



**Documents of the International Telecommunications Conference**  
**(Atlantic City, 1947)**

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

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

March 6th, 1947.

**Hungary.**

**General proposal for the foundation of an International Telecommunication Bank.**

**1 TR.**

The frightful devastations of the second world war have caused such widespread destruction in nearly all the belligerent countries as can only be repaired at the expense of great sacrifice. This destruction includes not only the irreparable loss of much that civilization has endowed us with, but also considerable damage to industrial production as well as the disruption of communications. It extends particularly over Central and South-eastern Europe, the countries of which were the most hard hit by the war, and in which the heavy chariot of Mars caused serious losses to the telecommunication systems and installations, as well as to the industrial districts. The consequence is that most of the factories in these countries manufacturing such installations were destroyed and will for a long time to come remain unproductive.

The most serious problem for these countries is however how and where to find the financial resources necessary for the reconstruction and modernisation of the telecommunications. Added to the difficulty of finding the material means for reconstructing their industrial and economic life, some of the South-eastern countries of Europe that were victims of the war have to pay the reparations fixed in the treaties of peace. This being the case it is evident that, as regards telecommunications, they are faced with almost insoluble problems. Their position is all the more delicate as the great European scheme recently approved by the XIVth Plenary Meeting of the International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.) at Montreux, concerning the establishment of rapid telephone service over the most modern systems (with coaxial cables) interests the countries of South-eastern Europe also, more especially Hungary which, owing to its geographical position, will have to play an important part in the practical realization of the scheme. The Administrations of the countries of South-eastern Europe, including Hungary, have, as members of the C.C.I.T., accepted the scheme and assumed the obligation of establishing their section of the European system and the corresponding installations within a fixed period. In conformity to these obligations the Hungarian and the other Administrations desire to fully meet their engagements, but the lack of the necessary materials, due to their serious economic and financial situation, may prevent them from doing so. Consequently, from reasons beyond their control, the Hungarian Administration, and the other Administrations in a similar position, run the risk of not being able to fulfil the engagements as regards the improvement of the international telephone service.

In proposing the foundation of an International Telecommunication Bank, the Hungarian Administration considers that it is not acting for itself alone but also on behalf of the other Administrations concerned.

The funds required for running the Bank, as a Limited Liability Company, would be subscribed by Administrations being members of the International Telecommunication Union on the one hand and by the undertakings manufacturing telecommunication installations on the other. The primary task of the International Telecommunication Bank would be to afford assistance to the Administrations being members of the Union but deficient in capital, by granting them long-term loans which would enable them to reconstruct and modernize their installations and connect them



with the world telecommunication systems as required by the progress of modern technical science. Such a Bank would not only be a help to the Administrations concerned, it would at the same time place the world undertakings manufacturing telecommunication installations in a favourable position, by enabling them to procure new markets for their wares.

The Administrations demanding long-term loans from the International Telecommunication Bank would as a matter of course have to assume the obligation of investing all such sums in their telecommunication installations at the proper time, in conformity to modern requirements and technical development.

In addition to the mission described above, the Bank might eventually undertake the settlement of the credit and debit accounts of the international telecommunication service. The Administrations would inform the International Telecommunication Bank of the amount of their credit and debit accounts and the Bank would transfer the balance to the account of the credit Administrations. This manner of proceeding would simplify and accelerate the settlement of accounts in the international telecommunication service. The International Telecommunication Bank would thus act as intermediary for the payments resulting from the international telegraph, telephone and wireless services which are at present effected in part by the Bank of International Settlements at Basle.

The International Telecommunication Bank would work under the control of the International Telecommunication Union. In the event of the Union being placed in connection with the Organization of the United Nations, the supreme control would be exercised by that Organization.

The Hungarian Administration is persuaded that in submitting its proposal, it is doing a kind service not only to the countries, members of the Union, that are in a serious position, but in fact to the telecommunication systems the world over. It begs the Telecommunications Conference of Atlantic City to examine the question and, in the event of the proposal being accepted, to refer it to a limited Committee for discussion and for the drafting of details.

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### Various proposals concerning the International Telecommunication Convention (Madrid 1932).

#### 2 TR.

*Art. 2, § 1. Complete and alter the present wording as follows:*

The provisions of the present Convention shall be supplemented by the following Regulations: the General Regulations, the Telegraph Regulations, the Telephone Regulations, the Radio Regulations. These Regulations shall be binding for all the countries, parties to the present Convention.

#### Motives.

The Hungarian Administration agrees to the proposal of the U.S.S.R. delegation figuring in article 7, § 1, of the draft International Telecommunications Convention of Moscow, 1947, and is of opinion that the Regulations are an integral part of the Convention and that their application is consequently binding for all the signatory countries. This seems all the more possible as, in pursuance of article 9, § 2, of the Convention of Madrid, the Governments undertake to impose the observation of the provisions of the Convention and the Regulations on the private enterprises recognized by them.

#### 3 TR.

*Art. 2, §§ 2 and 3. To be deleted.*

#### Motives.

The consequence of proposal 2 TR.

#### 4 TR.

*Art. 3, § 1. Delete the second sentence.*

#### Motives.

The consequence of proposal 2 TR.

**5 TR.**

*Art. 3, § 3. Delete the second sentence.*

**Motives.**

The consequence of proposal 2 TR.

**6 TR.**

*Art. 4. Delete this article.*

**Motives.**

The consequence of proposal 2 TR.

**7 TR.**

*Art. 5, § 5. Delete this paragraph.*

**Motives.**

The consequence of proposal 2 TR.

**8 TR.**

*Art. 7. Delete this article.*

**Motives.**

The consequence of proposal 2 TR.

**9 TR.**

*Art. 9, §§ 1 and 2. Substitute for the present wording that proposed by the U.S.S.R. delegation figuring in article 33 of the draft Convention of Moscow, 1946.*

**Motives.**

The consequence of proposal 2 TR.

**10 TR.**

*Art. 11. Delete this article.*

**Motives.**

The consequence of proposal 2 TR.

**11 TR.**

*Art. 12, §§ 3 and 4. To be deleted.*

**Motives.**

The consequence of proposal 2 TR.

**12 TR.**

*Art. 13. Read: ...on the matters of service and charges which do not concern...*

**Motives.**

The countries are at liberty to conclude agreements not only on matters of service but also concerning the rates to be charged in the different telegraph, telephone and wireless relations.

**13 TR.**

*Art. 14, § 1. Delete the words: or to the set of Regulations in which the provisions relating to the telecommunication in question is included.*

**Motives.**

In the event of proposal 2 TR. being accepted, this passage would be superfluous.

**14 TR.**

*Art. 14, § 2. Delete the words: and to the relative sets of Regulations.*

**Motives.**

In the event of proposal 2 TR. being accepted, these words would be superfluous.



**15 TR.**

*Art. 17, § 3 (5). Replace the present wording by the following:*

The members of the Union pay their contribution half-yearly in advance, at the latest on the expiration of the last month of the preceding half-year. After that period the sum due is subject to interest, in favour of the Bureau at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum, reckoned from the first day of the half-year in question.

**Motives.**

Article 5, § 4, of the draft Convention of Moscow, 1946, fixes no final limit for payment. In anticipation of possible tardy payments, it would be advisable to maintain, in the new Convention, the provision of the Convention of Madrid relating to moratory interest, as an encouragement to members of the Union to observe the term for payment.

**16 TR.**

*Art. 23. Add in conclusion:*

and pay no compensation for any damage whatever due to errors of service.

**Motives.**

For the prevention of any possible misunderstanding on the subject.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

March 11th, 1947.

**United States of America.**

**Proposals for Revision of International Telecommunications Convention (Madrid, 1932).**

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONVENTION

**17 TR.**

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## **Explanation of Chapter I of the United States Proposals for Revision of the International Telecommunications Convention, Madrid (1932).**

The general practice of the United States in the preparation of its proposals for the revision of the International Telecommunications Convention and Radio Regulations is to indicate the reasons for changes immediately following the articles, and in some instances the sections, to which they apply.

However, the revision of the portion of the Convention contained in Chapter I of the United States proposals is so different from that now in force as to merit an explanatory statement as a prelude to the actual text.

It is proposed that, instead of the loosely organized Union heretofore provided, there shall be set up an actual working Union and for that purpose an effort has been made to clarify its membership. The objective has been to place that membership on the sound foundation of recognized sovereign states which shall be capable of assuming complete responsibility not only for themselves but for all of their territories. It is believed that this will provide an improved basis for international agreement and will eliminate the long-standing and troublesome problem of colonial or plural voting. At the same time it brings the membership of the Union more nearly into conformity with the procedure and policy of the United Nations.

