be in favour of extending the applicability of the Telephone Regulations.

The delegate of the Belgian Congo pointed out that his Administration had submitted proposal 647 in that connection. It was a fact that regional agreements and arrangements in Africa were working well but that did not mean that they would not work even better if international regulations were available. The regional arrangements had been made without any wide international experience, but that had been the only possible course since the existing Telephone Regulations were inapplicable outside the European system. True, such regional arrangements were made in full conformity with the Convention, but their excessive use - or even abuse - over the years might ultimately lead to a position in which it would prove impossible to have fully international regulations. That was obviously not at all the purpose of the Conference. He stressed the fact that the aim of proposal 647 was not to change the title of the Regulations but to study a basic structure that would be of advantage to all the Administrations Members of the I.T.U. The last sentence of that proposal was expressed as a hope and he would prefer to see it turned into a resolution rather than be rejected outright in favour of private arrangements.

In response to a request by Mr. Langenberger (Switzerland), Chairman of Committee 3, Mr. Terras (France), speaking as chairman of C.C.I.T.T. Sub-Group 2/2 (telephone operation and tariffs) repeated what he had said at the first meeting of Committee 3. He pointed out, for information, the work accomplished by the Sub-Group since the Administrative Conference held in Paris in 1949.

In conformity with the wish expressed by the Paris Conference, a Recommendation, relating to the international telephone service, was made. That Recommendation, No. 4 of the Book of Recommendations, after being modified or completed on several occasions, covered the various phases in the establishment and charging of calls on a international circuit.

Should that evolution be carried further and certain of the provisions be included in world-wide regulations? It would no doubt be desirable but such a purpose called for certain remarks. If the juxtaposition of provisions concerning the European and intercontinental form of operation was envisaged, there would be the risk of obtaining relatively complex regulations. If only the points in common of the two operating systems were taken into account, the result would doubtless be extremely succinct regulations. If it were hoped that the two operating systems might conform to standardized provisions, much time and effort would be required.

The delegate of the United States of America proposed that, since the minutes of the first meeting of Committee 3 were not yet available, discussion of the universal application of the Telephone Regulations should be postponed until the next Plenary Meeting.

Agreed.

The Chairman asked the Assembly to authorize him, together with Mr. Langenberger and the other Committee Chairmen, to prepare a weekly schedule designed to finish study of the proposals concerning the Telephone Regulations as soon as possible.

Agreed.

5. Procedure for preparation of the final acts of the Conference. (Doc. No. 9)

Mr. van der Bulcke (Luxembourg), acting Chairman of the Finance Control Committee, explained that the Committee had agreed that the Final Acts of the Conference in the working languages should be prepared for signature in printed as distinct from mimeographed form, and proposed such a cousre to the Plenary Assembly (Doc. No. 30).

Mr. Gross, Acting Secretary-General of the I.T.U., said that the Secretariat was fully prepared to have the Final Acts printed and there was no problem in that connection. He would, however ask that, when the Final parts of those Acts were completed by the Editorial Committee, they should be handed in to the General Secretariat for processing as and when ready. With the willing cooperation of the printers, the work would thus be considerably speeded up.

The delegate of China announced that the Chinese Delegation was willing and prepared to help the General Secretatiat to provide Chinese versions of the two new sets of Regulations. Since that would mean a heavy burden on the Chinese Delegation and time was short, it might perhaps be necessary to seek outside help. The Chinese Delegation had already discussed the matter with the General Secretariat with a view to making any special arrangements that might be required. He understood that the final Chinese text would be printed later in China.

The Chairman thanked the delegate of China for his kind offer.

It was unanimously agreed that the Final Acts of the Conference would be printed.

6. Announcement concerning Mr. Carlos Ribeiro

Mr. Gross, Acting Secretary-General of the I.T.U., had pleasure in making the following announcement :

"Dr. Antonio Salazar, President of the Council of Ministers of Portugal, has just recently chosen our very good friend and distinguished Administrative Council Member for many years to be Minister of Communications for Portugal.

" Many of you will remember that Mr. Carlos Ribeiro as Chairman of the Portuguese Delegation not only at Atlantic City and Buenos Aires, but at your last Administrative Telegraph Conference in Paris 1949, served with distinction as Chairman of the Telegraph Regulations Committee and was congratulated for outstanding work by the Conference itself.

" I think it fitting that the Conference authorize you as its Chairman to send a telegram of congratulations to Mr. Ribeiro in the name of this Conference."

It was so decided.

(Applause)

Before the meeting closed, Mr. Gross, Acting Secretary-General of the I.T.U., made a statement which the Chairman, supported by Dr. Nicotera (Italy), proposed should be annexed to these minutes.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Gross for his statement.

The meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.

Reporter:	Secretary of the Conference:	Chairman:
H. Heaton	L.V. Lewis	Håkan Sterky

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

STATEMENT BY

MR. GERALD C. GROSS, ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE I.T.U.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

1. In the first days of any Conference there is always, with the majority of the staff necessarily recruited on an "ad hoc" basis, a running-in period which the French call "une période de rodage", and this Conference has proved to be no exception, judging by a few incidents which occurred yesterday.

I should like therefore to take a few minutes of your time this afternoon to explain some of our difficulties and how we are attempting to meet them.

2. In the first place, I would recall that on December 31, 1957 last there were three of us who had been elected by the Administrative Council and were responsible to that body for our management of Union affairs : Dr. Andrada, Secretary-General, Mr. Townshend, Assistant Secretary-General and myself. As of January 1, 1958, Mr. Townshend retired and, on June 18, Dr. Andrada died of a coronary occlusion, or an infarct ("infarctus" in French), which most medical authorities today agree is based on a stress condition. We are all of us convinced that Dr. Andrada gave his life in the service of the Union.

3. I have had to take a few practical steps to meet these special conditions and now Mr. Lewis, senior counsellor of the T and T Division, has taken over some of the duties of Mr. Townshend - other duties of the Assistant Secretaries-General being shared by two other senior counsellors, Messrs. Jean Persin and Albert Lethbridge. All three of these are extremely capable and hardworking senior officers and each of them has had a wealth of experience. Mr. Persin is known to all of you and has served under the last three Secretaries-General, Dr. von Ernst, Mr. Mulatier and Dr. Andrada.

4. Mr. Lethbridge joined us more recently on a two-year loan from the United Nations. He is primarily a finance and personnel expert, and, while in office with the United Nations, successfully ran for the Secretary-General of the United Nations the very much larger European office of the U.N. during the absence of Mr. Moderov and others.

5. I have great confidence in all three of these gentlemen and know that, if given a chance, they will be able to carry out their increased responsibilities to the satisfaction of all concerned.

6. I am going into some detail concerning these matters becuase I think it is only fair to all concerned that you, representing 66 Members of the Union, know how your headquarters are being administered. I have gone into great detail about these arrangements with the Chairman of the Administrative Council and indeed with all of its 18 members, to which I am directly responsible, and have kept them fully posted.

7. We have had nothing but the finest cooperation by the heads and other officials of all the permanent organs of the Union, working through the Coordination Committee at Geneva Headquarters. One suggestion had been made that temporary delegation of authority might be made to the Directors of the C.C.I.'s or the President or Members of the I.F.R.B. to act as a replacement for the Acting Secretary-General during such time as he was required for urgent reasons to be absent from Geneva, even for a few days.

8. Unfortunately the constitutional position in this respect is that the Directors of the C.C.I.'s and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. are elected by their respective Plenary Assemblies (which are smaller and less representative bodies than the Plenipotentiary Conference), while the I.F.R.B. Members are elected by the Administrative Radio Conference. As you know, the supreme body of the Union, under our Telecommunication Convention, is the Plenipotentiary Conference, and during intervals between these Plenipotentiary Conferences, it is the Administrative Council of the Union which has the responsibility and authority for the supervision of the proper administration of the Union. Happily, no practical problem is involved, because thanks to the mechanism of the Coordination Committee of the I.T.U., we have had practically unanimous views on all matters of co mon concern to the permanent organs of the Union. Here I wish to pay public tribute to the most gratifying support and encouragement I have had, ever since taking over as Acting Secretary-General, by Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., by Dr. Ernst Metzler, and Mr. Hayes, Director and Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., by Messrs. Boris Iastrebov, Chairman, and P. Sundaram, Vice-Chairman and John Cayer, alternating Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B., as well as all of their staff and all of the senior officials of the General Secretariat. Without their support it would not have been possible to accomplish anything.

9. This brings me to another point. The Council has recently, following a formal enquiry conducted by its Chairman, Dr. Sarwate of India, decided not to call an extraordinary session of the Council in order to elect a successor to Dr. Andrada, but rather to consider the problem at its next regular session beginning May 19, 1959. This means that, for all practical reasons, whatever my personal desires, I must continue to carry out my duties as Acting Secretary-General, for a good many more months, in the best way I know how.

10. Furthermore, the Council gave Dr. Andrada a mandate to carry out a number of important things, among which two are of vital importance to the Union. The first was to present a complete plan with salary level adjustments and pension plan revisions for the future in accordance with its decision taken last year to proceed to full scale assimilation with the United Nations common system, at the same time reducing some of the high operating costs of our present pension system. If we are successful it will mean that the ITU staff will no longer be in an unfavourable position with respect to their colleagues in other specialised agencies of the United Nations, such as the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Labour Organization and the staff (who, person for person, are at least as capable and devoted to duty as those in the other organizations, and in very many cases, because of our more special requirements, more so than in most organizations) will not feel that job-for-job they are being discriminated against.

11. While this plan is sound and not impossible it does mean the most delicate and complicated negotiations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the U.N. Pensions Board. Since I shall be responsible to the Council for the presentation and execution of these plans, the responsibility is squarely on my shoulders.

12. In addition, we have been given a directive to spare no effort to have the I.T.U. obtain a proper share, for world telecommunications, in the new Special Fund of 100 million dollars being established this year by the U.N. - as well as continuing with our small, but I think rather important, part for telecommunications under the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance. As you know, for some years we have been full-fledged voting members of the Technical Assistance Board, charged with the administration of the $32,000,000 annual program.

13. There will be meetings in New York of great importance to us during the second half of October, and for this reason I expect to be away for a short time, returning approximately by the end of the month. However, I shall be here all next week and in the meantime I hope to have everything running smoothly. I have already taken positive steps to correct some of the troubles which developed yesterday. Mr. Lewis's staff is being considerably strengthened; there are firm instructions to our key people to have a reasonable number of the secretariat available to assist the Chairman of all Committees and to be present at all Committee meetings. Mr. Lewis has been designated to give full time to this Conference alone, without other responsibilities, in view of the importance of this Conference.

14. I have designated the Acting Head of the I.T.U. Finance Department, Mr. Roger Chatelain, to be present at all meetings of the Finance Control Committee, and to represent me in such matters wherever necessary, in addition to the Conference Finance Officer, Mr. Prélaz. Dr. Victor Meyer has also been added to the list of secretariat officials who will participate in the Committee work; - Major Clifford Stead, my own executive officer - has been allocated to the Chairman of the Conference as liaison officer, and for such other general duties as may be necessary.

15. All these men are experienced and many of them have participated actively in the running of dozens of conferences.

16. I believe, therefore, that you will have no further cause for complaint. I quite realize that in the final analysis I am responsible to you for anything that goes wrong. Please feel free to let me have your criticisms directly - I can assure you they will not go unheeded. This Conference is the most important work of the Union now going on and I am fully aware of my responsibilities in that respect.

17. I would urge any of you who want to discuss with me these matters or any related subjects, to get in touch with me: - instructions have been given to see that such requests from any Conference delegate are given top priority, and that, even if I am in meetings, I am to be notified of your calls. After all, the I.T.U. General Secretariat exists only as a service organization, and if we cannot give you the right kind of service to which you are entitled, many of us, beginning with myself first of all, should be fired, or, at least, retired to pasture.

18. I apologise, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for being so long: I do not ask you to take any action whatsoever. All of this is for your information only - I believe it is my duty to keep you posted on developments at headquarters.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 42-E
4 October, 1958
Original: English

THIRD PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 7 October, 1958, at 0930, Salle 1

AGENDA

1. Approval of the Minutes of the 1st and 2nd Plenary Assemblies (Documents Nos. 19 and 41)

2. Principle of transferring certain provisions from the Telegraph Regulations to Recommendations (Documents Nos. 28 and 36)

3. Opinion of the C.C.I.T.T. relative to the unburdening of the Telephone Regulations (Document No. 27)

4. Universal application of the Telephone Regulations (1st meeting of Committee 3, Document No. 33 and 2nd Plenary Assembly, item 4 (Document No. 41).

5. Other business.

Haakan Sterky
Chairman of the Conference

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 43-E
3 October 1958

CORRIGENDUM TO DOCUMENT NO. 17-E, DATED 29 SEPTEMBER 1958

(Minutes of the meeting of Heads of Delegations)

Page 3

Under 2. para. 1, read: Mr. Manak (Czechoslovakia) instead of Mr. Houdek (Czechoslovakia).

Page 4

Para. 1, read: Mr. Anketell (Ceylon) instead of Mr. Goonesekera (Ceylon).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 44-E
4 October, 1958
Original : English

GHANA

Note by the Secretariat-General : The Administration of Ghana has offered the following observations on recommendations made by UNESCO to its Member States :

Subject : Cheaper Press Telegrams

Present provisions (see Art. 75)	Recommendations by UNESCO
Fixed for ordinary press telegrams at ordinary private rate less 50% in the European system and ordinary private rate less 66 2/3% within the extra-European system. Urgent press telegrams fixed at the same rate as for ordinary private telegrams.	1. Existing international rates to be maxima instead of fixed rates. or Cheaper rates to be fixed internationally for long press telegrams. 2. The charge for urgent press telegrams to be reduced to double that for ordinary press telegrams.

Comments :

1. Ghana rates for press telegrams are in many cases lower than the international fixed rate and this Department could therefore agree to the present international rates being maxima instead of fixed.

2. This Department opposes the request for further reductions in press rates because this could widen the existing disparity between the rates paid by the press and those paid by the general public, since extra costs would have to be borne by the general public.

Subject: **Conditions of Admission of Press Telegrams**

Present provisions (see Art. 75)	Recommendation by UNESCO
The total number of words contained in 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 20 words in all	The total number of words contained in the instructions relating to a single telegram may not be more than 20 per cent of the number of chargeable words in the text or exceed 40 words in all

Comments:

In principle, the reduced rate should relate to news properly so-called, and there is no sufficient ground for increasing the press allowance of material other than news sent at press rates.

Subject: Radio Telecommunications to several destinations

Present provisions (see Art. 81)	Recommendation by UNESCO
Provides for administrations to organize at their discretion services catering for the transmission and reception of press material. The Regulations contain rules designed to prevent abuse but they do not specify the rates which may be charged.	The international telegraph regulations should be amended to make it compulsory for Government to organize or to authorize multi-destination transmissions and receptions and to deprive Governments of the right to make conditions, other than those specified by international regulations, which must be satisfied by the senders and addressees; to widen the definition of the material which may be broadcast; and to fix charges as closely as possible to costs.

No comments

Subject: Lease of circuits to the Press

Present provisions	Recommendation by UNESCO
No regulations (see Resolution No.9 Paris, 1949)	a) Reduction in present rate where circuit is shared by two users

b) Reduced rental for additional circuits where a user or a group of users already leasing a circuit in a given relation, leases other circuits in the same relation.

Comments :

This Department cannot afford the loss of revenue which would be necessitated by these recommendations.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 45-E
4 October 1958
Original: English

GHANA

Note by the Secretariat General: The Administration of Ghana has offered the following observations on recommendations made by U.N.E.S.C.O. to its Member States

Subject: Composition of the telephone tariff

Present provisions (see Art. 32)	Recommendation by U.N.E.S.C.O.
Rates for international telephone calls are established without reference to the rates of charge for internal calls.	International rates should be equal to the sum of the national rates charged for internal calls using the same circuits.

Comments:

1. There is a flaw in the reasoning in the U.N.E.S.C.O. proposal. National rates cover communication with frontier exchanges only. To the sum of the rates on a national tariff there would have to be added a sum to cover the cost of the circuit between the two frontier exchanges.

2. This Department opposes this proposal as unworkable because it would lead to a much larger number of different charges for calls exchanged between the same two countries. This would mean increases of costs, which would have to be borne by users of the services.

Subject: Cheaper telephone calls

Present provisions	Recommendation by U.N.E.S.C.O.
No special provision in international regulations	1. A new category of telephone call for press messages to be charged

at half the normal rate, on condition that both the maker and the receiver of the call were recognized press bureaux.

2. Urgent press calls to be charged at the same rates as ordinary private calls but to be given priority by operators over private calls.

Comments:

1. Because a copy of each telegram is kept, administrations can ensure that the contents are press messages properly so-called. There is no practicable means of enforcing the restriction upon telephone messages without considerable expense being incurred.

2. Charges for overseas calls are closely related to the costs of providing service and concessions to press calls could only be given at the expense of other users, that is, by increasing the charges they pay. This view commands widespread international support.

3. Moreover, to ensure that calls booked as "Press" were in fact to recognized Press Bureaux, operators would have to refer to lists of such offices. This would delay the treatment of calls and increase the costs of handling them.

Subject: Chargeable duration of radio broadcast transmission

Present provisions	Proposal by U.N.E.S.C.O.
No regulations	a) Minimum hiring period of radiotelephone channels to be 10 minutes; b) Maximum charge for the preparatory period (during which the circuits are prepared for broadcasting) to be as for 8 minutes regardless of actual duration.

No comments

Subject: Collect Services

Present provisions (see Art. 19)	Proposal by U.N.E.S.C.O.
Collect telephone calls can be admitted by agreement between operating authorities; no reference to collect telegrams or telex calls	The international telegraph and telephone regulations should be amended to make it mandatory for Governments to arrange so far as possible, for the charges for press telegrams and telephone calls to be collected from the addressee or the called subscriber instead of being prepaid.

Comments:

In general this Department would not oppose the principle but it must be free to consider the implications of its application in particular cases and particular services. It could not, therefore, bind itself unconditionally to allow the facility.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 46-E
4 October, 1958
Original : French

COMMITTEE ON THE TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

(COMMITTEE 3)

Summary Record of the Second Meeting
Friday, 3 October, 1958

The meeting was opened at 9.35 a.m. Agenda: Document No. 29.

The Chairman recalled that the opinion of the Belgian Congo in favour of preparing a world-wide set of Telephone Regulations would be examined in plenary on Tuesday, 7 October (Proposal No. 647).

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo explained that, when drafting Proposal No. 647, he had carefully weighed up all the terms; some delegates had expressed their support, because they felt the necessity of trying to obtain world-wide Regulations. He also considered that Mr. Terras had corroborated his views by recalling Recommendation No. E 4; Sub-Group 2/2 had issued that Recommendation because it had noted that there was a gap to be filled as regards inter-continental operation.

However, he realised that other delegations preferred to maintain private arrangements between Administrations. Although he had nothing against such arrangements, he wondered how they could be thought preferable to world-wide Regulations, since the latter did not yet exist.

Nevertheless, as a compromise, he proposed that only the last sentence of the proposal be maintained and annexed as a Resolution to the future Regulations.

The Chairman pointed out that an important first step had been taken and that there was no question of abandoning the proposal. He recalled number 3 of Article 1 of the Telephone Regulations and C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation No. 4.

The Delegate of Pakistan supported the Delegate of the Belgian Congo and agreed that the question should be examined in plenary assembly. He asked all the members of the Committee, and more especially the delegates

of countries with under-developed telecommunications, to be so good as to examine the proposal in detail.

Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., did not think the problem insoluble. A text satisfying the great majority of countries could doubtless be elaborated, taking into account the proposals for easing the Regulations, those in favour of making the Regulations world-wide, certain C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations and existing private arrangements.

The Chairman closed the discussion and went on to the examination of the proposals on the agenda.

Proposal No. 660 (France) (Volume of Proposals, page 385)

In this proposal, the French Administration asked for the definitions in Article 2 which already appeared in the "List of Essential Telecommunication Terms" to be removed from the Regulations.

The Delegate of Italy raised a point of procedure. Would it not be advisable to await the Plenary Assembly's decision of principle on the easing of the Regulations ?

The Delegate of France was quite willing for the point to be discussed after the Plenary Assembly's decision.

The Chairman pointed out that Committee 2 had decided, by 32 votes to 26, to remove the definitions from the Regulations and to submit its decision to the Plenary Assembly. Committee 3 could obviously not ignore that decision.

The Delegate of Italy did not insist that the discussion should be deferred.

The outcome of a comprehensive debate was :

The Delegations of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, the Federation of Malaya, Italy, U.S.S.R., Mexico, the P.R. of Bulgaria and the Roumanian P.R. were against the transfer of the definitions to another publication, principally to avoid mistakes in the interpretation of the Regulations. Some of those delegations, in accordance with proposals 656 (United Kingdom) and 714 (F.P.R. of Yugoslavia), considered that the definitions might be incorporated in an annex to the Regulations.

The Delegates of Pakistan, Tunisia and China supported proposal 660 (France).

The Chairman closed the discussion, which would be resumed after the next Plenary Assembly, i.e. on Wednesday 8 October.

Proposal No. 648 (France Overseas) (page 380)

In this proposal, the French Administration asked for the term "Administration" to have a comprehensive meaning covering both Administrations and recognized private operating agencies.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo supported the proposal which would lighten the wording.

The Delegate of the United States said that there would be no problem for countries where the Administration itself operated telecommunications, but such was not the case in countries like the United States. He proposed the expression "operating concerns" instead of "Administrations".

The Delegate of Pakistan agreed with that proposal but thought that a note should be added to explain the full meaning of the expression.

The Delegate of Sweden withdrew the expression "operating body" suggested in proposal No. 1298 (Document No. 7) in favour of the United States proposal.

The Delegate of China considered that Annex 3 of the Convention was binding: the amendment could not be discussed until the Plenipotentiary Conference had met the following year.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated :

" The terms "Administration" and "recognized private operating Agency" cannot be replaced by the general term "operating concern" since, under the Convention, these two definitions have a different status and these organizations have different rights.

" According to the definition in Annex 3 to the Convention, the term "Administration" means any governmental department or service responsible for implementing the obligations undertaken in the Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto, while the term "recognized private operating agency" means any individual or company or corporation not covered by the definition of an Administration.

" Consequently, according to Article 1 of the Convention, the Members of the Union are countries which send delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conferences. Recognized private operating agencies are not admitted to these conferences.

" Delegates to administrative conferences are sent by the telecommunication Administrations, whereas recognized private operating agencies are admitted only in an advisory capacity (General Regulations (Chapters 2 and 3)).

" The reasons suggested for replacing the expression "Administration and recognized private operating agency" are purely linguistic and are due to the clumsiness of the expression.

" However, these are not sufficient reasons for authorizing the substitution of a general expression for these two expressions, which have an entirely different scope.

" The existing expressions are perhaps clumsy but each one of them has a specific legal meaning and as regards the Telephone Regulations clarity cannot be sacrificed to the beauty of style."

The Delegations of Ceylon, Malaya, Ireland, Canada, Czechoslovakia and New Zealand also declared themselves opposed to proposal No. 648.

The Delegate of France Overseas who took note of the opposition, declared he was prepared to withdraw proposal No. 648, the result of a C.C.I.T.T. suggestion adopted by certain countries which were now opposed to it.

The Delegate of France, as Chairman of the drafting Committee, considered that in Annex 3 of the Convention mention should be made of Government Administration. The word Administration would have to be newly defined.

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. pointed out that the C.C.I.T.T. Special Assembly had left the question in abeyance pending a decision by the T.T. Conference.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia was of the opinion that the expression Operating Administration would be appropriate.

The Delegate of Austria proposed a compromise solution which would consist of using the existing expression only once, at the beginning of each paragraph, replacing it subsequently within the paragraphs by "the operating concerns".

The Delegate of Italy considered it indispensable to have two different expressions. A distinction between the two was absolutely necessary by reason of the different financial status of Administrations and private operating Agencies in the Union.

The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. made a statement which will be incorporated in a separate document.

The Delegate of France Overseas, in a spirit of conciliation, withdrew proposal No. 648.

The Chairman pointed out that the Swedish proposal No. 1298 for replacing the expression "Administration or recognized private operating agency" by "operating body" remained to be considered.

The Delegate of Sweden stated that a common term should be found for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference. He would agree, however, to the United States proposal to replace the expression "operating Body" by "operating Concerns".

The Delegate of the Federal German Republic supported this proposal.

The Delegate of Colombia requested that the word "Concerns" should be translated in Spanish by "entitad", should this proposal be adopted.

The discussion being ended, the Committee took a vote on proposal No. 648 which was rejected by 26 votes to 16.

M. Drevet, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, in reply to M. Rouvière stated that the Drafting Committee would consider the possibility of finding a solution to the linguistic problem of the criticised expression "and/or".

The Delegate of Switzerland stated that the possibility of replacing the existing expressions by the expression "Administration" had been refuted by the vote which had taken place. However, the Committee had not yet decided whether an easing of the texts could be adopted in accordance with the proposal of the Austrian delegate.

The Chairman then requested the delegate of Austria to prepare a written statement so that the question could subsequently be discussed.

Proposal No. 1245 (Italy) (page 380)

This proposal, which only concerns the French text, tends to replace the expression "conversation" by the expression "communication" in certain articles of the Telephone Regulations.

The Delegate of France considered that every article referred to by this proposal should be examined as a special case and dealt with separately.

The Delegate of Italy pointed out that the existing text did not make a sufficient distinction between the expressions "conversation" and "communication". By "communication", the connection between two subscriber stations is meant, whereas "conversation" refers to the actual utilization of this connection.

The Chairman enquired whether Committee 3 would agree to entrust the study of this proposal to the Drafting Committee. Approved. The question of proposal No. 1245 was thereby settled.

Proposal No. 659 (Federal German Republic)(page 384)

A proposal to restrict the field of application of the Telephone Regulations to manual and semi-automatic operation only, so as not to hamper the evolution of the automatic service.

The Delegate of the Federal German Republic stated that the fully automatic international service was in full development and that it was too early to insert any provisions in the Regulations that might risk hampering its progress.

The Delegate of France observed that the fully automatic international service was already in operation and that the Regulations should be adapted to the new method of operation, especially as regards charging and the unit charge. Each article was separate: when it referred to all operating methods nothing need be said, but when it concerned only one or other method, a note should be added to that effect.

The Delegate of Denmark pointed out that all the problems concerning fully automatic operation were still being discussed in the C.C.I.T.T. and that hasty decisions should be avoided. He proposed the introduction of an Article 1 bis to the effect that the Regulations applied only to the manual and semi-automatic services and an Article 1 ter specifying that the fully automatic service was still governed by the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations.

The Chairman asked the Delegate of Denmark to submit his proposal in writing.

The Delegate of Switzerland supported the Danish proposal and considered that it would be the most practical way of solving the question in view of the present state of telecommunications.

The Delegate of Morocco supported the Danish proposal.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. surveyed the historical background of the Telephone Regulations and expressed the hope that new methods which had proved to be satisfactory in the form of recommendations would afterwards be defined and incorporated in the Regulations.

The Delegate of Italy proposed an amendment to the German proposal: read "manual and semi-automatic telephone service and, if necessary, fully automatic service".

The Chairman asked the Delegate of Italy to submit his proposal in the form of a document for examination by the members of the Committee. He then said that the discussion was adjourned until the Danish and Italian documents had been published.

The Chairman then went on to discu s the summary record of the first meeting.

The remark by the Delegate of Ceylon would be considered in subsequent reports and the errors pointed out by the Delegates of India, France, Austria and the Federal German Republic would be published in a separate document.

The meeting rose at 12.05 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

G. Buttex
V. Meyer

Chairman of Committee 3:

A.F. Langenberger

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 47-E
4 October 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 3

CORRECTIONS TO DOCUMENT NO. 33

Summary record of the first meeting of the Committee on the Telephone Regulations

1. Page 2

In the fifth paragraph, add that the French proposal was also supported by the Delegations of Austria and the Federal German Republic.

2. Page 4

In the second paragraph change: the Delegate of India supported Proposal 656 by the United Kingdom instead of "was in favour of a world-wide nature for the Telephone Regulations" which is not the case.

3. Page 7

First paragraph: delete (France) since Mr. Terras spoke as the Chairman of Sub-Group 2/2 and not as Delegate of France.

4. Page 7

Second paragraph: Read: ... a Recommendation relating to the intercontinental telephone service and not international. Similarly: ... intercontinental circuit.

Rapporteur

G. Buttex

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 48-E
4 October 1958
Original: English

CORRIGENDUM TO DOCUMENT No. 21

(Provisional List of delegates, representatives etc.)

Page 15

IRAN — Add "Madame" before the name Houchang Samiy

Page 16

JAPAN — Read Hidekazu Matsuda

Page 18

LEBANON — After Assistant Head of Delegation, add :
Delegate : Pierre Kreiker, Chef de l'Exploitation téléphonique

Page 20

NORWAY — Add "Madame" before the name Andreas Strand

Page 21

Delete PANAMA

PARAGUAY — Read :
Head of Delegation : Ing.Don Miguel Cirilo Guanes Serrano — Madame

Page 22

PORTUGAL — Add "Madame" before each of the first four names

Page 23

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Add: Dr. Mahd Mohd Riad

Page 24

ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC — Read :
Head of Delegation : Marin Grigore
Ingénieur
Director General of
Telecommunications

Delegate : Paul Postelnicu
Ingénieur
Head of the
international service

Page 26

SWEDEN — Add "Doctor in Technology" after the name of Dr. Hakan Störky

Page 28

CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Read :
Head of Delegation : Juraj Maňák

Page 34

COMPANHIA PORTUGUESA RADIO MARCONI — Read :

A. de Q. R. Vaz Pinto
Ingénieur
Président et Administrateur délégué

E. Mendes Barbosa
Ingénieur
Directeur

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document N° 49-E
4 October, 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 1

AGENDA

Monday, 6 October, 1500 - 1800 hours. Salle 1

Volume of Proposals I, Section B. Nos. 32 to 34, 38, 40 et seq. as time permits. (Nos. 35 to 37, 39, 1261,1270 must be reserved until a decision is taken by the Plenary Assembly with respect to the C.C.I.T.T. recommendations).

F. Sovet
Chairman of Committee 1

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 50-E
4 October, 1958
Original : English/French

COMMITTEES 1 AND 2

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 1ST JOINT MEETING OF THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS COMMITTEE (COMMITTEE 1) AND THE TELEGRAPH TARIFFS COMMITTEE (COMMITTEE 2)

3rd October, 1958

The meeting opened at 3.0 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. SOVET, assisted by Mr. FINCHER.

Opening the meeting, the Chairman stated that its task was to arrive at a decision in principle on the subject of the main rules for word-counting. This involved the consideration of Proposals Nos. 4, 10 and Documents 22 and 32.

The Delegate of the Netherlands considered it necessary to achieve a significant simplification in the rules relating to word-counting.

The Delegate of Spain thought it desirable to retain actual words as the basis of counting despite the imperfections of the system and that it was important that the rules should be simple. He also expressed the opinion that a substantial simplification could be achieved if words were counted in the same way as they were transmitted.

The Delegate of Colombia thought that the difficulties encountered with the system based on 15 characters would also be experienced with the proposed systems and declared himself in favour of maintaining the basis of 15 characters per word.

The Chairman having decided to begin with the examination of proposals, the Delegate of Italy, noting that Proposals Nos. 4 and 10 and Proposal No. 64 of the C.C.I.T.T. were on hand, suggested that a working party be set up to examine all the proposals and to present a report to the Committee.

The Chairman referring to the annex to Document No. 37, observed that so far as groups to be counted at the rate of 5 characters were concerned, there were no fundamental differences between the three proposals. But this was not the case with other groups. In the circumstances, it was necessary first of all to make a choice between 7, 10 and 15 characters before eventually setting up a working party.

The Delegate of China explained that his proposal, which was based on a study previously carried out by the Federal German Republic, sought to eliminate the difficulties experienced in the operation of the service. He indicated that he was prepared, if necessary, to accept the formula proposed by Italy and supported the idea of setting up a working party.

A wide exchange of views took place in which the opinions expressed by delegates contributing to the discussion, can be summarised as follows :

The Delegate of Iran was in favour of a drastic simplification (the Chinese Proposal).

The Delegate of the Federal German Republic supported the Chinese Proposal and expressed interest in the Spanish suggestion insofar as it concerned the idea of distinguishing between the chargeable unit and real words.

The Delegates of the U.S.S.R., France, French O.P.T.A., Belgium, Belgian Congo, Malaya, Saudi Arabia and Roumania were in favour of maintaining the status quo.

The Delegates of the U.S.A. and the U.K. who were also in favour of maintaining the status quo, considered that before setting up a working party, the Committee should arrive at a decision in principle.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia wanted a working party to be set up with the object of finding a compromise.

*

* *

After the recess, the Chairman welcomed the Representative of the International Chamber of Commerce and invited him to express his point of view before the Committee arrived at a decision.

The Representative of the International Chamber of Commerce, after thanking the Chairman for giving him the floor, informed the Committee that his organization had examined the difficulties experienced by its members in exchanging telegrams. Although Document No. 22 supported the Italian Proposal, he recognised the existence of serious difficulties and said he would be glad to learn the opinion of the Committee on the Proposal. He expressed his desire to assist the Conference to arrive at a solution which would be favourable to commercial traffic.

The Delegate of Bielorussia expressed opposition to the Italian and Chinese Proposals the consequences of which could not be favourable to the public.

In view of the importance of the question for countries where telegraph traffic was particularly liable to be written in foreign languages, and considering that the effect on revenue was doubtful, the Delegate of India recommended that the question should be studied more closely.

The Delegate of Pakistan thought that proposals for a radical change in the rules relating to word-counting should be referred to a working party.

The Delegates of Poland, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine and the U.K. considered that the difficulties resulting from the present system were not sufficiently serious to justify such radical changes and, since the position now seemed sufficiently clear, proposed that a vote should be taken there and then.

The Delegate of Italy after suggesting that the question should be referred to the C.C.I.T.T. for study, withdrew his Proposal (No. 10).

Consulted by the Chairman, the Delegate of China said that he withdrew his Proposal on condition that the C.C.I.T.T. would endeavour to find a solution to the problem.

Arising out of a remark made by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., the Chairman said that a fresh study of the question could be undertaken by that body if worthwhile proposals, backed by more conclusive data, were formulated. After an intervention by the Delegate of the Netherlands, the Chairman ruled that the expression "status quo" should be understood as applying solely to the principle of counting at the rate of 15 characters.

The Chairman stated that no further proposals of a general nature remained and proposed the establishment of a small working party to examine all the remaining proposals concerning word-counting.