Having established a sound basis of membership, the next most urgent requirement of the Union is that it afford continuity of functioning. Heretofore one of the criticisms directed toward it has been its inability to make urgent decisions between plenipotentiary or administrative conferences. Several devices have been included in the United States proposals to overcome this difficulty. The first is the setting of regular quadrennial conferences, both plenipotentiary and administrative, with provision for earlier or interim convening of such conferences if occasion demands. Supplementing these is the new concept of administrative conferences with limited agenda which may be called on short notice to consider special problems which may arise and which are of such urgency as to require immediate consideration by all the states or by groups of the interested states as the subject matter may require. Finally, the maintenance of continuity is effected by the establishment of an Administrative Council of certain member states to convene periodically, with an Executive Committee to meet between the sessions of the Administrative Council and to coordinate the day to day operations of the Union.

For the purpose of assuring not only continuity but also the most expert consideration of problems coming before the Union, it is proposed that, in close relationship with the Administrative Council and its Executive Committee, there shall be established boards and committees which shall sit with reasonable continuity and shall be composed of experts in their respective fields of endeavor. Thus, specialized problems of day to day operation, as for example the registration of frequencies with the Central Frequency Registration Board, and of scientific investigation and advice, as for example those requiring study by a continuing C.C.I.R., shall be considered promptly and effectively.

It is believed further that the financial structure of the Union, under the United States proposal, will effectively implement the proposed organization.

A Plenipotentiary Conference meeting in quadrennial sessions, and acting as the supreme organ of the Union, will carry on numerous functions assigned to it by the Convention. Included therein will be the review of the Telecommunications Convention and the adoption for ratification of such modifications as may appear necessary. It is expected, however, that revision of the Convention will not be necessary at each session of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

It is the hope of the United States that these and other changes contained in its proposals will greatly improve international relationships in the field of telecommunications. Its objectives have been directed toward the general improvement and continuing advancement of the telecommunications art throughout the world and are necessary to conform to major changes in the telecommunications field which have occurred in recent years, and particularly as a result of the war.

CHAPTER I.  
**Organization of the Union**

Madrid  
Reference

Article 1.

Art. 1

**Establishment of the Union.**

The sovereign right of each state party to this Convention to regulate its telecommunications is fully recognized. However, these states, recognizing that arrangements among them are necessary to insure the effectiveness of telecommunications, hereby constitute the International Telecommunications Union.

§ 1

Article 2.

New

**Purpose and Aims of the Union.**

The aims and purposes of the International Telecommunications Union will be to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications as more specifically set forth in other articles of this Convention and in the Regulations provided for in § 1 of article 16.

New

Article 3.

New

**Membership in the Union.**

§ 1. The States listed in annex 1 may become Members of the Union by signing this Convention and ratifying it in accordance with article 35, or by adhering to it in accordance with article 36, provided that each such ratifying or adhering state shall also accept at least one set of the Regulations as provided in § 2 of article 16.

New

§ 2. Any Member of the United Nations may become a Member of the Union by adhering to this Convention in accordance with the provisions of articles 16 and 38.

New

§ 3. Any state not referred to in § 1 or § 2 of this article may apply for membership in the Union and shall be admitted when its application has been approved by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Members, provided that such application shall be accompanied by an instrument of adherence to this Convention by the applicant state in accordance with the provisions of articles 16 and 36.

New

Article 4.

New

**Organs of the Union.**

The principal organs of the Union shall be:

New

the Plenipotentiary Conference,  
the Administrative Conferences,  
the Administrative Council,  
such boards and committees as may be provided for in the Regulations, and  
the Secretariat.

Article 5.

Arts. 17, 18,  
19 and 20

**Plenipotentiary Conference.**

§ 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be the supreme organ of the Union, and shall consist of representatives of the Members of the Union, Persons from private agencies approved by their respective governments shall be permitted to participate as advisers to their respective delegations.

Art. 18  
§ 1

§ 2. Each Member shall have one vote. Decisions of the Conference shall be made by a majority of the Members present and voting, except as otherwise provided in this Convention. Deci-

New

sions on all matters set forth in § 5 of this article except (g) and (h) may be taken between sessions of the Conference by polling the Members.

New § 3. The Plenipotentiary Conference normally shall meet once every four years, at a place fixed by the preceding session of the Conference.

Art. 19  
§§ 1 and 2 § 4. If twenty or more Members propose to the Chairman of the Administrative Council a change in the time or place of the next session of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council shall fix a new time or place for such session consistent with the majority view expressed by the Members.

New § 5. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall:

- Art. 17  
§ 2 (4) (a) review the general functioning of the Union and in particular review the report of the Administrative Council on the activities of the Union;
- New (b) elect the members of the Administrative Council;
- New (c) admit new members of the Union in accordance with the provisions of § 3 of article 3;
- New (d) establish the basis for the budget of the Union;
- Art. 17 § 2 (4) (e) approve the audited accounts of the Union;
- New (f) perform such other functions as may be necessary for the effective functioning of the Union, or as may be entrusted to it by the provisions of this Convention;
- Art. 18 § 2 (g) undertake revision of the Convention in accordance with the provisions of article 40; and
- Art. 20 (h) elect its own officers and adopt its own rules of procedure, taking as a basis the rules of
- §§ 1 and 2 procedure of the preceding session of the Conference.

## Article 6.

Arts. 18 and 19

### Administrative Conferences.

Art. 18  
§§ 3 and 4 § 1. There shall be a Radio Conference, a Telegraph Conference, and a Telephone Conference for the purpose of revising the several sets of Regulations provided for in § 1 of article 16. Each of these administrative conferences shall consist of Members of the Union which are parties to the respective Regulations. Persons from private agencies approved by their respective governments shall be permitted to participate as advisers to their respective delegations.

New § 2. Each Member entitled to representation in an administrative conference, under the provisions of § 1 of this article, shall have one vote in the conference. Decisions of an administrative conference shall be made by a majority of the Members present and voting. Other Members may participate without vote in such conferences.

Art. 18  
§ 3 § 3. The administrative conferences normally shall meet once every four years at the same place and concurrently with the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Art. 19  
§§ 1 and 2 § 4. If twenty or more Members propose to the Chairman of the Administrative Council a change in the time or place of the next session of an administrative conference, the Administrative Council shall fix a new time or place for such session consistent with the majority view expressed by the Members.

New § 5. An administrative conference with limited agenda to consider specified urgent matters shall be convened when proposed by the Administrative Council on its own motion or upon the request of not less than twenty Members of the Union. The specific agenda for such conference, to which it shall be limited, shall be circulated with the call for the conference. Such conference shall be held at the seat of the Union, at a time specified by the Administrative Council, but in any event within four months from the date of the call.

New  
and  
Art. 17

## Article 7.

### Administrative Council.

New § 1. The Administrative Council shall be composed of eleven Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference to serve until the next session of that Conference. Each of these Members shall appoint to the Administrative Council a person qualified in the field of telecommunications and shall pay his salary. The Administrative Council shall meet not less than once a year, normally at the headquarters of the Union.

§ 2. Each member of the Administrative Council shall have one vote, and decisions shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting. The Administrative Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

§ 3. The Administrative Council shall elect from its members a chairman and two vice-chairmen to act as an Executive Committee which shall function between meetings of the Council in carrying out such duties as the Council may entrust to it.

§ 4. The chairmen of the boards and committees shall participate in an advisory capacity in the meetings of the Administrative Council and shall be consulted by the Executive Committee on all matters of concern to the respective boards and committees.