The Delegate of Spain, supported by the Netherlands thought that because of the importance of the question and the different sources of the many proposals to be examined, the majority of delegates would want to participate in the working party which would thus become merely an extension of the Committee.

In the circumstances, the Chairman concluded, with the assent of the Committee, that there was no need to set up a working party.

The Chairman then asked Committee No. 1 to approve the Summary Record of the 2nd Meeting (Document No. 35).

The Delegate of the U.K. asked for the last line on page 1 to be amended as follows :

"..... and those in the next Convention."

Subject to this amendment, the Summary Report was adopted.

The meeting ended at 5.40 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

Dupouy
Chassignol
Clarke
Warren

Chairman :

Sovet

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 51-E
6 October, 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 3

AGENDA

Wednesday 8 October, 1958, at 9.30 a.m. in Room C3

Documents Nos. 40, 46, 47

Book of Proposals, Volume II:
Nos. 715, 716, 720, 721 743, 1283
Nos. 748 to 853

A. F. Langenberger

Chairman of Committee 3

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 52 E
6 october 1958
Original: English

AUSTRALIA (COMMONWEALTH OF)

The Commonwealth of Australia wishes to notify that its proposal No. 504 is withdrawn.

L. A. Fincher
Leader, Australian Delegation

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 53-E
6 October 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 3

COMMITTEE ON THE TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

Summary Record of the 3rd meeting - Monday October 6, 1958

The meeting was declated open at 9.50 a.m.

Agenda: Document No. 38.

In order to facilitate the work of the Drafting Committee, the texts adopted by the Committee would henceforward be annexed to the summary records of meetings.

With regard to the title of Chapter III, "International System", a discussion took place as to whether "International Network" might not be better in English. Following statements by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and Australia, the English title, "International System", remained unchanged.

Proposal No. 715 (United Kingdom)

The proposal, supported by the Delegates of Austria and India, was approved (for text see annex). After some discussion, the proposal of the Delegate of Denmark to replace the word "exchanges" by the word "exchange" was postponed for study at a later date pending a decision by the Plenary Assembly with regard to definitions.

Proposal No. 716 (United Kingdom)

The proposal, supported by the Delegates of India, Belgium and the U.S.S.R., was opposed by the Delegate of Pakistan. After some discussion, it was decided to combine paragraph 1 (1) and paragraph 1(1 bis) into a single paragraph (for text see annex). The proposal as amended was adopted.

Proposal No. 717 (France)

The proposal, supported by the Dele ates of the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, was opposed by the Delegates of India, Pakistan and Iran. It was nevertheless adopted by 20 votes to 7.

Proposal No. 718 (France)

Adopted.

Proposal No. 719

Now redundant.

Proposal No. 720 (Belgium)

The Delegate of India, supported by the Delegate of Australia, stated that the proposal would serve no useful purpose since the provisions in question were already contained in number 26.

The proposal was supported by the Delegates of Pakistan and France. A discussion in which the Delegates of France, Belgium and the Director of the C.C,I.T.T. took part ensued on the final wording of number 28. The final proposal would be submitted to the Committee at its next meeting in the form of a document after agreement had been reached between the Delegates of France, Belgium and Switzerland (whose proposal No. 721 dealt with the same subject).

Proposals Nos. 722 (Belgium), 1250 (Italy) and 724 (Yugoslavia)

The proposals were withdrawn in favour of Proposal No. 723.

Proposal No. 723 (France)

A general discussion revealed that the term "voies d'acheminements" in the French text had been translated into English as "normal routes", thus giving rise to a misunderstanding which should be cleared up since, according to the List of definitions, "voies d'acheminement" was translated as "route".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed but thought that the translation should be extended to read : "route to be used".

The Delegate of Ireland suggested that the words "and/or recognized private operating agencies" be added after "Administrations".

With these amendments, Proposal No. 723 was adopted (see Annex).

Proposal No. 725 (Yugoslavia)

The Delegate of Yugoslavia thought that the words "in Europe" could be deleted.

After a discussion, in which the Delegates of Colombia, France, Italy and the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. took part, Proposal No. 725 was adopted with the following amendments: the word "C.C.I.T.T." was replaced by "General Secretariat", the words "in Europe" were deleted and the "channels" replaced by "routes" in the English text.

Proposal No. 726 (France)

The proposal was examined in conjunction with Proposal No. 728.

Proposal No. 727 (France, Switzerland, Yugoslavia)

Adopted.

Proposal No. 728 (Netherlands)

After a discussion, in which the Delegates of the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Australia and Sweden and the Chairman of the Drafting Committee took part, it was agreed that Proposal No. 728 would be restricted to para. 4. Proposal No. 726 submitted by France was withdrawn. Proposal No. 728, consisting of para. 4 only, was adopted.

Proposal No. 730 (Netherlands)

Adopted

Proposal No. 729 (Belgium) and Proposal No. 731 (Switzerland)

Withdrawn consequent on adoption of Proposal No. 730.

Proposals Nos. 732 to 736, 738 and 739, 741 and 742, 744 and 745

were left in abeyance pending a decision by the Plenary Assembly regarding definitions.

Proposal No. 737 (Switzerland)

After a discussion in which the Delegates of Switzerland, Australia, Pakistan, India and France took part, the Delegate of Switzerland withdrew Proposal No. 737.

Proposal No. 740 (United Kingdom)

Following statements by the Delegates of Pakistan, Belgium and France, the Delegate of the United Kingdom withdrew Proposal No. 740.

Proposal No. 1283 (Australia)

Following statements by the Delegates of Pakistan, Switzerland and France, a vote was taken. The results were 9 in favour and 9 against the proposal.

The Chairman postponed the final decision on that matter, together with the consideration of Proposal No. 743 (Switzerland) until next meeting.

Proposal No. 1284 (Australia)

Adopted.

Proposal No. 746 (Switzerland)

Withdrawn in favour of Proposal No. 747.

Proposal No. 747 (French O.P.T.A.)

Adopted.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

G. Buttex
V. Meyer

Chairman :

A.F. Langenberger

Annex : 1

Texts of Proposals Nos. 715, 716, 718, 723, 725, 728, 730, 1284, 747.

A N N E X

TEXTS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE 3

3rd MEETING

TELEPHONE REGULATIONS
(p. 402 of the Volume)

CHAPTER III

International system

Article 3

Composition and use of the system

Proposal 715
(p. 403 of the Volume)

Para. 1. (0) The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall designate the exchanges in the territory they serve which are to be regarded as international exchanges. 1)

1) Regarding the word "exchanges", see summary record.

Proposal 716
(p. 403 of the Volume)

23 para. 1. (1) The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall establish after agreement between themselves, the circuits necessary for the handling of international telephone traffic. They shall determine by mutual agreement whether the service shall be direct or switched by an international transit centre.

Proposal 718
(pp. 403/404 of the Volume)

Para. 2. The circuits and installations used for the international telephone service shall be established and maintained in accordance, where possible, with C.C.I.T.T. recommendations.

Proposal 723
(p. 405 of the Volume)

29 (2) For each service, the Administrations and/or recognized operating agencies concerned shall determine, by mutual agreement, which are the routes to be used in accordance, where possible, with the recommendations and principles formulated by the C.C.I.T.T.

Proposal 725
(p. 405 of the Volume)

(2 bis) The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall notify the General Secretariat of the routes selected so that they may be included in the list of international telephone routes used.

Note In the English text, the word "channels" is replaced by "routes".

Proposal 728
(pp. 406/407 of the Volume)

Para. 4. In case of breakdown on an international circuit (or section of an international circuit), the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned must detect the breakdown with all requisite speed as far as possible in conformity with the principles recommended by the C.C.I.T.T. Pending repair of the faulty circuit (or circuit section), it should be replaced as far as possible and with the minimum delay.

Proposal 730
(p. 407 of the Volume)

Article 4

Maintenance of Circuits

33 The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall agree on a programme for periodical maintenance measurements on international circuits. As far as possible, these measurements shall be made in accordance with the general recommendation issued by the C.C.I.T.T., at times so that they do not hinder the routing of telephone traffic.

Proposal 1284
(p. 410.1 of the Volume)

Article 6

Legal Time

38 (1) The time used in the exchanges must always be the legal time of the country concerned. However, for operating convenience, the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned may agree on the time to be used in any particular relation.

Proposal 747
(p. 411 of the Volume)

39 (2) All changes in the legal time of a country shall be notified in advance to the General Secretariat, which shall inform the other Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies thereof.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 54-E
6 October, 1958
Original: Spanish

1313

PARAGUAY

GENERAL PROPOSALS (DRAFTING)

A. On behalf of the Delegation of Paraguay at the Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference of the I.T.U., I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision of the Telegraph Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention and for replacing the title of "Telegraph Regulations" by that of "General Regulations for the International Public Telegraph Services".

B. The proposal of the delegation of Paraguay considers that the draft "General Regulations for the International Public Telegraph Services" should include the following basic factors:

1. The Regulations should have a legal structure.

2. The Regulations should contain only standards of world-wide validity and application that shall exactly specify the rights and mutual obligations of administrations, of the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. and of the users of the International Public Telegraph Service.

3. To define only the most general standards for a uniform application of the Regulations to all, or to the greater part of administrations.

4. Delete everywhere the term "recognized private operating agencies" because:

   1. such an agency depends solely on the administration which recognizes it, and which is responsible for the application of the Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto;

   2. the legal position of such an agency with respect to application of the Regulations is the subject of the internal legislation of the country of each administration.

5. Simplify the structure and wording of the Regulations so as to make them capable of being understood both by officials of administrations and by the users of the International Public Telegraph Service.

6. Facilitate the study of modifications which will need to be introduced in future owing to technical progress and/or executive and/or administrative procedure of the service.

7. Express in a single provision the relationship between the provisions of these Regulations and the C.C.I.T.T. recommendations, and delete provisions relative to this Committee which already appear in the Convention.

8. Delete the provisions from the Convention which are repeated unnecessarily.

9. Delete references to the type and scope of the service provided by telegraph offices and exchanges, and include them as preambles in the List of offices.

10. Delete provisions referring only to the European system.

11. Delete the specimen of telegrams and service advices, and include them in an annex to the Regulations.

12. Delete the provisions relative to radiotelegrams, which already appear in the Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention.

13. Delete the definitions and include them in an annex to the Regulations.

14. Make allowances for future amalgamation of the regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention into a single "General Regulations for International Public Telecommunication Services".

C. The proposal by the Paraguayan delegation has been submitted, taking into account:

1. The reasons mentioned in the proposals or general considerations (gp) by the following Administrations:

1. Belgium (gp2, gp3)

2. Japan (gp11)

3. Mexico (gp14, gp15)

4. Federal German Republic (gp17, gp18)

5. Switzerland (gp22, gp23)

2. The various proposals by administrations contained in the first Volume of Proposals circulated by the I.T.U. General Secretariat. These proposals are characterised by the letter p and the relevant number.

3. The provisions of the existing Regulations, characterised by the letter n and the relevant number.

4. The article entitled "The Telegraph Regulations as they appear at present" by Mr. Miguel Foz Isern, senior executive of the Spanish Administration, published in the I.T.U. Telecommunication Journal (No. 6, June 1958).

5. The desire to cooperate, if possible, in the success of this Conference, as a modest contribution by the Paraguayan Telecommunications Administration (Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (ANTELCO).

D. This draft by the Delegation of Paraguay does not cover Chapters VIII and X, since there was not enough time and it was desired to submit the proposal at the beginning of the Conference.

E. The Delegation of Paraguay considers:

1. that the Annexes to the Regulations have the same legal, technical, executive and/or administrative value for all administrations as the provisions of the Regulations and the Convention.

2. that the Annexes to the Regulations will permit simplification of the structure and wording, and revision of the Regulations, in accordance with C.C.I.T.T. standards.

F. The structure of the draft Regulations submitted by the Delegation of Paraguay is basically as follows:

1. Operation of the international public telegraph service by the administrations, and

2. Use of this service by the public.

G. The draft Regulations submitted by the Paraguayan Delegation exclude the provisions (?) relative to press telegrams; these provisions could, in practice, be used as a means of censoring telegrams or they could seriously slow down the speed necessary for all information: 708/716 and 718/721.

H. Also, the application of the deleted provisions (G) seems to indicate the need for each Administration of destination to organize a special service to verify the use of information.

I. The Paraguayan Delegation wishes to point out that the Paraguayan Administration does not apply, nor intend to apply, the provisions marked (G), limiting itself to requesting the credentials of the sender of a press telegram.

J. The draft by the Paraguayan Delegation contains errors of course, due to hurried preparation, but it trusts that they will be excused in view of the object of the proposal.

STRUCTURE

		Pages
Chapter I	- Scope of the Regulations	5
Chapter II	- Duties of the General Secretariat	7
Chapter III	- Duties of Administrations	9
Chapter IV	- Periods for delivery of telegrams	13
Chapter V	- Responsibilities of the sender and/or the adressee	15
Chapter VI	- Wording of the Telegram form	17
Chapter VII	- Special services and their service indications	21
Chapter VIII	- Word counting	-
Chapter IX	- Tariff and charging	25
Chapter X	- Transmission of telegrams	-
Chapter XI	- Responsibilities of Telegraph Offices	29
Chapter XII	- Refund of charges	35
Chapter XIII	- Accounting	41

Anexes to the General Regulations of the International Telegraph Service

Annex I	- Definitions (in service order)	45
Annex II	- Characters used in the drafting of telegrams	-
Annex III	- Example of word count	-
Annex IV	- Transmission signals	-
Annex V	- Specimens of telegrams and service advices	-
Annex VI	- Provisions for the telex service	-
Annex VII	- Provisions for phototelegraphy	-
Annex VIII	- Provisions for leased circuits	-

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC TELEGRAPH SERVICE (Geneva, 1958), ANNEXED TO THE

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION (Buenos Aires, 1952)

CHAPTER I

SCOPE OF THE REGULATIONS

1. The General Regulations for the International Public Telegraph Service shall establish regulations, as an annex to the International Telecommunication Convention, to be applied to the international public telegraph service. n1, 01, 11.

1. The provisions of these Regulations, where relevant, apply to telegrams sent by wire and/or by radio. n2, n689, p26, C/A3.

2. The terms and/or expressions in the Regulations have the meaning conferred upon them by:

   1. The International Telecommunication Convention (The Convention).

   2. Annex I (Definitions) to these Regulations.

   3. The List of Definitions of essential Telecommunication terms. C/A3, n4, n5, n6, n7, n8, n9, n10, p28, p29, p30, p31.

3. The recommendations of the International Consultative Committees, where relevant, shall be considered as additional provisions to the Regulations. n12, n16, n17, n18, n19, n20.

4. The corresponding Administrations shall establish the relationship between the provisions of these Regulations and those of bilateral or multilateral Agreements made in accordance with the Convention. n3, p27.

5. The corresponding Administrations shall establish the number and the technical, executive and administrative nature of international telegraph circuits. n13, n14, n15, n11, n20, n21, n22, n23, n24, n25, p32, p33, p34, p35, p36, p37, p38, p40.

6. The list of telegraph offices shall contain relevant information on the service of each of them. n27, n28, n29, p44, p45, p46.

7. The administrative and/or executive provisions applicable to or by Administrations in the telegraph service shall be separated into:

1. The European system, and

2. The extra-European system.
n159.

8. Any physical or legal person has the right, in conformity with the Regulations, to:

1. Use the international public telegraph service for the transmission and delivery of his telegram to another physical or legal person with or without the use of special services.
n493.

9. Are not considered as private telegrams:

1. Priority telegrams of the United Nations Organization.

2. Telegrams concerning the safety of human life.

3. Epidemiological telegrams of the World Health Organization.

CHAPTER II

DUTIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

1. It is the duty of the General Secretariat to compile, coordinate, publish and bring up to date:

1. Tariffs and notification of their amendments. n968.

2. Table A. n176, n975.

3. Table B. n195, n976.

4. Table of the through rates of the European system. n977.

5. The list of telegraph offices and radiotelegraph land stations open for international public telegraph service. n971.

6. List of international telecommunication. channels. n980.

7. List of point-to-point radiocommunication channels. n973.

8. Official maps of international telecommunication channels. n970.

9. List of languages not authorised by Administrations for the drafting of telegrams. n33, n44, n978, p56, p57, p58.

10. List of legal time of each country or zone. n26, p41, p42, p43, n978.

11. List of Regulation provisions not applied according to notifications received from each Administration. n978.

12. In conformity with C.C.I.T.T. provisions, it shall establish, periodically, General Telegraph Statistics. n968, p643.

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CHAPTER III

DUTIES OF ADMINISTRATIONS

1. Administrations shall communicate information to the General Secretariat concerning:

1. The system (European or extra-European) which they mean to apply when their countries are outside Europe. n163.

2. The name and kind of service of each individual telegraph office together with the corresponding name of the subdivision of territory. n27, n28, n29, n963, n972, p44, p45, p46.

3. The amount in gold francs of their terminal and/or transit charges.

4. The equivalent in its national currency of one gold franc. n172, n173.

5. The measures relating to the formation of internal and international tariffs and to changes in them. n963.

6. The opening and/or changes in or closing of channels of communication in their telegraph services. n963.

7. The legal time of their country or of their zone. n26, p41, p42, p43.

8. The languages not authorized for the drafting of telegrams. n33, n44, p56, p57, p58.

9. The provisions of the Regulations not applicable to their telegraph services.

10. The maximum value established for a telegraph voucher.

11. Statistical information required. n965.

12. Essential documents relative to their internal organizations. n961.

13. Important improvements introduced in their internal organizations. n961.

14. Documents and/or publications relative to telegraph services up to thirty days after their date of publication. n963.

15. Two copies of the various publications relative to telegraph services. n966.

16. Charges for express delivery by offices providing such a service. n565.

17. All information concerning the international public telegraph service.

2. Delivery of telegrams to the appropriate address in due time.

3. Apply the terminal and/or transit rates of Table A or B. n176, n195, n210, n975, n976.

4. Prohibit the grant of rates lower than those in Table A or B. n176, n195, n210, n075, n976.

5. Express in national currency the equivalent of charges in gold francs. n172.

6. Apply the new and/or modified rates only after a period of fifteen days subsequent to their notification by the General Secretariat and not until the 1st of the month following the expiration of this period. n199.

7. Collect charges from the sender and/or addressee. n205, n207, n208, n209, p262, p263, p265, p266, p267.

8. Be responsible for charges not collected through error in charging and/or routing by the respective services. n211, p269, p394.

9. Refund the partial or total charges for telegrams and/or paid service advice to the sender and/or addressee whenever the refund is justified by an error in the telegraph service according to the Regulations. n880.

10. Recognise the right of a sender who does not reside in the country in which he handed in his telegram to make a claim for the refund of the corresponding charges through any other Administration. n882.

11. Recognize the right of the sender to the refund of charges up to a period of six/three months from the date of the letter by which he was informed that refund had been allowed to him. n881.

12. Accept the decision of the Administration which refunds when the refund has been made in conformity with the Regulations. n892.

13. Establish the system for the routing of telegrams. n194. n197, n198, n406, n417, p383, p384, p385, p386, p387, p388, p389.

14. Government telegrams and telegrams for/from the United Nations Organization shall only be transmitted by the route requested or authorized by the sender. n414, n415, n416, n417, p390, p391, p392, p393, p394.

15. Accept in transit special telegrams and/or special service telegrams not allowed in these services with the corresponding proportional charges for each individual telegram. n705, n706.

16. Apply the maximum measures of rapidity and sucurity to the routing and delivery of:

1. Service telegrams. n439.
2. Government telegrams. n415, 416.
3. United Nations telegrams.

4. Telegrams concerning the safety of human life. C36, n439, p404, p405, p415, p416, p417.

5. Epidemiological telegrams of the World Health Organization. C36, p404, p405, p415, p416, p417.

6. Press telegrams.

17. Accept press telegrams to or from representatives duly authorised by:

1. Credentials from newspapers or publicity agencies or broadcasting companies, and/or

2. Registration by Administrations as the accredited correspondent of the addressee. n696, p505, p506, p507.

18. Concerning press telegrams with multiple addresses:

1. The Administration to which the fixed station belongs: n734.

1. Communicates to the corresponding Administrations:

1. The addresses of the intended recipients.

2. The date of the first transmission.

3. The call sign of the fixed station.

4. The name and address of the sender.

2. Establishes and collects for its own exclusive benefit the corresponding transmission charges. n740, n742.

2. The Administration of the country in which is the receiving station of the press service: n736.

1. Shall decide whether or not to authorize the reception of press telegrams with multiple addresses. n206, p264.

2. Communicates the authorisation or the refusal to the Administration of the transmitting station.

3. Establishes and collects for its own exclusive benefit the charges for the reception of press telegrams with multiple addresses. n741, n742, p534.

19. Non-acceptance, after routing has begun, of the transformation into letter telegrams of telegrams of other categories. p538.

20. Carry out relevant corrections in the shortest possible time in cases of error in transmission of telegrams. n462, n463, n464, p427, p428.

21. Route telegrams and/or service advices by the same channels as those used for the transmission of the telegram relating to them. n802.

22. Non-acceptance for delivery by express or postal services of telegrams directed to localities in other countries which have a telegraph service. n561, n562, n563.

23. Deliver to the sender or to the addressee, as the case may be, a receipt showing the total amount charged. n206, p264.

24. Preservation of the originals of telegrams and the documents relating to them until the relative accounts are settled and/or for ten/six months after they have been handed in. n954, p641.

25. Supply to the sender and/or the addressee certified copies or photographs of their telegram(s) and/or the service documents relating to them. n955, n957.

26. Permit the sender and/or the addressee to inspect the copies of their telegrams and/or the service documents relating to them. n955, p642.

27. Supply by letter all information required by the Administration of origin and/or of transit concerning the transmission of telegrams when the question of collection of charges intervenes. n893, p662.

28. Serve as intermediaries for the payment of shares of charges between the Administration of origin and the Administration or Administrations beyond its territory. n903.

29. Ensure that the verification of the signature is genuine. n103.

CHAPTER IV

PERIODS FOR DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS

1. The period for the delivery of a telegram is computed from the time of its acceptance. p593.

1. The period for the delivery of a telegram of which the address has been rectified by paid service advice is computed from the time of acceptance of the advice. p601.

2. A telegram shall be delivered to the addressee within a maximum period of:

1. Six (6) hours in the case of a telegram exchanged between the administrations of two countries which are adjacent or if the administrations are connected by a telegraph circuit. n847.

2. Twenty-four (24) hours, if it is routed by a transit Administration. p599.

3. Thirty hours, if it is routed by two or more transit Administrations. p599.

3. The period of delivery of a letter telegram is computed by adding twenty-four (24) hours to the relevant period. n849.

4. The period of a telegraphic notification of delivery is the same as that of the corresponding telegram. n852, p605.

5. For the computation of delivery period, the following are not taken into account:

1. The time during which offices are closed. n850.

2. Lack of indications for delivery by day or by night. n850.

3. Duration of the special delivery service required. p594, p600.

4. The time taken for radio transmission of a radiotelegram or its retention at a land or mobile station. n850.

5. Illegible writing of the sender. n851, p592, p602.

6. Insufficient address. p601.

6. The period of transmission shall be reduced by half for the following telegrams:

1. Telegrams concerning the safety of human life.

2. Epidemiological telegrams of the World Health Organization.

3. Government telegrams.

4. Telegrams to or from the United Nations.

5. Urgent telegrams.

6. Paid service Notification of Delivery.

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CHAPTER V

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SENDER AND/OR THE ADDRESSEE

The sender and/or the addressee shall be responsible as follows:

1. He must write the original telegram in legible letters.

2. Prove his identity when requested to do so by the respective Administrations. n30, n457, p47, p48, p49.

3. Write on the telegram form his full name and complete address and where possible his telephone number for subsequent information concerning the telegram. n31, p50, p51, p52.

4. The sender of a telegram in wholly or partial secret language must produce the code utilized if the office or exchange of origin or the respective Administrations ask him for it. n34, n784, p60, p61.

5. Write the paid service indications according to their respective groups. n72, p140.

6. State in the address any useful information for delivery of the telegram. n75.

7. Communicate to the Administration the addresses of persons for whom a press telegram with multiple addresses is intended. n734.

8. Notify the addressee that Roman figures are intended in the text. n61, p60, p98, p99, p100.

9. Substitute in the text equivalents that can be transmitted for those expressions that cannot be reproduced by the instruments. n64, n65, p102, p108.

10. Pay to the Administration the total charges before the required services are carried out. n205, n207, n208, n209, n211, p262, p263, p265, p266, p267, p269.

11. Pay the difference between the total charges for the service used and the value of the telegraph voucher delivered to the sender. n487, n489, p445, p446.

12. Supply all necessary indications for tracing telegrams for which certified copies or photographs are requested. n960.

13. Formulate a claim for the refund of charges to the Administration of origin of the telegram which should be accompanied by written evidence. n876, n877, p618.

14. Formulate a claim for refund of charges to the Administration of destination of the telegram or any other Administration, together with written evidence subject to its acceptance by the Administration. n878, p619, p620, p621.

15. Accept the provisions of the Regulations for the operation of the required services.

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CHAPTER VI

WORDING OF THE TELEGRAM FORM

1. Basic provisions:

1. A telegram consists of: n67, n102, n103, p110, p111, p112, p114.
   1. Preamble.
   2. Paid service indications.
   3. Address.
   4. Text.
   5. Signature.
   6. Verification of the signature.

2. The text and/or the signature of telegrams may be expressed in plain or in secret language. n32, p53, p54, p55.

3. The original telegram:

   1. Must be written in characters which are used in the country of origin and which have an equivalent among those given in Annex II of the Regulations. n57.

   2. Must contain, as a minimum, both an address and a text. n97, n100, p63.

4. Telegrams concerning the safety of human life shall be written in plain language. pg19.

5. Press telegrams shall be written in plain language. n707.

2. Provisions relative to paid service indications.

1. The sender or the addressee or the telegraph office shall write in the group(s) corresponding to the special service indication(s) required. p132, p140.

2. If there are several special services applicable to a telegram the indications relative to special telegrams shall be written first, and in every case, the indications relating to urgent telegrams shall come first. n70.

3. In multiple telegrams, the paid service indications shall be written before the address of the addressee to whom the special service applies. This provision does not apply to urgent multiple press telegrams, multiple letter telegrams, or collated multiple telegrams; for these telegrams the paid service indications shall be written only once before indications relating to other special services.
n70, n71, p137, p138, p139.

3. Provisions relating to the wording of the address:

1. In order to be admissible, the address must contain, at least, two words:

1. Designation of the addressee, and

2. The name of the telegraph office of the locality of destination.

This provision does not apply to money order or postal cheque telegrams. n74, n84, n95, n97, n100.

2. The address shall be written in the following way:

1. Paid service indications: n80, n81, n82, n83, n447, p142, p143, p144, p145.

1. Only the following special services can be applied to telegrams addressed to persons in trains or in aircraft:

1. Urgent. n88

2. Collated. p150

3. Delivery on de luxe forms. p150.

2. For press telegrams, only the following special services can be applied:

1. Urgent.

2. Multiple telegrams

3. Multiple telegrams to be transmitted with all the various addresses. n696.

3. Special services do not apply to meteorological telegrams.

3. Indications relative to the addressee: n74.

1. Name and/or designation

2. Registered telegraphic address. n91, n751.

3. The name and number of his post office box. n82.

4. The name of the postal service when the telegram is to be delivered " poste restante " or " telegraph restant ". n84.

5. Occupation. n76.

6. The name of the addressee should be followed by the word " passenger " or " crew ", whichever applies, when a telegram is to be delivered on board a train or an aircraft. m85, p147.

7. In multiple telegrams, indications concerning the addressee come before those relating to the several abodes. n551.

4. Indications concerning the address:

1. The name of the street. n76.

2. The number of the street and/or of the house. n76.

3. The name of the railway station or airport at which the train or aircraft stops. n85, n86.

4. Name or initials of the airline company in the case of a telegram addressed to an aircraft. p148.

5. The number or name of the train or aircraft, the flight and trip number or flight number, or the expected time of arrival or departure of the train or aircraft and the places of departure and destination. n87, p149.

6. In multiple telegrams, indications concerning the place of abode shall come after each one of those referring to the addressee. n551.

5. Indications concerning the place of destination:

1. The name of the office of destination, according to the list of telegraph offices. n74, n93.

2. The name of the territorial subdivision and/or the country, according to the list of telegraph offices. n79, n94.

3. In multiple telegrams, the name of the telegraph office of destination shall appear once only.

4. In the case of telegrams to be delivered by postal services, the name of the locality of destination shall come before the name of the telegraph office entrusted with postal reforwarding. n571.

4. The addresses of telegrams for China can be written according to the respective groups of the telegraph dictionary of the Chinese Administration. n78.

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CHAPTER VII

SPECIAL SERVICES AND THEIR SERVICE INDICATIONS.

1. Special Telegrams:

1. Safety of Human life, service indication.....SVH.

2. Epidemiological telegrams of the World Health Organization, service indication.....OMS

3. Service telegram, service instruction.....A n 363

4. Service advice, service indication.....A n 363

5. Paid service advice, service indication.....ST n 363

6. Government telegram, paid service indication.....ETAT/p122,p556

7. Telegram from or to the United Nations, paid service indication.....(n68/PN(p)

8. Meteorological telegram, paid service indication: OBS (n68) MET (p).

9. Press telegram, paid service indication: Presse (n68).

10. Urgent telegram, paid service indication: Urgent (n68) Ugt (126).

11. Collation, paid service indication: TC (n68).

12. Telegram with telegraph voucher, paid service indication: BT x (gold francs)

13. Multiple telegram to be communicated to all addresses, paid service indication.....TMCTA x (n68).

14. Letter telegram, paid service indication....LT.

2. Special delivery:

1. Personal delivery, paid service indication:MP n68, p.148.

2. By telephone, paid service indication: Tf x (n68)/p135)

3. By telex, paid service indication: Telex x (N68), TX x (p130).

4. Day delivery, paid service indication: Jour (n68)/JR (p).

5. Night delivery, paid service indication: Nuit (n68)/NT (p).

6. x(for delivery on a given date), paid service indication: R x (n68), p117, p414.

7. Telegraph restant, paid service indication: TR n68.

8. By post:

1. Ordinary letter, paid service indication: Poste n68/PT (p).

2. Registered post, paid service indication: PR n68.

3. Ordinary air mail letter, paid service indication: PAV (n68)

4. Registered air mail letter, paid service indication: PAVR (pp125), PRAV (p134), (p482).

5. P.O. Box, paid service indication: BP p118, p131, p411, p412.

6. Poste restante, (ordinary letters) paid service indication: GP (n68) / (p129).

7. Poste restante (registered letters), paid service indication: GPR (n68) / (p129).

9. On special forms on special occasions:

1. On a happy occasion, paid service indication: LX (n68).

2. On an occasion of mourning, paid service indication: LXDEUIL (n68) / LXF (p).

10. x days, paid service indication: J x (n68).

11. For personal (special) delivery, paid service indication: Expres (n68) / EX (p) / p120.

12. Advice of non-delivery, paid service indication.....

3. Notification of delivery:

1. Telegraphic, paid service indication: PC (n68).

2. Postal:

1. Ordinary letter, paid service indication: PCP (n68), p136.

2. Registered letter, paid service indication:

3. Ordinary air mail letter, paid service indication: PCPAV (p125) / PRAV.

4. Registered air mail letter, paid service indication: PCAVR (p).

4. ST to which the reply should be given by post:

1. Ordinary letter, paid service indication: Lettre n68.

2. Registered letter, paid service indication: Lettre RCM n68.

3. Ordinary air mail letter, paid service indication:

4. Registered air mail letter, paid service indication:

5. Special simultaneous services:

1. Special services may be carried out simultaneously in the case of the following telegrams:

1. Urgent.

2. With telegraph voucher.

3. With collation.

4. To be redirected by:

1. Telegraph.

2. Post.

3. Personally (special arrangement).

5. Multiple.

6. In the case of press telegrams the following special services only shall be admitted:

1. Urgent.

2. Multiple telegram.

3. Multiple telegram to be communicated with all addresses. n696.

7. No special services shall be admitted in meteorological telegrams, n730.

8. In the case of telegrams addressed to persons in trains or in aircraft the following special services only shall be admitted:

1. Urgent, n88.

2. Collated p150.

3. For delivery on special froms. p150.

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CHAPTER IX

TARIFF AND CHARGING

1. Basic provisions :

1. The tariff shall be established by word and shall be the same between the offices of any two administrations by the same route and in the two directions, n164, n170, n210.

2. The rate per word shall be the unit for the establishment of international accounts, n171.

3. The through rate per word shall be made up of :

   1. The terminal rates of the countries of origin and destination, n166.

   2. The transit rates of intermediate administrations in the transmission, n167.

   3. Where the case arises, the transit rate of each of the two stations performing a radio transmission, n168.

5. The rate per word shall have an equivalent in the national currency of the administration, n172.

6. The paid service indications of telegrams bearing lower rates than those for ordinary telegrams shall enjoy the same reduction in rates. n747, n756.

2. Maximum charges :

1. 0.25 gold francs for a receipt for the sender. n206, p264.

2. 2.— gold francs for paid service for consulting the sender with regard to words whose repetition is requested by the addressee.

3. 1.— gold franc for inspection of a telegram and/or of the appropriate service records. n956, p642.

4. 1.50 gold francs for a certified copy of a telegram containing not more than one hundred (100) words. n958.

5. 0.50 gold francs for each fifty (50) words or part thereof of a certified copy of a telegram containing more than 100 words. n958.

6. 2.— gold francs for each claim for refund. n879.

3. Minimum charges :

1. The minimum number of chargeable words for acceptance of a telegram shall be :

1. Ordinary telegram : five (5) n169
eight (8) p251
ten (10) p252

2. Urgent telegram : five (5) n480
six (6) p251

3. Press telegram : ten (10) n169, n703
twenty (20) p517

4. Letter-telegram : twenty-two (22) n169, n703

thirty (30) p250, p536

5. Paid service advice with reply : 1.50 gold francs, n.818, n819, p572, p573.

6. Telegraph reply to a paid service advice : six (6) words, n.822.

4. Special Service charges :

1. Rates for special telegrams:

1. Safety of human life : no charge, pg19.

2. Epidemiological telegrams of the World Health Organization : no charge, pg 19.

3. Meteorological telegrams : fifty (5 0%) of the ordinary telegram charge, n728, p528, p529, p530.

4. Press telegrams :

1. Ordinary in the :

1. European system : Fifty per cent (50%) of the ordinary telegram charge, n701, p512, p513, p514.

2. Extra-European system : Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent (66 2/3%) of the ordinary telegram charge, n7 01, p.512, p513, p514.

2. Urgent : the ordinary rate per word applicable to the corresponding system, n702, p515, p516.

5. Urgent telegrams :

Double the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length sent to the same destination and by the same route, n493.

6. Collated telegrams: Half the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length sent to the same destination and by the same route. n493.

7. Multiple telegrams: the charge for a telegram with all the addresses being reckoned in the number of words. n553.

8. Letter-telegrams: Fifty percent (50%) of the ordinary telegram charge. n743.

2. Special delivery charges:

1.	Personal delivery	Gold francs		
2.	By telephone	"	"	
3.	By telex	"	"	
4.	Day delivery	"	"	
5.	Night delivery	"	"	
6.	x (on specified date)	"	"	
7.	Telegraph restante	"	"	
8.	Postal: n571/576, p483.			
	1. Ordinary post ..... (No charge, n571)	"	"	
	2. Registered post	"	"	0.40
	3. Ordinary air-mail	"	"	0.60
	4. Registered air-mail	"	"	1.--
	5. P.O. Box	"	"	
	6. Ordinary poste restante	"	"	
	7. Registered poste restante	"	"	
9.	Special forms :			
	1. On a happy occasion	"	"	
	2. On an occasion of mourning	"	"	
10.	Advice of non-delivery	"	"	

3. Notification of delivery charges :

1. By telegraph ..... Gold francs 6 words same charge as for an ordinary telegram for the same destination and by the same route n.498

2. By post:

1. Ordinary letter ..... " " 0.35 n499
2. Registered letter ..... " "
3. Ordinary air-mail ..... " " 0.95 p454
4. Registered air-mail ..... " "

4. Charges for replies to paid service advices:

1. By post: n823

1. Ordinary letter ..... " " 0.35
2. Registered letter ..... " " 0.75
3. Ordinary air-mail ..... " "
4. Registered air-mail ..... " "

CHAPTER XI

RESPONSIBILITIES OF TELEGRAPH OFFICES

1. The office of origin shall:

1. Check the address of the telegram on receipt of a service advice of non-delivery,and, if it has been altered, shall forward the requisite correction to the office of destination. n462.

2. Communicate the advice of non-delivery to the sender, with the cause of non-delivery. n465.

3. Redirect the advice of non-delivery if the sender of the original telegram has requested that his telegrams be redirected by telegraph, or if his new address is known; in all other cases redirect the advice by post. n476, n468, n469, p430.

4. Communicate the advice of delivery to the sender if he was notified of the non-delivery. n473.

5. Communicate postal or telegraphic notification of delivery to the sender. n500.

6. In connection with paid service advices:

1. Consult the sender and/or the addressee when the words of which repetition is requested are indistinctly written and, should such consultation be impossible,

2. Add to the repetition a note to the effect that the writing is doubtful. n834, n838.

3. When the repetition relates to a telegram received by telephone or private telegraph wire, ask the sender to repeat the words in question and, should this be impossible,

4. Give a provisional repetition from the original copy, adding the relevant note. n835.

5. Repeat the doubtful words of the original telegram as corrected by the sender, if one or more words are not the same as in the telegram. n837, p587.

6. Alter the number of words in the preamble, when the corrections made by paid service advices result in an increase in the number of words in the original telegram. p589.

2. The transit office shall:

1. Before reforwarding service advice of non-delivery, check the address from the transit form and

1. If necessary, communicate the requisite correction to the office of destination,

2. If there is no mistake, reforward the service advice to the office of origin. n464, p427, p428.

2. Provide the requisite information for clearing up the situations and/or difficulties caused by telegrams and/or service advices between the offices of origin and destination. n811.

3. The office of destination shall:

1. Deliver the telegram, in accordance with the indication in the address, to:

1. The addressee, n451, n452, n453, n457.

2. An adult member of his family. n451.

3. His representative. n451.

4. When the addressee is a passenger in a ship or aircraft, the representative of the shipping or air line concerned.

5. The post, in cases where one of the special delivery services through the post is applicable, bearing postage stamps to the amount specified for the paid service concerned. n574/n588.

1. Post the telegram which is to be forwarded as a registered letter, or an ordinary letter when the registration cannot be effected immediately and when it is possible to make use immediately of the normal post. A copy of the telegram shall subsequently be sent by registered letter. n589.

6. The post, when:

1. The telegram contains no indication as to the means of delivery to be used.

2. The means of delivery indicated is not acceptable to the administration concerned.

3. There is no more rapid means of delivery. n577/n588.

4. The office of destination shall:

1. Deliver the telegram to the addressee in accordance with the special delivery services applicable with the minimum daley and according to the corresponding order of receipt and/or priority. n447, n448, n451, n454, p411, p412.

2. Immediately communicate to the office of origin the non-delivery of a telegram, and the cause thereof, by the same route. n459, n460, n519, n520, n521, n536.

3. Communicate to the office of origin the delivery of a telegram concerning which an advice of non-delivery has been routed but for which no rectification or reply has yet been received. The advice of delivery is not made for telegrams with notification of delivery. n471, n472.

4. When it is not possible to deliver the telegram at the place of residence, a notice shall be left for the addressee for delivery of the telegram on application. n474.

5. Telegrams of which the delivery is not subject to special precautions may be placed in the addressee's letter box if it is known that his absence will not be a prolonged one. n474, p432, p433.

6. When the addressee, after being notified of the arrival of a telegram, does not take delivery of it or of the notification within forty-eight (48) hours, communicate the non-delivery of the telegram to the office of origin. n475.

7. Classify a telegram which has not been delivered to the addressee forty-two (42) days after the date of reception unless it is a telegram to be delivered by post. n455.

8. Deliver to the addressee, together with the telegram, a voucher for the value indicated in the telegram. n513, n514.

9. If the new address of the addressee is known, redirect the telegram by post and inform the office of origin of the forwarding and the non-delivery. n533, n534, p463, p464.

10. In connection with forwarding of telegrams:

1. Redirect the telegram to which the special forwarding service applies. n514.

2. In the case of a single redirection, replace the paid service indication by the new address given by the addressee or the person receiving the telegram at his place of residence. n514, n515.

3. Retain in the preamble indications relating to the name of the office of origin, the date and the hour of handing in of the original telegram. n516.

4. The name of the telegraph office to which the telegram is to be immediately redirected shall be given as the place of destination. n516.

5. Service indications relating to the places to which the telegram has already been forwarded shall be deleted from the address. n517.

6. Retain in the address, after the paid service indications relating to forwarding, the name of each one of the places of destination through which the telegram has already passes. n517.

7. If necessary, modify in the preamble the number of words counted anew. n518.

8. Retain, without charging, the special service indications of telegraph and/or postal notification of delivery in telegrams to be redirected by telegraph. n513, n542, p466.

9. If a telegram with voucher is to be redirected:

   1. Cancel the voucher.

   2. Deduct the total amount of charges for forwarding from the voucher.

   3. Indicate in the telegram to be redirected the value of the voucher after deduction of the charges for forwarding. n539.

10. If a telegram with voucher is to be redirected and the value of the voucher is less than the amount of the charges for forwarding, retain the telegram and send a notification of non-delivery.

11. In cases of telegraphic redirecting of copies of multiple telegrams, insert:

    1. In the address, indications for forwarding.

    2. After the signature of after the text, other indications with revelant explanations.

11.

In connection with multiple telegrams:

1. In each copy:

   1. Only indicate the relevant address, preceded by the corresponding paid service indications. n557,p472, p473, p474, p475.

   2. Modify in the preamble the number of words according to the total in each individual oase. n559, p478.

   3. The paid service indications are not to be inserted. n557.

12. In connection with multiple telegrams to be transmitted with all addresses:

1. The paid service indications must appear on every copy.

2. After the address or the text, all other indications must appear preceded by relevant explanations.

3. All addresses transmitted, together with explanations, must be charged. n558, n559, p476, p477, p475, p478.

13. In connection with paid service advices:

1. 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. n833.

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CHAPTER XII

REFUND OF CHARGES

1. Periods for claiming refunds:

1. Claims for the refund of charges must be made before the expiration of a period of six/three months from the date of handling in the telegram. n877, p618.

2. Claims for the refund of the value of that part of the telegraph voucher not used shall be made before the expiration of a period of four months from the date of issue of the voucher. n487, n865, p618.

3. Claims for the refund of the voucher not used shall be made within four months from the date of issue of the voucher. n864, n876, n891, n940, n491.

2. Expiration of the right to refunds:

1. The right to refunds expires when:

1. Administrations establish longer periods for delivery. p598.

2. The service could not be carried out through indistinct writing on the telegram. p592, p602.

3. The delay of a telegram is the result of indistinct writing. n851, p603.

4. The sender requests indirect routing. p597.

5. The claim for refund was presented after the proper period of time had elapsed. n864, n865, n876.

6. The telegram was not delivered by reason of:

1. Insufficient address. n98.

2. A cause not imputable to the telegraph service. n466.

3. The postal service indicated by the sender and/or the addressee. n577, n589, p486.

4. The addressee being on board a train or an aircraft. n90.

7. Charges correspond to:

1. Postal notification of delivery. n510, p614.

2. The paid service indications where non-performance of the special service is not the result of an error on the part of the telegraph service. p613.

3. Words cancelled by paid service advice. n868.

4. Paid service advices that have been routed in spite of non-delivery, delay or alteration of the original telegram even if they have not fulfilled their purpose. n867.

5. Rectifying telegrams that have been exchanged directly between the sender and the addressee. n874.

6. A surcharge of two (2) gold francs for consulting the sender concerning the repetition of words requested by the sender. n838, n875, p588.

7. Words repeated by the sender, different and fewer in number than those on the original telegram. n837, p587.

8. The Administration concerned informs the sender and/or the addressee of his right to the refund of charges and he does not collect the amount of the refund within three months from the date of this information. n881.

3. The Administration of origin shall refund charges:

1. On its behalf, when:

1. Such a refund is the result of an error of the telegraph service and if the amount to be refunded does not exceed five (5) / ten (10) gold francs. This amount corresponds to the charge per word of the original telegram, not including those parts of the charges relating to:

1. Special services. n885, n887.

2. The telegraph service, if a radiotelegram is concerned. n885, p624, p625.

2. This corresponds to a total or part refund of a telegraph voucher which has not been used or has only been partly used, if the sum to be refunded does not exceed five (5) / ten (10) gold francs. n895, p626.

3. This corresponds to the enquiry charge of two (2) gold francs and the refund is allowed. n880.

2. Without carrying enquiries, when:

1. In case of non-delivery, the sender produces a statement by the office of destination certifying that the telegram was not received. n889.

2. In case of delay or alteration, the sender proves the delay or alteration beyond dispute by producing the copy of the telegram delivered to the addressee or a certified copy or photograph of the telegram. n890.

3. in case of non-utilization of the telegraph voucher, the sender presents the voucher. n864, n876, n891.

4. the telegram is held by another Administration which has notified the suspension of the admissibility of such telegrams. In such a case, the Administration is responsible as from the day following that on which the notification reached it. n899.

3. On behalf of the Administrations which participated in the routing of the telegram, when:

1. Administrations consider that a complaint is well founded and concerns a refund exceeding five (5)/ten(10) gold francs. n880, n886, p626.

2. a claim for refund was made and routed according to the provisions of the Regulations and the report was not notified within the period fixed for the preservation of telegrams. n896.

4. The Administration of destination shall refund the charges when the refund is the result of an error in the telegraph service, and the amount to be refunded does not exceed five(5)/ten(10) gold francs. This amount corresponds to the charges per word of the original telegram not including the charges relating to:

1. Special services

2. The telegraph service, if a radiotelegram is concerned. n885, p623, p624, CXIII-3.1.1.

5. The Administration responsible for the performance of a special service requested by the sender shall refund the charges collected when this service is not performed, so long as this refund, by reason of the amount and its causes, is not the responsibility of the Administration of origin. n894.

6. The Administration which collected charges for paid service advices shall refund them, when necessary, to the sender. n897.

7. The Administration which has stopped a telegram by virtue of the provisions of the Convention shall refund the total amount of the charge to the sender if the Administration has not notified the suspension of certain kinds of traffic which include the stopped telegram. n898. n899.

8. Administrations shall partially refund charges when they correspond to:

1. the part of the voucher not used if it is equal to or is greater than two gold francs. n487. n865.

2. the charges collected for the repetition of words incorrectly reproduced in the telegram, the rectification of which was made by the sender through a paid service advice. n862.

3. The appropriate proportion of the charge for a telegram cancelled by request. n855.

1. The total amount when the sender cancels his telegram before transmission. n434.

2. The proportion of the charges not used for the original telegram according to the distance traversed, when the sender has cancelled the telegram before it has reached the office of destination. n437.

4. The charges appropriate to the section not effected by electrical means, less the amount expended for the substitute means, of the section of the telegram routed to destination by post or by other means, because of the breakdown of a telegraph route. n856.

5. Charges for words transmitted in error or omitted in the transmission of a collated telegram in secret language or in plain language, if they are equal to or greater than two (2) gold francs and if, in the opinion of the Administration of origin, a part of the text has been unable to fulfil its purpose. n860, p617.

9. In the case of partial reimbursement of a multiple telegram, the charges for the copy together with those for the wording of the address, not including the name of the office of destination, shall be refunded. n872, p617.

10. Administrations shall refund the total amount of charges when:

1. The telegram has not been delivered owing to the action of the telegraph service. n845.

2. The telegram was delivered after the appropriate period of time. n846, n851.

3. The notification of non-delivery was not delivered to the sender. p607.

4. A telegram was stopped in the course of transmission as a result of the interruption of a route, and the office of origin was advised of the stoppage prior to the acceptance of the telegram concerned. n853.

5. The telegram is stopped through the application of the provisions of the Convention or by decision of the Administrations of origin or of destination. n854.

6. The telegram does not fulfil its purpose as the result of change or alteration of the name of the office of origin or of the date of handing in. n857.

7. In the opinion of the Administration of origin, the meaning of a plain language telegram has been altered or rendered unintelligible as the result of error in transmission or omission of words and does not contain in the text the original words or reference groups. n859, p608, p609, p610.

8. The telegram is held to be a collated telegram and when in the opinion of the Administration of origin, the meaning of a plain language telegram has been altered or rendered unintelligible as a result of error in transmission or omission of words and contains original words or reference groups in the text. p610.

9. A paid service advice, telegraphic or postal, is issued by reason of an error in the transmission service. n861.

10. They correspond to the total charges collected for the service not performed and to the relative paid service indications.

11. They correspond to the total charges for a paid service advice as the result of non-delivery, delay or alteration of the original telegram, and the Administration concerned recognises that the error could not be found. n867, p615.

12. They correspond to the total charges for paid service advices for the correction of errors due to the telegraph service.

13. They correspond to telegraph vouchers not used provided:

    1. They are in the hands of the Administration by which it was issued.

    2. They are surrendered to an office of the Administration of origin or of destination. n864.

11, The following procedure shall be applied to claims for the refund of charges:

1. Claims passed among Administrations shall, if necessary, be transmitted with a complete file, that is, they shall contain (in original, in extract or in copy) all the relative documents or letters. These documents must be summarised in French when they are not drawn up in that language or in a language known to all the Administrations concerned. n883.

2. The Administration which receives a request for refund of the charge for a telegraph voucher, may transmit it direct to the Administration which issued the voucher. The Administration can allow the reimbursement, by:

    1. Authorizing the debit of the amount through the different intermediate Administrations, or

    2. By sending the amount to be refunded by money order direct to the Administration of origin. n884.

3. When a refund has to be shared by the various Administrations concerned in the transmission, the Administration of origin shall circulate the claim to the Administrations in question so that each of them shall forgo the charge or share of the charge which has accrued to it. n893.

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CHAPTER XIII

ACCOUNTING

1. Establishment of Accounts:

1. Each Administration shall debit/credit the share of the charges accruing to it to the account of the Administration with which it is in direct contact and, when necessary, the share of the charges proper to the sections of the route to be covered beyond its territory in respect of all telegrams which have been received or transmitted by that Administration. n901, p628, p629.

2. When communications by telegraph circuits are maintained between two Administrations of non-limitrophe countries, the Administration which has received/transmitted the telegrams shall prepare the account of the charges due in respect of all sections of the route to the destination, indicating separately the share which accrues to each Administration concerned. After definite acceptance of the account by the Administration which has transmitted/received the telegrams, the latter shall forward one copy to each of the intermediate Administrations. n902, p630.

3. Each Administration shall debit/credit the preceding Administration which transmitted the telegrams with the share of the charges applicable to the sections of the route beyond its territory. n903, p630.

4. An Administration in direct relation with the Administration of a country not Member of the International Telecommunication Union shall settle the accounts between the latter and the other Administrations to which it has been intermediary in transmission. n905, n991.

5. The accounts are established according to the number of words transmitted during the month, taking into account:

1. The various categories of telegrams.

2. When necessary, the charges of special services..

3. The minimum number of words to which charges apply.
n906, n907, n908, n483, p632, p633.

6. The charge which serves as the basis for the division between the Administrations shall be that which results from the ordinary application of the tariffs arranged between the Administrations without regard to errors in charging which may have occurred. n909.

7. The number of words announced by the office of origin or the corrections made by means of a paid service advice shall serve as a basis for the application of the charge except in cases where rectification has been made by common consent between the office of origin and the office in correspondence. n910, p634.

8. Are excluded from the accounts:

1. Accessory charges. n907.

2. Charges not recovered by the office of destination and collected by the office of origin.

3. Charges relating to paid service advices.

4. Charges for multiple press telegrams. n472.

5. Charges for a reply voucher delivered by means of a paid service advice shall accrue in their entirety to the collecting Administration. n913.

6. Charges for paid service advices which accrue in their entirety to the collecting Administration. n911, n913.

9. Are included in the accounts:

1. Charges appropriate to the collation of telegrams which shall be divided between the Administrations concerned proportionately to their normal shares. n912, p635.

2. The amount of the voucher which shall accrue in its entirety to the Administration of destination of the telegram with voucher. n913.

3. The charge for a telegram paid for wholly or partly by means of a reply voucher which shall be proportionately divided between the Administrations concerned.

4. Charges for urgent telegrams, which shall be proportionately divided between the Administrations concerned.

5. When the transmission leaves the route which served as the basis for fixing the tariff, the charge available from the point where that route was left shall be divided between the Administrations which have cooperated in the transmission of the telegram, including the Administrations which effected the diversion, in the following manner:

1. The terminal charges as well as the transit charges of Administrations not aware of the diversion shall remain unchanged.

2. Transit charges of Administrations aware of the diversion shall be reduced proportionately in such a way that the total the reduced charges shall be equal to the total of the transit charges for this section by the normal route. n915, n917, n918.

6. Charges for telegrams transmitted exceptionally by telephone. n919.

7. The provisions of 1.9.5. also apply to telegrams redirected by a more costly route. In this case, no Administration has the right, by reason of the deviation, to collect a higher rate than would have normally been applied if the telegram had been transmitted by the interrupted route. n921, p636

8. When telegrams exchanged between Administrations of limitrophe countries follow an indirect route, the Administration which receives the telegrams shall debit that Administration which has transmitted them with the amount of the normal charges. n922.

2. Exchange of Accounts:

1. Accounts shall be prepared monthly. n933

2. The accounts of one month must be exchanged before the expiration of the third month following that to which these accounts refer. n933

3. The acceptance of an account shall be notified or the observations thereon shall be made before the expiration of the sixth month following that to which that account refers. Accounts for which no observations have been made within that period shall be considered as approved. n934

4. The monthly accounts shall be admitted without revision when the difference observed by the Administrations concerned:

1. Is not more than twenty-five gold francs.

2. Does not exceed 1 per cent (1%) of the account of the creditor Administration, provided that the amount of this account is not more than one hundred thousand gold francs.

3. Must not exceed, when the amount of the creditor Administration's account is more than a hundred thousand gold francs, a total sum comprising:

1. One per cent (1%) of the first hundred thousand gold francs.

2. Half of 1 per cent (0.5%) of the remainder of the amount of the account. n935.

5. The revision of the accounts shall be stopped when the exchange of observations between the Administrations concerned has brought the difference down to a sum not exceeding the permissible maximum sums. n936.

6. After the acceptance of the accounts proper to the last month of the quarter, a quarterly account showing the balance for the whole of the three months of the quarter shall be prepared by the creditor Administration and forwarded to the debtor Administration, which, after verification, shall return one of the copies endorsed with its acceptance. n937.

7. When any of the monthly accounts of a quarter are not accepted before the expiration of the sixth month following the quarter to which the accounts relate, the creditor Administration may prepare a provisional and obligatory quarterly account for the debtor Administration. n938.

8. Adjustments later agreed upon shall be included in a subsequent quarterly settlement. n938, n939.

3. Payment of Balances:

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. Beyond this period, the sums due to one Administration by another shall be subject to an interest of six per cent (6%) per annum, reckoned from the day following the end of the period. n940.

2. The debtor Administration shall pay the balance of the quarterly account to the creditor Administration by means of an equivalent sum in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations. n941.

3. The payment of the amount of the quarterly account shall be effected, at the choice of the debtor Administration, by means of gold, cheques or drafts payable on demand in the capital or in a commercial centre of the creditor country, or by a transfer on a bank of this capital or of a commercial centre of the creditor country. n942, n943.

4. The currency used for the payment must be one of those listed in Annex I to these Regulations.n943.

5. The provisions of 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 shall be observed for the payment of differences. n952.

6. The payment of balances and/or differences is without cost to the creditor Administration. For this purpose, taxes, clearing expenses and impositions which may be levied on the creditor Administration by the country in which they operate shall not be considered as expenses to be borne by the debtor Administration. n942, n952.

7. Any loss or gain resulting from the settlement of balances by cheque or draft shall be treated according to the following rules:

1. Any loss or gain arising from an unforeseen rise or fall affecting the gold par rate of one of the currencies specified in Annex I to these 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 concerned. n948.

2. When a considerable variation occurs in the gold par rate or in the rate upon which conversion was based, the provisions of 3.7.1. shall be applied, except when a rise or fall is caused by a revaluation or devaluation of the currency of the creditor country. n949.

3. 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 shall bear any loss incurred by such delay. If any gain is incurred as a result of such delay, one-half must be made good to the debtor Administration. n950.

4. Differences equal to, or less than, 5 per cent shall be ignored. n951.

5. When the amount of the balance is more than five thousand gold francs, the debtor Administration shall notify the creditor Administration of the date of 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. n953.

ANNEX I

DEFINITIONS (IN SERVICE ORDER)

1. Telegram
2. Plain language
3. Secret language
4. Sender
5. Addressee
6. Representative of the Sender or Addressee
7. Special telegram:
    1. Safety of human life
    2. Epidemiological telegram of the World Health Organization
    3. Service:
        1. Service telegram
        2. I.T.U. service telegram
        3. Service advice
        4. Paid service advice
    4. Government telegram
    5. United Nations telegram
    6. Metereological telegram
    7. Press telegram
    8. Multiple press telegram
    9. Urgent telegram
    10. Collated telegram
    11. Telegram with telegraph voucher:
        1. Telegram with prepaid reply
        2. Telegram to be forwarded by telegraph

12. Multiple telegram

13. Multiple telegram communicated with all addresses

14. Letter-telegram

8. Special service

9. Preamble

10. No charge service indication

11. Paid service indication

12. Address

13. Text

14. Signature

15. Verification of the signature

16. European system

17. Extra-European system

18. Charges

19. Tariffs

20. Tariff A

21. Tariff B

22. Leased telegraph circuit

23. Phototelegraph service

24. Telex service

25. Subscriber

26. Special forwarding services

27. Special delivery service of telegrams on special forms

28. Leased telegraph circuit special service

29. Special service for acknowledgement of receipt

1. Telegram:

Written matter drafted by a physical or legal person, the transmission and delivery of which to another physical or legal person is effected by the Administration by means of the international public telegraph service.

2. Plain language:

1. Plain language is that which presents an intelligible meaning in one or several languages, each word or sentence having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs. n35.

2. Likewise, in telegraph correspondence the following are regarded as expressions in plain language: n35, n54.

1. Groups composed of figures, letters, signs or combinations of these elements, having no secret meaning. n37, n39, n53, n54, p64, p65, p66, p67, p68, p69, p90, p187.

2. Arbitrary or abbreviated designations or addresses. n38, p70, p71, p76.

3. Commercial marks, trade marks, scientific or technical expressions, designation of firms, technical terms used to denote machines or parts of machines, numbers, references or expressions shown in catalogues available to the public, price lists, invoices, bills of lading or similar documents, groups representing sums of money. n39, p64, p72, p73, p79.

4. Exchange or market quotations. n40.

5. Groups used by the metereological service representing metereological observations or forecasts. n41, n726, p75.

6. Abbreviated or similar expressions in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence. n42, p76, p77, p80.

7. Check group or number placed at the beginning of the text and not exceeding five letters or figures in length. n43, p78.

8. Groups of four figures contained in the telegraph dictionary of the Chinese Administration. n45, n49, p59, p81.

3. A telegram in plain language is a telegram the text of which is wholly in plain language.

3. Secret language:

1. Secret language is formed of:

1. Artificial words or groups having a secret meaning and not exceeding five letters in length. n47, p82.

2. Real words of a language used with a different meaning. n48.

3. Figures or groups of figures, each group not exceeding five figures in length, having a secret meaning. n49, p83, p84.

4. Words, names, expressions or groups consisting of figures, letters, signs or a combination of these elements, having a secret meaning. n50, n53, p85, p86, p87, p89.

2. Words or groups in secret language may not contain accented letters. n52, p88.

3. A telegram in secret language is a telegram the text of which is entirely or partly in secret language. n55.

4. Sender:

Physical or legal person whose telegram has been accepted by the Administration.

5. Addressee:

Physical or legal person to whom the Administration must deliver the telegram.

6. Representative of the Sender or Addressee:

Physical or legal person accredited by the sender or addressee to act on his behalf vis-à-vis the Administration.

7. Special telegram:

A special telegram is a telegram for which the Administrations recognize and apply preferential treatment and/or treatment different from that applicable to an ordinary telegram, with special delivery times and/or reduced or special charges, because of:

1. The nature of the text, and/or

2. The status of the sender and/or addressee, and/or

3. A higher charge

4. The acceptance by the sender and/or addressee of delayed delivery.

1. Telegram relating to the safety of human life:

See Convention (Article 36)

2. Epidemiological telegram of the World Health Organization

See Convention (Article 36)

3. 1. Service telegrams:

Telegrams exchanged between Administrations or between Administrations and the I.T.U., and relating to international public services. n797.

2. I.T.U. Service telegrams:

Those which are sent by:

1. The Secretary-General.

2. The Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board.

3. The Directors and/or Vice-Directors of the International Consultative Committees. n797, n798.

3. Service advices:

Service advices are telegrams exchanged between telegraph offices, relating to the working and/or technical characteristics of the telegraph service. n802.

4. Paid service advices:

Service advices sent by the telegraph office of origin and/or destination, when the sender and/or addressee requests:

1. Information about a telegram.

2. Sends instructions for the telegram to be:

    1. Corrected.

    2. Completed.

    3. Cancelled. n821.

3. To have the telegram repeated wholly for subsequent correction. n812, n813.

4. Governmental telegram:

See Convention (Article 49, Annex 3).

5. United Nations telegram:

See Convention (Article 49, Annex 3).

6. Metereological telegrams:

Telegrams:

1. The sender and/or addressee of which belong to/are officially connected with the meteorological service of the country of the Administration, and

2. The text of which contains information relating to metereological observations and/or forecasts. n41, n726.

7. Press telegram:

Telegram the text of which contains:

1. Information for:

1. Newspapers.

2. Periodical publications.

3. Radio and/or television broadcasting.

2. In parentheses, at the beginning or at the end of the text, instructions relative to the publication and/or broadcasting of such matter, with the total number of words equivalent to twenty per cent (20%) of the number of words in the information, with a maximum of forty (40) words. n695, n697, p504, p508, p509.

8. Multiple press telegram:

Press telegram, containing in the address an approrpriate word, transmitted at a time specified by a fixed station of an administration, for reception by receiving stations of the press service, located in the countries of other administrations. n731/733, n738, p532.

9. Urgent telegram:

Telegram to which the administration extends the maximum priority, in accordance with the Regulations, in transmission and delivery. n296, n480, n481, n777.

10. Collated telegram:

Telegram which, to strengthen the precautions taken to ensure accuracy in transmission, the office of destination or origin repeats wholly, for comparison with the original. n492, n493.

11. Telegram with telegraph voucher:

Telegram received and/or delivered with a certificate or telegraph voucher (in which -(+)- corresponds to the total amount paid by the sender), valid for a period of three months from the date of issue, so that

1. The office of destination may extend to the original telegram the special services asked for by the sender and/or addressee.

2. The addressee may use the telegraph service. n484, n485, p442, p443, p444.

11.1. Prepaid reply telegram:

Telegram the charges for which have been paid by the addressee by means of a telegraph voucher in favour of the sender.

11.2. Telegrams to be forwarded by the telegraph service:

Telegrams payment for forwarding which in accordance with the sender's and/or addressee's instructions is made by telegraph voucher.

12. Multiple telegrams:

Telegrams addressed to:

1. A single addressee at:
   1. Several abodes in the same locality;
   2. Several localities served by the same telegraph office.
2. Several addresses in:
   1. The same locality;
   2. In different localities, served by the same telegraph office. n550, n551.

13. Multiple telegrams to be communicated with all addresses:

Multiple telegrams every copy of which gives all the other addresses. n557, p470.

14. Letter-telegrams:

Telegrams with delayed transmission and delivery as compared with an ordinary telegram, because of reduced charges. n743.

8. Special service

An additional service effected at the request of the sender and/or addressee, and relating to:

1. The nature or character of the telegram;
2. Delivery of the telegram;
3. Acknowledgement of receipt of the telegram;
4. Reply to paid service advices.

1. Special service relating to the nature or character of the telegram:

1. Paid service advice (7.3.4);
2. Press telegram (7.7);

3. Multiple Press telegram (7.8);

4. Urgent telegram (7.9);

5. Collated telegram (7.10);

6. Telegram with telegraph voucher (7.11);

7. Prepaid reply telegram (7.11.1);

8. Telegram for retransmission by telegraph (7.11.2);

9. Multiple telegram (7.12);

10. Multiple telegram for communication with all addresses (7.13);

11. Letter-telegram (7.14);

2. Special service relating to the delivery of the telegram:

1. Personal delivery;

2. By telephone;

3. By telex;

4. Day delivery;

5. Night delivery;

6. x (date specifically indicated);

7. Telegraph restant;

8. By post:

1. Ordinary letter;

2. Registered letter;

3. Ordinary air-mail;

4. Registered air-mail;

5. P.O. Box;

6. Ordinary poste restante;

7. Registered poste restante;

9. On special forms for special occasions:

1. On a happy occasion;

2. On an occasion of mourning.

10. Postponement of delivery for x days;

11. Personal delivery: delivery of telegrams outside the free delivery boundary by more rapid means than the post. n564.

12. Advice of non-delivery;

3. Special service relating to acknowledgement of receipt:

1. By telegraph;

2. By post;

4. Special service relating to replies to paid service advices:

1. By post.

9. Preamble:

The part of the telegram containing the indications necessary for identifying and determining the service instruction for its transmission. p110, p111, p113, p114.

10. Free of charge service indication:

The word or group in the preamble formed of the minimum number of letters required for the determination of the nature of the telegram. n67, n103, p115, p155.

11. Paid service indication:

The group formed of the minimum number of letters or of letters and figures required for the determination of the category and/or the nature of the special telegram and/or special service applicable thereto. n68, p116, p117, p133.

12. Address:

The part of the telegram containing the indications necessary to ensure delivery to the addressee without enquiry or request for information. n73.

13. Text:

The part of the telegram containing the information sent by the sender to the addressee, in plain and/or secret language. n55, n99, n100, p154.

14. Signature:

The part of the telegram enabling the addressee to identify the sender.

15. Verification of the signature:

Certification by the competent authority that the signature is authentic. n102, n103.

16. European system:

Collection of international public telegraph service standards applicable to / or applied by:

1. European countries;

2. Countries outside Europe which declare that they belong to that system. n160.

17. Extra-European System:

The collection of international public telegraph rules applicable to/by the Administrations not belonging to the European System. n161.

18. Rate:

The value in gold francs, exempt from tax, of an international public telegraph service performed by an Administration. n170, n171, n175 (General), n196.

19. Tariff:

The list of rates.

20. Tariff A:

The list of elementary or unit rates applied in the transit or terminal telegraph services of the countries belonging to the European system. n174, n176, n968, n975.

21. Tariff B:

The list of elementary or unit rates applied in the transit or terminal telegraph services of the countries belonging to the extra-European system. n174, n195, n968, n976.

22. Leased telegraph circuit:

A telegraph circuit used exclusively by one or more users. p490, p491, p492.

23. Phototelegraphy service:

Telegraph service with special technical characteristics for the transmission of photographs. n595/n658.

24. Telex Service:

Special telegraph service by means of which the sender and/or the addressee acquire the status of subscribers, and communicate directly with one another by means of start-stop apparatus. n593, p487, p488, p489.

25. Subscriber:

Sender and/or addressee who communicate directly with one another by means of start-stop apparatus. n593, p487, p488, p489.

26. Special Redirection Service:

1. For the telegraph service: That performed for the redirection of the telegram from the first telegraph office of destination to the other telegraph office or offices in whose area the addressee is to be, or will be, found. n511, n512, n530, n535, n537, n546, n548, n549, p465, p469.

2. For the postal service: That performed for the redirection through the post of a telegram whose destination area has no telegraph service, in any one of the following kinds of letters:

1. Ordinary;

2. Registered;

3. Ordinary air mail;

4. Registered air mail.

3. By Express (special means): That performed for the delivery of a telegram whose destination area has no telegraph service by a special means more rapid than the postal service. n566.

4. The sender and/or addressee of a telegram which is to be redirected by any of the relevant special services shall obtain a telegraph voucher for the amount which he or they consider sufficient for the payment of the rates for the requested redirection. n531.

1. The person requesting redirection may, under this Regulation, request that his telegram be dealt with by special service(s) and/or retain or alter those which have dealt with it from the original telegraph office. n454/n547.

27. Special service for the delivery of telegrams on special forms:

That performed for the delivery of a telegram, sent on a happy occasion or an occasion of mourning, on a form which, bearing a design in keeping with the nature of the information, will emphasise the contents of the telegram. n590/n592.