§ 5. The Administrative Council shall:

- (a) perform any specific duties assigned to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference; New
- (b) implement any arrangements made pursuant to the provisions of this Convention with the United Nations and with other international organizations; New
- (c) arrange for the convening of conferences as provided for in articles 5 and 6; New
- (d) appoint the Secretary General of the Union who shall be responsible to the Council for the performance of his duties; New
- (e) review and approve the annual budget; New
- (f) arrange for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union and for their submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference; Art. 17 § 2 (4)
- (g) coordinate the activities of the various boards and committees and fill interim vacancies thereon as prescribed in the Regulations; New
- (h) perform such other functions as are prescribed elsewhere in this Convention; and New
- (i) perform such additional functions as may come within the framework of the Convention and Regulations and which are necessary for the proper administration of the Union. New

#### Article 8.

Art. 16

#### Boards and Committees.

The boards and committees shall deal with specific phases of international telecommunications activities. Their establishment, composition, duties, and functions are defined in the Regulations. §§ 1 and 2

#### Article 9.

Art. 17

#### Secretariat.

§ 1. The Secretariat shall comprise the Secretary General and such staff as may be required. § 1

§ 2. The Secretary General shall: New

- (a) maintain the official master lists compiled from data filed with him for this purpose by the boards and committees of the Union; New
- (b) maintain complete records of and publish the international and regional telecommunications arrangements; New
- (c) perform all other secretarial functions of the Union, including those of its boards and committees; New
- (d) carry on secretarial work preparatory to and following the conferences of the Union; § 2 (1) (a)
- (e) provide, in cooperation with the organizing government, the secretariat of conferences of the Union, as well as, when so requested or when so provided in the Regulations, the secretariat of meetings of boards and committees appointed by the Union or placed under its auspices; § 2 (1) (b)
- (f) prepare and publish the official service documents of the Union as prescribed in the Regulations and such other documents as the conferences or the Administrative Council may direct; § 2 (1) (c)
- (g) gather, as directed by the Union, data regarding telecommunications facilities throughout the world, both international and national, and publish them in suitable form; New
- (h) publish periodically, on the basis of information put at his disposal or which he may gather, a journal of general information concerning telecommunications; § 2 (2)



Madrid  
Reference

- § 2 (4) (i) prepare an annual report of his official activities which, after approval by the Administrative Council, shall be transmitted to all Members;
- New (j) prepare the annual budget for submission to the Administrative Council which, when approved, shall be transmitted for information to all Members;
- § 2 (4) (k) prepare a financial operating account for submission to the Administrative Council annually and also immediately preceding each session of the Plenipotentiary Conference. These accounts, after audit and approval by the Administrative Council, shall be submitted by it to the next session of the Conference for examination and final approval; and
- § 2 (1) (l) perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Convention and the Regulations, and by conferences of the Union and the Administrative Council.
- New § 3. The Secretary General shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with staff regulations established by the Administrative Council. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff shall be to assure that the efficiency, integrity and internationally representative character of the Secretariat shall be maintained at the highest level.
- New § 4. In the performance of their duties the Secretary General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any authority external to the Organization. Each Member of the Union on its part undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the Secretary General and the staff and not to seek to influence them.

Art. 17

#### Article 10.

##### Finances of the Union.

- § 3 (3) § 1. Unless otherwise provided, funds required for the execution of functions of the Union set forth in this Convention shall be borne by all Members, and funds required for the execution of functions of the Union set forth in the Regulations shall be borne by the states parties to the particular Regulations.
- New § 2. The budget for the foregoing expenses shall be fixed annually by the Administrative Council on the basis of decisions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- § 3 (2) § 3. The expenses pertaining to the sessions of the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences shall be separate from the ordinary expenses of the Union and shall be borne by the states represented in the respective conferences.
- § 3 (3) § 4. For the apportionment of the expenses of the Union and its conferences, the states shall be divided into six classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed number of units, namely:
- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 1st class: | 25 units |
| 2nd class: | 20 units |
| 3rd class: | 15 units |
| 4th class: | 10 units |
| 5th class: | 5 units  |
| 6th class: | 3 units  |
- § 3 (4) and (5) Each state shall inform the Secretary General of the class in which it is to be placed, and shall not change its classification between sessions of the Plenipotentiary Conference. This classification shall be communicated to the Members of the Union by the Secretary General. Each state shall remit its contribution to the Secretary General half yearly in advance.

New

#### Article 11.

##### Headquarters.

New

The seat of the Union shall be at the same location as the permanent headquarters of the United Nations.

Art. 21

#### Article 12.

##### Languages.

§§ 1 and 2

The official languages of the Union, its conferences and documents shall be English and French.

## Article 13.

**Legal Capacity, Privileges and Immunities.**

§ 1. The Union shall enjoy in the territory of each Member State such legal capacity as may be necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes and for the exercise of its functions.

New

§ 2. The Union shall enjoy in the territory of each Member State such privileges and immunities as may be necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes and for the exercise of its functions.

New

§ 3. Representatives of Members of the Union to the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences, persons designated to serve on the Administrative Council, boards and committees, and the Secretariat of the Union shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Union.

New

## Article 14.

New

**Relations with the United Nations and Other Inter-Governmental Organizations.**

§ 1. The Union shall enter into and maintain relationship with the United Nations.

New

§ 2. In furtherance of international coordination on matters affecting telecommunications, the Union will cooperate with other inter-governmental organizations having related interests and activities.

New

## Article 15.

Art. 1

**Definition of Terms.**

The terms used in this Convention are defined in annex 2.

§ 2

## CHAPTER II.

**General Provisions.**

## Article 16.

Art. 2

**Regulations.**

§ 1. The provisions of this Convention shall be supplemented by the following Regulations:

§ 1

the Radio Regulations,  
the Telegraph Regulations,  
the Telephone Regulations,

which shall be binding only as among those states which have undertaken to apply them.

§ 2. Only the parties to this Convention may become parties to the Regulations. Ratification of or adherence to the Convention by a state shall not be complete until that state has become a party to at least one of the sets of Regulations.

§ 2

§ 3. The provisions of this Convention shall bind the contracting states only with respect to the services governed by the Regulations to which these states are parties.

§ 3

**Reason.**

Editorial changes for clarification.

Article 17.

**Execution of the Convention and of the Regulations.**

§ 1        § 1. The contracting states undertake to apply the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations accepted by them, in all the telecommunications offices and stations established or operated by them, including those established or operated in any colony, protectorate, overseas territory, or territory under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship, or mandate, subject to the provisions of article 35.

§ 2        § 2. Moreover, they agree to take the steps necessary to enforce the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations which they accept, upon the private operating agencies recognized by them and upon other agencies authorized to establish and operate telecommunications of the international service not open to public correspondence.

**Reason.**

To apply the provisions of the Convention and of the Regulations to all stations.

Art. 28

Article 18.

**Notification of Violations.**

Art. 28        The contracting states undertake to inform each other concerning violations of this Convention and of the Regulations which they accept, in order to facilitate the action to be taken.

**Reason.**

To make title consistent with text.

Art. 14

Article 19.

**Relations with Other than Contracting States.**

§ 1        § 1. Each of the contracting states reserves the right, for itself and for the private operating agencies which it recognizes, and for other agencies authorized to that effect, to determine the conditions under which it will admit telecommunications exchanged with offices under the jurisdiction of a state which is not a party to this Convention and to the Regulations which contain the provisions relative to the telecommunications involved.

§ 2        § 2. Telecommunications originating in offices under the jurisdiction of a state which is not a party to this Convention and to the Regulations which contain the provisions relative to the telecommunications involved, and accepted for delivery or transmission by a contracting state shall be handled in the same manner as regards charges and services as are telecommunications originating in a contracting state.

**Reason.**

Editorial changes for clarification.

Art. 13

Article 20.

**Special Arrangements.**

Art. 13        The contracting states reserve the right, for themselves, for the private operating agencies recognized by them, and for other agencies authorized to that effect, to conclude regional or other special arrangements. However, such arrangements shall not be in conflict with the terms of this Convention.

**Reason.**

To restrict the application of this article to the Convention. To the extent that this subject applies to the Regulations, the matter should be dealt with in the respective Regulations.

Art. 22

Article 21.

**Telecommunications as a Service in the Public Interest.**

Art. 22        § 1. The contracting states recognize the right of the public to correspond by means of the international service of public correspondence. The service, the charges, and the guarantees shall be the same for all senders, without any priority or preference whatsoever not provided for by the Convention or the Regulations.

§ 2. In order to promote the widest use of telecommunications service in the public interest, the contracting states will endeavor to have the charges collected from the users established at the lowest reasonable level consistent with efficient service. Such charges shall be made only for the telecommunications service actually rendered.

§ 3. The contracting states shall not impose excise taxes on any communications, the charges for which are paid in another country.

§ 4. The contracting states agree to assure equality of treatment in the establishment or approval of rates for all operating agencies recognized by them so that any such operating agency may charge, for services between any two points, rates as low as those charged for the same service by any other such operating agency.

§ 5. The contracting states agree to insure that in making arrangements regarding division of tolls and settlement of accounts with competing private operating agencies, their operating agencies will not discriminate as between competing agencies performing like service, and that any private operating agency shall receive as favorable terms for division of tolls and settlement of accounts as any other agency participating in like service.

**Reason.**

It is considered advisable to effect provisions looking to rates at the lowest reasonable level and to equality of treatment for competing carriers.

**Article 22.**

Art. 24

**Secrecy of Telecommunications.**

§ 1. The contracting states agree to take all measures possible, compatible with the system of telecommunications used, to insure the secrecy of international correspondence.

§ 2. However, they reserve the right to communicate international correspondence to the proper authorities, in order to insure either the application of their internal legislation, or the execution of international conventions, to which the states concerned are parties.

**Article 23.**

Art. 25

**Establishment, Operation, and Protection of the Telecommunications Installations and Channels.**

§ 1. The contracting states shall take such steps as may be necessary to insure the establishment, under the best technical conditions, of the channels and installations necessary to carry on the rapid and uninterrupted exchange of international telecommunications.