28. Special service for a leased telegraph circuit:

That performed in order that the user(s) may exclusively use a telegraph circuit. p490, p491, p492.

29. Special service for notification of delivery:

That performed in order to inform the sender of the date and hour of the delivery of his telegram, through the telegraph service and/or the postal service. n497, p452, p453, p454

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 55
6 October, 1958.
Original: English/French

COMMITTEE 2

CORRIGENDUM TO DOCUMENT No. 26

(Summary Record of the first meeting of Committee No. 2)

At the request of the Chairman of the Committee, the first five paragraphs of Document No. 26 are to be replaced by the following :

" Opening the meeting, the Chairman welcomed the delegates and representatives attending the Conference and thanked them for the honour they had paid his country and himself by electing him Chairman of the Committee. He had no doubt that with the assistance of his two Vice-Presidents, Col. McMillan (United Kingdom) and M. Postelnicu (Roumania) and of the members, the Committee would complete its task quickly and efficiently. Finally, he thanked M. Sovet, Chairman for the Telegraph Regulations Committee, for his co-operation in the drawing up of a programme of work for Committees 1 and 2.

The Committee then appointed . . . ."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 56-E
7 October, 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 3

1316 BELGIUM - FRANCE

Object: Amendment of Article 3, para. 3 (1) of the Telephone Regulations

Subsequent to the examination of Article 3 of the Telephone Regulations, Committee 3 entrusted to the care of the Belgian and French delegations the preparation of a text which would combine:

- the provisions of point 28 of the existing Telephone Regulations
- and the provisions of proposals 720 (Belgium) and 721 (Switzerland). (See page 404 of Volume II of Proposals).

The proposed text is as follows:

" The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall agree on the services to be opened and endeavour to extend the international service considered to the whole of their territory while ensuring that conversation is sufficiently loud and clear."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 57-E
7 October, 1958
Original : English/French

COMMITTEE 2
(TELEGRAPH TARIFFS)

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE THIRD MEETING

6th October, 1958 at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. L.A. FINCHER (Australia)

1. Minimum number of words in Ordinary Press Telegrams

Opening the meeting, the Chairman recalled that the Committee had adopted a minimum of 7 words in Ordinary private telegrams and proposed that it should go on to examine proposals Nos. 250, 1160 and 252 insofar as they sought to increase the minimum number of words in press telegrams from 10 to 20.

The Delegate of Belgium drew attention to the reasons advanced in support of his proposal (No. 250) in the volume of proposals. He stressed that the proposed minimum of 20 words was based on the cost study carried out by the C.C.I.T.T. and that very few press messages contained less than 20 words. The extra amount which the Press would be called upon to pay as a result of the increase in the minimum would thus be very small.

The Delegates of the following countries expressed themselves as sharing the view of the Delegate of Belgium and supported his proposal :

French O.P.T.A., France, Belgian Congo, Federal German Republic, Italy, Netherlands and Pakistan.

At the invitation of the Chairman, the Representative of the Commonwealth Press Union spoke. He said that although the press usually sent long messages, it was a recognised practice to send very short messages in certain circumstances. Furthermore, it was the case that press telegrams were generally delivered by cheaper methods than private telegrams. If the minimum charge were increased, the Press would be forced to discontinue sending short messages and telegraph administrations would be bound to lose revenue in consequence.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. shared the views of the Representative of the Commonwealth Press Union and recommended that the minimum for Ordinary press telegrams should remain at 10 words. The Delegates of Colombia, Ceylon, Jordan, Iran, Indonesia, Venezuela, New Zealand and Japan were of the same opinion.

The Delegate of India pointed out that proposals had been made for widening the scope of the press telegram facility. Assuming that these proposals were not adopted, he was disposed to favour the maintenance of the status quo. However, he was prepared to accept the Committee's decision in the matter.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom also thought it was necessary to take account of the proposals referred to by the Delegate of India. The United Kingdom would vote for maintaining the status quo on the understanding that these proposals were not adopted. If they were, then assuming the Committee decided to maintain the existing minimum of 10 words, he reserved the right to re-open the question in Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of China recalled that the Committee had adopted a minimum of 7 words for Ordinary private telegrams and suggested a compromise of 14 words, thereby retaining the existing differential between the minimum number of words in Ordinary press telegrams and Ordinary private telegrams. He was supported by the Delegates of Australia, U.S.A. and Canada.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia, supported by the Delegates of Italy, French O.P.T.A., France and Belgian Congo, suggested a compromise of 15 words.

The Delegate of Morocco said he was prepared to accept a minimum of 14 or 15 words.

The Chairman summarized the position : four proposals were before the Committee -

1. Maintenance of the status quo (10 words);
2. A minimum of 14 words;
3. A minimum of 15 words;
4. A minimum of 20 words.

He proposed that a vote should first be taken to ascertain whether it was desired to increase the present minimum. If the Committee decided on a change, it must then choose between proposals 2, 3 and 4 above.

By 43 votes to 13 with 1 abstention the Committee decided to increase the minimum number of words in Ordinary press telegrams.

In the course of the discussion which followed about the number of words to be adopted, the Delegates of Belgium, France and French O.P.T.A. withdrew their original proposals (20 words) and supported a minimum of 14 words.

The Delegates of U.S.S.R., Saudi Arabia, Italy and the United Kingdom also accepted this number of words.

Finally, the Committee unanimously agreed to fix the minimum number of words in Ordinary press telegrams at 14.

2. Minimum number of words in Urgent Press Telegrams

The Committee went on to consider the minimum number of words in Urgent press telegrams.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, who was supported by the Delegates of Australia, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Colombia, Jordan, New Zealand and South Africa, thought that the same minimum should be adopted for Urgent press telegrams. As for Ordinary press telegrams (14 words). He said that if the urgent service was to be effective, there must be a financial deterrent to its use. A reduction in the minimum number of words would lessen the deterrent for short messages with the risk that the service would be used more widely and become less efficient. He pointed out in this connection that if the urgent minimum were fixed at 7 words the cost of sending an Ordinary and an Urgent press telegram of 7 words or less would be the same.

The Delegates of the U.S.A., China and Iran thought on the other hand that hand that with the object of facilitating the exchange of news throughout the world, the Committee should not increase the existing minimum for Urgent Press telegrams. Taking into account the difference between Ordinary and Urgent press rates, they advocated a minimum of 7 words.

The Delegate of France, supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, thought that the Committee should first decide on a question of principle : was the minimum of 14 words to hold good for both Ordinary and Urgent press telegrams as was the case with the existing minimum of 10 words?

The Chairman put the question to the vote and the Committee decided by 49 votes to 5 with 1 abstention that there should be a single minimum number of words (14) for both Ordinary and Urgent press telegrams.

3. Minimum number of words in Letter-Telegrams

The Chairman then initiated a discussion of Proposals Nos. 4 and 250 insofar as they concerned the minimum number of words in Letter-telegrams.

The Delegate of China confirmed that he had withdrawn Proposal No. 4. He thought that the minimum number of words in Letter-telegrams depended on the amendments which might be made to the conditions governing the contents and delivery of this category of telegram. If secret language were admitted and artificial delay reduced, a minimum of from 25 to 30 words would be appropriate. If the existing conditions were maintained, the Delegate of China thought that the minimum of 22 words should also be retained.

The Delegates of India and Colombia were also in favour of maintaining the existing minimum.

The Delegate of Iran having suggested a minimum of 14 words, the Representative of the International Chamber of Commerce said that this seemed to him reasonable. He would not ask for the "deferred" service, which he recalled had existed prior to 1950 to be restored; but he would like the Letter-telegram service to be made more attractive.

The Delegates of Belgium, Switzerland, Spain and the U.S.A. stressed that before fixing a minimum number of words, it was imperative to know what conditions would be adopted as to the contents (the possible admission of secret language) and delivery (elimination of artificial delay) of Letter-telegrams.

After consulting the Committee, the Chairman said that the matter would be held over until the above-mentioned points had been resolved by Committee 1.

4. Summary Record of the 2nd Meeting

No amendments having been asked for by the Committee, the Chairman declared the Summary Record of the 2nd Meeting (Document No.39) adopted.

Rapporteurs : Chairman :

A. Chassignol
D.G. Clarke

L.A. Fincher

Annex : 1

ANNEX

TEXTS OF THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE 2 (TARIFFS)

Article 25

160. para. 2.(1) (Present text of paragraph 2).

(2) Communications channels from countries of the European system to countries outside Europe shall also belong to the European system when the Administrations operating them so wish it and have entered them in the Tables of rates.

161. para. 3. The extra-European system shall include all countries and all communication channels other than those indicated in the previous paragraph.

163. para. 5. (Deleted)

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 58-E
7 October, 1958.
Original: French

COMMITTEE 3

AGENDA

Thursday 9 October 1958, from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Room C3

The items left in abeyance or not considered at the meeting on Wednesday 8 October, 1958 will be dealt with.

Then:

Book of Proposals, Volume II: Nos 854 to 888 and No. 1200.

A.F. LANGENBERGER
Chairman of Committee 3

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 59-E
7 October, 1958
Original : English/French

COMMITTEE 1

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE COMMITTEE ON
TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS
(COMMITTEE 1)

3rd Meeting, 6th October, 1958

The meeting opened at 3 p.m.

The Chairman recalled that the day's programme included the examination of Proposals 32 to 34, 38, 40 etc.

1. Proposal 32

The Chairman stated that this proposal should be deferred, as it depended on the decision which would be taken at the next Plenary Assembly on the subject of transferring certain provisions of the Telegraph Regulations to C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations. With the Committee's approval, this was agreed.

2. Proposal 33

Adopted.

3. Proposal 34

Following a remark by the Chairman, the Delegate of the Federal German Republic said that the quality of service of the national system had a bearing on the quality of international service. As there were no objections, this proposal was adopted.

4. Proposal 38 together with Proposals 1269 and 1270

Mr. Besseyre observed that these proposals concerned the French text only, and should not have been included in the English text of the collected proposals. In French, the term "bureau" is used to draw attention to an office which deals with the public; the term "central" means an office housing transmission installations and equipment. In English the word "office" is suitable to convey both meanings (where necessary, "public telegraph office" can be used).

A discussion followed in which the Delegates of Australia, Spain, Tunisia, United Kingdom, France, New Zealand, Japan and China, took part; it led to the withdrawal by the Delegate of Morocco of Proposals Nos. 1269 and 1270 and to the adoption of Proposal No.38 (French text only).

5. Proposal 40

The Delegate of Switzerland drew attention to the text of draft Recommendation F1 (Article B1 - para.2) of the C.C.I.T.T. Special Assembly (Geneva, 22nd to 27th September, 1958) which, he thought, might meet the wishes of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

In reply to a question by the Chairman, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. confirmed that the C.C.I.T.T. text was satisfactory provided number 24 was retained in the I.T.R.

6. Proposals 41, 42 and 1271 (same intention)

The meeting preferred the text of Proposal 42. Proposal 42 was accepted.

7. Proposal 43

After a discussion in which the Delegates of Ireland, United Kingdom, Spain and Switzerland took part, the Delegate of the German Federal Republic decided to withdraw Proposal 43.

Following a remark by the Chairman drawing attention to the connection between Proposals 43 and 36, the Delegate of the German Federal Republic also withdrew Proposal 36.

8. Proposal 44 (connected with Proposal 46)

Both these Proposals aim at suppressing Article 7 of the Telegraph Regulations which sets out the meaning of symbols used in the International List of Telegraph Offices to indicate the kind of service and the working hours of offices.

The meeting discussed this question at length. The Delegates of Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Pakistan and U.S.S.R. were in favour of retaining Article 7 of the Telegraph Regulations.

The Delegates of Sweden, Netherlands, Spain, Belgian Congo, Mexico, Tunisia, Indonesia and Belgium supported the idea of suppressing Article 7 of the Telegraph Regulations.

The Delegate of Italy, while not firmly opposed to suppression, emphasised certain practical difficulties connected with the re-editing of the International List of Telegraph Offices.

The Delegate of China, who also favoured the suppression of Article 7, considered that the necessary explanations should be given by the Secretary-General of the Union, for example by including them in a C.C.I.T.T. document.

The Chairman mentioned certain discrepancies which made it undesirable to put the suggestion of China into operation : for example (1) A = "office installed in an airport" and also "Service telegrams and advices"; (2) S = "Semaphore office" and also "priority government telegram".

Mr. Fritz (General Secretariat) mentioned, in favour of retaining the symbols in Regulations, that they would constitute a directive to be followed by the General Secretariat in editing the List of Telegraph Offices.

Mr. Lewis (Secretary to Conference) also insisted on the importance of laying down for the Secretariat the criteria to be used in the matter of kind of service and opening hours of offices.

Compromise solutions were proposed by the Delegates of Paraguay and Ireland : the first (Paraguay) would have the symbols included in an annex to the Telegraph Regulations; the second (Ireland) would permit the General Secretariat to be entrusted with the necessary competence to choose the symbols.

On suggestions by the Delegates of the Ukraine and the Netherlands, the Chairman proposed that the meeting should vote on whether or not Article 7 (numbers 27 to 29) should be retained in the Telegraph Regulations. This proposal was agreed.

The result of the vote was as follows :

1. In favour of retention = 29
2. Against retention = 26
3. Abstentions = 2

Henceforth, the Chairman declares that proposals 44 and 46 will not be maintained.

9. Proposal 45

Adopted without discussion.

10. Proposal 1114 (an omission)

Adopted without discussion.

11. Proposals 47 and 49

After some remarks by the Delegates of the following countries :

Spain, France, Belgian Congo, China, Japan and the Netherlands, Proposals 47 and 49 were adopted.

12. Proposal 48

Withdrawn by the Delegate of the Federal German Republic.

13. Proposals 50 to 52, 1115 and 1116

The Chairman observed that Proposals 1115 and 1116 made by Indonesia could be incorporated in the text of C.C.I.T.T. Proposal No.50. The Delegate of Indonesia was agreeable to withdrawing Proposals 1115 and 1116, subject to the following reservations :

a) In the English text of Proposal 50, the word "form" should be inserted after the word "telegram";

b) in this same Proposal 50, it would be desirable to provide for particulars, where appropriate, of the sender's telex number.

The Chairman having indicated that note would be taken of the reservations set out above, the Delegate of Indonesia withdrew Proposals 1115 and 1116.

The Delegate of Paraguay thought that it should be obligatory in all cases for the sender to furnish on the telegram form all the particulars required by paragraph 31 of the Telegraph Regulations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, while supporting C.C.I.T.T. Proposal No.50 suggested, however, that the last sentence should be replaced by the following : "However, he may be instructed to do so, if the special service sought by him requires it. If he refuses, the office shall be exempted from any obligation to provide the special service."

This last proposal, which was supported by the Delegate of the Federal German Republic, was the subject of remarks by the Delegates of the U.S.A., Spain and South Africa.

The Delegates of the Federal German Republic and of South Africa indicated that they were prepared to withdraw their proposals (Proposals 51 and 52 respectively).

The Delegate of Belgium suggested the following text to indicate more precisely the cases in which the furnishing of particulars should be obligatory :

"These particulars are obligatory in the case of a telegram with advice of delivery, or bearing the indications "=express=" or "=F S=" as well as for paid service advices."

After a remark by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, and a suggestion by the Delegate of the Netherlands, the meeting decided to entrust to Mr. Fernau (Germany), Mr. Vandenhove (Belgium) and Mr. Lawrence (U.K.) the task of working out a text to take account of the different views on the editing of paragraph 31 of the Telegraph Regulations.

The Chairman stated that examination of Proposal 50 would be continued at the next meeting.

14. Approval of Summary Record of the Joint Meeting of Committees 1 and 2 (Document No. 50)

The Delegate of Yugoslavia stated that the following correction should be made to the 6th paragraph of page 2 referring to his intervention :

"The Delegate of Yugoslavia is opposed to the principles expressed by the Delegates of China and Italy but would wish to participate in the working party if one were set up."

The Delegate of the Federal German Republic said that the following correction should be made to paragraph 3 of page 2 referring to his intervention :

"The Delegate of the Federal German Republic did not favour a particular principle for wordcount but he pointed out that each of the three proposals should be given a chance and elaborated in final form by the relevant working group. His point of view was that the Committee 1 should at first study the drafts of the 3 wordcount procedures proposed by China, Italy and C.C.I.T.T. and take into consideration the proposal of Spain concerning the idea of distinguishing the chargeable unit and real word. After having done that, the Committee should make a wise choice."

With these reservations the Summary Report was adopted.

The meeting concluded at 5.50 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

Dupouy
P.A. Warren

Chairman :

F. Sovet

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

TEXTS APPROVED IN THE COURSE OF THE FIRST 3 MEETINGS

Title

TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS
(Geneva Revision, 1958)
annexed to the
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION
(Buenos Aires, 1952)

Chapter 1

Subject of the Telegraph Regulations - Definitions

Article 1

Purpose of the Telegraph Regulations

1. Para. 1. The Telegraph Regulations set forth the procedure to be followed in the international telegraph service.

2. Para. 2. The provisions of these Regulations shall apply to both wire and radiotelegraph communications so far as the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

3. Para. 3. Derogations from the provisions of these Regulations shall be permitted in respect to relations governed by special arrangements or regional agreements made in accordance with Articles 41 and 42 of the Convention.

Article 2

Definitions of terms used in the International Telegraph Regulations

4. Para. 1. The definitions of terms used in the Telegraph Regulations are given in the "List of Essential Telecommunication Terms - Part I" except where otherwise stated in the present Regulations.

Para. 2. Reserved

Article 3

Telegraph communication channels for the international service

11. Reserved.

12. Para. 2. The performance characteristics of these communication channels should, so far as practicable be in conformity with the recommendations of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.).

12 bis. Para. 2 bis. When, with semi- or fully automatic operation, circuits of a national network may be connected to international circuits, such circuits must also satisfy the conditions laid down in paras. 1 and 2.

Article 6

22. Para. 2. No change English text.

24. Para. 4. In relations between offices which are not permanently open, the terminal offices may not close before having exchanged all their international telegrams with an office which is open later and before having received confirmation that all the telegrams have been received.

26. Para. 6. No change English text.

Article 7

27. Para. 1. In the International List of Telegraph Offices, the following symbols shall be used to describe the kind of service and the working hours of offices :

N office permanently open (day and night);

N/2 office with extended service;

A office in an airport;

R land station (radiocommunication);

S semaphore office;

K office at which telegrams may be handed in, but which delivers only to callers, "telegraph restant", and to persons within the limits of a railway station;

VK office at which all telegrams or only those of railway passengers or station officials may be handed in, but at which no telegrams are delivered;

E office open only during the stay of the Head of the State or of the Court;

B * office open only during the bathing or summer season;

H * office open only during the winter season;

* office temporarily closed.

28. Para. 2. The foregoing symbols may be used in combination with one another.

29. Para. 3. The symbols B* and H* shall be completed, so far as practicable, by the dates of opening and closing of the temporary office in question.

Article 8

30. Para. 1. The sender or the addressee of a telegram must prove his identity when requested to do so by the office of origin or the office of destination, respectively.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 60-E
8 October 1958
Original: English

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

PROPOSAL BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference is of the opinion that:

1. The ultimate aim should be to make the Telephone Regulations universally applicable.

2. It would, however, be difficult at the present Conference to draw up complete Telephone Regulations, which would be universally applicable.

3. Nevertheless, a step towards this ultimate objective could be taken at this Conference either by dividing the Telephone Regulations into sections, which would be of universal or of purely regional application, or by other methods.

*

* *

If the meeting favours this limited objective, it will invite Committee 3 to try to proceed accordingly and to report to the Plenary Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 61-E
8 October 1958
Original: Spanish

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

PROPOSAL OF MEXICO

SUPPORTED BY THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

The Plenary Assembly considers that Committee 3 should draft International Telephone Regulations of universal application based on the existing Regulations and on the relevant proposals in the Volume of Proposals.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 62-E
8 October, 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEES 1 and 2

CORRIGENDUM TO DOCUMENT NO. 50

(Summary Record of the joint meeting of the Telegraph Regulations and the Telegraph Tariffs Committees)

Page 2.

Replace the existing last paragraph but one by the following:

The Delegate of Bielorussia expressed opposition to proposals Nos. 4 and 10 the consequences of which could not be favourable to the public.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 63-E
8 October, 1958
Original : French

COMMITTEE 3

COMMITTEE ON THE TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

Summary record of the 4th meeting, Wednesday 8 October, 1958

1. The meeting was opened at 9.35 a.m. by the Vice Chairman, Mr. Zarin (U.S.S.R.) who apologised for the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Langenberger.

2. Agenda : Document No. 51.

3. Approval of the summary record of the 2nd meeting (Document No. 46)

Page 2. Proposal 660. The Delegate of Australia asked for Australia to be added to the list of countries which had expressed themselves as being against the transfer of the definitions to another publication.

Page 5. 4th paragraph, read "Proposal No. 1298" for "Proposal No. 648". 6th paragraph, read "operating concerns" for "Administrations".

The Committee approved Document No. 46, as amended.

4. The Committee approved Document No. 47 (corrections to the summary record of the first meeting).

5. In connection with Document No. 46, the Delegate of Denmark, who had been asked by the Chairman to submit a text amending Proposal No. 659 (Federal German Republic) (Document No. 46, page 6), stated the following :

" A discussion took place after the second meeting of Committee 3 among the delegates who had taken part in the debate. Since differences of view proved to be very slight, it was agreed to await the outcome of the discussions on the articles mentioned in Proposal No. 659. When these articles have been dealt with, it will probably be easier to draft Article 1. I propose that we leave Article 1, together with Proposal No. 659, for discussion at a later date after we have considered the other articles on the same subject."

6. The Chairman stated that the question of definitions should be deferred until after it had been dealt with in connection with Telegraph Regulations.

It was agreed.

7. A lengthy discussion ensued on Proposal No. 1315 (Austria, Switzerland) (Document No. 40) for easing the Telegraph Regulations by avoiding continental repetition of the formula "Administration and/or recognized private operating agency" which was too cumbersome.

In the course of that discussion, in which the delegates of Austria, U.S.S.R., Switzerland, France, Italy, Ireland, India, Spain, Tunisia, Mexico, Denmark, Australia, Belgium, Canada, United States and Czechoslovakia took part, it was revealed that the various solutions proposed did not entirely meet the case.

Finally, the delegate of France suggested that the present formula be retained provisionally and the difficulties encountered reported to the Plenary Assembly. The present Conference might propose to the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide whether the existing formula "Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies" could not be replaced by "Governmental Administration" and "Private Administrations". Since that version contained a common factor in the term "Administration", the difficulties would be overcome.

Supported by the delegates of the Netherlands, U.S.S.R. and Pakistan, as well as by the delegates of Switzerland and Austria who withdrew their Proposal No. 1315, the French proposal was adopted.

8. Proposals adopted at the third meeting of Committee 3 (Annex to Document No. 53, page 5).

8.1 Proposal 715

Adopted.

8.2 Proposal 716 (United Kingdom)

The delegate of Belgium stated that at the third meeting he had proposed the following final sentence : "They shall determine by mutual agreement whether the service shall or shall not be switched via an international transit centre." (Text of Proposal 716 corrected in the annex).

The delegate of France said that matters of style alone could be left to the Editorial Committee to deal with.

The Chairman assured the delegate of Belgium that his statement would be taken into account.

The text was adopted.

9. Proposal 720 (Belgium) and Proposal 721 (Switzerland) on the same subject.

The Chairman stated that the proposal which had already been dealt with was the subject of a new text contained in Proposal 1316, Document No. 56.

The delegate of Mexico did not consider that the expression "conversation is sufficiently loud and clear" was sufficiently precise and proposed that "while ensuring conditions satisfactory to the state of technical development at the time" be used.

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. said that the proposed expressions were both clear and precise and were moreover defined in the List of Definitions of Essential Terms.

The delegate of Mexico, having accepted the explanation, Proposal 1316 was adopted (text annexed).

10. The technical installation in Room C 3 having broken down, the meeting adjourned at 11.35 a.m.

Rapporteurs :

G. Buttex
V. Meyer

Vice-Chairman of Committee 3 :

S. Zarine

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

TEXTS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE 3

Article 3

Composition and use of the network

Proposal 716

23 para. 1. (1) The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall establish after agreement between themselves, the circuits necessary for the handling of international telephone traffic. They shall determine by mutual agreement whether the service shall or shall not be switched via an international transit centre.

This text replaces the text on page 5 of Document No. 53.

Proposal 1316

Para. 3 (1) The Administrations and/or private operating agencies concerned shall agree on the services to be opened and endeavour to extend the international service considered to the whole of their territory while ensuring that conversation is sufficiently loud and clear.

TEXTS DELETED BY COMMITTEE 3

(third meeting)

Article 3

Composition and use of the network

Proposal 717
(p. 403 of the Volume)

25 deleted.

Proposal 727
(p. 406 of the Volume)

35 deleted.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 64-E
8 October 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 1

CORRIGENDUM TO DOCUMENT NO. 59-E

(Summary Record of 3rd Meeting)

1. Page 8 (Annex)

Article 3: Delete 12 - Para. 2 beginning "The performance characteristics ..."

2. Page 9 (Annex)

3rd line: for B^{**} read B

5th line: for H^{**} read H

29. - Para. 3: for "The symbols B^{**} and H^{**} shall be completed" read "The symbols B, H and ** shall be completed".

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 65-E
9 October, 1958
Original: English/French

COMMITTEE 2

SUMMARY RECORD OF 4TH MEETING

8 October, 1958, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. L. A. FINCHER (Australia)

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1. Proposals relating to Article 26.

Proposal No. 253

No objections having been raised to this proposal, it was adopted following the opening of the meeting.

Proposal No. 1276

The Committee agreed to a suggestion made by the Chairman that discussion of Proposal No. 1276 should be deferred until after it had dealt with the proposals affecting Article 27.

2. Proposals relating to Article 27.

Proposal No. 1161

The Chairman suggested that the proposal should be regarded as applying to the title of Article 28 as well as to Article 27. The Committee agreed and the proposal (as extended) was adopted unanimously.

Proposals Nos. 254 - 259

The Chairman noted that all these proposals were aimed at revising the rules laid down in Article 27 for fixing European terminal and transit rates. Three of the proposals had been formulated by the C.C.I.T.T. (Sub-Study Group 2/1) and he called on the Principal Reporter of the Sub-Study Group to outline the history of the proposals.

Mr. Perry explained that the C.C.I.T.T. having undertaken a cost study, had arrived at very different results for transit over direct routes and for terminal operations.

Agreement had been reached for fixing terminal charges, but three proposals had been submitted to Administrations for fixing transit rates. He suggested that the Committee should discuss them forthwith.

The Chairman proposed to begin with a discussion of Proposal No. 259 which was the furthest removed from the existing text.

The Delegate of France said that Proposal No. 259 had for its object the deletion of rates from Article 27 which would set out only the principles for building rates. In 1949 at Paris, extra-European rates had been deleted from the Regulations: there was no reason for retaining them for the European system. He stressed that the C.C.I.T.T. had agreed to leave Administrations free to fix their terminal rates. The question of transit rates had been more difficult.

The Delegates of the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Federal German Republic and Pakistan supported Proposal No. 259.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom who was supported by the Delegates of Switzerland, Denmark and Ceylon, said that the proposal was similar in substance to that which had been rejected by the Plenary Assembly for replacing certain regulations by C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations. In view of the importance to Administrations of maintaining a stable rate structure, he thought they should be cautious about delegating to the C.C.I.T.T. the fixing of rates. Different methods of communication were adopted in the European and extra-European systems, and there was not necessarily any merit in adopting similar provisions for the two systems. As matters stood, extra-European rates were fixed largely on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements: the probability was that if the proposal was adopted, European rates would tend to be fixed on a similar basis.

The Delegate of Italy withdrew his proposal No. 257. He would be disposed to favour Proposal No. 256 if paragraph 1 were amended as follows in conformity with the results of the study carried out by the C.C.I.T.T.:

" ..... fix their own terminal rates between 11 and 15 centimes. "

He suggested the formation of a working party to draw up a revised draft of Article 27.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. could not accept Proposal No. 259 which seemed to him to be contrary to the previous day's decision of the Plenary Assembly and he thought it necessary to retain the rates in the Regulations.

The Delegate of France said he was prepared to amend Proposal No. 259 by deleting the reference to C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom did not consider that the proposed amendment met the objections which he and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had raised. The essential consideration was that the provisions of Regulation No. 190 which reserved the right of Administrations to open competing routes at the same rates, should be preserved for the mutual benefit of all concerned. He feared that acceptance of Proposal No. 259 would result in competition in rates.

The Delegate of France thought that the amendment he had suggested to his Proposal No. 259 would allow interested countries complete freedom to fix their rates themselves. He also expressed the wish that the Conference would adopt a Regulation of universal application which would have the effect of eliminating the differences between the two systems.

The Delegate of Greece supported Proposal No. 256 amended as suggested by Italy.

The Delegate of Morocco withdrew his Proposal No. 259.

The Chairman then proposed that Proposal No. 259 should be put to the vote. After most of the extra-European countries had said that they would not exercise their vote, a roll call vote was taken.

For Proposal No. 259:

9 Delegations: Belgium, Belgian Congo, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Pakistan, Netherlands, Poland, Federal German Republic.

Against Proposal No. 259:

22 Delegations: Austria, Bielorussia, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Libya, Norway, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Roumania, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.

Abstaining:

2 Delegations: Spain, Morocco.

In consequence, Proposal No. 259 was rejected.

On discussion of the remaining proposals relative to Article 27 being resumed, the Delegate of France, who was supported by the Delegates of Yugoslavia, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, suggested that the debate should be divided into two parts: the three C.C.I.T.T. proposals being alike insofar as they concerned the fixing of terminal rates, the Committee might begin by settling this question. The fixing of transit rates could be deferred.

The Committee agreed to this procedure.

The Delegate of Italy recalled his earlier suggestion: terminal rates of from 11 to 15 centimes should be specified in paragraph 1 of Proposal No. 256.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the Regulations should at least specify a maximum terminal rate.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought it would suffice if Article 27 specified only a maximum limit since technical progress would naturally lead to a reduction in terminal rates which must not be impeded. It was also desirable to provide far higher rates than the maximum of 15 centimes where justified for countries of extensive territory. He proposed the maintenance of the status quo.

The Chairman summarized the position and said the Committee had before it three proposals:

(1) Maintenance of the status quo;

(2) The text of Proposal No. 256, para. 1 omitting the reference to C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations;

(3) The same proposal with the addition of a limit of 15 centimes.

He proposed that a vote should first be taken on the maintenance of the status quo. If the proposal was rejected the other proposals would be considered.

After a discussion in which the Delegates of Biolorussia, France, Roumania, Bulgaria, Netherlands, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. and Belgium took part, the Chairman specified that the maintenance of the status quo signified that the provisions relative to terminal rates in Regulations Nos. 176 to 186 would continue in force.

There then followed a roll call vote on the question of maintaining the status quo.

For the maintenance of the status quo:

9 Delegations: Bielorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Ukraine, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.

Against the maintenace of the status quo:

20 Delegations: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Federal German Republic, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia.

Abstaining:

2 Delegations: Libya, Yugoslavia.

In consequence, the existing text of Article 27 would be revised insofar as terminal charges were concerned.

The Chairman closed the meeting at 1.55 p.m.

Reporters:

A. Chassignol

D.G. Clarke

Chairman:

L. A. FINCHER

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

TEXTS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE 2.

Article 26

170. Replace:

"Article 39"

by

"Article 40"

Article 27

New title:

"Fixing of terminal and transit rates for telegrams in the European system".

Article 28

New title:

"Fixing of terminal and transit rates for telegrams in the extra-European system".

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 66-E
9 October, 1958
Original: French/English

COMMITTEE 3

1283 bis AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of), SWITZERLAND

37. Replace the existing text by the following :

" Para. 2. International exchanges which are not open permanently shall be bound to extend service for twelve minutes beyond the prescribed hours for calls in progress or already prepared. An exception shall be made only when the terminal equipment used is needed for another service or if it is not possible to keep open a national exchange with limited service through which the call is connected."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 67-E
9 October, 1958
Original: English

1319 CHINA

Word Count in Telegrams

The Chinese Delegation considers it a rather deplorable situation to witness that so far as word count is concerned we are confined within the limits of the old hierarchy by words appearing in a standard or official dictionary of each country, while big evolutionary changes have been made in the telegraph technical field during recent years.

The difficulties in applying the "word" basis have long been felt especially serious for the non-Latin alphabetic language countries, and therefore deserve serious consideration by the Conference.

In Article 26 paragraph 164 of the present Regulations, it is clearly stipulated that the tariff may also be established according to the number of characters. It is therefore proposed that the following question be entrusted to the C.C.I.T.T. Study Group for further study with a view to working out some means of implementing this provision in the next Telegraph and Telephone Conference.

Question: "Whether and under what conditions the number of characters basis could be applied to word count?"

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1320 CHINA

Definitions of Terms used in Telegraph and Telephone Regulations

The Chinese Delegation is of the opinion that those definitions of terms appearing in the Buenos Aires Convention Annex 3 should be respected and fully observed. However, this Conference is entitled to approve definitions of essential telegraph and telephone terms which are not given in the Convention Annex 3. It is also proposed that this Conference may submit a proposal to the next Plenipotentiary Conference that in order to meet the need of changing conditions in telegraph and telephone technique and services, the definitions of essential terms appearing in the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations may be approved and regulated by the Telegraph and Telephone Administrative Conference, and what is contained in Annex 3 of the Convention will then be limited to the terms appearing in the text of the Convention only.

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1321 CHINA

Easing of the text "Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies"

This long term should appear once only at the beginning of the Regulations followed by a concise form:

...Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies (hereinafter abbreviated as "Administrations/Agencies")...

This formula would have the advantage of retaining the original terms.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 68-E
9 October, 1958
Original: French

SWITZERLAND

TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

With reference to proposal No. 155 (new Article 17 bis).

In para. 1, sub-para. g), insert the following:

" g) other service indications, including the name of the code used for drafting a telegram in secret language, when the code name is required by the country of origin or the country of destination. The route to be followed.....(remainder unchanged)."

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1317 SWITZERLAND

119. Replace the existing text by the following:

"Para. 6. Words separated or joined by an apostrophe, a hyphen or a fraction bar shall be counted as separate words. However, in the case of words that appear in a standard dictionary of one of the admitted languages for which the sender does not formally request that they be transmitted as he has written them, the accepting clerk shall join the parts into a single word, deleting the apostrophe, hyphen or fraction bar, and for the word count shall apply the provisions of No. 136."

Reasons. It would be desirable that the words concerned should be transmitted according to the wish expressed by the sender.

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1318 SWITZERLAND

567. Read, at the end:

".....the paid service indication =Exprès=. He must, however, guarantee the express charge to be collected from the addressee".

Reasons. Accuracy.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 69-E
10 October, 1958
Original: French

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

MINUTES

OF THE THIRD PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 7 October, 1958, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman: Dr. Haakan Sterky (Sweden)

Subjects discussed

1. Approval of the Minutes of the 1st and 2nd Plenary Assemblies (Documents Nos. 19 and 41).

2. Principle of transferring certain provisions from the Telegraph Regulations to C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations (Documents Nos. 28 and 36).

Delegations from the following countries were present:

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Burma (Union of), Bulgaria (People's Republic of), Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia (Republic of), Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda Urundi, Korea (Republic of), Denmark, Group of the Different Territories Represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication agency, Spain, United States of America, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungarian People's Republic, India (Republic of), Indonesia (Republic of), Iran, Ireland, Iceland, Israël (State of), Italy, Japan, Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of), Libya (United Kingdom of), Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Morocco (Kingdom of), Mexico, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea, Poland (People's Republic of), Portugal, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, Federal German Republic, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of), Roumanian People's Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sudan (Republic of the), Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Czechoslovakia, Tunisia, Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela (Republic of), Viet-Nam (Republic of).

The Acting Secretary-General of the Union and the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. were also present.

1. Approval of the Minutes of the 1st and 2nd Plenary Assemblies (Documents Nos. 19 and 41)

1. Minutes of the 1st Plenary Assembly (Document No. 19)

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked that the second statement which he had made, following that of the delegate of Yugoslavia and before that of the delegate of India, should be reproduced in its entirety. The text of the statement was as follows: "We consider that it is unnecessary to enter into a discussion with the representative of the Chian Kai Shek clique, since, in common with many of the delegates, we are firmly convinced that the rightful representatives of the great Chinese people will, in the very near future, take part in all conferences of the I.T.U. ".

The delegate of India drew attention to a purely formal change which he wished made to the text of his statement (page 14).

The Minutes of the 1st Plenary Assembly, thus amended, were approved.

2. Minutes of the 2nd Plenary Assembly (Document No. 41).

The delegate of the United Kingdom said, with reference to point 5 (Plan for treatment of the report of the Secretary-General on traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network), that he would like the position he had taken to be clarified by an addition to the last paragraph on page 3, which would then read as follows:

" Similar opinions were expressed by the delegates of the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Denmark, the delegation of the United Kingdom adding that the great development in the use of leased circuits had largely eliminated the problem of class B messages."

The Minutes of the 2nd Plenary Assembly, thus amended, were approved.

2. Principle of transferring certain provisions from the Telegraph Regulations to C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations (Documents Nos. 28 and 36).

The Chairman pointed out that the Assembly was only called upon to decide the principle of the proposed transfer, since the question of transferring any particular paragraph or paragraphs should be dealt with by the Committees.

The delegate of Spain made the following statement:

" Since the question we are now considering is of the greatest importance, I feel that we should proceed with great care so that everything which affects basic concepts and is of a general nature shall remain incorporated in provisions of the highest legislative order such as a Regulation. But, I also think it advisable that everything which is of a secondary nature or liable to be changed should be put separately into C.C.I.T.T. instructions or recommendations, especially remembering the speed with which the technical aspects of telecommunications are developing, in order that those advances, when translated into practical results, should not meet with operating difficulties created by inflexible legal regulations. Such difficulties would represent a conflict of interests between practical reality and legal regulations. Let us remember that in the theory of the sources of law there is a view that laws are superseded by subsequent laws, by custom or by contrary practice, but that it is thought that that does not affect the basic principles and legal order which closely reflect the reality of life. Let us then, on the one hand, have regulations of a high order to embody all the basic principles and, on the other, let us draw up all the provisions for the effective operation of our services, but in such a way that this simpler form, - instructions, recommendations - has the necessary flexibility to adapt itself to the needs which may arise at any moment as a result of the technical advances to which I referred earlier.

" I should like to end by summing up the eclectic position which I hold - that we should proceed carefully, as I said at the beginning, to separate everything fundamental, which must of necessity be incorporated in the Regulations, from everything secondary and subject to more frequent changes, which, as experience tells us, should be regulated legally in the form of recommendations or instructions which may be drawn up by the C.C.I.T.T. The C.C.I.T.T. should not, however, deal with general

principles, since its sphere of action is more limited, as is shown by the fact that not all the Administrations belong to it. In addition, the general public, the users of our services, find provisions in the Regulations which are of considerable value to it for information purposes. "

The Chairman amplified his introductory remarks in saying that if the Plenary Assembly accepted the principle of transfer, each delegation had to see that the Committees did not go too far in taking out provisions which they considered should be kept in the Regulations.

Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., said in reply to the delegate of Pakistan, who had expressed surprise at the new classification adopted in the Recommendations, that the new form had been approved by the Special Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. He offered to give the delegate any explanations which were necessary, as Pakistan had not been represented at the Assembly.

The delegate of China considered that the provisions concerning the acceptance, transmission and reception of telegrams, for example, should form an integral part of the Regulations, since that would ensure their almost universal application; while secondary provisions, such as those concerning the Telex service or leased circuits, might form the subject of recommendations until such time as those services had become sufficiently extensive for provisions concerning them to be included in the Regulations.

The delegate of Ceylon said that it was logical for recommendations to become Articles of the Regulations, but not vice versa. He recalled that the delegate of the United States had stated that his country had telegraph relations with 125 other countries, while only 33 countries had been represented at the Special Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. It would be dangerous if new Recommendations were to be adopted which did not represent the opinion of the majority of Administrations, as Italy had clearly pointed out in Document No. 36. He was therefore opposed to the proposed transfer.

The delegate of Italy asked who was responsible for the proposal now before the Assembly. He felt that its author should give some explanation of the reasons which had led him to introduce it.

The Chairman replied that he was the author of the item on the agenda. He had introduced it because there were a large number of individual proposals submitted by Members of the Union which all involved the same principle, and he had felt that the Assembly should decide the question of principle before the Conference attempted to deal with the individual proposals.

The delegate of Morocco then made the following statement :

" We are today called upon to discuss and later to take a decision of principle on important questions which the various committees have unanimously decided to bring before the Plenary Assembly.

" In my opinion these decisions of principle on the easing of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, the transfer of certain of their provisions to different committees of the C.C.I.T.T. and of the universalisation of the Telephone Regulations arise, at least in some aspects, from the same desire to endow the provisions of the Regulations with more vitality and at the same time to retain the solemn nature with which the Conference of Plenepotentiaries invested them.

" The less important points, like some which we have been debating in the committees for several days, undoubtedly have no place in the Regulations and only serve to introduce confusion, if I may be allowed to say so, into the work of this highly qualified Assembly, which uselessly exhausts itself in barren discussions.

" It is now nine years since the Regulations were reviewed, nine years of important progress both in the field of operation and in the purely technical field, and are we going to deceive ourselves at this Conference that the form and spirit of these Regulations will last for ever? Gentlemen, I beg leave to doubt it!

" Perhaps the principal qualities of the Regulations lie in their negative aspect for some, in their inoffensiveness in general, and also certainly in the enormous advantages of stability with all that means as regards power and inertia or power in inertia.

" I can see no reason for opposing an easing of the Regulations. It is a question of clarifying and not of maintaining a situation which, it must be said, is outdated. Would it not be the constructive answer to leave the task of modernising the system to the specialised committees of the C.C.I.T.T.?

" Let us remember that for several years technical progress has been made thanks to the notable work undertaken by these permanent committees of experts whose studies serve us as authoritative recommendations and often as guarantees. That is especially true for small countries like my own which have neither the financial means to undertake the necessary studies nor sufficient qualified staff.

" It is sufficient to glance at the preparatory work for this Conference, and we shall perhaps regret at the end not having taken account of so much effort now seemingly useless.

" In the course of this Conference I have heard the distinguished delegates of the United States, Canada and other countries acknowledge that they would be well content to use the recommendations and studies of the C.C.I.T.T. for their bilateral telephone agreements in the absence of world-wide regulations. I admit that no one wants world-wide regulations which are too rigid. It seems that the general desire is for something "living and flexible".

" I believe, as the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. has just pointed out, that it would be sufficient if we were to retain the essential provisions in the Regulations, thereby giving them solemn force, and to leave it to the committees of the C.C.I.T.T., a permanent organisation with which we will have to collaborate fully, to publish their recommendations with all flexibility, efficiency and competence.

" We are thus faced with the following alternative:

Either to give to the Regulations the solemn character of an international instrument and to revitalise it by means of the studies of the C.C.I.T.T., or else to keep it artificially alive in its present condition, in which case we should fully realise what we are doing."

The delegate of Ireland thought that it was now essential to ease the Regulations. If the procedure proposed was illegal, as Italy declared, would it not be possible for it to be regulated by the next plenipotentiary conference.

Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., said that he only wished to make certain clarifications, since he would be taking too much on himself if he attempted to influence the decision which the Assembly was going to take.

Certain delegations wished to set up an impassable barrier between the Administrative Conference and the C.C.I.T.T., but the Conference constantly referred to the work of the C.C.I.T.T., thereby acknowledging the important part which it had to play in the drawing up of regulations. He would like to reply point by point to Document No. 36, in which the Italian delegation had given its reasons, both legal and practical, for its opposition to the proposed transfer.

1. Italy had said that the Regulations were annexed to the Convention. That did not imply that they were unchangeable, which, in view of the constant technical progress and improvements, would certainly mean that they were useless.

2. The delegate of Italy considered that the Telegraph and Telephone Conference did not have the authority to amend the structure of the Regulations. What, however, was to be understood by "structure"? The question before the Conference was that of changing certain provisions and abolishing others, in order to ease the Regulations. The proposed transfer involved only 30 pages of Regulations which consisted of more than 200 pages.

3. The delegate of Italy had also pointed out that the Regulations had the force of law. They would undoubtedly have more force if all provisions of a fluctuating character were removed.

4. It was true that the Recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. were of an optional nature, but that was precisely their strength, in that all the Administrations which had co-operated in drawing them up applied them, while many Member Administrations of the I.T.U. did not apply certain provisions of the Regulations.

5. The role of the C.C.I.T.T. - which it was not his intention to change - as defined in the Convention, clearly permitted it to propose changes to the Regulations. While it was true that the telegraph service was an extremely old invention, it should also be realised that it was in a state of perpetual technical development.

Turning to the practical arguments, he pointed out that the number of administrations interested in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. was not as small as had been said, since 54 of them had been invited to take part in the Special Assembly, which had itself expressed its intention of trying to interest as large a number of countries as possible. Thus the validity of the argument put forward was likely to disappear in what he hoped would be the very near future.

It was said finally that the very nature of the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations made it impossible to separate them. It would on the contrary be quite simple to bring all the useful provisions together in a very simple manual which would be put at the disposal of operators. As the delegate of Morocco had said, if the Regulations were to retain their solemn character, the practical provisions should be removed.

The delegate of Italy, replying point by point to the arguments of Mr. Rouvière, stressed that, in his opinion, the Conference had no power to change the structure of the Telegraph Regulations "by delegating its powers to another organization", which was what basically the proposal amounted to.

He also felt that the Regulations would not gain in force from being made more concise.

Mr. Rouvière had argued that the optional nature of the Recoommendations was an advantage. He (the delegate of Italy) felt that Regulations should always be compulsory; their optional application, far from being a strength, was a weakness. He also pointed out that only 21 Administrations had taken part in the work of the Special Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., - between 20% and 25% of the Member countries of the I.T.U.

The operating agencies possessed copies of the Regulations. Would it not be better to provide for revision of the Regulations every three years so that they might be adapted to the needs of the service in the light of technical progress ?

It was the Convention which had a solemn character. The Recommendations which were destined for practical application, did not.

The question of why it was opportune to transfer certain provisions of the Regulations to the C.C.I.T.T.Recommendations remained unanswered.

The delegate of Paraguay agreed in principle with the delegates of Spain and Italy. While he believed that the Conference had the power to change the structure of the Regulations, it could not change the Convention, which it would implicitly be doing if it were allowed to change the status of the C.C.I.T.T.

He nevertheless considered that it was essential that the provisions of the Regulations should be changed to make them clearer and simpler. The Paraguayan delegation had just submitted a proposal to transfer all technical, practical and administrative provisions, as well as those dealing with the operation of the service, to annexes to the Regulations.

The Regulations would thus be greatly simplified and reduced to 13 Articles, together with 8 annexes dealing with definitions, the characters used in the preparation of telegrams, examples of counting of words, transmission signals, specimens of telegrams and service advices, the Telex service, the phototelegraph service and leased circuits.

He could not support the transfer of provisions of the Regulations to C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations, and proposed that they should be transferred to annexes to the Regulations, which would be of the same importance as the Regulations themselves.

Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., replying to a question which had been asked earlier by the delegate of Italy, recalled that it had been the 1st Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. which had instructed him to study the means of easing the Regulations by transferring certain of their provisions to the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations. There was no question of a delegation of powers.

The delegate of Colombia fully supported the suggestion made by the delegate of Paraguay which would make it possible for the Regulations to be simplified without losing any of their force.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R.agreed that the Regulations could be improved by excluding certain provisions which were now outdated, but it would be a great error to transfer Articles 36 to 41 to the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations, since the general rules governing the transmission of telegrams were contained in those Articles. He was convinced that the operators themselves, if consulted, would vote that those Articles should be retained in the Regulations. For an efficient telegraph service, stringent rules, incorporated into a single set of Regulations valid for all countries, were required. The experience he had gained confirmed that that was so and that is why he fully approved the ideas put forward by the delegate of Italy in Document No. 36.

The delegate of the United Kingdom thought that great caution should be exercised. The Conference could not renounce the terms of reference imposed on it by Art. 10, para. 2 (1) of the Convention. The Convention might make it possible to incorporate the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. in the Regulations, but that was exactly the opposite of what had been proposed.

On the other hand, acoording to the proposals put forward by certain delegates, the Telegraph Regulations would have no bearing on the organization of the telex service, phototelegraphy or leased circuits. The progress made in those services, however, warranted their inclusion in the Regulations. The fact that the long distances and the scarcity of qualified personnel might make it difficult for certain Administrations to take part in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. should also be borne in mind.

The Administrative Conference, which should have been convened in 1954, had been postponed several times simply because a meeting had not been considered justified; nevertheless, the Administrations did not seem to have experienced any major difficulties as a result. What was required was a set of sufficiently flexible and essentially practical provisions.

The delegate of Canada fully shared the views of the United Kingdom delegate. Since 1949, when the Telegraph Regulations had been signed, the service had operated smoothly. He failed to see why there should be so much insistence to have the structure of the Telegraph Regulations modified.

The delegate of the Federation of Malaya supported the delegate of the United Kingdom and Canada. However, for greater flexibility, certain provisions could be incorporated in an annex to the Telegraph Regulations.

The delegate of the Netherlands said that article 27 of the Telegraph Regulations was much too rigid and constituted an obstacle to the smooth operation of the service.

On the other hand, contrary to what had been said, not all the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations were necessarily compulsory, as for instance, the provisions contained in No. 743.

In any event, the proposals of the Chairman to deal with the principle of transfer as a single item seemed to him to be too comprehensive; he felt that some distinction should be made, while the provisions covering the methods of operation were of interest to all the participants in the Conference, that was not so in the case of tariffs for the European system of phototelegraphy. He wondered whether countries outside Europe wished to take responsibility for a decision on phototelegraphy which only applied to the European system.

The delegate of Australia agreed in principle with the delegate who had opposed the suggested transfer.

However, since the delegate of the Netherlands had spoken of phototelegraphy as being of interest only to the Administrations within the European system, he felt bound to mention that Australia had submitted proposals designed to render the provisions for phototelegrams universal.

He was not at all in favour of the principle of working on loose pieces of paper; the Telegraph Regulations were a foundation stone on which it should be possible to lean.

The delegate of France was in favour of transferring the provisions concerning operating procedures to the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations; the arguments advanced against that procedure seemed to him completely unfounded.

Thus, it had been stated that the Telegraph Regulations should be regarded as a binding law. That view indeed held good for the Convention which had to be ratified or acceded to at governmental level: the position was different in the case of the Regulations for which a simple approval by letter was sufficient. Article 12 of the Convention specified that the Regulations annexed to the Convention were binding on all Members and Associate Members; however, while the Union had 94 Members and 5 Associate Members, 41 of them had not so far notified their approval of the international law in question that the Telegraph Regulations would constitute. Despite that fact the telegraph service with those countries was working perfectly well. The Atlantic City Conference had perhaps been aiming too high when it had drafted Article 12. The Buenos Aires Conference had seen the matter in its true light but had been too cautious. Now having recognized that a provision of the Convention was no longer acceptable, was it not up to the present Conference to take suitable measures in the field with which it was concerned and to suggest to the next Plenipotentiary Conference that the wording of the Article be modified?

Moreover, Article 10 of the Convention stipulated that Administrative Conferences were authorized to revise the provisions falling within their scope and to deal with any other matter which in their opinion, required attention. Did the existing Telegraph Regulations satisfy the present conditions of operation? They certainly did not, when one took into account the hundreds of teleprinters in use throughout the world; the Telegraph Regulations merely made passing references to teleprinters in general, and no reference at all was made to page printing machines.

As for code expressions, other codes in addition to those mentioned in the Telegraph Regulations were in use; thus the Union had recently found itself obliged to approve as official a code used by a private concern.

The Telegraph Regulations were now out-of-date. Rapid technical advances were being made. Could a set of regulations revised every ten years keep pace with the development?

The Convention should be respected, but who in fact had drawn up that Convention? He (the delegate of France) had attended the Conference at Buenos Aires and would doubtless take part in the Plenipotentiary Conference at Geneva next year, as would a number of the other delegates present. Steps should be taken not to freeze the Regulations, since new techniques required new methods and new organizations.

It had been said that only a limited number of Administrations took part in the work of the C.C.I.T.T.; the doors of that Committee, however, remained wide open. Technical assistance had likewise been mentioned; the greatest service it could render was to supply Administrations with texts brought up to date.

He called upon the Assembly to have no hesitation; the Conference should not maintain a status quo. If it did, it might well mean the passing of the I.T.U.

The delegate of Italy could not accept the validity of the arguments of the delegate of France, according to whom the inadequate drafting of Article 12 made it permissible to violate its provisions. The law was the law, and only the next Conference of Plenipotentiaries was able to modify the Convention.

The delegate of France had said that the Conference, being supreme, might delegate its powers to anyone. It could, however, only do so within the limits of the Convention. The delegate of France had declared that, since many of the persons who had drafted the Convention were also present in Geneva, they were thus able to modify it. Once again, that was not the case. The present Conference was not a plenipotentiary Conference, but an Administrative Conference, which had met precisely to review the Telegraph Regulations and make any necessary changes to them. It could not therefore delegate its powers. If further changes became necessary in the future, the Administrations could ask that another Conference be held.

The delegate of Czechoslovakia supported the delegate of Italy. In his view, the C.C.I.T.T. proposal was liable to have an unfavourable effect on the operation of the services.

The delegate of Saudi Arabia supported the Italian proposal. He felt that the Conference, which represented the majority of the Members of the Union, might revise the provisions of the Regulations taking into consideration the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations, which would enable it to bring them into line with technical progress, and might also ask the C.C.I.T.T. to continue its studies and draw up its Recommendations which would remain optional until the next Conference, which would decide whether or not they should be incorporated in the Regulations.

The delegate of India attached a great importance to the question under discussion. If the powers of the Conference were to be delegated to the C.C.I.T.T. that would be detrimental to the rights of those Administrations which were far away from the C.C.I.T.T.'s headquarters and which would encounter certain practical difficulties in coming to Geneva, and having to part with their specialised staff for a considerable period. In addition, the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations did not have the same force as the Regulations.

It had been said that technical progress made more frequent changes of the Regulations necessary. The Administrations had, however, not considered that there was any urgent need to revise the Regulations, since in 1954 and the years following they had not thought it necessary to summon the present Conference.

He could not agree with the principle of the proposed transfer, and supported the Italian proposal.

The delegate of Ceylon agreed.

The delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said, in answer to the remark by the delegate of France that the telegraph services operated well although the Regulations were not always applied, that in the Bielorussian S.S.R. the Regulations were applied a great deal more than they were disregarded. They were anyway strictly applied as far as the preparation, transmission and reception of telegrams was concerned.

The delegate of France had also maintained that the Union would collapse if the basic provisions of the Regulations were not transformed into C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations. If that were so, it might be asked at the next Administrative Conference if it were necessary to have Regulations, or indeed an Administrative Conference or even the I.T.U. itself.

He thought that on the contrary it was in the interest of Administrations that the I.T.U. should be as strong as possible and that they should possess valid Regulations which would facilitate the service and give satisfaction to the users. It should also be remembered that the provisions for the telegraph had to be even more strict than for the telephone, due to the conditions of the service. Since co-operation between telegraph stations had to be complete, strict discipline was essential.

For those reasons, his delegation would oppose the principle of removing the general rules governing transmission from the Regulations. Only a few provisions were now useless or, as in the case of Article 99, would be better incorporated in the Convention.

The delegate of Jordan considered that the Recommendations, which were purely technical and of an optional nature, should be kept apart from general provisions of a compulsory nature whose place was in the Regulations or the Convention. He therefore strongly supported the Italian delegation.

The delegate of Japan said that he could support the transfer of certain provisions to the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations, in order to make the Regulations more flexible.

The delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. entirely supported the point of view of the Italian delegate, and expressed his surprise at the light-heartedness of some of the views of the delegate of France which he, without being a lawyer, considered mistaken.

The proposed transfer did not involve more than 30 pages of the Regulations - which did not represent a very large unburdening - but those pages were precisely concerned with very important provisions relating to tariffs and the transmission of telegrams and should remain in the Regulations. It was the task of the Conference to improve and not to weaken the Regulations.

The delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia thought that easing the Telegraph Regulations would be a very advisable step. Some provisions not of a general nature could be extracted and transferred, as had been done for telephony, to a book similar to the "Instructions for the international service" which gave excellent results.

The delegate of Mexico could agree with the delegate of Italy in principle. However, some provisions could be transferred to recommendations but it should not be forgotten that certain C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations were regional and not world-wide as they should be. He therefore thought that it would be interesting to study the Paraguayan draft which proposed amendment of the structure of the Regulations.

The delegate of France replied to the speakers who had challenged his arguments. As regards Article 12 of the Convention, he had merely observed that it seemed difficult to apply and might usefully be drawn to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Further, he certainly respected the hierarchy of texts but, in comparison with some outmoded articles of the Regulations, the flexibility and youthfulness of the Recommendations seemed more attractive.

Lastly, he could reassure the delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R.: He had meant that a distinction should be made between the basic provisions - on word counting, for instance - and those dealing with operational procedures, which should be brought into line with engineering progress.

The Chairman said that he personally would like to accept the suggestion of the delegate of the Netherlands that the question should be divided into three sections. As Chairman, however, he was obliged to call for a vote on the principle. He then closed the discussion and asked the Assembly for its decision by vote on the principle of the transfer, the details of which could be studied in Committee.

The delegate of the Netherlands, supported by the delegates of Iran, Norway, the Federal German Republic, France, Morocco, Austria and Belgium, proposed a secret ballot.

Mr. Fincher (Australia), Mr. Sovet (Belgium), and Mr. Donaldson (New Zealand), were designated scrutineers.

A secret vote was then taken.

Result: For 22; against 35; abstentions 2.

The principle of transferring certain provisions from the Telegraph Regulations to the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations was thus rejected.

The meeting rose at 1.25 p.m.

Rapporteurs:	Secretary of the Conference:	Chairman:
M. Cahn-Bunel C. Mackenzie	L. V. Lewis	Haakan Sterky

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

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PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE FOURTH PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 7 October 1958, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman: Dr. Håkan Sterky (Sweden)

Subjects discussed

1. Opinion of the C.C.I.T.T. relative to the unburdening of the Telephone Regulations (Document 27)

2. Universal application of the Telephone Regulations (1st meeting of Committee 3, Document 33, and 2nd Plenary Assembly, item 4, Document 41)

Delegations from the following countries were present:

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Burma (Union of), Bulgaria (People's Republic of), Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia (Republic of), Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, Korea (Republic of), Denmark, El Salvador, Group of the different Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency, Spain, United States of America, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungarian People's Republic, India (Republic of), Indonesia (Republic of), Iran, Ireland, Iceland, Israel (State of), Italy, Japan, Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of), Libya (United Kingdom of), Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Morocco (Kingdom of), Mexico, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea, Poland (People's Republic of), Portugal, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, Federal German Republic, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of), Roumanian People's Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sudan (Repblic of the), Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Czechoslovakia, Tunisia, Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela (Republic of), Viet Nam (Republic of).

The Acting Secretary-General of the Union and the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. were also present.

1. Opinion of the C.C.I.T.T. relative to the unburdening of the Telephone Regulations (Document 27)

The Chairman opened discussion on Document 27.

The Delegate of Australia said that his Administration agreed in principle with the proposal, which would remove duplication between the Regulations and the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations. Care should be taken, however, to retain all the provisions of basic importance in the Regulations. The provisions of detail could be considered in Committee 3.

In reply to two questions by Mr. Langenberger (Switzerland), Chairman of Committee 3, Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., explained that the special categories of call mentioned in the second paragraph of the Opinion were given only as an example. The idea was to bring about a general easing of the Regulations, which should contain only the basic provisions.

There need be no fear that, should the Conference decide in favour of world-wide applicability, the Regulations would become more unwieldy. On the contrary - provisions of purely regional interest would be removed.

No dissenting opinions were expressed and the Chairman closed the debate on the understanding that the Assembly would follow the Opinion expressed by the C.C.I.T.T., leaving detailed study of the matter to Committee 3.

It was so decided.

2. Universal application of the Telephone Regulations (1st meeting of Committee 3, Document 33, and 2nd Plenary Assembly, item 4, Document 41)

After the Chairman had drawn attention also to document 47 and introduced the subject, the Delegate of Mexico referred to Proposal 14, submitted by the Mexican Administration. The basic idea of the proposal was that both the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations should contain only provisions of universal application, while any important provisions of regional application could be annexed thereto. The principle was not revolutionary: indeed, it was within the very spirit of the Convention, Article 3 of which envisaged the purposes of the Union as world-wide, while Article 12 stipulated that the Regulations were binding on all Members and Associate Members of the Union. Obviously they should not be confined to any particular region. The I.T.U. had a moral and constitutional obligation to produce world-wide Regulations.

Telephony was making rapid progress throughout the world (carrier systems, automatic operation, etc.) and international standardization was becoming more and more a matter of urgency. From the engineering standpoint, the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations were, of course, very valuable but they were not universal in scope. For instance, it was difficult to apply them in Mexico, where equipment standards were nearer those of the United States than those of Europe.

The problem could not be solved by producing other sets of Regulations of limited, regional scope, since in future technical developments might lead to the creation of new regimes.

He felt that it was quite possible to elaborate world-wide Regulations. There should be no difficulty with Chapters 1 to 5, 8 and 11, although Chapters 6 and 9, being more strictly European in scope, would require considerable study. In any case, the Regulations should contain only basic provisions of world-wide application.

He hoped that the European countries, which already had the advantage of standardized Regulations, would show a sympathetic understanding of the position of the other countries in the world.

The Delegate of Colombia also expressed himself in favour of world-wide Regulations, which were becoming more and more essential with the world-wide development of telephone communications. The Convention clearly stated that the activities of the I.T.U. should be universal. Colombia was ready to subscribe to any effective universal Regulations that might be prepared and approved.

The Delegate of Japan felt that the time was ripe for the I.T.U. to take one more step in the direction of universality and hoped that the Conference would make a recommendation to that effect.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic considered that the basic purpose of the I.T.U. necessitated the existence of universal Regulations. The existing Telephone Regulations dated from a time when telephony was largely intercontinental and were inadequate to cope with modern intercontinental developments. It would be a hard, but by no means impossible, job, to elaborate new world-wide Regulations. The existing Regulations were not universal and neither was the C.C.I.T.T. Considerable difficulties would arise if such a position were allowed to continue in future. There would probably be an increase in regional arrangements, which would make it more and more difficult to obtain world-wide Regulations. For such reasons, the Conference should forthwith take the first step towards the goal of universality.

The Delegate of the United States made the following statement:

" In order to determine whether the United States could find a basis for supporting the adoption of regulations of universal applicability, it has again carefully considered its position in the matter of Telephone Regulations. It regrets very much that it cannot do so. It is most anxious that world-wide telecommunications be advanced in technical and network extensions as rapidly as possible. If it were apparent that the adoption of Telephone Regulations would really facilitate such action, the United States would be among the first to push for their universal acceptance.

" In order to determine whether we could adopt the present Regulations, we have examined in detail the existing volume to see how the provisions would apply to the telephone practices in effect in North America. Telephone practices have been developed over the years to best meet the needs of North America, just as those in Europe have been developed to best meet the needs of that region, and it would indeed be a matter of good fortune if the two paths had turned out to be alike. Unfortunately, we find that the present Telephone Regulations are largely incompatible with the ways in which communications are operated in America. As a few examples:

" 1. Articles 12, 13, 17, 18, and 19 provide for the admission of Urgent, Lightning, Préavis, Avis d'appel, and Collect calls. Some of these are unknown in American operations, others have only distantly related counterparts, and in some cases the conditions of admittance are different. In general the admission of the special classes of calls of European origin would be considered a step backwards in the expansion of telephone service.

" 2. Articles 36, 37 and 43, for example, set rates for urgent calls at twice that of ordinary calls and lightning calls at 3 times the ordinary rate. Collect calls are at the ordinary rate plus the charge for 1 minute. Rate treatments of this kind are foreign to American operations. Furthermore, freezing rates in this way restricts company operations and regulatory powers of government agencies.

" 3. Article 27 gives international calls priority over national calls which is not done in American operations. This, too, is one provision that will be difficult of application in automatic services. Many other articles incompatible with automatic operation are mentioned in Germany's proposal 659 and need not be dwelt upon.

" 4. Articles 7 and 8 require the free provision of directories to various countries and specify the preparation of directories by districts and other features. What is best for a country with a limited area and relatively few telephones as compared to a country like the United States with a large area and many telephones may be quite different; and to provide all United States directories to other countries, which is required by the Regulations, would be very burdensome and of limited value. These are matters of good business management and national needs.

" This brings us to another point.

" In our discussions with other countries, including some European countries, we have received the definite impression that there exists a wide difference in practice. They frankly admit that not all regulations are followed. The simple reason is that the implementation of technical improvements and consequent savings in costs cannot await the lengthy procedure in changing regulations. Improvements in efficiencies and quality of service, especially when adopted by all or a substantial majority of member states to the network should not be held in abeyance until the cumbersome machinery of changing an obsolete regulation is set in motion.

" The United States has not signed the Regulations because it regards the present art of telephony to be in a dynamic state and not a completed one. In order to grow and develop, this art should not be hobbled by inflexible rules or regulations.

" Where developments and improvements do not interfere with an orderly world-wide system, they should not be stifled by inflexible rules.

" For example, many articles of the existing Regulations would not permit the rational development of automatic operation. In fact, the proposed action of the Delegates at the present Conference to exclude automatic operation from the provision of the Regulation comes after such methods have been in operation in Europe for a number of years. Slavish adherence to the Regulation could have prohibited their implementation until favourable action of the present or future Conferences.

" The United States would rather urge the maintenance of a climate wherein the fruition of the art of communication can attain its fullest development.

" There has been a rapid expansion in overseas services by radio, cable, and over-the-horizon transmission, without the benefit of any formal Regulations. Development of these services has undoubtedly been facilitated by C.C.I. recommendations which have established objectives for transmission and operating arrangements. These recommendations have been kept continually in pace with progress.

" Now as to the alternatives. It seems to us that what is needed is an organization which can facilitate early exchange of information on technical and operating matters and on new services or improvements of existing services and which can study at frequent intervals communication matters so as to coordinate them with changing times. We believe that such an organization already exists in the C.C.I.T.T. and we believe that the full participation of all nations in its activities will be the most fruitful method for the rapid extension of world-wide communication.

" Recommendation E4 is an example of the results of such activity. Covering as it does the basic concepts involved in intercontinental operations, this recommendation should facilitate and lead to uniformity in agreements reached between agencies for the operation of such facilities.

" We have not lost sight of the fact that some form of agreement between the different operating bodies is necessary. We know that such are required but since the conditions are so different we feel that regional arrangements can best serve the purpose. Such agreements are provided for in the Convention and can be implemented by the adoption of formal regulations or private agreements between nations as best fits the case. Use of the C.C.I.T.T. recommendations as a basis for these agreements can greatly facilitate such matters. We question whether anything more is necessary."

The Delegate of Pakistan referred to the international obligations of the Union under Article 3 of the Convention. Proposal 647 of the Belgian Congo was in line with that idea. Objections had been raised to the effect that it was too early to make universal Regulations, that they would be too complex, that they would retard the rapid growth of international telephony by removing freedom and flexibility, that the existing Regulations were quite suitable for Europe and that other countries were getting on very well with their regional arrangements.

However, the C.C.I.T.T, Special Assembly had been somewhat optimistic and it was a tribute to the C.C.I.T.T. to realise how much work they had already done in the direction of universality. If such efforts were continued, it would soon be possible to produce world-wide Regulations, although they must not restrict freedom or the facilities available.

He was certain that, by goodwill and cooperation, such Regulations could be made and he appealed to the Conference to make every effort in that direction.

The Chairman said that he had tried to find a compromise solution. He had drafted the following text which he put before the Assembly for consideration:

" The ultimate aim should be to make the Telephone Regulations universally applicable, a course which will be in concordance with the traditions of our old Union.

" It is, however, hardly practicable at the present conference to draw up universally applicable complete Telephone Regulations.

" Nevertheless, a step towards this ultimate objective could be taken at this conference by dividing the Telephone Regulations into sections some of which would be of universal application and others of purely regional application.

" If the Assembly favours this limited objective, it might give directives to Committee 3 and thus to itself to try to proceed accordingly."

The Delegate of Ceylon agreed that the goal of the I.T.U. was to be universal and felt that it was not too early to take concrete steps towards that goal. World-wide Regulations were not required to help in the rapid evolution of telephone technique, but they were necessary as a consequence of that evolution. The I.T.U. should be ready in advance to meet future requirements. If it proved to be outside the capacity of the conference to produce new universal Regulations, he would support the Chairman's compromise solution.