§ 2. So far as possible, these channels and installations must be operated by the best methods and procedures developed as a result of practical operating experience, maintained in proper operating condition and kept abreast of scientific and technical progress.

§ 3. The contracting states shall insure the protection of these channels and installations within their jurisdiction.

§ 4. Unless other conditions are laid down by special arrangements, each contracting state shall take such steps as may be necessary to insure maintenance of those sections of international telecommunications circuits within its territory.

**Reason.**

To make clear that where the communications facilities are furnished by private operating agencies, the states shall insure that these facilities are adequate to meet the requirements.

**Article 24.**

Art. 26

**Freedom of Telecommunications.**

§ 1. The contracting states agree to encourage the unrestricted flow of information by telecommunications services.

Art. 26  
§ 1

§ 2. However, they reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram dangerous to the safety of the state or contrary to the laws thereof, to public order, or to decency, provided that they immediately notify the sender, through the office of origin, of the stoppage of the said communication or of any part thereof, except when it is dangerous to the safety of the state to issue such notice.

§ 2

§ 3. They likewise reserve the right to interrupt any private telephone communication which is dangerous to the safety of the state or contrary to the laws thereof, to public order, or to decency.

**Reason.**

To emphasize the desirability of encouraging the unrestricted flow of international telecommunications.

Art. 27

**Article 25.**

**Notification of Suspension of Service.**

Art. 27

In the event a contracting state deems it necessary to suspend the service of international telecommunications either generally or as regards certain connections or certain classes of communications, it shall immediately so advise each of the other contracting states, through the Secretary General.

**Reason.**

To emphasize that the purpose of the article is to provide for notification in the event of a suspension of service.

Art. 31

**Article 26.**

**Secret Language.**

§ 1

§ 1. Government telegrams as well as service telegrams, in all relations, may be in secret language.

§ 2

§ 2. Private telegrams may be in secret language, unless any Member State concerned has announced previously through the intermediary of the Secretary General that it does not permit such language for these categories of messages.

§ 3

§ 3. Contracting states which do not permit private telegrams in secret language from or to their own territory must permit them to pass in transit, except in the case of suspension of service provided for in article 25.

**Reason.**

Editorial changes and to make consistent with deletion of definition of "radiotelegram."

Art. 32

**Article 27.**

**Monetary Unit.**

Art. 32

In the absence of special arrangements between the operating agencies, the monetary unit used in the composition of the international telecommunications rates and in setting up the international accounts shall be...

**Reason.**

To recognize the necessity for special arrangements regarding the monetary unit.

Art. 33

**Article 28.**

**Rendering of Accounts.**

Art. 33

The operating agencies, under the jurisdiction of the Member States, participating in the international telecommunications service, shall exchange statements for the settlement of accounts connected with the operating of international telecommunications services.

**Reason.**

To cover a situation where a service is rendered by private operating agencies.

## Article 29.

**Priority for Government Telegrams.**

Subject to the provisions of article 32, government telegrams shall enjoy priority over other telegrams, provided that such priority is expressly claimed by the sender.

**Reason.**

To avoid degrading the priority system by requiring the government user to make an affirmative claim of priority when needed, in order to prevent automatic inclusion of much traffic which does not in fact require such priority. The term « transmission » is deleted in order to indicate the priority shall be accorded in all phases of government telegraph traffic.

**Responsibility.**

Art. 23

*(Deleted.)***Reason.**

The practices and laws in various countries differ radically on this point. Many operating agencies do accept liability over their own facilities.

**Charges and Franking Privileges.**

Art. 29

*(Deleted.)***Reason.**

Deleted as unnecessary since the article contains no authorizing or enabling provisions but merely directs attention to the treatment of this subject in the Regulations.

## CHAPTER III.

**Special Provisions for Radio**Arts. 34  
and 38

## Article 30.

**Intercommunication in the Mobile Service.**

§ 1. Stations carrying on radio communications in the mobile service shall be bound, within the scope of their normal operation, to exchange radio communications with one another irrespective of the radio system they have adopted.

Art. 34  
§ 1

§ 2. In order not to hinder scientific progress, however, the provisions of § 1 of this article shall not prevent the use of a radio system incapable of communicating with other systems provided that this inability is due to the specific nature of the system and it is not the result of devices adopted solely for the purpose of preventing intercommunication.

Art. 34  
§ 2

§ 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 1 of this article, a station may be assigned to a limited international telecommunications service, determined by the purpose of such telecommunications or by circumstances independent of the system.

Art. 38

**Reason.**

Madrid article 38 has been included in this article since it is a further limitation thereon.

## Article 31.

Art. 35

**Interference.**

§ 1. All transmitting and receiving stations, regardless of their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to result in harmful interference to the radio services or communications of either the other contracting states or the private operating agencies recognized by these contracting states and of other authorized operating agencies which carry on radiocommunications service.

§ 1

Art. 35  
§ 2

§ 2. Each contracting state which does not operate the radio facilities itself undertakes to require the private operating agencies recognized by it and the other operating agencies authorized for this purpose, to observe the provisions of § 1 of this article.

**Reason.**

To make consistent with the definition of « harmful interference » and to strengthen the provisions regarding avoidance of interference by including reference to all stations whether transmitting or receiving.

Art. 36

**Article 32.**

**Distress Calls and Messages.**

Art. 36

All stations must give absolute priority to distress calls and messages relating thereto, and shall give such assistance as is possible in the circumstances.

**Reason.**

To include stations other than those in the mobile service.

Art. 37

**Article 33.**

**False or Deceptive Signals.**

Art. 37

The contracting states agree to take the steps required to prevent the transmission or circulation of false or deceptive signals used for distress or safety purposes, and the use, by a station, of call signals which have not been regularly assigned to it.

**Reason.**

To cover all cases where the use of deceptive signals should be prohibited.

Art. 39

**Article 34.**

**Installations of National Defense Services.**

§ 1

§ 1. The contracting states retain their full freedom in regard to military radio installations of their army, naval and air forces.

§ 2 (1)

§ 2. (1) However, these installations and stations must, so far as possible, comply with the regulatory provisions concerning aid to be rendered in case of distress and measures to be taken to avoid interference. They must also, to the extent possible, comply with the regulatory provisions concerning the types of emission and the frequencies to be used, according to the nature of the service performed by the said installations and stations.

§ 2 (2)

(2) Moreover, when these installations and stations exchange public correspondence or engage in the special services governed by the Regulations, they must, in general, comply with the regulatory provisions for the conduct of such services.

**Reason.**

To confine the provisions of this article to military services.

**CHAPTER IV.**

**Final Provisions**

Art. 6

**Article 35.**

**Ratification of the Convention.**

§ 1

§ 1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by the states on whose behalf the Convention has been signed and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited, as soon as possible, with the Secretary General who shall notify the other signatory states of the ratifications, as soon

as they are received. Each instrument of ratification shall apply to colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate unless specific reservation is made thereto.

§ 2. In case one or more of the signatory states fail to ratify the Convention, the latter shall none the less be valid for the states which shall have ratified it.

§ 2

**Reason.**

To require ratification to be deposited with the Union rather than with a government and to provide that ratification shall apply to all the territory of a state unless otherwise specified.

**Article 36.**

Arts. 3 and 5

**Adherence to the Convention.**

§ 1. States, on whose behalf this Convention has not been signed, may adhere to it at any time subject to the provisions of § 2 of article 16, but membership in the Union shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of article 3.

Art. 3  
§ 1

§ 2. The instrument of adherence of a state shall be deposited with the Secretary General who shall notify the other Members of the Union accordingly. Such instrument of adherence shall apply to colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, or territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate unless specific reservation is made thereto.

Art. 3 § 2  
and  
Art. 5  
§§ 1, 2, 3,  
4 and 6

§ 3. Subject to the provisions of § 1 of this article, adherence shall carry with it as a matter of right all the obligations and all the advantages stipulated by this Convention, and shall, in addition, entail the obligations and advantages stipulated by those Regulations which the adhering states accept.

Art. 3  
§ 3

**Reason.**

To require the instrument of adherence to be deposited with the Union rather than with a government and to provide that adherence shall apply to all the territory of a state unless otherwise specified. In addition, to point out that adherence may not in all instances be the only prerequisite to membership in the Union.

**Article 37.**

Arts. 4, 5  
and 7

**Acceptance of the Regulations.**

§ 1. The states parties to this Convention shall, as soon as possible, report their decisions concerning acceptance of the Regulations to the Secretary General who shall inform the Members of the Union accordingly. Such states may subsequently accept one or more of the sets of Regulations which they have not accepted previously. Acceptance shall apply to colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, or territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate unless specific reservation is made thereto.