The Delegate of India said that India was not in a position at present to apply the Telephone Regulations as they stood. He felt that the permissive nature of the existing Regulations made them adequate and it was desirable to continue along those lines.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland considered it extremely desirable to endeavour to produce new world-wide Regulations but was doubtful that the Conference would succeed in such a vast task. He therefore thought the Chairman's compromise a wise one: The Regulations might be so adapted as to make it easier for more countries to subscribe to them. In addition it would be desirable to invite the C.C.I.T.T. energetically to study the matter during the next year or two - arranging for maximum participation of extra-European Administrations - in order that the next Administrative Conference might be in a position to consider draft Regulations of universal application.

The Delegate of Iran pointed out that his country had signed the Telephone Regulations and applied them fully. He supported the Chairman's compromise text.

The Delegate of Switzerland also supported the Chairman's compromise.

The Delegate of Venezuela could also agree to the compromise.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian SSR said that technical developments made world-wide Regulations indispensable. The Chairman's proposal was worth studying, but it contained the apparent difficulty of creating two sets of Regulations.

The Delegate of Morocco considered that Committee 3 should be asked to study the Chairman's compromise proposal.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia supported the Chairman's compromise. The Regulations should contain the basic international provisions, while regional provisions could be published separately.

The Delegate of New Zealand could see practical difficulties in extending the existing European Regulations to cover the rest of the world. It would be very difficult for the conference to reach finality and he was therefore not keen on the Chairman's proposal.

He would rather agree with the Delegate of the United Kingdom that consideration might be given to the setting up of a widely representative C.C.I.T.T. Study Group to make recommendations to the next Administrative Conference.

The Delegate of India suggested that the first paragraph of the Chairman's proposal might be retained, but, as regards the machinery for achieving the ultimate aim, the United Kingdom proposal, supported by New Zealand, might usefully be considered.

The Delegate of Canada said: "The position of Canada together with its views on the Telephone Regulations are already stated in Document 33. We agree in general with the factual substance of the statement just made by the Delegate of the United States, regarding telephone operations and development within North America. We do, however, incline to the view that Proposal 656 of the United Kingdom with respect to the application of the Telephone Regulations does appear to provide a clear and acceptable statement of the actual situation of world communications as it exists today.

" May I also take the opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the Canadian Delegation and, I am sure, of all delegates present, for the fine Chairmanship provided by you, Mr. Chairman, during the lengthy and critical discussions throughout the day."

The Delegate of the Federation of Malaya firmly supported the idea of world-wide Regulations. He wondered whether European countries fully realised the progress in telephony that was taking place elsewhere and read out figures concerning Malaya (telex, subscriber trunk dialling, etc.)

He warmly supported the suggestions of the Chairman and the Delegate of the United Kingdom and joined in the tribute paid by the Delegate of Canada to the competence of the Chairman.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the majority view seemed to be in favour of a world-wide set of Regulations. It had been alleged that time was lacking to prepare such Regulations, but he thought there would be sufficient time available if the Regulations were confined to basic provisions.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo wished to draw the attention of delegations which thought they could not apply world-wide Regulations to proposal 437 (United States) which provided an escape clause similar to that existing in the Telegraph Regulations.

The Delegate of Tunisia supported the Chairman's compromise proposal.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian SSR felt that the sub-divisions of the Chairman's proposal were against the spirit of universal Regulations. It would be more advisable to take account of the general concensus of opinion. A vote should first be taken on the principle of whether world-wide Regulations were desirable. The Assembly could then examine proposal 658 by the U.S.S.R., which covered the majority views expressed in the Assembly and the question of regional arrangements.

The Delegate of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan favoured the Chairman's compromise solution.

The Delegate of the Union of South Africa said that his position had been made clear at the previous plenary meeting. There was no doubt that everyone would ultimately be in favour of the principle of world-wide Regulations, but for the time being, the United Kingdom proposal, supported by New Zealand and India, seemed to be the best means of meeting the position.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia considered that the Conference should try to produce world-wide Regulations. It could be done with sufficient good-will. The Chairman of Committee 3 was an eminent expert and, with his help, success could certainly be achieved.

After the Chairman had summed up the debate, a long discussion on procedure arose, the point at issue being whether the Assembly should vote first on the Chairman's compromise proposal or on a proposal by the Delegate of Mexico to put the principle of the agenda item to the vote.

The Delegates of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, Mexico, Colombia, the People's Republic of Poland, Tunisia, Ceylon, the Belgian Congo, Japan, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Morocco, China, and India took part in the discussion.

The Chairman found it indispensable that the meeting should have access to clear texts before voting on the proposals; he asked the Delegate of Mexico to submit a firm proposal in writing and promised at the request of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to have his own proposal published in a document.

The Delegate of Mexico agreed.

The Chairman in view of the late hour, asked the Assembly whether it would prefer to adjourn until the following day.

The Assembly, by a show of hands, decided to adjourn the discussion. There were 22 votes in favour, 13 against and 9 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 6.50 p.m.

Rapporteur:	Secretary of the Conference:	Chairman:
H. Heaton	L. V. Lewis	Haakan Sterky

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 71-E
9 October, 1958
Original: English

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

MINUTES

OF THE FIFTH PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, 8 October, 1958, at 3.15 p.m.

Chairman: Dr.Haakan Sterky (Sweden)

Subject discussed

Universal application of the Telephone Regulations (Documents Nos. 33, 41, 47, 60 and 61) (Continued).

Annex: Text of the opinion expressed by the Plenary Assembly.

Delegations from the following countries were present:

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Burma (Union of), Bulgaria (People's Republic of), Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia (Republic of), Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda Urundi, Korea (Republic of), Denmark, Group of the Different Territories Represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication agency, Spain, United States of America, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungarian People's Republic, India (Republic of), Indonesia (Republic of), Iran, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of), Libya (United Kingdom of), Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Morocco (Kingdom of), Mexico, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea, Poland (People's Republic of), Portugal, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, Federal German Republic, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of), Roumanian People's Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sudan (Republic of the), Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Czechoslovakia, Tunisia, Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela (Republic of), Viet-Nam (Republic of).

The Acting Secretary-General of the Union, Mr. Gerald C. Gross, and the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., Mr. Rouvière, were also present.

Universal application of the Telephone Regulations
(Documents Nos. 33, 41, 47, 60 and 61)

The Chairman announced his intention to reach a decision without further discussion and drew the Assembly's attention to the two proposals which were before it - his own (Document No. 60) and that of Mexico (Document No. 61).

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he agreed with paragraph 2 of the Chairman's proposal that it would be difficult at the present Conference to draw up complete Telephone Regulations which would be universally applicable. He therefore suggested that the Assembly should adopt a compromise resolution in which it would entrust Committee 3 with the drawing up of Telephone Regulations, whose main provisions would be applicable in most of the world, and which should be based on existing Regulations and on the proposals submitted by the various countries.

The delegate of New Zealand said that both proposals before the Assembly contained one point in common - the objective that the Telephone Regulations should have universal application. The difference between the

proposals was one of timing. While the Mexican proposal urged that the present Conference should draw up Telephone Regulations of universal application, the Chairman's proposal indicated that a longer period would be necessary before that could be done.

He therefore proposed that the two proposals should be combined in the following way. Paragraph 1 of the Chairman's proposal would be replaced by the Mexican proposal with the addition of the words "make every effort to" between the words "should" and "draft". The remainder of the combined proposal would consist of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Chairman's proposal.

The delegate of Mexico agreed that the wording of his proposal might be made less categorical in the manner proposed by the delegate of New Zealand. He pointed out that he and the delegate of Colombia, who supported his proposal had only envisaged that the Telephone Regulations should be applicable to a majority of countries, not to all.

The addition of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Chairman's proposal to form a combined proposal was a logical consequence of the New Zealand amendment to his own proposal.

He considered that the Assembly should allow Committee 3 as much freedom of action as possible.

The delegate of Colombia, who had supported the Mexican proposal, also accepted the New Zealand amendment, which he felt made the wording of the proposal more realistic.

The Chairman agreed with the delegate of Mexico that Committee 3 should be allowed as much freedom of action as possible. That was, he thought, covered by the addition of the words "or by other methods" in paragraph 3 of his own proposal, which also met the point which had been raised by the delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The delegate of Colombia said that he accepted the combination of the Mexican proposal with paragraph 3 of the Chairman's proposal, but was in favour of eliminating paragraph 2 of the latter proposal.

The delegate of Mexico agreed. Paragraph 2 of the Chairman's proposal seemed to be a kind of prejudgement, suggesting the impossibility of the course of action advocated elsewhere in the proposal.

The delegate of India said that his Administration felt that it would be extremely difficult for the Conference to arrive at Telephone Regulations of universal application, which would have to be drafted and then carefully examined by all Administrations before final approval

could be given to them. He could not therefore support any resolution which assumed that the Regulations would be completed and approved by the end of the Conference.

The Chairman pointed out that, as a result of the New Zealand amendment, the Assembly was only asking Committee 3 to "make every effort to draft" such Regulations. The delegate of India had the right to reserve his position until a later Plenary Assembly.

Paragraph 2 of his own proposal had been included since it seemed to represent the view of a large number of delegates. He was, however, prepared to accept the suggestion of the delegate of Colombia that it should be dropped from the combined proposal. He wished to know if the Assembly agreed to the new form of the combined proposal, consisting of the Mexican proposal, as amended by New Zealand, together with paragraph 3 of his own proposal, less the word "nevertheless".

The delegate of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland asked what should be the position if Committee 3 found itself unable to complete the task of making the Telephone Regulations universally applicable.

The Chairman said that Committee 3 would make every effort in the following two or three weeks to draw up articles, in accordance with the decision to be taken by the Plenary Assembly. Only in the case of difficulties in reaching agreement, or if new proposals were suggested, need the Committee report to the Assembly at an early date.

The delegate of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland said that the Conference was in danger of placing itself in a position where it would be unable to finish the task it had set itself. He was opposed to Committee 3 dealing with the drafting of the Regulations, and thought that the question should be dealt with by the C.C.I.T.T.

The Chairman replied that the delegate could take up the point in Committee 3.

The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation would be unable to vote in favour of the combined proposal.

The delegate of Mexico proposed a secret ballot. He was supported by the delegates of Colombia, Saudi Arabia, Paraguay and Venezuela.

It was so agreed.

Mr. Fincher (Australia), Mr. Sovet (Belgium) and Mr. Donaldson (New Zealand) were designated scrutineers.

A secret vote was then taken.

Result: For 48; against 6; abstentions 2.

The combined proposal annexed to these minutes, was thus adopted and Committee 3 was instructed accordingly.

The meeting rose at 4.10 p.m.

Reporters:	Secretary of the Conference:	Chairman:
C. Mackenzie	L.V. Lewis	Haakan Sterky
M. Cahn-Bunel		

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

TEXT OF OPINION EXPRESSED BY THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference is of the opinion that:

1. Committee 3 should make every effort to draft International Telephone Regulations of universal application based on the existing Regulations and on the relevant proposals in the Volume of Proposals.

2. A step towards this ultimate objective could be taken at this Conference either by dividing the Telephone Regulations into sections, which would be of universal or of purely regional application, or by other methods.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 72-E
9 October 1958
Original: English/French

COMMITTE 1

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE COMMITTEE ON TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

4th Meeting
8 October, 1958

The Meeting opened at 4.30 p.m.

1. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should complete examination of proposal No. 50, interrupted in the course of the 3rd Meeting, and gave the floor to the delegate of the United Kingdom, who read the following draft text for paragraph 31, which had been worked out in conjunction with the delegates of the Federal German Republic and of Belgium:

" The office of origin shall suggest to the sender that there be written on the telegram form his name, and the full address (including, where possible, his telephone or telex number) to which any enquiries or information regarding his telegram should be sent.

" However, Administrations may order the sender to provide these particulars if the service (for example, = PC = , = EXPRESS =, = FS =, or ST) sought by him requires them; and, if he refuses, the office shall be exempted from any obligation to provide the service. "

The delegate of the Belgian Congo emphasised the advantages of making it obligatory to have the particulars in question on all telegrams, and was in favour of a more general and less restrictive text. The Chairman considered that it would be difficult to impose this general obligation, and asked for the views of the Meeting. The delegate of France said that in the examples cited the mention of the ST service should be suppressed as such telegrams are written by the operators and not by the public.

After interventions, by the delegates of the United Kingdom, Australia and Switzerland, the proposed text was adopted with the French amendment.

2. General proposals losing their effect as a result of the rejection by the Plenary Assembly of the proposed transfer to C.C.I.T.T. recommendations of certain provisions of the Telegraph Regulations.

On the Chairman's suggestion, the Committee decided that there was no further need to examine the following proposals:

No. 7 (France overseas)

No. 9 (Italy)

No. 20 (Roumanian People's Republic)

No. 21 (United Kingdom)

The same was the case with paragraph 1 of proposal 23 (Switzerland)

3. Proposal No. 8

This proposal which expressed certain reservations formulated by Italy no longer required discussion.

4. Document No. 28

Referring to this document, the Chairman gave his point of view on the way in which draft recommendations F1, F45 and F80 could be examined.

(a) Draft recommendation F1 (transmission of telegrams in the international service).

Considering the amount of work done by the C.C.I.T.T, the texts capable of being replaced in the Telegraph Regulations should be examined in the order in which they are found in the existing Regulations.

(b) Draft recommendation F45 (fixing of terminal rates in the European régime)

This was a matter for Committee 2.

(c) Draft recommendation F80 (provisions concerning phototelegrams)

While these provisions could be examined now, it would be preferable to defer them until the Committee examines the proposals concerning Chapter XVIII of the Telegraph Regulations.

The Chairman added that, as far as draft recommendation F80 was concerned, the Committee would have to decide at the appropriate time whether the provisions about phototelegrams should:

- find their place in the body of the Telegraph Regulations,

- figure in an annex to the Telegraph Regulations, or

- be incorporated in a C.C.I.T.T. recommendation.

Following a remark by the delegate of Italy with particular reference to draft recommendation F80, the Chairman's point of view was accepted by the Committee.

5. Proposal No.31(point 2)

The Chairman stated that there was a link between the following proposals and point 2 of proposal No. 31:

- Proposal No. 3 (Belgium)

- Proposal No. 30 (C.C.I.T.T.)

- Proposal No. 1298 (Sweden - Document No. 7),

- Proposal No. 1315 (Austria and Switzerland - Document No. 40)

- Proposal No. 1112 (France Overseas).

In the light of an explanation given by the delegate of Spain, the Chairman suggested deferring examination of this question until the Committee should be in possession of the document to be sent to it by Committee 3.

It was so decided.

6. Chapter II of the Telegraph Regulations - Proposal No. 32

After a wide exchange of views, in which the delegates of the Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., France, Tunisia, Federal German Republic, India, Mexico, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Belgian Congo, Switzerland and the U.S.A., as well as Mr. Besseyre, took part, Proposal No. 32, supported by 30 countries, was adopted, subject to the following modifications:

(1) French text: at the end of paragraph 1, read "besoins des service" instead of "besoin de service".

(2) English text: at the end of paragraph 1, read "all requirements of the service" instead of "all requirements".

Also, following a remark by the delegate of the U.S.A., the question of replacing in paragraph 2 the expression "as far as possible" by "as far as practicable".was left for consideration by the Drafting Committee.

In the course of the discussion in which certain inconsistencies between the provisions of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations were emphasized, the delegate of Mexico drew attention to his proposal No. 15.

Replying to a question by the Chairman, the delegate of the Federal German Republic explained that, in his opinion,,the text of paragraph 2 bis (Proposal No. 34), approved during the 3rd meeting, completed the text of paragraph 2 and was not suppressed. The Committee agreed with this point of view.

7. Approval of Summary Record of 3rd Meeting (Document No. 59)

Before this was approved, the Chairman said that the following changes would be included in a corrigendum:

a) Page 8 (Annex)- delete No. 12, para. 2. "The performance characteristics of ....."

b) Page 9 (Annex)-

3rd line: instead of "B*"
read: B

5th line: instead of "H*"
read: H

c) Page 9(Annex) No. 29, para. 3 -

instead of "B* and H* should"
read: "B, H and * should"

As there were no further observations, the document was approved accordingly.

The meeting concluded at 6 p.m.

Reporters:

J. Dupouy

P.A. Warren

Chairman:

F. SOVET

Annex: 1

A N N E X

TEXTS OF TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS APPROVED BY COMMITTEE 1.
(4th Meeting)

Article 3

11. para. 1. The circuits necessary for international service shall be sufficiently numerous to meet all requirements of the service.

12. para. 2. Such circuits shall, as far as possible be set up, operated and maintained in accordance with C.C.I.T.T. recommendations.

12 bis. para. 2 bis. (already adopted).

13 - 20. Suppressed.

Article 8

31. The office of original shall suggest to the sender that there be written on the telegram form his name, and the full address (including, where possible, his telephone or telex number) to which any enquiries or information regarding his telegram should be sent.

However, Administrations may order the sender to provide these particulars if the service(for example, =PC=, =EXPRES=, or =FS=) sought by him requires them; and if he refuses, the office shall be exempted from any obligations to provide the service.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 73-E
9 October, 1958
Original : English

PETITIONS

PRESENTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION

Further to the petitions of the Commonwealth Press Union presented in Document No. 31, we take the liberty of drawing attention to the following statement which has been received from the International Press Institute Headquarters in Zurich :

The special nature of press traffic as a public service has been widely recognized in the world and the interests of developing wider understanding between nations and peoples, based upon ample and reliable information, require that all possible measures be taken to facilitate the free and easy transmission of news.

In this respect the International Press Institute, representing some 1,000 editors of approximately 500 newspapers in 38 countries, would like to call attention to the very important proposals concerning the flow of information put forward by UNESCO and the Commonwealth Press Union. These proposals are fully supported by the International Press Institute.

We would recall, in this regard, the resolution passed at the Sixth I.P.I. General Assembly, in Amsterdam, in 1957, which was attended by I.P.I. editor-members from Austria, Belgium, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States :

"Convinced that the free flow of news and information between many countries is restricted by unnecessarily high charges for the transmission of Press messages by telegraph, telephone and telex;

"Reaffirms the Resolutions adopted by previous meetings of the General Assembly calling on members of the Institute to impress upon the appropriate authorities in their respective countries the importance of a reduction in Press rates;

"Notes that in some instances these efforts have been successful;

"Urges the National Committees of the Institute to support the proposals which the Commonwealth Press Union is submitting to the Member States of the International Telecommunication Union of the United Nations, and to secure the support of their respective governments for these proposals at the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference in 1958."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 74-E
9 October 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

5th Meeting, Thursday 9 October 1958

1. The meeting opened at 10.30 a.m., the delay being due to a breakdown of the interpretation equipment.

2. Agenda: Document No. 53.

3. Approval of the summary record of the 3rd meeting (Document No. 53). Page 6, Article 4.

The Delegate of France proposed that the heading of that Article be amended to read: "Periodic measures for the maintenance of circuits". It was so agreed. Document No. 53 was approved with that amendment.

4. Approval of the summary record of the 4th meeting (Document No. 63).

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the Delegates of Ireland, Pakistan and Canada, stated that he had supported only the first part of the proposal made by the Delegate of France, namely that the present terms "Administrations" and "Recognized private operating agency" be retained without modification.

Because of interpretation difficulties, the second part of the French Delegate's proposal had not been correctly understood. He (the U.S.S.R. Delegate) did not think that either the term "Governmental Administration" or "Private Administration" should be recommended to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Consequently, he requested the Committee to consider the possibility of accepting only the first part of the French proposal.

The Delegate of Spain said that the matter concerned both the Telephone and the Telegraph Regulations and, to arrive at a solution applicable to both sets of Regulations, the decision should be left to the Plenary Assembly.

Following that exchange of views, Document No. 63 was adopted, with the following amendment: Page 2, point 7, para. 4: the end of the

Sentence to read:

" The first sentence of the French proposal was adopted."

5. Establishment of a working group

5.1 The Chairman announced the Plenary Assembly's decision to ease the Telephone Regulations and at the same time to carry out a preliminary study for making them universal if possible. He proposed that two working groups should be established, one being responsible for the easing of the Telephone Regulations, and the other for the preliminary studies with a view to making them workd - wide. On the other hand, he thought that a single working group might be able to cope with both tasks.

The Delegate of Switzerland supported by the Delegate of France, Pakistan, Netherlands and Sweden, proposed that a single working group be established.

It was so agreed.

5.2 The delegations of the following countries would form the permanent nucleus of the working group: Mexico, France, Colombia, U.S.S.R, United Kingdom, Australia, Switzerland, United States, Federal German Republic, Italy, Union of South Africa, Japan, Indonesia.

The Delegate of India would announce the following day whether or not he would be in a position to participate as a permanent member.

5.3 The Chairman proposed that the delegate of Mexico should be elected Chairman of the working group.

The Delegate of Mexico thanked the Chairman for the honour conferred on his country and assured him of his intention to cooperate fully. However, he was not sufficiently experienced to carry out the task and therefore proposed that another delegate be chosen as Chairman.

5.4 The Delegate of Australia, then proposed by the Chairman, agreed to become Chairman of the working group.

5.5 The Delegate of the United States together with the Delegate of the Union of South Africa declared that the fact that their participation in the working group would in no way bind them to accept all the solutions which might finally be adopted.

5.6 The Chairman recalling that C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation E4 dealt with the operation of international telephone services, thought that the presence of the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. would serve a most useful purpose.

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. agreed to take part in the work of the working group while remaining within the limits imposed on him by the Convention.

The Delegate of Italy took the opportunity to state that his attitude at the Special Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. had been interpreted as being abnormal. He recalled that when he had spoken in defence of the Convention, certain delegates had thought that his attitude showed a lack of confidence in the C.C.I.T.T. On the contrary, he had complete confidence in the C.C.I.T.T., its Director and his assistants. He had agreed that the Telephone Regulation should be eased, but had opposed the transfer of certain provisions contained in the Telephone and the Telegraph Regulations to the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation, a step which in his opinion was an infringement of the Convention.

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. thanked the delegate of Italy for the confidence he had expressed in the C.C.I.T.T., in himself personally and in his assistants. He agreed without reservation to take part in the work of the group.

5.7. Following a brief discussion on the programme of work for the working group, the Chairman stated that the Chairman of the group, the Delegate of France, the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. and he himself would prepare a plan which would be submitted to Committee 3 at its next meeting for approval.

5.8 He further stated that although the countries which had volunteered to take part in the working group would form the permanent nucleus so as to ensure continuity, any other delegation was free to participate either in all its meetings or for the purpose of examining specific questions only.

6. The Chairman gave the floor to Mr. Sterky, Chairman of the Conference, who wished to make an announcement.

Mr. Sterky informed the Committee that it was customary for the Union to send a message of condolence on the death of the Head of a Member State. He asked whether the Committee would entrust him with the task of sending a telegram to the Vatican on the death of H.H. Pope Pius XII.

The Committee agreed.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

Rapporteurs : Chairman :

G. Buttex A.F. Langenberger

V. Meyer

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

TEXT ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE 3

Article 4

The title should read :

"Periodic measures for the maintenance of circuits."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 75-E
9 October 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 3

AGENDA

Friday 10 October 1958

from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

in Room C3

Proposals Nos. 660 to 714,

1246, 1281, 1282, 1247, 1248, 1249.

767 to 774.

A.F. Langenberger,
Chairman of Committee 3

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 76-E
9 October, 1958
Original : English/French

COMMITTEE 2

SUMMARY RECORD OF 5TH MEETING

9th October, 1958 at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. L.A. Fincher (Australia)

1. Summary Record of the 3rd Meeting (Document No. 57)

The Record of the 3rd Meeting was adopted subject to the following amendments :

Page 2 : 4th paragraph : 5th line:
Delete "U.S.A."

5th paragraph : 2nd line :
Delete "and Belgian Congo"

Page 3 : 4th paragraph : amend to read :
"Finally, in view of the previous vote in favour of increasing the minimum, the Committee ....."

6th paragraph : add at the end the words :
"..... in the European system "

Page 4 : 5th paragraph : 1st line :
Delete "and the U.S.A."

Annex

The Delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to the fact that the revised text of Regulations 160 and 161 implied that certain countries could not belong to either the European or the extra-European system. He suggested, and the Committee agreed, that the matter should be dealt with by the Editorial Committee.

2. Summary Record of the 1st Meeting (Document No. 26)

The Chairman drew attention to Document No. 55 which was adopted without comment.

3. European terminal rates

The Chairman recalled that at the 4th Meeting the Committee had decided that the provisions of Regulations 176-186 should be revised insofar as they related to terminal rates. He observed that the Committee had before it two principles :

1) The text of para. 1 (1) of Proposal No. 256 omitting the words : "taking into account the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations";

2) The same text as in (1) completed by the inclusion of a maximum rate which had yet to be decided.

A general discussion took place in which the principal views expressed were as follows :

The Delegate of Poland thought it was impossible to establish a maximum rate which would be satisfactory for all countries. He suggested that there should be no reference to a maximum so that the Regulations might be acceptable to all.

The Delegate of Rumania supported the principle of a maximum terminal rate and an amount of 15 centimes on condition :

a) That the application of this rule did not result in the telegraph rate charged to the public being greater than those at present in force - which would not be in the interest of the public, of Administrations or of the development of the telegraph service having regard to the competition from other forms of communication (airmail, telex service, telephone service). The effect of this principle was that a significant increase in terminal rates must be offset in large part by a corresponding reduction in transit rates.

b) That the new terminal charges established in accordance with this rule must not be obviously at variance with the principle of cost (the level of existing rates being greatly altered) which would be inequitable and contrary to the legitimate financial interests of Administrations.

The Delegate of the Netherlands supported by the Delegates of Belgium, Yugoslavia and Austria, wanted to revert to the text drawn up by the C.C.I.T.T.

The Delegate of Switzerland could not accept a solution which would oblige some countries to retain a terminal rate lower than that justified by costs. He suggested that the idea of cost should be incorporated in the text of Article 27.

The Delegate of Italy thought that the Committee should first decide whether there should be one maximum or several. He could not accept the suggestion made by the Delegate of the Netherlands which he considered to be contrary to the decision of the Plenary Assembly. There was nothing to prevent them from using the results of the C.C.I.T.T. study but the Conference had decided not to delegate to the C.C.I.T.T. the right to fix rates.

The Delegate of the Netherlands explained that the intention of the C.C.I.T.T. proposals was that Administrations should fix their own rates taking into account C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations. These could not be regarded as mandatory. The delegate suggested the addition of the words "as far as possible" to the C.C.I.T.T. proposal in order to remove any doubt.

The Delegate of Italy thought that the proposed text altered the character of the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations. He was prepared to incorporate in the Regulations the results of studies which had been carried out, but not in the way suggested which raised a question of principle.

After a discussion of procedure in which the Delegates of France, the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Luxembourg took place, the Chairman invited the Committee to decide whether a maximum for European terminal rates should be included in the Regulations.

The Committee decided in favour of this course by 19 votes to 11 with 1 abstention.

*

* *

The Committee then proceded to fix the maximum.

The Delegate of Italy, supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, proposed that the maximum should be fixed at 15 centimes. Exceptions should be made in favour of the U.S.S.R. and Turkey.

The Delegate of France stated that he would reserve for his Administration the right to claim the highest maximum fixed for any European country. He added that this did not mean that such a maximum would actually be applied.

The Delegates of the Netherlands, the Federal German Republic, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, and Spain made the same reservation so far as they were concerned.

The Delegate of Poland stated that his Administration would apply the maximum "as far as possible" and the Delegate of Yugoslavia claimed the right to disregard the limit fixed, in relation with countries which reserved.

The Delegate of Rumania said he would apply the maximum fixed except where the effect would be a significant variation in rates.

The Delegate of Switzerland supported by the Delegate of France, regretted that the notion of cost had been sacrificed for a particular figure. He proposed a compromise text saying that rates would be fixed on the basis of cost, with a maximum designed to prevent possible abuse.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought it would be unrealistic to adopt a maximum rate of 32 centimes : the situation would, however, be equally unrealistic if a large number of countries did not accept the maximum. He suggested that the meeting should adjourn so that delegates could consider the position.

The Delegates of the Netherlands and France supported the proposal and the Chairman accordingly closed the meeting.

Rapporteurs :

A. Chassignol
D.G. Clarke

Chairman :

L.A. Fincher

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 77-E
10 October 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 1.

WORD COUNTING

EXAMINATION OF TEMPORARY RECOMMENDATION No.II
(Series F of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations)

If Proposal No. 64 and, more particularly, paragraph 7 (1) of Article 18 were admitted without restriction, including combinations, alterations or contractions of words against the usage of the language, the number of chargeable words could be substantially decreased.

The text of the following telegram is given as an example :

MEDICANOR PARIS

ARRIVERONS 25MAI 10H45 RESERVEZ 2CHAM A1LIT STOP APPAREIL 10AMP 225V 350KG STOP ASSURANCE 900FR VALABLE DU25-31MAI STOP AVONS CAMIONNETTE 2TONS SURFACE 2x3MT STOP DEMONSTRATION 24RUE BERNARDINROBERT LE28 MAI FINANCE ENTREE 4FR50 COLLECTIVEMENT 3.5FR = MUMURBON +

As a guide to the Working Party, it is essential for the Committee to decide how far it wishes to go:

a) accept everything, with no restriction, within the limit of 5 characters;

b) reject combinations, alterations, or contractions against the usage of the language;

c) or perhaps admit groups or expressions such as : 10h45, 225V (225 volts), L 10 (10 pounds), 3.5FR (3.5 francs).

Chairman of Committee 1,

F. Sovet

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 78-E
10 October, 1958
Original: English/French

COMMITTEE 1

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 5th MEETING
OF THE COMMITTEE ON TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS
9 October, 1958

Chairman: Mr. F. Sovet (Belgium)

The meeting opened at 3.10 p.m.

The Chairman invited the Committee to pursue the examination of the Proposals relative to Chapters 3 and 4 of the Telegraph Regulations.

1. Proposal No. 35

As the Paragraphs 23 to 25 of the Telegraph Regulations can no longer be taken up in the C.C.I.T.T. recommendations, Proposal No. 35 was abandoned.

2. Proposal No. 1311 (Colombia, Rep. of) Document No. 15

Proposal withdrawn.

3. Proposal No. 37 (Federal German Republic)

This proposal no longer had any significance because of the maintenance in the Regulations of Paragraphs 23 to 25, and was not retained by the Committee.

Following upon a remark from the delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic the Chairman declared that the necessary action to replace the word "bureau" by the word "central" could be left to the Drafting Committee.

This was agreed.

4. Proposal No. 39

The Chairman declared that the Paragraphs 23 to 25 should be maintained in the Telegraph Regulations.

These texts could be replaced in the form foreseen in Article B.1. of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations F.1. A discussion ensued in which the delegates of the Roumanian People's Republic; U.S.A.; Spain; Tunisia; China; United Kingdom and New Zealand participated.

Mr. Besseyre drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the provisions of Article B.1. of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations F.1. could not apply to communications established by switching. If it was held otherwise the operators of such communications would not be acting in accord with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations.

Following this discussion the Committee decided:

1. The adoption of the texts of Article B.1. of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations F.1. to replace the present Paragraphs 23 to 25.

2. The addition of a Paragraph 25 (bis) to read as follows:

"The provisions of Paragraphs 23 to 25 do not apply to communications established by switching."

5. Proposal No. 1117 (French O.P.T.A.)

On the Chairman's recommendation the Committee decided to consider this as provisionally withdrawn until the questions relating to the preamble are settled.

6. Proposal No. 53 (Federal German Republic)

The diversity of opinions expressed by the delegates of the Netherlands; Italy; Federal German Republic; France; United Kingdom; Belgium; Bulgarian People's Republic; Belgian Congo; China; Canada; Ireland and India on the subject of the heading to be given to Article 9 moved the Committee to maintain the present heading. It was therefore decided to reject the Proposal.

7. Proposal No. 54 (France)

The Committee decided to leave this Proposal to the Drafting Committee.

8. Proposal No. 55 (Federal German Republic)

Proposal adopted.

9. Proposal No. 56 (Federal German Republic)

After interventions by the delegates of Switzerland; Spain; Italy; Netherlands and Colombia (Republic of), this Proposal was rejected by a large majority.

10. Proposal No. 57 (Federal German Republic)

Failing support this Proposal was rejected.

11. Proposal No. 58 (Federal German Republic)

Although supported by the delegations of Japan and Spain this Proposal was rejected.

12. Proposal No. 59 (Federal German Republic)

After intervention by the delegates of Paraguay; China; United Kingdom; Spain and Switzerland a large majority was pronounced in favour of:

a) maintaining Para. 45 in Article 10.

b) adding the following phrase to Paragraph 45 "these telegrams should be considered as plain language."

13. Proposal No. 60 (Federal German Republic)

Supported by the delegate of Japan, and after intervention by the delegates of Switzerland; Spain; Netherlands; Yugoslavia and Tunisia, the Proposal was adopted by 27 votes to 10.

The delegate of Indonesia remarked that if Proposals Nos, 55 and 60 were adopted it would seem necessary to modify Article 10 defining plain language.

The Chairman stated that this remark would be noted and would be examined when Article 10 was discussed.

14. Creation of Working Group.

Considering the large number of proposals relating to the counting of words in plain and secret language (Articles 10-11 and Chapter 6 of the Telegraph Regulations) the Chairman suggested that a Working Group be formed to:

1. Study the proposals.

2. Present a report to Committee 1.

3. Submit for the approval of the Committee the draft proposed texts to be inserted in the Regulations.

Besides the Proposals figuring in the "Book of Proposals" published in the document of the present conference the Chairman quoted the recommendations contained in Annex 2 of the Study Group 2/1 of the C.C.I.T.T. that relates to Proposal No. 64.

This was agreed.

Upon a proposal by the Chairman the delegate of the United Kingdom expressed his willingness to provide a Chairman for the Working Group. The Chairman acknowledged this.

The following countries will be represented on the Working Group: Australia; Switzerland; Canada; U.S.A.; Italy; New Zealand; Federal German Republic; Spain; U.S.S.R.; Yugoslavia; Indonesia; France and Japan.

Following upon a remark by the delegates of France and Belgian Congo, the Chairman stated that every effort would be made to see that the meetings of the Working Group would not coincide with the Meetings of Committees 1 and 2.

The delegate of France emphasised the importance of Proposal No. 64 which outlined a new principle for the counting of words composed of groups of letters, figures or signs or a combination of these different elements, and requested that the question of the principle to be examined by the Working Group should be settled and agreed.

It was decided that the Committee examine the Proposal No. 64 in the course of its next meeting.

The meeting closed at 6.00 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Dupouy
L. J. Harris

Chairman:

F. Sovet

Annex: 1

ANNEX

TEXTS OF TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE 1

5th Meeting 9th October, 1958.

Article 6

23. Para. 3. In communications permanently open, the closing of daily sessions shall take place at a time agreed upon between the offices in correspondence.

24. Para. 4. In relations between offices which are not permanently open, the terminal offices may not close before having exchanged all their international telegrams with an office which is open later and before having received confirmation that all the telegrams have been received.

25. Para. 5. Between two directly communicating offices in different countries, the close of work may take place only by agreement between these offices. If these offices have different hours of closing, the office that closes earlier shall request the close of work. If they have the same closing time, the close of work shall be requested by the office of the country, the capital of which has a longitude to the East of the other capital.

25. bis para. 5 bis. The Provisions of Paras. 23 to 25 do not apply to communications established by switching.

Article 9

32. Para. 1. The text and the signature may be expressed in plain language or in secret language. These languages may be used alone or together in the same telegram.

34. Para. 3. The sender of a telegram in secret language must produce the code from which the text or part of the text or the signature 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.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 79-E
10 October, 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 3

AGENDA

Monday 13 October from 9.30 to 12.30 p.m. in Room C 3

Book of Proposals, Volume II :

Nos. 705 to 728, No. 1249

A. F. Langenberger

Chairman of Committee 3

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 80-E
10 October 1958
Original: French

1322 U.S.S.R.

176 to 186 Replace the existing text by the following:

Para. 1. The Administrations in the European system shall fix their terminal rates taking into account the Recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. and the real cost price.

The maximum terminal rate shall not, as far as possible, exceed 15 gold centimes, except for the Soviet Union and Turkey for which the maximum terminal rate shall remain 32 gold centimes per word, and 18 gold centimes per word respectively.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

Document No. 81-E
10 October 1958
Original: French

E

COMMITTEE 3

SHARING OF THE CHAPTERS OF THE TELEPHONE REGULATIONS BETWEEN COMMITTEE 3 AND ITS WORKING PARTY

Chapter I	
Application of the Regulations	Working Party
Chapter II	
Definitions	Committee 3
Chapter III	
International System	Committee 3
Chapter IV	
Duration of Service - Legal Time	Committee 3
Chapter V	
Directories	Working Party
Chapter VI (Except article 10)	
Classes of calls	Working Party
Article 10 - Service calls	Committee 3
Chapter VI bis	
International service of leased communication channels (Proposal of Yugoslavia)	Committee 3
Chapter VI ter	
Radio and Television transmissions (Proposal of Yugoslavia)	Committee 3
Chapter VII	
Booking of calls	Working Party
Chapter VIII	
Priority of calls Establishment and disconnection of calls Limitation of duration of calls	Study Group
Following Chapters	
Distribution yet to be done	

The Chairman of Committee 3:

A.F. Langenberger

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 32-E
10 October, 1958
Original : English/French

COMMITTEE 2

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 6TH MEETING (TELEGRAPH TARIFF)

10 October, 1958 at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. L.A. Fincher (Australia)

Terminal rates in the European system

Opening the discussion, the Chairman recalled that at the previous meeting the Committee had decided that a maximum for European terminal rates should be included in the Regulations. The Committee had still to resolve the question of what rate should be adopted as a maximum and he proposed that they should continue with the discussion of this problem.

The delegate of the Netherlands, supported by the delegates of Belgium and the Federal German Republic, said it was clear that some delegates did not wish to include a maximum figure in the Regulations. He suggested that the Committee should review the decision it had taken on this point.

The delegate of the United Kingdom said that although he had voted in favour of a maximum being specified, it was clear that if the Committee adopted this course, the Regulations were in danger of being rendered ineffective. Much as he deplored the necessity for the Committee to reconsider its decision, he was bound to agree that it was the only practicable solution.

The delegate of France appealed to the Committee. He stressed the regional character of the problem and the fact that more than half the delegations attending the debates were not participating in it. He thought that it was not desirable to specify figures in the Regulations and that the freedom enjoyed by extra-European countries should be extended to the European system. He wanted to arrive at a simple regulation, accepted without reserve and with confidence by all countries.

The delegate of U.S.S.R. was in favour of a maximum being specified. After recalling the special conditions in which the international service was operated in his country, he indicated that his terminal rate must be maintained at 32 centimes. He thought that the majority of countries would find a lower rate satisfactory, the C.C.I.T.T. studies having shown that terminal rates should be between 11.6 and 15 centimes (Rec. F.45).

He proposed in consequence that terminal rates should be fixed by Administrations taking account as far as possible of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations and that a limit should be fixed of 15 centimes. Exceptions would be made for the U.S.S.R. (32 centimes) and for Turkey (18 centimes).

The delegate of Italy supported the proposal of the U.S.S.R. He thought it was a simple matter to include in the Regulation the results of the C.C.I.T.T. studies which had been accepted unanimously subject to the single reservation made by the U.S.S.R. He could not understand why delegates should hesitate to adopt this course.

The delegate of the Netherlands, who was supported by the delegate of France, said in reply that since costs could vary substantially between Administrative Conferences, it was desirable to ensure that terminal rates could be varied in proportion. This could best be achieved by omitting from the Regulation any reference to particular maxima and by entrusting to the C.C.I.T.T. the task of revising its study of costs.

In this latter connection, the delegate of the United Kingdom doubted whether any significant advantage would be gained by entrusting to the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. (which met every 3 years) a function previously exercised by Administrative Conferences which normally met every 5 years.

A wide discussion then took place in which the delegates of Roumania, Bulgaria, Poland, Bielorussia and the Ukraine supported the U.S.S.R. proposal, whilst the delegate of France, supported by the delegates of the Netherlands, Federal German Republic, Belgium and Austria, continued to oppose the inclusion of maximum figures in the Regulation and reserved for their Administrations the right to claim the highest maximum that might be fixed.

The delegate of Greece thought that the two propositions were almost the same in essence : he would vote for complete freedom in fixing terminal rates.

The delegate of Turkey stated that his Administration wished to maintain its terminal rate at 18 centimes.

The delegate of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, supported by the delegate of Morocco, suggested that a Working Party of European countries should be set up to consider the matter further so that the Committee could continue with the rest of its agenda.

The Chairman did not consider that any useful purpose would be served by establishing the proposed Working Party since all the countries participating in the debates on European rates would wish to be represented.

The delegate of the Belgian Congo called for the Telegraph Regulations to be universalized and queried whether if a maximum was fixed for the European system, one should not in logic also be fixed for the extra-European system.

In accordance with a suggestion made by the delegate of Austria, the Chairman invited the delegate of the U.S.S.R. to be good enough to prepare a draft of his proposal which would be circulated in readiness for the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

A. Chassignol
D.G. Clarke

Chairman :

L.A. Fincher

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 83-E
10 October, 1958
Original : French

COMMITTEE 2

1323 BELGIUM, FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

176 to 186. Replace the present text by the following :

"1. (1) For correspondence in the European system, the Administrations shall fix their terminal rates.

(2) They shall, when fixing these rates, take account as far as possible of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations made in the light of studies of costs. 1/"

Reasons

1. The discussions which have taken place in Committee 2 have shown that it would be difficult to obtain a majority for the proposal now being examined and that in any case this proposal would lead to numerous reservations which would be scarcely compatible with the spirit of the Telegraph Regulations.

2. The delegations of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany therefore submit the above proposal.

1/ The provisions of paragraph (2) shall not apply to the Administrations of Turkey and the U.S.S.R. in view of the special operating conditions obtaining in those two countries.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 84-E
10 October 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 3

FRANCE

Subject: Definition of "International Exchange"
(formerly "International Centre")

The suggested changes do not apply to the English text in which the word "exchange" is used throughout.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

Document No. 85-E
11 October 1958
Original: French

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COMMITTEE 3

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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE COMMITTEE
ON THE TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

6th meeting - Friday, 10 October 1958

1. The meeting was declared open at 9.35 a.m.

2. The Chairman recalled that, in order to facilitate the task entrusted to Committee 3 by the Plenary Assembly, a Working Group had been set up under the chairmanship of Mr. A. M. Smith, the delegate of Australia, to deal with the easing and world-wide application of the Telephone Regulations. As agreed, the division of work had been studied by the Chairman of the Working Group and himself. He gave an outline of the discussions, which delegates would receive in the form of a special document which would be distributed on Monday, 13 October 1958.

He proposed that, in the following weeks, the following time-table should be adopted:

2.1 The Committee would meet in the morning to study proposals which were its exclusive concern as well as the results of the Working Group's discussions.

2.2 The Working Group would generally meet in the afternoons to carry out the task entrusted to it. However, if the progress of the Committee's work depended on a decision of the Working Group, without which the Committee could proceed no further, the Group would continue its work in the mornings in place of the Committee.

2.3 The weekly programme could indicate: "Committee 3 or Working Group." Since nearly all delegations would be taking part in the work of the Group, there would only be a change of Chairman.

3. Agenda: Document No. 75.

4. The Chairman recalled that, at its 4th meeting, the Committee had decided to postpone the examination of definitions until after the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly with regard to the Telegraph Regulations. It was known that Committee 1 did not propose to introduce those definitions in the Telegraph Regulations. Nevertheless the Chairman of the Conference wished to know the opinion of Committee 3 with regard to the Telephone Regulations. Since the Plenary Assembly had decided to ease the Telephone Regulations but also to widen their area of application, he asked whether the Committee thought it would be wise to eliminate the definitions from the Telephone Regulations.

4.1 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the delegates of India, Mexico, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Belgium and Switzerland, thought that it was essential that the definitions should be kept in the Telephone Regulations. The Regulations, which were used for the instruction of operating staff, might be considered as a law. If differences arose as to the interpretation of an Article, it was necessary to be able to refer to the text of the definitions. If the Committee decided to transfer the definitions to another document, there was a risk that the operating staff who had to consult it would not have it in their possession. As a temporary solution, he proposed that the definitions should be included in an annex to the Telephone Regulations, provided that they formed part of the same publication.

4.2 The delegate of Canada took the opposite view. The C.C.I.T.T. was able to amend the definitions frequently, while the Telephone Regulations were only revised at long intervals. He thought it would be better if the definitions formed the subject of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations.

4.3 The delegate of Switzerland proposed that only those definitions which were essential to the clarity of the Telephone Regulations should be included in the Annex. For practical reasons, they should correspond to those published in the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations or in the List of essential terms.

4.4 The Chairman proposed that a preliminary vote should be taken on the following points:

4.4.1 Retention of the definitions in the Telephone Regulations either as an Article or in an annex.

4.4.2 Transfer of the definitions to a C.C.I.T.T. publication.

The Committee decided by 20 votes to 8 to recommend to the Plenary Assembly the retention of the definitions in the Telephone Regulations.

4.5 The Chairman then asked the Committee to decide:

4.5.1 whether the definitions should be retained in Chapter II of the Telephone Regulations, or

4.5.2 whether the definitions should be transferred to an annex to the Telephone Regulations.

4.5.3 the delegate of Yugoslavia considered that certain definitions of an explanatory nature were somewhat lengthy and would be better in an annex.

4.5.4 the delegate of Denmark pointed out that the definitions of expressions contained in the Convention were already published in an annex to that document.

The Committee decided by 25 votes to 3 to recommend to the Plenary Assembly that the definitions should be transferred to an annex to the Telephone Regulations.

4.6 The delegate of Tunisia proposed that an observation should be added to the Telephone Regulations to draw the reader's attention to the fact that the definitions of essential terms might be more frequently revised by the C.C.I.T.T., and that the reader should therefore bear such possible revisions in mind when examining the definitions contained in the Annex to the Telephone Regulations.

That proposal would be submitted as a document.

4.7 The Chairman proposed that an Article should be inserted in the Telephone Regulations laying down that only the definitions contained in the Annex should be regarded as valid. That proposal would be submitted later as a document.

4.8 The Chairman then asked the Working Group to submit to the Committee all the new definitions which it considered it was necessary to introduce.

Since the question of principle relating to the retention of the definitions in an annex had been settled, the Committee took up the consideration of the proposals on the agenda.

5. Proposal No. 660 (France)

The delegate of France thought that, since it had been decided to make the Telephone Regulations universal, only those definitions which were of world-wide application should henceforward be retained. His Proposal No. 660 had therefore become redundant.

6. Proposals Nos. 662 (Belgium,Netherlands), 663 (Switzerland), 664 (U.S.S.R.)

The delegate of France asked whether the definition concerned was useful. The Committee decided to eliminate No. 7 and Proposals Nos. 662, 663 and 664 became redundant.

6.1 Proposal No. 661 (Switzerland), which was also related to No. 7, became redundant.

7. Proposals Nos. 665 (Belgium), 666 (Italy, Netherlands, U.S.S.R.), 667 (Federal German Republic) and 668 (Switzerland)

The delegate of France, supported by the delegate of the Federal German Republic, said that only Proposal No. 666, which corresponded to Recommendation E 1 (point 5, page 14, of the Book of Recommendations), should be retained.

The Committee adopted that view, and the text of Proposal No. 666 replaced that of the present No. 8 (see Annex).

7.1 Proposals Nos. 665, 667 and 668 were withdrawn.

7.2 The delegates of Australia, Union of South Africa, Pakistan and India asked that, in the English text, the word "centre" should be translated by "exchange".

7.3 The delegate of Tunisia asked whether, in the interests of simplifying the work, the definitions contained in Recommendation E 1 might not simply be introduced into the Telephone Regulations.

7.4 The Chairman reminded him that the C.C.I.T.T. was a consultative body and that its recommendations for the Telephone Regulations could be adopted or rejected with or without examination by the Committee.

8. Proposals Nos. 669 (Belgium, Switzerland), 670 (Italy, Netherlands, U.S.S.R.), and 671 (Switzerland)

The delegate of France supported Proposal No. 670 which corresponded to Recommendation E.1 (page 14, point 6, in the Book of Recommendations).

The delegates of Belgium and Switzerland withdrew their Proposals Nos. 669 and 671 and the Committee adopted the text of Proposal No. 670 (see Annex).

9. Proposals Nos. 672 (Belgium), 673 (Netherlands), 674 (Switzerland).

The delegate of Belgium said that he would support Proposal No. 673 and withdrew his Proposal No. 672.

The delegates of France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark and India supported Proposal No. 678 (Italy, U.S.S.R.) to group the definitions in Nos. 10 and 11 under a single number.

It was so agreed.

As a result of that decision:

9.1 Proposals Nos. 673 and 674 were withdrawn, as well as:

9.2. Proposals Nos. 675 (Belgium), 676 (Netherlands) and 677 (Switzerland), which had not yet been examined and which related to No. 11.

10. Proposal No. 678 (Italy and U.S.S.R.). (Replaced those withdrawn in 9.1 and 9.2).

The delegate of the Netherlands thought that it would be necessary to discuss the wording of the definition futher.

The delegate of Mexico thought that in the Spanish text it would be preferable to use the term "central telefonica" instead of "commutador".

After a discussion on the range of meaning to be given to the terms "centre" and "central", further discussion of Proposal No. 678 was postponed. A written proposal was requested from the delegates of France, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

11. Proposals Nos. 679 (Belgium), 680 (Netherlands), 681 (Switzerland) 682 (U.S.S.R.) and 1246 (Italy).

Consideration of the above proposals was postponed.

12. Proposal No. 683 (U.S.S.R.) Number 13. Adopted (see Annex)

13. Proposal No. 684 (U.S.S.R.) Number 14. Adopted (see Annex)

14. Proposal No. 685 (Switzerland) to be examined in conjunction with Proposal No. 692

15. Proposals Nos. 686 to 688. Number 15

The delegate of Switzerland withdrew his Proposal No. 688.

The delegate of Belgium withdrew his Proposal No. 686.

Proposal No. 687 which was in conformity with the last C.C.I.T.T. version was adopted (see Annex).

16. Proposal No. 689 (Switzerland)

The delegate of Switzerland withdrew his suggestions concerning the last four definitions in Proposal No. 689. He wished number 15 bis and 15 ter only to be retained.

16.1 Holding time (15 bis)

The delegate of Belgium thought that the definition should be retained since the holding time was important for the apportionment of the chargeable durations between countries which had a different automatic charging systems.

The delegate of the Federal German Republic agreed that the definition be adopted on condition that the expression was used in the Telephone Regulations.

The delegate of France, supported by the delegate of Switzerland suggested that the definition be brought into line with that contained in Recommendation E.1 (page 16, number 15 of the Book of Recommendations).

The Committee decided to revert to the C.C.I.T.T. definition (see Annex).

16.2 Chargeable duration

The Committee adopted the same decision as in the case of number 15 bis (see Annex).

17. Proposal No. 1281 (Federal German Republic)

For reasons of drafting, consideration of the above proposal was postponed.

18. Proposals Nos. 690 and 691

Proposal No. 690 was adopted (see Annex).

It was decided that Proposal No. 691 was now redundant.

19. Proposals Nos. 692 and 685

After a brief discussion, the delegate of Italy said that it would, in his opinion, be premature to study the above proposals which could be more usefully dealt with in conjunction with the question of charges.

19.1 The delegate of Switzerland withdrew his Proposal No. 685

19.2 It was agreed that the study of Proposal No. 692 should be adjourned.

20. Proposals Nos. 693 and 1282

The delegate of the Federal German Republic proposed that the definitions in the above proposals should be studied only after it had been decided whether they were really essential for the Telephone Regulations.

The discussion was adjourned.

21. Proposals Nos. 694, 695, 696, 697 (No. 18)
Definition of Normal route

The delegate of France recalled that C.C.I.T.T. Sub-Study Group 2/2 had already made a detailed study of the definitions relating to routes and that the draft which it had produced already represented an appreciable amount of work. He proposed that the definitions contained in point 12 of Recommendation E 1 (page 15 of the Book of Recommendations) be adopted.

The delegate of Italy requested that his Proposal No. 1247 be examined at the same time.

The delegate of the Union of South Africa stated that his country was concerned only with normal routes and replacement routes, and not with normal, overflow and emergency routes, which were defined in Recommendation E 1.

Mr. Chapuis, of the C.C.I.T.T., proposed, since the C.C.I.T.T. had already begun to study intercontinental services, the definitions of the terms "primary route" and "secondary route" contained in Recommendation E 4 (page 21, item C.1 of the Book of Recommendations) should be included and also definitions of the expressions "normal route","overflow route" and "emergency route", the latter applying only to semi-automatic or fully automatic operation.

The Chairman, however, felt that Proposal No. 694 (Belgium) covered all types of service; the text seemed to him quite acceptable.

21.1 The Chairman then proposed that a second Working Group should be set up to study all the definitions concerning routes contained in the recommendations or proposed by delegates and that a proposal should be submitted to Committee 3 concerning the definitions to be inserted in the Telephone Regulations.

21.2 The Working Group for the study of the definitions would be made

up of a permanent nucleus comprised of the delegates of Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, South Africa and Mexico under the chairmanship of Mr. Zarin (U.S.S.R.), Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

It was understood that any other delegations could attend the meetings if they so desired.

21.3 The delegate of Italy, supported by the delegate of France, asked for the definitions to be classified in the Telephone Regulations in the same order as in Recommendation E 1. His proposal would be issued as a document.

22. The meeting rose at 12.25 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

G. Buttex
V. Meyer

Chairman of Committee 3:

A.F. Langenberger

Annex: 1

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ANNEX

TEXTS ADOPTED BY THE SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Annex

Definitions of terms used in the International Telephone Regulations

Proposal No. 666 (page 387)

8 International centre: An exchange at one of the ends of an international telephone circuit.

Proposal No. 670 (page 388)

9 International transit exchange: An international telephone exchange which has been chosen to establish communication between two countries other than its own.

Proposal No. 683 (page 391)

13 Direct connection: In international telephony a direct connection is a connection established by means of a single international circuit.

Proposal No. 684 (page 391)

14 Transit connection: In the international service a transit connection is a telephone connection established by means of more than one international telephone circuit.

Proposal No. 687 (page 392)

15 Booking of a call: In the international manual or semi-automatic service, a booking of a call is the first request made by the caller for an international telephone call.

In the automatic international service, the operation of the dial (or keyset) by the caller to obtain a call with his correspondent is comparable to the booking of a call.

Proposal No. 689
(Page 393)

15 bis Holding time of an international circuit: The time during which the international circuit is used for a telephone connection. It includes the conversation time, the exchange of service information, the operating time, etc.

Note: The term "operating time" is meant to cover the time taken by both operators and switching equipment.

15 ter Chargeable duration of a telephone call: The interval to be taken into consideration in determining the charge for the call.

Note: The chargeable duration may differ from the total conversation time, since

a) charging is by indivisible periods;

b) incidents or difficulties which may have occurred during the call are taken into account in determining the chargeable duration.

Proposal No. 690
(page 394)

16 Telephone call: The effective use of the connection established between the calling and the called stations.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 86-E
11 October 1958
Original: French

PROPOSALS BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WORKING GROUP OF COMMITTEE 3 FOR SIMPLIFICATION AND WORLD-WIDE EXTENSION OF THE TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

(PROPOSALS FOR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
BY THE WORKING GROUP OF COMMITTEE 3)

Remarks

CHAPTER V

DIRECTORIES

Article 7

Compilation of Directories

Para. 1 Each Administration (or recognized private operating agency) shall publish official directories of its subscribers and, possibly, of public call boxes. The directories shall be established by well defined areas.

formerly number 40

Para. 2 When compiling the directories, the Administrations (and recognized private operating agencies) shall take into account the relevant general recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

formerly numbers 41, 42, 43.

Article 8

Supply of Directories

Para. 1 Directories shall be supplied by one Administration (or recognized private operating agency) to another Administration (or recognized private operating agency) for use by the latter, in accordance with specific agreements between the Administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned.

formerly number 44

Para. 2 The Administrations (and recognized private operating agencies) shall take the necessary measures for the sale of foreign official directories to the public of their respective countries. A subscriber wishing to obtain a telephone directory of a foreign country must apply to his national Administration (or recognized private operating agency).

formerly numbers 45,46

Remarks

CHAPTER VI

CLASSES OF CALLS AND FACILITIES FOR THE EXCHANGE OF CALLS

There would now be only 4 categories of calls:

- distress (Art. 9)
- Government (Art.10)
- service (Art. 11)
- private (Art. 12)

In addition, "special facilities" for calls would be mentioned:

- subscription
- occasional fixed time
- préavis
- person to person, etc.

which would be dealt with in a new article No. (13).

The distinction between "urgent" and "lightning" would be retained only for the purpose of establishing the order of priority between calls of the same category. See beginning of Chapter VII.

Article 9

Distress Calls

Distress calls are calls concerning the safety of human life at sea, on land or in the air. They shall have absolute priority over all other calls. Particularly urgent epidemiological calls of the World Health Organization shall be handled as distress calls.

Text corresponding to Article 36 of the Convention.

Article 10

Government Calls

Para.1 Government calls are calls defined in Appendix 3 to the Convention.

(They are calls requested by:

The list of authorities as defined in Appendix 3 to the Convention has been reproduced in brackets, since it might be helpful to have

Remarks

the Head of a State;

the Head of a Government and members of a Government;

the Head of a colony, protectorate, overseas territory or territory under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate of a Member or Associate Member or of the United Nations;

Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;

diplomatic or consular agents;

the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Heads of the main and of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations;

the International Court of Justice at the Hague.)

it set out in full in the Regulations, so as to avoid having to refer to another publication.

Para.2 The person booking a Government call shall be required, if asked to do so, to state his name and rank.

Article 11

Service Calls

(Text to be studied by Committee 3).

Article 12

Private Calls

Private calls are all calls other than those defined in Articles 9, 10 and 11 above.

Article 13 (new)

Special facilities for the exchange of calls

Para.1 The Administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) shall determine by mutual agreement what facilities shall be

Remarks

accorded for the exchange of calls in their reciprocal relations. The rules for the operation of such special facilities shall be determined by a specific agreement between the Administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned, reference being made, whenever possible, to the relevant recommendation of the C.C.I.T.T.

Para. 2 Provision shall be made for the following special facilities:

subscription calls,

occasional fixed time calls,

préavis calls,

Avis d'appel calls,

person to person calls,

collect calls,

stock exchange calls,

requests for information,

conference calls.

Para. 3 Subscription calls are calls which are arranged to take place daily between the same stations, at the same time agreed upon in advance, for the same duration, and which have been booked for a specified period.

Para. 4 An occasional fixed time call is a call, the booking of which includes an indication of a particular time for its establishment.

Para. 5 A préavis call is a call following a booking which includes a "préavis" , the object of which is to advise the subscriber's

The definition of these special facilities conform to those in the "List of definitions of essential telecommunication terms" published by the I.T.U.

Remarks

station concerned that the person booking the call wishes to speak either to a person designated by name or in any other way, or to a specified station.

Para. 6 An avis d'appel call is a call following a booking which includes an "avis d'appel". The object of an avis d'appel is the summoning of a correspondent or his substitute from the same address for the purpose of taking a call.

Para. 7 A person to person call is a call booked to be exchanged between a specified person and another specified person, the called party being adequately designated. The search for the latter may sometimes necessitate the despatch of a messenger in cases where this person cannot be obtained at any telephone station.

Para. 8 A collect call is a call for which the person booking the call may specify, when booking it, that the call shall be paid for by the called party.

Para. 9 A stock exchange call is a call originating in a stock exchange or intended for an exchange provided with a "bureau-bourse".

Para.10 A request for information is a request made by a person with a view to obtaining information about his correspondent required for the booking of a call.

Para.11 A conference call is a call established between three (or more) stations in such a way as to make it possible for each station to communicate with all the other stations connected.

CHAPTER VII

(to be examined later)

Remarks

CHAPTER VIII

PRIORITY OF CALLS

ESTABLISHMENT AND DISCONNECTION OF CALLS

LIMITATION OF DURATION OF CALLS

Article 27

Priority of Calls

Numbers 126 and 127 would be deleted.

Para. 1 Calls shall be established in the following order of priority according to their category:

a) distress calls;

b) Government calls;

c) service calls;

d) private calls.

To replace numbers 128 to 144.

Para. 2 Government calls for which no priority has been requested, service calls for which no priority has been requested and private calls shall be established in the chronological order in which they are received at the international exchange, or in the chronological order of booking at the exchange of origin, according to the regulations in force in the country of the outgoing call.

Para. 3 The Administrations (and/or private operating agencies) may, wherever appropriate, decide by mutual agreement to set up within each of the three categories (Government, service and private) a supplementary order of priority for calls, distinguishing between:

- ordinary calls,
- urgent calls having priority over ordinary calls
- lightning calls having priority over ordinary and urgent calls.

Numbers 145 and 146 would be deleted.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 87-E
11 October, 1958
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COMMITTEE 3

CORRIGENDUM TO DOCUMENT No. 74

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTH MEETING

Page 2, para. 5.6 read: "operation of intercontinental telephone services" and not "international telephone services".

Page 3, para. 1, line 4: this correction does not concern the English text.

Chairman:

A. F. LANGENBERGER

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 88-E
13 October 1958

COMMITTEE 6

FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS

SUBMITTED TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Note by the Secretariat

The figures shown in the margin against new or amended paragraphs are those of the Conference documents in which discussion of these paragraphs is recorded. They are intended to facilitate any necessary consultations of documents in the Editorial Committee.

TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

(Geneva Revision, 1958)
annexed to the

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION
(Buenos Aires, 1952)

CHAPTER I

SUBJECT OF THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS-DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Purpose of the Telegraph Regulations

§ 1. (unchanged). The Telegraph Regulations set forth the procedure to be followed in the international telegraph service.

59 § 2. (amended). The provisions of these Regulations shall apply to both wire and radiotelegraph communications so far as the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

59 § 3. (amended). Derogations from the provisions of these Regulations shall be permitted in respect to relations governed by special arrangements or regional agreements made in accordance with Articles 41 and 42 of the Convention.

Article 2

Definitions of terms used in the
International Telegraph Regulations

Present text replaced by:

59 § 1. The definitions of terms used in the Telegraph Regulations are given in the "List of Essential Telecommunication Terms - Part I" except where otherwise stated in the present Regulations.

59 § 2. Reserved.

CHAPTER II

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK

Article 3

59 Title (amended) Telegraph Communication Channels for the International Service

72 § 1. (amended). The circuits necessary for the international service shall be sufficiently numerous to meet all requirements of the service.

72 § 2. (amended). Such circuits shall, as far as practicable, be set up, operated and maintained in accordance with C.C.I.T.T. recommendations.

59 § 2.bis (new). When, with semi- or fully automatic operation, circuits of a national network may be connected

to international circuits, such circuits must also satisfy the conditions laid down in §§ 1 and 2.

72 Article 4 (deleted)

72 Article 5 (deleted)

CHAPTER III

NATURE AND HOURS OF SERVICE OF OFFICES

Article 6

Opening, Duration and Closing of Service

§ 1. (unchanged). Each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall fix the hours during which offices shall be open to the public.

§ 2. (unchanged). International communications established between important offices shall, so far as practicable, work without interruption.

78 § 3. (amended). In communications permanently open, the closing of daily sessions shall take place at a time agreed upon between the offices in correspondence.

78 § 4. (amended). In relations between offices which are not permanently open, the terminal offices may not close

before having exchanged all their international telegrams with an office which is open later and before having received confirmation that all the telegrams have been received.

§ 5. (unchanged). Between two directly communicating offices in different coutries, close of work may take place only by agreement between these offices. If these offices have different hours of closing, the office that closes earlier shall request the close of work. If they have the same closing time, the close of work shall be requested by the office of the country, the capital of which has a longitude to the East of the other capital.

78 § 5. bis (new). The provisions of §§ 23 to 25 do not apply to communications established by switching.

§ 6. (unchanged). Offices shall use the legal time of their country or of their zone. Each Administration shall notify this time or times to the General Secretariat which will advise the other Administrations.

Article 7

Symbols describing the Kind and Duration of the Service of Offices

59 § 1. (amended). In the International List of Telegraph Offices, the following symbols shall be used to describe the kind of service and the working hours of offices:

N office permanently open (day and night);

N/2 office with extended service;

A office in an airport;

R land station (radiocommunication);

S semaphore office;

K office at which telegrams may be handed in, but which delivers only to callers, "telegraph restant", and to persons within the limits of a railway station;

VK office at which all telegrams or only those of railway passengers or station officials may be handed in, but at which no telegrams are delivered;

E office open only during the stay of the Head of the State or of the Court;

B office open only during the bathing or summer season;

H office open only during the winter season;

* office temporarily closed.

59 § 2. (unchanged) The foregoing symbols may be used in combination with one another.

59 § 3. (amended). The symbols B, H and * shall be completed,
64 so far as practicable, by the dates of opening and closing of the temporary office in question.

CHAPTER IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CORRESPONDENCE

Article 8

Identification of the Sender or Addressee - Address of the Sender

59 § 1. (amended) The sender or the addressee of a telegram must prove his identity when requested to do so by the office of origin or by the office of destination, respectively.

72 § 2. (amended) The office of origin shall suggest to the sender that there be written on the telegram form his name, and the full address (including, where possible, his telephone or telex number) to which any enquiries or information regarding his telegram should be sent.

However, Administrations may order the sender to provide these particulars if the service (for example, =PC=, =EXPRES=, or =FS=) sought by him requires them; and if he refuses, the office shall be exempted from any obligations to provide the service.

CHAPTER VII

TARIFF AND CHARGING

Article 25

European and extra-European Systems

§ 1. (unchanged) As regards the application of charges

and certain service rules, telegrams shall be subject either to the European system or to the extra-European system.

57 § 2. (1) (present § 2 unchanged). The European system shall include all the countries of Europe, with Algeria and those territories outside Europe which are declared by the respective Administrations to belong to the European system.

57 (2) (new). Communications channels from countries of the European system to countries outside Europe shall also belong to the European system when the Administrations operating them so wish it and have entered them in the Tables of rates.

57 § 3. (amended). The extra-European system shall include all countries and all communication channels other than those indicated in the previous paragraph.

§ 4. (unchanged). A telegram shall be subject to the rules of the European system when it passes exclusively over the communications of countries belonging to that system.

57 § 5. (deleted)

Note by the Secretariat

Committee 2 invited the special attention of the Editorial Committee to the drafting of §§ 2 and 3 (see Document No. 76 page 1)

Article 26

Composition of the Tariff - Monetary Equivalents

§ 1. (unchanged). The tariff shall be established by word. It may however, be established according to the number of characters or the duration of the transmission.

§ 2. (unchanged). The through rate per word shall be made up of:

a) the terminal rates of the countries of origin and destination;

b) the transit rates of intermediate Administrations and recognized private operating agencies, when their territory, installations or channels of communications 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.

57 §3. (reserved)

65 § 4. (amended). In conformity with Article 40 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.

§ 5. (unchanged). The rate per word defined in 170 shall serve for the establishment of international accounts based on the gold franc.

§ 6.[1] (unchanged) For the collection of charges from the public, each country should 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, or when the equivalent applied is less than the true equivalent, the accounts shall nevertheless be prepared in conformity with 171.

§ 7.[1] (1) (unchanged) Each country should, so far as practicable, notify to the General Secretariat the equivalent it has chosen, as well as the date from which it will collect charges according to such equivalent.

(2) (unchanged) The General Secretariat shall draw up a table of the information it receives and forward it to all Members and Associate Members. It shall also inform them of the date on which new charges based on any new equivalent come into force, and shall bring any subsequent information to their notice.

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1) Provisions common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations

TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

Proposal No. 1245 Does not concern the English text.

CHAPTER III

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Article 3

Composition and Use of the System

53 § 1.(0) (new). The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall designate the exchanges in the territory they serve which are to be regarded as international exchanges.

53 § 1.(1) (completed). The Administrations and/or recog-
63 nized private operating agencies concerned shall establish after agreement between themselves, the circuits necessary for the handling of international telephone traffic. They shall determine by mutual agreement whether the service shall or shall not be switched via an international transit centre.

(2) (unchanged). Each intermediate Administration or recognized private operating agency shall provide the sections of international circuits passing through the territory which it serves.

53 (3) (deleted)

53 § 2.(1)(2) (amended). The circuits and installations used for the international telephone service shall be established and maintained in accordance, where possible, with C.C.I.T.T. recommendations.

63 § 3.(1) (amended). The Administrations and/or private operating agencies concerned shall agree on the services to be opened and endeavour to extend the international service considered to the whole of their territory while ensuring that conversation is sufficiently loud and clear.

53 (2) (amended). For each service, the Administrations and/or recognized operating agencies concerned shall determine, by mutual agreement, which are the routes to be used in accordance, where possible, with the recommendations and principles formulated by the C.C.I.T.T.