Art. 4  
Art. 5  
§ 5  
and  
Art. 7  
§ 1

§ 2. In case one or several of the states concerned do not report such acceptance, the Regulations shall none the less be valid for the states which accept them.

Art. 7  
§ 2

**Reason.**

To require that acceptance of the Regulations be deposited with the Union rather than with a government and to combine Madrid articles 4 and 7 in one article.

**Article 38.**

New

**Adherence and Acceptance by the United Nations.**

The United Nations, on its own behalf or on behalf of its trust territories, may adhere to this Convention and accept one or more of the sets of Regulations, subject to the provisions of § 2 of article 16. However, the United Nations, as an entity, shall not be a member of the Union.

New

**Reason.**

For the purpose of permitting the United Nations to sign the Convention and Regulations on its own behalf or on behalf of the countries over which it will exercise trusteeship jurisdiction.



Article 39.

**Abrogation of Conventions and of Regulations Prior to this Convention.**

Art. 8        This Convention and the Regulations shall upon ratification or adherence replace, in the relations between the contracting states, the International Telegraph Conventions of Paris (1865), Vienna (1868), Rome (1872), and St. Petersburg (1875), and the Regulations annexed thereto, as well as the International Radiotelegraph Conventions of Berlin (1906), London (1912), Washington (1927), and the Regulations annexed thereto, the International Telecommunications Convention, Madrid (1932), and the Revised Regulations, Cairo (1938).

**Reason.**

To complete the list of documents to be abrogated.

New

Article 40.

**Entry into Force of Revisions of the Convention.**

New        § 1. Revisions of this Convention shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Plenipotentiary Conference and shall become effective for each Member State which deposits its instrument of ratification or of adherence thereto, when such instruments have been deposited by a majority of the Member States, and thereafter for each Member State when it deposits its instrument of ratification or of adherence. The Secretary General shall inform the other Member States upon the receipt of such instruments.

New        § 2. Each Member State agrees to take prompt action relative to the acceptance of such revisions, and to keep the Secretary General currently informed of the status of such action.

**Reason.**

To provide procedure for the approval of revisions of the Convention and for their entry into force.

New

Article 41.

**Entry into Force of Revisions of the Regulations.**

New        Revisions of the Regulations shall come into force on the dates specified by the respective administrative conferences for such Members as have notified the Secretary General of their acceptance of such revisions.

**Reason.**

To provide procedure for entry into force of revisions of the Regulations.

New

Article 42.

**Settlement of Differences.**

New        Members of the Union undertake to settle their differences regarding issues arising under this Convention or the Regulations through diplomatic channels, through the organs of the Union, or in accordance with the procedures established by bilateral or multilateral treaties concluded among them for the settlement of international disputes, including the procedures provided in the Statute of the International Court of Justice. In addition, recourse may be had by mutual agreement to arbitration in accordance with the procedures set forth in annex 3.

**Reason.**

To provide procedure for the settlement of disputes by a general comprehensive provision and to place detailed procedures for arbitration in an annex.

Arts. 10  
and 12

Article 43.

**Denunciation of the Convention.**

Art. 10 § 1        § 1. Each contracting state shall have the right to denounce this Convention by a notification  
and                to the Secretary General specifying the territories covered by the denunciation. The Secretary  
Art. 12 § 1        General shall notify the other Members accordingly.

§ 2. This denunciation shall take effect at the expiration of the period of one year, beginning with the day on which the notification was received by the Secretary General.

**Reason.**

To require the notification to be submitted to the Union rather than to a government.

**Article 44.**

Arts. 11  
and 12

**Denunciation of the Regulations.**

§ 1. Each contracting state shall have the right to denounce a set of the Regulations by a notification to the Secretary General specifying the territories covered by the denunciation. The Secretary General shall notify the other Members accordingly.

Art. 11 § 1  
and  
Art. 12 § 3

§ 2. This denunciation shall take effect at the expiration of the period of one year, beginning with the day on which the notification was received by the Secretary General.

Art. 11 § 1  
and  
Art. 12 § 4

§ 3. Nothing contained in § 1 of this article shall annul the obligation for contracting states to enforce at least one of the sets of Regulations as provided by § 2 of article 16.

Art. 11 § 2

**Reason.**

To require the notification to be submitted to the Union rather than to a government.

**Article 45.**

Art. 40

**Entry into Force.**

§ 1. This Convention shall come into force when twenty states have deposited their instruments of ratification as provided in article 35.

Art. 40

§ 2. In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention in a single original in each of the official languages of the Union, which are equally authentic. The original text shall be deposited with the Secretary General and certified copies thereof shall be delivered to each Member of the Union.

Art. 40

**Reason.**

To insure a minimum number of Members of the Union before its organization becomes effective.

ANNEX 1

**List of States eligible to sign the  
International Telecommunications Convention**

*(See article 3, § 1.)*

New

**I. Present Members of the United Nations.**

|   |             |   |
|---|-------------|---|
| Afghanistan                               | Ethiopia    | Peru  |
| Argentina                                 | France      | Poland  |
| Australia                                 | Greece      | Republic of the Philippines                             |
| Belgium                                   | Guatemala   | Saudi Arabia  |
| Bolivia                                   | Haiti       | Siam  |
| Brazil                                    | Honduras    | Sweden  |
| Byelorussian Soviet Socialist<br>Republic | Iceland     | Syria   |
| Canada                                    | India       | Turkey  |
| Chile                                     | Iran        | Ukrainian Soviet Socialist<br>Republic                  |
| China                                     | Iraq        | Union of Soviet Socialist<br>Republics                  |
| Colombia                                  | Lebanon     | Union of South Africa                                   |
| Costa Rica                                | Liberia     | United Kingdom of Great<br>Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Cuba                                      | Luxembourg  | United States of America                                |
| Czechoslovakia                            | Mexico      | Uruguay   |
| Denmark                                   | Netherlands | Venezuela   |
| Dominican Republic                        | New Zealand | Yugoslavia  |
| Ecuador                                   | Nicaragua   |   |
| Egypt                                     | Norway      |   |
| El Salvador                               | Panama      |   |
|   | Paraguay    |   |

New

**II. Other States Eligible.**

|          |               |             |
|----------|---------------|-------------|
| Andorra  | Ireland       | San Marino  |
| Albania  | Italy         | Switzerland |
| Austria  | Liechtenstein | Transjordan |
| Bulgaria | Monaco        | The Vatican |
| Finland  | Portugal      | Yemen       |
| Hungary  | Roumania      |             |

Annex

ANNEX 2.

*(See article 15.)*

Annex

**Definition of Terms used in the International  
Telecommunications Convention**

Annex

*Telecommunications*: Any transmission or reception of signs, signals, writings, images, and sounds of any nature, by wire, radio or other systems or processes of electric or visual (semaphore) signaling.

Annex

*Radiocommunications*: Any telecommunications by means of Hertzian waves.

Annex

*Radiotelegram*: (Deleted.)

Reason.

Not required in Convention because the word «telegram» includes «radiotelegram.»

*Government telegrams* : Telegrams pertaining to official government business, paid for directly from government funds, and sent or received by a representative or official of any government or of the United Nations.

**Reason.**

To expand definition to conform with actual practice.

*Service telegrams* : Those emanating from the telecommunications administrations of the contracting states, or from any private operating agency recognized by one of these states, and which refer to international telecommunications, or to matters of public interest determined by agreement among the said administrations.

Annex

*Private telegrams* : Telegrams other than service or government telegrams.

Annex

*Public correspondence* : Any telecommunications which the offices and stations, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, must accept for transmission.

Annex

*Private operating agency* : Any individual, company, or corporation, other than a governmental institution or agency, which is recognized by the state concerned and operates telecommunications installations for the purpose of exchanging public correspondence.

Annex

*Administration* : An agency of a government.

Annex

*Operating agencies* : Both administrations and private operating agencies as defined herein.

New

*Public service* : (Deleted.)

Annex

**Reason:**

Definition no longer necessary.

*International Service* : A telecommunications service between offices or stations subject to different states, or between stations of the mobile service except when the latter are of the same nationality and are within the limits of the territory of the state to which they belong. An internal or national telecommunications service which is likely to cause interference with other services beyond the limits of the territory of the state in which it operates, shall be considered as an international service from the standpoint of interference.

Annex

*Limited service* : (Deleted.)

Annex

**Reason.**

Covered in § 3 of article 30.

*Mobile service* : A radiocommunications service carried on between mobile and land stations and by mobile stations communicating among themselves, excluding special services.

Annex

**ANNEX 3.**

(See article 42.)