53 (2 bis) (new). The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall notify the General Secretariat of the routes selected so that they may be included in the list of international telephone routes used.

53 § 4. (amended). In case of breakdown on an international circuit (or section of an international circuit), the Administrations and/or recognized private operating

agencies concerned must detect the breakdown with all requisite speed as far as possible in conformity with the principles recommended by the C.C.I.T.T. Pending repair of the faulty circuit (or circuit section), it should be replaced as far as possible and with the minimum delay.

§ 5.(1) (unchanged). The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall inform one another of the constitution of the sections of international circuits established in their respective territories and shall keep each other advised of all important alterations in such constitution.

53 (2) (deleted)

Article 4

74 Title (amended) Periodic measures for the Maintenance of Circuits

53 (amended). The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall agree on a programme for periodical maintenance measurements on international circuits. As far as possible, these measurements shall be made in accordance with the general recommendation issued by the C.C.I.T.T., at times so that they do not hinder the routing of telephone traffic.

Article 6

Legal Time

53 (1) (completed). The time used in the exchanges must always be the legal time of the country concerned. However, for operating convenience, the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned may agree on the time to be used in any particular relation.

53 (2) (amended). All changes in the legal time of a country shall be notified in advance to the General Secretariat, which shall inform the other Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies thereof.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 89-E
13 October, 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 1

AGENDA

Wednesday 15 October, 1958, from 3.0 to 6.0 p.m., Room 1

1. Examination of Proposals, Volume 1, Part B, relating to Articles 12 onwards:

   Proposals Nos. 91 to 140 (if possible, beyond);

2. Approval of the Summary Record of the 5th Meeting (10 October).

Chairman of Committee 1:

F. Sovet.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 90-E
13 October, 1958
Original : French

COMMITTEE 1

Subject : Easing of the text :

"ADMINISTRATION(S) AND/OR RECOGNIZED
PRIVATE OPERATING AGENCY(IES)"

A. Relevant documents :

1. Books of Proposals I and II :
Part A : General Proposals Nos: 3 and 1112,
Part B : Proposals Nos: 30, 31 (part 2), 284, 303, 1236 and 648 (Telephone Regulations)

2. Document No. 7 : Proposal No. 1298 (Sweden).

3. Document No. 67 : Proposal No. 1321 (China).

4. Summary Record of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 3 (Document No. 46).

5. Proposal No. 1315 (Austria-Switzerland) (Document No. 40).

6. Summary Record of the 4th Meeting of Committee 3 (Document No. 63, point 7, page 2).

B. Background :

1. In order to ease the texts and to avoid tedious repetition of the above expression, the C.C.I.T.T. had suggested that it should be replaced, except in Articles 97, 98 and 102 of the Telegraph Regulations, by the collective term "administration(s)".

2. The C.C.I.T.T. suggestion (Sub-Group 2/1), reiterated by 28 administrations, is contained in Proposal No. 30 (see also Proposals Nos. 3, 31(2) etc).

3. The question was likewise examined with reference to telephones by Sub-Group 2/2 at its meeting in September. It was then suggested that the term "operating organization" be used.

4. Sub-Group 2/2 submitted the matter to Study Group 2 responsible for coordination between telephones and telegraphs. The majority of its members thought that it would be advisable to have a shorter general term covering both Administrations and recognized private operating agencies.

5. The Special Assembly which followed took no decision in the matter which was referred to the present Conference.

6. The Swedish Administration has suggested another formula, namely "operating body" (Proposal No. 1298, Document No. 7, page 5).

7. Finally, the Chinese Administration has proposed the term "administrations/agencies", (Proposal No. 1381, Document No. 67, page 5).

8. Meanwhile, Committee 3 examined the problem at its 2nd and 4th meetings (Documents Nos. 46 and 63) and subsequently discussed Proposals Nos. 648 and 1315 (withdrawn by the sponsors).

9. Finally, Committee 3 adopted the proposal put forward by the delegate of France that the existing formula should be retained provisionally and that a report be submitted to the Plenary Assembly. The Committee also thought that the T.T. Conference might ask the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide whether the expressions "Governmental Administrations" and "Private Administrations" could not be used instead of the existing formula. (This version would have the merit of containing a common factor in the term "Administration" and the difficulty would thus be overcome).

C. Discussion in Committee 1 :

1. The question will be put on the agenda of a later meeting.

2. The summary above is intended to shorten the discussion.

3. I shall ask the Committee to agree :

a) to the retention (temporary or permanent) of the existing formula;

b) not to discuss, or to withdraw, various proposals relating to the matter, now before the Committee, and

c) to adopt conclusions for submission to the Plenary Assembly.

I should like to inform you that, in my capacity as the delegate of Belgium, I withdraw Proposals Nos. 3, 284 and 303, as well as the support given by my delegation to Proposal No. 30.

F. Sovet

Chairman of Committee 1

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 91-E
13 October, 1958
Original: English/French

COMMITTEE 1

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE COMMITTEE OF
TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

6th Meeting 10 October, 1958

Chairman: Mr. F. Sovet (Belgium)

The Meeting opened at 3.00 p.m.

The Chairman proposed that the Committee examine the following questions:

1. Proposal No. 61 (Federal German Republic)
(allied to Proposal No. 62)

The Proposal was supported by the delegates of Colombia (Republic of) and Spain.

After a discussion between the delegates of Japan, India, Australia, Federal German Republic, Spain, Italy, U.S.A., Belgian Congo and Switzerland Proposal No. 62 was put to the vote and rejected by a large majority. In view of this Proposal No. 61 was also rejected.

2. Proposal No. 63 (Federal German Republic)

The delegate of the Federal German Republic commented on his proposition, and pointed out that it corresponded to the spirit of Resolution No. 7 of the Administration Conferenoe of Paris (1949), in regard to the classifications of telegrams and the structure of the Regulations.

The Chairman remarked that, in the absence of Proposals relative to Article 49 of the Regulations, certain provisions of the latter Article would figure twice in the Regulations if the Proposal were accepted. If retained the proposed new Article seemed badly placed between Articles dealing only with the question of language.

The delegates of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Italy raised objections to the Proposal whilst the delegates of Pakistan and the United Kingdom made a distinction between, on the one part, the Para. 1 of the Proposal and, on the other part, the Paras. 2, 3 and 4.

The delegate of the Netherlands suggested that examination of the Proposal be deferred until the Committee had examined the Proposals relative to Article 49.

After being submitted to the vote Proposal No. 63 was rejected by a large majority.

On the demand of the delegate of India it was agreed that the rejection of this Proposal did not prevent the delegate reviewing certain of the ideas contained therein when (e.g.) the examination of Proposals relative to Article 49 was undertaken.

3. Proposal No. 1113(Federal German Republic)

Proposal withdrawn by the delegate of the Federal German Republic.

4. Proposal No. 64 and Temporary Recommendation No. II (Series F of the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations)

The Chairman initiated discussion of Proposal No. 64 with a view to giving directives to the Working Group constituted at the last meeting. He recalled the considerations which had led to Sub-Group 2/1 of the C.C.I.T.T. presenting such a general proposal. He also called the attention of Committee 1 to Document No. 77 which showed clearly the consequences of the application, without restrictions, of Proposal No. 64 in which was envisaged, for the guidance of the Working Group, the possibility of three hypotheses enumerated under letters a), b) and c) of that document.

The application of any of the hypotheses envisaged would lead to various losses of chargeable words according to the examples chosen. This loss could amount to 18 words in relation to the present Regulations of the counting of words.

The delegates of Spain and Greece withdrew their support of Proposal No. 64. The delegates of Australia and of the Roumanian People's Republic spoke of the illusory aspect of the advantages of this accounting and indicated their opposition to the Proposal.

The delegate of Bielorussia indicated a preference, on their part, for a status quo.

The delegates of the Netherlands, Italy and China declared themselves in favour of Proposal No. 64.

In supporting Proposal No. 64 the delegate of the U.S.A. emphasised that the tolerance admitted in this respect within the U.S.A. and in relations U.S.A./Mexico had not caused any difficulty.

At this moment in the debate the Committee was divided into several groups of opinions:

a) In favour of Proposal No. 64 with all its consequences;

b) In favour of Proposal No. 64 with certain qualifications;

c) Against Proposal No. 64 with certain enlargements of the scope of plain language;

d) In favour of a status quo.

During the course of further discussion with a view to leading to a vote and in which the delegates of Spain, U.S.A., Australia, the United Kingdom, the Belgian Congo, South Africa, France, Bielorussia and Indonesia participated, Mr. Besseyre confirmed that the C.C.I.T.T. had, in presenting Temporary Recommendation No. II, wished to put before the Conference the extreme consequence of Proposal No. 64, the range of which was very large.

At the C.C.I.T.T. Meeting, as in this Committee, the opinions were divided and, in his opinion, a happy solution would be to take - as a start - Proposal No. 64 and the Provisions of Temporary Recommendation No. II.

The Chairman submitted to the vote the following question:

Was it necessary to give a mandate to the Working Group to take Proposal No. 64 as a basis without any restriction?

By 35 to 15 the Committee decided against this.

The Chairman then submitted to the vote another questions, as follows:

Was it necessary to give a mandate to the Working Group to take, as a basis, Proposal No. 64 interpreted with moderation in the spirit of letter c) of Document No. 77?

The Committee agreed to this question by a large majority.

The Chairman recalled the Proposal to be examined by the Working Group and suggested that, in order to accelerate the work, the Group should submit to the Committee interim reports on each distinct point when it had finished its examination (e.g.) Articles 10 and 11; then Articles 18 - 23 and, finally, Article 24.

On a proposal by the Chairman the delegate of Portugal was authorised to participate in the work of the Study Group.

The Working Party will commence its deliberations as from 13 October, 1958, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Hudgell (United Kingdom).

5. Approval of the Summary record of the 4th Meeting (Document No. 72)

The delegate of the United Kingdom stated that the 4th and 5th lines of Page 1 should be modified as follows:

"......with the delegates of the Federal German Republic, Indonesia and Belgium."

This Document, not evoking any further observation, was then approved.

The meeting closed at 6.00 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

J. Dupouy
L.J. Harris

Chairman:

F. Sovet

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

Document No. 92-E
13 October, 1958
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E

COMMITTEE 2
(TELEGRAPH TARIFFS)

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 7TH MEETING

13th October, 1958, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. L. A. FINCHER (Australia)

I. European terminal rates

Resuming the discussion on the fixing of terminal rates for the European system, the Chairman said that the Committee had before it two proposals:

No. 1322 (Document No. 80) sponsored by the U.S.S.R.

No. 1323 (Document No. 83) sponsored by Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the Federal German Republic.

There was little difference in essence between these two proposals and it was unnecessary to reopen discussion on the subject. The Chairman thought a vote could be taken forthwith.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. presented his proposal which had been drafted in a spirit of consiliation with the object of taking account of all views. Thus, he had borne in mind the decision of the Committee to include a maximum, and the expressed desire of certain countries to refer to the work of the C.C.I.T.T. and not to incorporate a rigid limit in the Regulations. He thought that his proposal should hence be acceptable to all, whilst Proposal No. 1323 seemed to him to be contrary to the decision already taken.

The delegate of Italy supported the proposal of the U.S.S.R. and stressed the attempt made to reach a compromise. He thought it would be pointless for certain countries to enter reservations having regard to the permissive nature of the proposal. He added that the Administrative Conference must not delegate its prerogatives to the C.C.I.T.T.

The delegate of France considered that to fix a maximum which countries were free to ignore was illogical, and had no real significance.

The delegate of the Netherlands thought that Proposal No. 1323 must be taken into consideration by the Committee because of the large number of reservations which had been provoked by the decision to include a maximum in the Regulations.

The delegate of the United Kingdom said that when certain countries had announced their intention to enter reservations on the Committee's decision to adopt a maximum, he had been of the opinion that the decision should be reconsidered. However, the U.S.S.R.'s proposal was sufficiently flexible to accommodate the views of all concerned and he would accordingly vote in favour of it.

A roll-call vote then followed on Proposal No. 1322.

For the proposal:

15 Delegations: Bielorussia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Ukraine, Roumania, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, U.S.S.R.

Against the proposal:

10 Delegations: Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Federal German Republic, Sweden, Switzerland.

Abstaining:

4 Delegations: Spain, Norway, Yugoslavia, Tunisia.

Proposal No. 1322 was accordingly adopted.

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* *

2. European transit rates

After the Chairman had proposed that the Committee should go on to consider the matter of fixing transit rates in the European system, the delegate of South Africa suggested that it would expedite the work of the Committee if a working party of European countries was set up to study this question. The Chairman thought the establishment of a working party would serve only to prolong the discussion and suggested that the subject should continue to be pursued by the Committee, additional meetings being arranged if necessary. In the absence of any objections, the Committee took up the discussion on European transit rates.

The Chairman noted that four proposals stood to be considered (Nos. 254, 255, 256 and 258), of which the first two differed only so far as paragraph 5 was concerned.

The delegate of the Netherlands thought it would be preferable to discuss first paragraph 190 of the I.T.R.s which was the crux of the problem. He added that the existing provisions of the Regulations were no longer appropriate to modern conditions of telegraphy (telex, gentex, large numbers of circuits). The development of the service called for very low transit rates which should be freely fixed by Administrations themselves.

The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed that it would be convenient to discuss first the merits of paragraph 190. His delegation and, he thought, certain others had objected to Proposal No. 259 because it contained no provision corresponding to paragraph 190. He felt compelled to oppose Proposal No. 258 which specifically made it impossible to assimilate the rates applicable to alternative land routes and suggested that the Committee should decide between this proposal and Proposals Nos. 254, 255 and 256, all of which contained provisions on the lines of paragraph 190.

The delegate of France stated that he could not accept the retention of the present paragraph 190. There was no need to discuss the matter further as it had been debated at length by Sub-Group 2/1 of the C.C.I.T.T. All the Administrations concerned were aware of the facts of the case and the charges laid down in certain C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations were already in force. A new discussion would not help to solve the problem nor avoid the need for reservations to be made. The best course would be to take a decision without more ado.

The delegates of the Netherlands, Federal German Republic and Belgium also said they were unable to accept the existing text of paragraph 190.

After an exchange of views in which the delegates of Switzerland, Netherlands, Roumania, France, United Kingdom and Italy took part, the Committee decided to adjourn the discussion until the next meeting.

The meeting closed at 12.20 p.m.

Reporters:

A. Chassignol

D.G. Clarke

Chairman:

L. A. FINCHER

Annex: 1

A N N E X

REVISED TEXTS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE 2.

Article 27

176 to 186. Replace the existing text by the following:

Para. 1. The Administrations in the European system shall fix their terminal rates taking into account the Recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. and the real cost price.

The maximum terminal rate shall not, as far as possible, exceed 15 gold centimes, except for the Soviet Union and Turkey for which the maximum terminal rate shall remain 32 gold centimes per word, and 18 gold centimes per word respectively.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

Document No. 93-E
13 October, 1958
Original: French

E

COMMITTEE 3

SUPPLEMENT TO DOCUMENT No. 86

PROPOSALS BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WORKING PARTY OF COMMITTEE 3

(Chapter VII and the beginning of Chapter VIII of the Telephone Regulations)

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1. - Replace the proposal relative to the beginning of Chapter VII (page 7, Document No. 86) by the text in pages 2 and 3 hereafter.

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2. - Text proposed for Chapter VII: see page 4 hereafter.

Observations

CHAPTER VI CHAPTER VII

BOOKING OF A CALL

Article 22

Form of Booking

Para.1 In the booking of a call, the station of the subscriber required shall be designated by the name or the access number of the system of destination and the appropriate telephone number as it appears in the official telephone directory.

Para.2 Nevertheless, certain bookings of calls can be made in another form, subject to an agreement between Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies).

Article 23

Modification of Bookings

ex-article 26

Para.1 The booking of a call may be changed by the caller so long as he has not been informed that the call is to take place.

Para.2 The modifications of bookings of calls which may be permitted are determined by the Administrations (or recognized private operating agencies) subject to the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Article 24

Validity of Bookings

ex-articles 23 and 25

Article 24 "Limitation of Bookings" would be deleted.

The validity of bookings of calls and the admissibility of calls for which the caller has specified that the call is not to be set up until after a given hour indicated by him or not to be set up during a given period, shall be determined by each Administration (or recognized private operating agency) subject to the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Observations

CHAPTER VIII

PRIORITY OF CALLS

ESTABLISHMENT AND DISCONNECTION OF CALLS
LIMITATION OF DURATION OF CALLS

Article 27

Priority of Calls

Numbers 126 and 127 to be deleted

Para. 1. The order of priority for establishing calls shall be:

a) Distress calls which have absolute priority over all other calls;

b) Service calls with the object of re-establishing international telephone circuits which have been totally interrupted;

c) Government calls for which priority has been expressly requested;

d) Government calls for which priority has not been requested, private calls and service calls.

Para. 2. Administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) may, if they deem necessary, decide by mutual agreement that for each of the three classes of call - Government, service and private - there shall be a supplementary order of priority for the establishment of calls, making a distinction between:

- ordinary calls,

- urgent calls with priority over ordinary calls,

- lightning calls with priority over ordinary and urgent calls.

Para. 3. In services where lightning and urgent calls are admitted by private arrangement, the

order of priority for establishing calls shall be:

a) distress calls,

b) lightning service calls, admitted solely for re-establishing international telephone circuits totally interrupted;

c) lightning Government calls;

d) lightning private calls;

e) urgent Government calls;

f) urgent service calls;

g) urgent private calls;

h) ordinary Government calls for which priority has been expressly requested;

i) Government calls for which priority has not been requested, ordinary private calls and ordinary service calls.

Para. 4. In the case of direct calls, the calls mentioned in numbers (numbers of the sub-paragraphs corresponding to paragraph 1 d) and 3 i)) shall be established in the choronological order of booking, in accordance with the rules in force in the outgoing country.

Para. 5. When a call uses several circuits, the Administrations (and/or recognized private operating agencies) concerned shall agree, insofar as necessary, on the circuit on which the bookings are filed and the international exchange which is to classify the bookings. The bookings are filed at this exchange according to their class and the times of reception at this exchange.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 94-E
14 October 1958
Original : French

COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

7th Meeting, Monday 13 October 1958

1. The meeting opened at 9.35 a.m.

2. Approval of the Summary Record of the 5th Meeting (Document No. 74)

Page 1 of the English text, the title should read : "....on the Telephone Regulations".

Page 2, paragraph 5.2, add India to the list of countries and delete the sentence beginning: "The delegate of India....".

Page 2, paragraph 5.5, line 2, delete the words: "that the fact" (English text only), and line 3, delete "all".

Page 2, last paragraph, to read :

"The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. would be happy to cooperate in the work of the Working Group; he wished, however, first to be assured that by participating actively in the work of the Group he would not be exceeding the role allotted to him by the Convention."

Page 3, third paragraph, to read :

"The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. thanked the delegate of Italy for the confidence he had expressed in his organization. Since there was no objection to his taking part in the discussions in the Working Group, he would accept the Chariman's proposal without reservation."

Document No. 74, as amended above, was approved.

3. Approval of the sharing of the Chapters of the Telephone Regulations between Committee 3 and the Working Group (Document No. 81)

Approved.

4. The Chairman stated that the Working Group responsible for the easing of the Telephone Regulations and for rendering them universal would be known as Working Group 3 A, while the Group concerned with the definitions of routes would be known as Working Group 3 B.

5. Document No. 86. Proposal by the Chairman of Working Group 3 A.

Adopted.

6. Document No. 84 (France)

The document contained a proposal for an addition to Proposal No. 666 adopted at the 6th meeting of Committee 3, to the effect that, in French, the term "central" should be reserved exclusively for the designation of exchanges of whatever kind ("bureau", "commutateur", "centre" or "central" exclusively national in character).

6.1. The delegate of Australia recalled his statement at the preceding meeting to the effect that in English the term "exchange" was equally applicable to national and international exchanges.

The delegate of Mexico said that the French proposal was perfectly clear as regards the Spanish text.

6.2. The addition to Proposal No. 666 insofar as it applied to the French and Spanish texts was adopted.

The delegate of the Netherlands asked whether the English speaking delegates could not adopt the expression "International centre" to designate the international exchange, and the term "exchange" to designate national exchanges.

6.3. The Chairman then requested the English speaking delegates to look into the matter which would be taken up again at a later stage.

7. Proposals Nos. 693 (Switzerland), 1282 (Federal German Republic) and 711 (U.S.S.R.)

7.1. The delegate of France, supported by the delegate of Denmark, thought it might be better to wait until it was known exactly what would be incorporated in the Telephone Regulations before examining the definitions of expressions which might not even figure in that publication.

7.2. The delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the delegates of India, Pakistan and Mexico, thought that any questions relating to new methods of operation still called for several years' practical experience; therefore, for the present, as few as possible definitions relating to operation should be retained (in the Telephone Regulations). He suggested that the question should be taken up again in a few years' time.

7.3. It was decided to leave the study of those proposals in abeyance for the time being.

8. Proposal No. 692 (U.S.S.R.)

The Committee decided, as it had previously done at its 6th meeting (Document No. 85, para. 19), that the proposal would be examined at a later stage jointly with the question of charges.

9. Proposal No. 1249 (Federal German Republic)

The delegate of France, supported by the delegate of the Union of South Africa, stated that the Telegraph Regulations already contained all the provisions required for phototelegraphy.

The Chairman proposed that the Chairmen of Committees 1 and 2 be requested to examine the matter in the near future. He thought, however, that the question should also be dealt with in the Telephone Regulations, since phototelegraphy communications were established and charged for by the telephone exchange. He suggested that Committee 3 should wait for the decision of the Telegraph Committees.

9.1 The study of that proposal was adjourned.

10. Proposals Nos. 732, 733, 735, 736, 738, 739, 741, 742, 744 and 745

The study of the above proposals relating to the term "exchange" was postponed until a final decision had been reached on Document No. 84.

The Committee decided to examine the matter at a later meeting

11. Document No. 66 (Proposal No. 1283 bis, Australia and Switzerland)

That document replaced Proposals Nos. 1283 (Australia) and 743 (Switzerland) already examined at the 3rd meeting (Document No. 53, page 3).

The delegate of France thought that the proposal as drafted would impose excessive restrictions on the European system. He proposed an amendment which was adopted (see Annex).

12. Proposal No. 747

Already adopted (see annex to Document No. 53, page 6).

13. Proposal No. 767 (Switzerland)

After a discussion in which the delegates of Switzerland, France, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, Denmark, United States, Mexico and Sweden took part, the Committee decided to amend the proposal (see Annex).

14. Proposals Nos. 768 and 769 (Switzerland)

Withdrawn.

15. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that, with a view to making the Telephone Regulations universal, the expression "European system" be deleted in numbers 59 and 60 of that publication.

Since the delegate of India did not share that opinion, the Chairman postponed the study of that question until a later meeting. He would submit a proposal.

16. Proposal No. 770

Adopted.

17. Proposal No. 771 (United Kingdom)

The Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the new text of that proposal did not take into account the essential difference which existed between numbers 61 and 62 of the present Telephone Regulations.

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. was authorized to request service calls to Administrations, while the Secretary-General was authorized to request free-of-charge calls to any subscriber's station when dealing with the official business of the Union.

17.1 The delegate of Switzerland, supported by the delegate of Yugoslavia, was in favour of retaining the present text, since he thought that Proposal No. 771 would create difficulties for the operating services, which would find it hard to decide who was entitled to free-of-charge calls and to what extent.

17.2 After a discussion, the Committee decided to adjourn the study of Proposal No. 771 as well as that of Proposals Nos. 772 and 773 which also related to number 63 of the Telephone Regulations.

18. Proposal No. 774 (Federal German Republic)

18.1 The delegate of Pakistan did not think that the existing text should be changed.

18.2 The delegate of the Netherlands thought that there had been some mistake and that the proposal amended number 138 of the Telephone Regulations which dealt with service calls priorities.

The delegate of France recalled that the Chairman of Working Group 3 A had proposed that number 138 be deleted.

18.3 The delegate of Denmark, supported by the delegates of the Federal German Republic and Australia, thought that the matter should be dealt with

in number 64, Article 10 of the Telephone Regulations.

18.4 The delegate of France proposed an amendment with a view to facilitating the world-wide application of the Telephone Regulations.

The Committee adopted the amended Proposal No. 774 which would be issued as a separate document.

19. The meeting rose at 12.25 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

G. Buttex
V. Meyer

Chairman of Committee 3 :

A.F. Langenberger

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

TEXTS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE 3

Article 5

Duration of Service

Proposal No. 1283 bis
(Document No. 66)
amended by France

37. § 2. International exchanges which are not open permanently shall be bound to extend service for twelve minutes beyond the prescribed hours for calls in progress or already prepared. However, an exception may be made to this rule in radiotelephone service when the terminal equipment used in the relation is also required for another relation from a certain time.

Article 10

Service Calls

Proposal No. 767 (amended)
Page 417 of the Volume

58. § 1. (1). Service calls are those which relate to the working of the international telephone service (including the establishment and maintenance of circuits for other telecommunication services effected with the assistance of the international telephone service). In the absence of agreement to the contrary, such calls may be exchanged free-of-charge between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 95-E
11 October, 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 3

BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN,
SWITZERLAND, YUGOSLAVIA

(This document cancels and replaces Document No. 84)

DEFINITION OF A "TELEPHONE EXCHANGE" AND AN "INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE"

The international telephone service has to deal, at times, with offices, exchanges, switching centres or installations which form part of the organization of the national telephone network of the various Administrations and recognized private operating agencies.

In order to simplify the lay-out of the Telephone Regulations, it would appear desirable to designate any office, exchange, switching centre or installation thus equipped by the single expression "exchange".

The Telephone exchange and the International exchange would therefore be defined as follows:

1. "Telephone Exchange":

Any office, centre, switching centre or installation forming part of the organization of a national telephone network.

2. "International Exchange":

An exchange at the end of an international telephone circuit.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 96-E
14 October, 1958
Original : French

COMMITTEE 3

AGENDA

FOR THE 8th MEETING

Thursday, 16 October, 1958 - 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Room C 3

Documents Nos. 23, 31, 95 and 97.

Book of Proposals, Volume II, Nos. 771, 772, 773, 778, 852, 853.

A. F. Langenberger
Chairman of Committee 3

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 97-E
14 October, 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 3

Proposal by the Chairman of Committee 3

AMENDED TEXTS

(Nos. 59 and 60 of Article 10 of the Telephone Regulations).

59. (2) Nevertheless, by agreement between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, the free use of the telephone service shall be authorized in cases of absolute necessity for the transmission of service telegrams ..... (the rest remains unchanged).

60. (3) Such agreement may provide for reciprocity under the same conditions, and, in case of absolute necessity, the telephone service may use free of charge the telegraph service conducted by the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies for the despatch of telegrams .....(the rest remains unchanged).

A.F. Langenberger
Chairman of Committee 3

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 98-E
14 October, 1958
Original : English

COMMITTEE 2

PROPOSAL BY THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The delegation of Roumania has proposed the adoption of § 5 (2) of Proposal 255 as an amendment to Proposal 256.

The United Kingdom is opposed to the principle embodied in this amendment. If it should, nevertheless, be approved by the Committee the United Kingdom would propose that the figure of 2 centimes in the Roumanian proposal should be replaced by a figure of 3 centimes.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 99-E
15 October 1958
Original: French

COMMITTEE 2

Roumanian People's Republic

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSAL NO. 256 RELATING TO ART. 27 OF THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

Proposed Text:

§ 1 (1) (New text adopted by Committee 2 regarding terminal rates)

(2). The transit rate for each country shall be fixed uniformly at y = 4.5 centimes.
(Text to be amended from the drafting standpoint in conformity with the United Kingdom proposal)

(3) When in relations between two terminal countries the traffic is transmitted, over the entire international route, by land circuits either direct or established by automatic switching, the transit charge may be reduced to x = 3 centimes per country of transit for traffic between these two countries only.

(4) For the U.S.S.R. the ~~minimum~~ maximum transit rate shall be fixed at 24 centimes and for Turkey at centimes.

(The rest remains unchanged, i.e. the amendment is that new paragraphs (3) and (4) be added to paragraph 1).

Note: The letters y and x have been used to facilitate reference to the respective rates; if found to be superfluous they may be omitted from the final text.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1958)

E

Document No. 100-E
16 October, 1958

FIRST LIST OF CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

1 Provisional List of Delegates, Representatives and Observers

2 Report by the General Secretariat - Additional Rules of Procedure for the Conference

3 Report by the General Secretariat - Admission of International Organizations

4 Report by the General Secretariat - First Analysis of Proposals

5 Report by the General Secretariat - Revision of Chapter XXII of the Telegraph Regulations

6 Tribute to Deceased and Retired Delegates etc.

7 Proposals from the Swedish Administration (Nos. 1297 - 1299)

8 Proposals from the Swedish Administration (Nos. 158, 262, 1058, 1300 - 1306)

9. Report by the General Secretariat - Presentation of the Final Acts

10 1st Plenary Assembly - Draft Agenda

11 Statement by U.S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R., Bielorussian S.S.R., concerning the Representation of China at the Conference

12 Statement by China in reply to Document No. 11

13 Spain - Order of Chapters (Proposal No. 1307)

14 Spain (Proposals Nos. 1308 - 1310)

15 Proposals by the Republic of Colombia (Proposals Nos. 1311, 1312)

16 Proposals by the Heads of Delegations to the Opening Plenary Meeting

17 Minutes of the Meeting of Heads of Delegations

18 International Air Transport Association - Telecommunications Facilities for the Handling of Airlines Operating Agencies Traffic

19 Minutes of the first Plenary Assembly

20 Summary record of the first meeting of the Committee on the Telegraph Regulations

21 Second Provisional List of Delegates, Representatives and Observers

22 Recommendation from the International Chamber of Commerce - To the Committee for the Telegraph Regulations and the Committee on Rates

23 Recommendation from the International Chamber of Commerce - To the Committee for the Telephone Regulations

24 2nd Plenary Assembly - Agenda

25 Note by the General Secretariat - Traffic to be routed over the A.F.T.N.

26 Summary Record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 2 (Telegraph tariffs)

27 Opinion relative to the unburdening of the Telephone Regulations

28 Communication from the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. - Unburdening of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations

29 Committee 3 - Agenda

30 Summary Record of the 1st meeting of the Finance Control Committee

31 Petitions presented by the Commonwealth Press Union

32 Tunisia - Counting of Words

33 Summary Record of the 1st meeting of the Committee on Telephone Regulations

34 Spain (Proposal No. 1314)

35 Summary Record of the 2nd meeting of the Committee on Telegraph Regulations

36 Italy - Explanatory notes on Proposal No. 9

37 Committees1 and 2 - Agenda

38 Committee 3 - Agenda

39 Committee 2 - Summary Record of the 2nd meeting of the Committee on Telegraph Tariffs

40 Austria (Proposal No. 1315)

41 Minutes of the 2nd Plenary Assembly

42 3rd Plenary Assembly - Agenda

43 Corrigendum to Document No. 17

44 Ghana - Cheaper Press Telegrams

45 Ghana - Composition of the Telephone Tariff

46 Summary Record of the 2nd meeting of the Committee on Telephone Regulations

47 Corrigendum to Document No. 33

48 Corrigendum to Document No. 21

49 Committee 1 - Agenda

50 Committees 1 and 2 - Summary Record of the 1st Joint Meeting

51 Committee 3 - Agenda

52 Australia - Withdrawal of Proposal No. 504

53 Committee 3 - Summary Record of the 3rd meeting of the Committee on Telephone Regulations

54 Paraguay (Proposal No. 1313)

55 Committee 2 - Corrigendum to Document No. 26

56 Belgium - France (Proposal No. 1316)

57 Summary Record of the 3rd meeting of the Committee on Telegraph Tariffs

58 Committee 3 - Agenda

59 Summary Record of the 3rd meeting of the Committee on Telegraph Regulations

60 Proposal by the Chairman - Universal application of Telephone Regulations

61 Proposal of Mexico supported by the Republic of Colombia, Universal Application of Telephone Regulations

62 Corrigendum to Document No. 50

63 Summary Record of the 4th meeting of the Committee on Telephone Regulations

64 Corrigendum to Document No. 59

65 Summary Record of the 4th meeting of the Committee on Telegraph Tariffs

66 Australia, Switzerland (Proposal No. 1283 bis)

67 China (Proposals Nos. 1319, 1321)

68 Switzerland - Telegraph Regulations (Proposals Nos. 155, 1317, 1318)

69 Minutes of the 3rd Plenary Assembly

70 Minutes of the 4th Plenary Assembly

71 Minutes of the 5th Plenary Assembly

72 Summary Record of the 4th meeting of the Committee on Telegraph Regulations

73 Petitions presented by the Commonwealth Press Union

74 Summary Record of the 5th meeting of the Committee on Telephone Regulations

75 Committee 3 - Agenda

76 Summary Record of the 5th meeting of the Committee on Telegraph Tariffs

77 Word Counting - Examination of Temporary Recommendation No. II

78 Summary Record of the 5th meeting of the Committee on Telegraph Regulations

79 Committee 3 - Agenda

80 U.S.S.R. (Proposal No. 1322)

81 Sharing of Chapters between Committee 3 and its Working Party

82 Summary Record of the 6th meeting of the Committee on Telegraph Tariffs

83 Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Federal German Republic (Proposal No. 1323)

84 France - Definition of "International Exchange" - This document is cancelled and replaced by Document No. 95

85 Summary Record of the 6th meeting of the Committee on Telephone Regulations

86 Proposals by the Chairman of the Working Group of Committee 3 for Simplification and World-wide Extension of the Telephone Regulations

87 Corrigendum to Document No. 74

88 1st Series of Texts submitted to the Editorial Committee

89 Committee 1 - Agenda

90 Easing of the text - "Administration(s) and/or Recognized Private Operating Agency(ies)"

91 Summary Record of the 6th meeting of the Committee on Telegraph Regulations

92 Summary Record of the 7th meeting of the Committee on Telegraph Tariffs

93 Supplement to Document No. 86

94 Summary Record of the 7th meeting of the Committee on Telephone Regulations

95 Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of) - Definition of a "Telephone Exchange" and an "International Exchange". This document cancels and replaces Document No. 84

96 Committee 3 - Agenda

97 Proposal by the Chairman of Committee 3. Amended Texts (Nos. 59 and 60 of Article 10 of the Telephone Regulations)

98 Proposal by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Article 27 of the Telegraph Regulations)

99 Roumanian People's Republic - Amendment to Proposal No. 256 relating to Article 27 of the Telegraph Regulations

100 First List of Conference Documents