Art. 15

**Procedure for arbitration.**

1. In the event of disagreement regarding issues arising from this Convention or the Regulations provided for in article 16, the dispute may be submitted to arbitration at the request of any one of the governments involved in the disagreement or representing a private operating agency which is involved in the disagreement.

§ 1

2. Parties shall decide by mutual agreement whether the arbitration shall be entrusted to individuals or to governments; in the absence of agreement it shall be referred to governments as arbitrators.

§ 3 (1)

3. If the arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must not be nationals of any of the parties concerned in the dispute.

§ 3 (2)

4. If the arbitration is to be entrusted to governments the arbitrators must be chosen from among the Members, or in disputes arising out of a set of the Regulations, the arbitrators must be chosen from among the Members parties to such Regulations.

§ 4

5. The party appealing to arbitration shall be considered as the plaintiff, and the party against which complaint is made shall be considered as the defendant. The plaintiff shall designate an arbitrator and notify the opposing party thereof. The defendant must then appoint a second arbitrator within two months after the receipt of plaintiff's notification.

§ 5

6. If more than two parties are involved, each group of plaintiffs or of defendants shall appoint an arbitrator, observing the same procedure as in § 5 of this annex.

§ 6

7. The arbitrators thus appointed shall agree in designating an umpire who, if the arbitrators are individuals and not governments, must not be of the same nationality as either of them or a national of the parties involved. Failing an agreement of the arbitrators as to the choice of the umpire, each arbitrator shall propose an umpire in no way concerned in the dispute. The Secretary General shall then draw lots to determine which of the umpires is selected.

§ 8

8. The parties in dispute shall have the right to have their disagreement settled by a single arbitrator. In this case, either they shall agree on the choice of the arbitrator, or the latter shall be designated in conformity with the procedure indicated in § 7 of this annex.

§ 8

9. The arbitrators shall be free to decide on the procedure to be followed.

§ 9

10. Each party shall bear the expense it shall have incurred in connection with the arbitration of the dispute. The cost of the arbitration shall be apportioned equally among the parties involved.

New

11. Whenever requested by the arbitrator or arbitrators, the pertinent records of the Union or of the board or committee concerned shall be made available.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

March 27th, 1947.

**Canada.**

**Various Proposals Concerning the International Telecommunication Convention  
(Madrid, 1932).**

**18 TR.**

*Art. 17. Add § 1bis :*

§ 1bis. A Central Frequency Registration Board is charged with effecting an orderly registration of frequency assignments made pursuant to the provisions of the Convention and Regulations and with rendering advice to the contracting governments with a view to the operation of the maximum practical number of communication channels in the portions of the radio spectrum which are capable of being used for international communication.

**Reason.**

To provide for the establishment of a Central Frequency Registration Board.

**19 TR.**

*Art. 34. Add § 2bis :*

§ 2bis. The contracting governments undertake to limit insofar as possible the number of stations and the number of frequencies used, to the minimum number capable of adequately providing the required services. Likewise, when additional radiocommunication needs arise, existing stations in their national territory shall be required to provide the additional services wherever an economy in the use of frequencies will result.

**Reason.**

To restrict by Convention the unnecessary use of radio frequencies.

**20 TR.**

*Annex to Convention, definition of « Government telegrams and radiotelegrams », (f) :* Substitute « United Nations » in place of « League of Nations ».

**Reason.**

To extend Government telegram privileges to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

**Proposals concerning the Rules of Procedure.**

**21 TR.**

*Art. 28, § 1. Add the words :*

To be considered by the Conference, proposals whose adoption will require revision of the text of the Convention or Regulations must carry references identifying by Article or Paragraph number those parts of the text which will require such revision.

**Reason.**

To make clear that proposals should be based on the text in force.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

March 20th, 1947.

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.**

**22 TR.**

The Five-Power Telecommunications Conference of Moscow has drafted a new International Telecommunications Convention which was published in vol. 1 of the « Documents of the Moscow Telecommunications Conference, 1946 », under the title of « Documents of Moscow No. 4ter ». This draft Convention has the full support of the U.S.S.R., which proposes that it shall be taken as basis for the deliberations of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City when the definite wording of the new Convention is under discussion.



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BUREAU OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION

Document No. 5 TR

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

March 20th, 1947.

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.**

**23 TR.**

The Five-Power Telecommunications Conference of Moscow has drafted General Regulations for the International Telecommunications Union as an annex to the International Telecommunications Convention. These draft Regulations which were published in vol. 1 of the «Documents of the Moscow Telecommunications Conference, 1946», have the full support of the U.S.S.R. which proposes that, when the definite-text of the General Regulations is being studied, the Moscow document No. 5ter shall be taken as basis for the deliberations. The U.S.S.R. likewise proposes that the procedure provided for conferences in the above-mentioned document be adopted for the International Radiocommunications Conference and the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

March 1st, 1947.

**Chile.**

**Draft of the International Telecommunication Convention.**

**24 TR.**

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**International Telecommunication Convention.**

Madrid  
Reference

Recognizing that cooperation and mutual agreement are major conditions for the development of telecommunications, the undersigned, plenipotentiaries of our respective Governments, being assembled in conference at ....., have concluded the following International Telecommunication Convention, subject to ratification.

## CHAPTER I.

### Organisation and working of the Union.

Article 1

Article 1.

#### Composition and purpose of the Union.

The countries, parties to the present Convention, form the International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.) for the attainment of the following aims in conformity to the doctrines and practices sanctioned by the Charta of the United Nations:

- (a) Facilitate international cooperation in the solution of telecommunication problems;
- (b) Further their development; and
- (c) Act as a central organ for the coordination of the efforts of the nations in the attainment of these objects.

#### Reason.

It is advisable in this first article to define briefly the object of the Union.

The § 2, of article 1, of the Convention of Madrid has been deleted from the aforesaid article 1; it is a simple indication which does not affect the organisation of the Union and has consequently been added, as article 55, to the final provision of the present Convention.

Art. 2.

Article 2.

#### Regulations.

The provisions of the present Convention are completed by the Telegraph, Telephone and Radiocommunication Regulations which the Contracting Governments undertake to apply.

#### Reason.

This article constitutes, on the part of the Contracting Governments, a pledge to conform to the aforesaid Regulations.

The Contracting Countries to the Convention of Madrid are at liberty to adhere to one or more of the Regulations. Experience has shown that this is an unwise policy. If the provisions of the Regulations are to produce satisfactory results, they must be binding on all the countries that are parties to the Convention.

In consideration of the provisions of the proposed article 2, the §§ 2 and 3 of article 2, as well as articles 4, 11 and 12 of the Convention of Madrid are deleted.

## CHAPTER 2.

### Bureau of the Union.

Art. 17

Article 3.

#### Organisation.

§ 1. The International Telecommunication Union shall have a central office called the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union (B.I.T.U.), the functions of which are set out in the present chapter.

§ 2. The countries, members of the Union (I.T.U.) shall supply the B.I.T.U.:

- (a) with copies of all the legislative provisions concerning the telecommunications, the regulations in force in their respective jurisdictions and any changes made thereto, as well as with all useful technical, statistical or administrative information in connection therewith;
- (b) with an official list, to be sent every six months, of the frequencies assigned to the radiocommunication stations of the respective countries, as well as a monthly notice of all changes and additions made to that list.

The aforesaid lists and notices shall be made in accordance with the procedure adopted in the Radiocommunication Regulations in force.

- (c) with information relating to proposed regional conferences and meetings and to arrangements adopted at such conferences and meetings.

#### Reason.

Article 17, § 1 of the Convention of Madrid should be completed by an intimation to the countries, members of the Union, that they must supply the Bureau with the details and all information necessary for its normal working.

Article 4.

**Principal acting bodies.**

The Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union is composed of the following acting bodies:

- (a) Telegraph Council;
- (b) Telephone Council;
- (c) Radiocommunication Council;
- (d) Broadcasting Council;
- (e) General Secretariat.

**Reason.**

The Bureau of the Union must be able to have a comprehensive grasp of all telecommunication activity, in order to facilitate consultation and make the resolutions taken in connection therewith more efficacious.

It is considered that the present system of international advisory committees independent of the Bureau of the Union does not meet the requirements, and that it is consequently unsuitable to international organisations of the kind.

Article 5.

New

**Auxiliary Acting Bodies.**

§ 1. The necessary auxiliary acting bodies may be established for the purpose of attaining the aims of the present Convention.

§ 2. The Bureau of the Union shall institute the negotiations to this effect among the parties concerned.

**Reason.**

The Bureau of the Union must be given the possibility of establishing such bodies as experience may show to be desirable.

Article 6.

New

**Composition of the Councils.**

§ 1. Each council is composed of five members which shall be of different nationality in each council.

§ 2. These members are elected by the International Telecommunication Conferences on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution.

§ 3. These councils shall be organised as permanently functioning organs.

§ 4. The Secretary-General of the Bureau of the Union shall supervise the work of the councils.

**Reason.**

These councils shall be composed in such a way as to give them as far as possible a universal character and enable them to function efficaciously.

Article 7.

New

**Functions of the Councils.**

§ 1. These councils institute the examination of given subjects and formulate recommendations concerning technical questions and the working of the services dependent on them.

§ 2. They likewise formulate recommendations for coordinating the use of these services and perform all the other duties assigned them by the Regulations.

**Reason.**

It is advisable to determine here the basic functions of these councils and leave the details to be fixed in the Regulations.

Article 8.

**Secretariat.**

§ 1. The Secretariat is composed of a Secretary-General and the staff required by its organisation.

§ 2. The Secretary-General is elected by the International Telecommunication Conferences.

§ 3. The supreme authority of the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union is placed in the hands of the Secretary-General.

§ 4. At every conference of plenipotentiaries and every administrative conference, the Secretary-General shall give an account of the situation and of the functioning of the Bureau of the Union.

§ 5. The Secretary-General of the Bureau of the Union acts in that capacity at the conferences of plenipotentiaries and at the international administrative conferences.

§ 6. In the event of the post of Secretary-General becoming vacant before the meeting of a conference, the supervisory organ indicated in article 10, § 1, appoints a new occupant to that post and informs the contracting Government of the fact.

§ 7. In a temporary absence of the Secretary-General, the latter is replaced ad interim by the officer next in rank.

§ 8. In questions relating to the telecommunication service, the Secretary-General may apply direct to the Governments concerned, not being members of the Union.

**Reason.**

To fix the rules suited to indicate the durable nature of the post of Secretary-General.

Art. 17

Article 9.

**Functions of the Secretariat-General.**

In addition to the functions assigned to it by the Conferences and the Regulations, the Secretariat-General assumes the following duties:

- A. It receives and distributes the documents emanating from the Contracting Governments, such as:
  - (a) Technical information relating to telecommunications;
  - (b) Treaties, laws, decrees, regulations and other legislative or administrative documents;
  - (c) Statistical information relating to matters dealt with in the present Convention and in the Regulations;
  - (d) Other informations relating to documents supplied by the Contracting Governments in conformity to article 3 of the present Convention.
- B. It distributes the reports, conclusions and recommendations received from the Telegraph, Telephone, Radiocommunication and Broadcasting Councils.
- C. It publishes recommendations relating to the technical principles to be applied, and likely to give the best results in the Telegraph, Telephone, Radiocommunication and Broadcasting services.
- D. It publishes recommendations relating to the technical principles likely to result in the best use of the radioelectric frequencies for reducing interference to a minimum.
- E. It publishes the international official list of frequencies.
- F. It publishes a monthly journal containing brief news of general interest relative to mutations in the staff, administrative reorganisations, promulgation of laws and regulations, conclusion of treaties and other international conventions, documents of current interest concerning telecommunications, as well as technical and other articles relating to questions of organisation, problems concerning the progress of science sent by the Governments interested or their representatives.
- G. It translates into the official languages the documents it has to distribute.
- H. It distributes copies of the agenda and of the proposals to be laid before the international telecommunication conferences, as well as of all the documents and publications relating thereto.
- I. It assists and cooperates with the organising government in providing the Secretariat-General of all the conferences of plenipotentiaries and international administrative conferences with everything necessary for these conferences.
- J. On the demand of the governments it undertakes the preparatory work of the limited administrative conferences, organizes their Secretariat-General and takes part in the preliminary

- discussions. The Bureau of the Union shall in every case notify the Contracting Governments and publish all information relating thereto.
- K. It acts as intermediary for diffusing information concerning the work of other international conferences in respect of agreements relating to telecommunications.
  - L. It furnishes the Contracting Governments with all the information they require on the subject of telecommunications.
  - M. It is the depositary of the original text of the international agreements relating to telecommunications.
  - N. It publishes periodically a list of the telegraph and wireless telegraph offices open to public correspondence.
  - O. In cases of divergence or uncertainty it interprets the provisions of the Regulations and fixes the principles in any special case that may occur and for which no particular provision has been made. These principles are submitted to the next international plenipotentiary or administrative telecommunication conference.
  - P. It makes an annual report of its working, which is communicated to all the Contracting Governments.
  - Q. It examines all the recommendations for, and changes made, to the internal regulation of the Bureau of the Union and submits them to the plenipotentiary and administrative conferences for approval.
  - R. If it is considered necessary to establish auxiliary acting bodies, it undertakes the requisite negotiations between the governments interested.

**Reason.**

It is advisable, for the sake of clearness, to define the basic functions of the Bureau of the Union as precisely as possible.

**Article 10.**

**Expenses and administration of the Bureau of the Union.**

Art. 17

§ 1. The general administrative and financial supervision of the B.I.T.U. rests with a supervisory organ chosen by the Plenipotentiary Conference and having its centre of operations, if possible, at the seat of the B.I.T.U.

§ 2. The general expenses of the Bureau of the Union are borne by the Governments, parties to the present Convention, in conformity to the provisions of § 8 of the present article.

§ 3. The budget for the general expenses of the administration of the Bureau of the Union must be previously approved by a plenipotentiary or administrative conference and shall be valid until the next conference.

§ 4. The Secretary-General shall prepare a draft budget beforehand, to be submitted to a plenipotentiary or administrative conference. This draft shall be sent for examination to the respective Governments through the agency of the supervisory organ, together with the remarks which this organ may deem advisable. This draft serves the Conference as basis for the establishment of the next budget.

§ 5. The Secretary-General can under special circumstances and in due time, submit to the supervisory organ the duly motified changes which he considers should be made to the budget for the following year. The supervisory organ then seeks the approval of the Contracting Governments.

§ 6. The Secretary-General applies to the supervisory organ for the funds necessary to cover the expenses that do not figure in the budget. The supervisory organ applies to the Contracting Governments for the payment of the corresponding sums on the basis of the apportioned contribution indicated in § 8 of the present article.

§ 7. The expenses incurred by the Bureau of the Union for the work necessitated by the conferences are not included in the expenses mentioned in §§ 3 to 6 above. They shall be borne by the participating Governments on the basis of the apportioned contribution indicated in § 8 of the present article.

§ 8. For the refunding of the expenses provided for in §§ 3, 5, 6 and 7, the Contracting Governments agree to adopt the proportional system established for financing the international Organism of the United Nations.

§ 9. Once a year, the Secretary-General forwards the balance-sheets and financial statements of the Bureau of the Union to the supervisory organ for auditing. The latter forwards them, together with the remarks considered necessary, to the next plenipotentiary or administrative Conference for approval.

§ 10. The Contracting Governments shall remit their apportioned contributions half-yearly in advance.



§ 11. If a country is behindhand in the remittance of its apportioned contributions, the supervisory organ, at the request of the Secretary-General, takes the necessary steps to insure payment.

§ 12. As a guarantee for his responsible administration of the Bureau of the Union, the Secretary-General shall give security to the supervisory organ for the benefit of the Conference.

**Reason.**

To insure the participation of the governments in the finances of the Bureau of the Union and the Conferences.

Art. 17

**Article 11.**

**Seat of the Bureau of the Union.**

The seat of the Bureau of the Union is in the city of .....

**Reason.**

In order to leave the Conference full liberty of action, no city has been given as seat of the Bureau of the Union.

New

**Article 12.**

**Personnel of the Bureau of the Union.**

§ 1. The officers, both technical and administrative, of the Bureau of the Union are appointed by the Secretary-General according to the rules laid down by the plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences. As far as possible they shall be chosen from all the countries adhering to the present Convention.

§ 2. The principal qualifications to be taken into account in the choice of the personnel of the Bureau of the Union are personal integrity and proficiency in matters relating to telecommunications.

§ 3. In the exercise of their functions, the Secretary-General and the personnel of the Bureau of the Union shall abstain from asking or receiving instructions from any government or any authority foreign to the organisation; they shall not act in any way incompatible with their position of international officers responsible solely to the international Conferences and the supervisory organ.

§ 4. The Contracting Governments, for their part, undertake to respect the exclusively international character of the functions and of the entire personnel of the Bureau of the Union and to make no attempt to influence them in the performance of their duties.

§ 5. The personnel of the Bureau of the Union is in the enjoyment, in the territories of each of the Contracting Countries, of the immunity privileges necessary for the independent performance of their duties.

**Reason.**

With a view to obtaining the best possible results from the activity of the Bureau, general principles have been laid down for the choice, the functions and the proficiency of the personnel.

New

**Article 13.**

**International regulations for the Bureau of the Union.**

The regulations applicable to the various activities of the Bureau of the Union shall be promulgated at the first plenipotentiary or administrative Conference held. The Secretary-General shall prepare a draft for the same. Changes to the regulations can only be made by another plenipotentiary or administrative Conference.

**Reason.**

To determine the functions and the internal work of the Bureau.

**CHAPTER III.**

**Conferences.**

Art. 18

**Article 14.**

**International Telecommunication Conferences.**

Representatives of the Contracting Governments assemble periodically in plenipotentiary or administrative Conferences for the purpose of solving, by mutual agreement, the problems that may have arisen on the subject of international telecommunications.

## Article 15.

### Plenipotentiary Conferences.

§ 1. The provisions of the present Convention can only be altered by plenipotentiary Conferences.

§ 2. These Conferences are convened when the majority of the Contracting Governments consider it necessary and express a wish to that effect to the supervisory organ.

## Article 16.

Art. 18

### Administrative Conferences.

§ 1. The provisions of the Regulations relating to technical or administrative questions connected with the present Convention may be altered by the administrative Conferences.

§ 2. The administrative Conferences take place at intervals of at most 3 years.

§ 3. The time and place of each Conference is fixed by the previous Conference.

§ 4. Nevertheless, on the demand of ten or more Governments that adhere to the present Convention, and when urgent questions call for examination, administrative Conferences can be convened at previous notice of at least six months. The agenda of these Conferences must be limited to the revision of one or other of the provisions of the Regulations. The proposed agenda must be sent with the convocation. These limited administrative Conferences, which may be convened in between the periodical Conferences, shall be held at the seat of the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union and under its direction.

## Article 17.

Art. 18

### Place and date of Conferences.

The Government of the country in which a plenipotentiary of administrative Conference is to be held, called « Organising Government », fixes the exact place and date of the meeting and sends the invitations to the same six months beforehand through the diplomatic channel.

#### Reason.

For the purpose of obtaining greater precision and completing the provisions, article 18 of the Convention of Madrid having been replaced by several new articles.

## Article 18.

Art. 19

### Change of date of a Conference.

§ 1. The date fixed for the meeting of a Conference, whether plenipotentiary or administrative, may be put forward or postponed on request made to the Organising Government by at least ten of the Contracting Governments.

§ 2. The said request shall be made through the agency of the Bureau of the Union.

The Conference then takes place in the country originally designated if the Government of that country agrees. If it does not agree, the Bureau of the Union consults the Contracting Governments.

#### Reason.

For greater precision.

## Article 19.

New

### Composition of the Conferences.

§ 1. In accordance with the internal Regulations, the Conferences are composed of the delegates of all the Governments of the countries, members of International Telecommunication Union, desirous of taking part therein.

§ 2. The representatives of institutions or organisations interested in telecommunications, of enterprises or groups of enterprises, of companies or private persons running telecommunication

services, may also take part in these Conferences, as observers, if authorized to do so by their respective Governments.

**Reason.**

It is advisable that the Convention indicate who has a right to take part in the Conferences.

New

**Article 20.**

**Voting in the Conferences.**

§ 1. Every delegation of the Governments represented has a right to one vote.

§ 2. In important questions, such as recommendations relating to changes to the Convention or the Regulations, to the election of the Secretary-General and the members of the Councils of the Bureau of the Union, the decisions are taken on a majority of two-thirds of the votes.

§ 3. Decisions relating to other questions are taken on a majority of the votes of the delegates present taking part in the vote.

**Reason.**

To indicate the procedure prescribed for decisions of the Conferences.

New

**Article 21.**

**Right of the vote in the Conferences.**

The Contracting Governments that are behindhand in the payment of their contributions towards the expenses of the Bureau of the Union have not the right to vote in a Conference, if the sum due is equal to or higher than the total of the apportioned contributions of the two previous years. The plenary assembly of the Conference may, however, allow the delegation of the countries in question to vote, if it considers that the delay is due to circumstances beyond the control of the aforesaid countries.

**Reason.**

To insure the financing of the Bureau of the Union and the Conferences.

Art. 21

**Article 22.**

**Languages.**

The deliberations of the Conferences are held and the documents are drafted in the languages demanded by the delegations present having the right of vote. The official languages of the original text are: Chinese, French, English, Russian and Spanish.

The documents of the Bureau of the Union are drafted in French, English and Spanish.

**Reasons.**

For greater precision.

Art. 20

**Article 23.**

**Internal Rules for the Conferences.**

The procedure to be adopted at each Conference is decided by its internal regulations (Annex II). Each Conference may modify its regulations and adopt any supplementary regulations necessary for the performance of its work.

**Reason.**

For greater precision.

**CHAPTER IV.**

**Special Arrangements.**

Art. 13

**Article 24.**

**Regional Arrangements.**

§ 1. The Contracting Governments may conclude regional arrangements or found regional organisations for the purpose of settling questions concerning telecommunications and for general

regional purposes. These arrangements and organisations shall however always be compatible with the aims and principles of the present Convention and its Regulations.

§ 2. Before submitting local questions concerning telecommunications to the Bureau of the Union, the Governments of the countries, parties to the arrangements in question or having constituted the aforesaid organisations, shall endeavour to solve them, as far as possible, with the help of these arrangements or regional organisations.

§ 3. In order to maintain international cooperation, the Bureau of the Union must be kept informed of the activities proposed or undertaken in conformity to the regional arrangements.

**Reason.**

It is advisable to allow the meeting of regional Conferences and the constitution of organisations which, while maintaining the nature of the Convention, facilitate the solution of problems peculiar to different regions.

**Article 25.**

**Recognition of regional arrangements.**

New

No Parties to a regional agreement that has not been registered at the Bureau of the Union in conformity to article 3, § 2, let. (c), may appeal to that agreement before the Contracting Governments or the Bureau of the Union.

**Reason.**

This article defines under what conditions a regional arrangement is recognized.

**Article 26.**

**Compass of regional arrangements.**

New

When there is a disagreement between the obligations assumed by the Contracting Governments in pursuance of the present Convention and the obligations assumed in pursuance of any other international Convention, it is the former that are valid.

**Reason.**

To prevent conflicting interpretations.

**Article 27.**

**Delimitation of the regions.**

New

The Regulations annexed to the present Convention assign the limits of the regions.

**Reason.**

No regions have been indicated, the task of fixing them having been left to the Conference.

**CHAPTER V.**

**Arbitration.**

**Article 28.**

Art. 15

**Principles and general procedure.**

§ 1. In the event of disagreement between two or more Contracting Governments in respect of the execution of the present Convention or its Regulations, the dispute, if not settled through the diplomatic channel, is submitted to arbitration at the request of any one of the Governments in disagreement.

§ 2. Unless the Parties in dispute agree to use a procedure already established by treaties concluded between them for the settlement of international disputes or the procedure contemplated in § 6 of the present article, arbitrators shall be chosen as follows:

- (a) The Parties decide, by mutual agreement, whether the arbitration shall be intrusted to individuals or to Governments.
- (b) If the arbitration is to be intrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must not be of the nationality of any of the Parties concerned in the dispute.
- (c) If the arbitration is to be intrusted to Governments, these must be chosen from among the Parties to the agreement of which the application has given rise to the dispute.
- (d) If the Parties cannot agree as to whether the arbitration shall be intrusted to individuals or to Governments, one or other of the Parties shall adopt the procedure indicated in § 9 of the present article.

§ 3. The Party which appeals to arbitration is regarded as the plaintiff. It chooses an arbitrator and notifies its choice to the opposite Party. The defendant must then choose a second arbitrator within a period of two months from the receipt of the notification from the plaintiff.

§ 4. If there are more than two Parties, each group of plaintiffs or defendants proceeds to choose one arbitrator in accordance with the procedure indicated in § 3.

§ 5. The two arbitrators thus chosen agree upon an umpire who, if the arbitrators are individuals and not Governments, may not be of the nationality of any of the other arbitrators or of any of the Parties. If the Parties cannot agree upon the choice of an umpire, each arbitrator proposes one not concerned in the matter in dispute. Lots are then drawn between the proposed umpires, the operation being performed by the Bureau of the Union.

§ 6. Finally, the Parties in dispute have the option of having their dispute settled by a single arbitrator. In that case either they agree upon the choice of the arbitrator or an arbitrator is chosen in accordance with the method indicated in § 5.

§ 7. The arbitrators are free to decide on the procedure to be followed.

§ 8. Each Party bears the costs of the investigation of the questions in dispute. The costs of arbitration are shared equally between the Parties concerned.

§ 9. Notwithstanding the stipulations of §§ 2 to 8, and in accordance with the provisions of article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, every country may recognize the jurisdiction of that Court for arbitration in controversies between the Governments.

**Reason.**

For more precision.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Tariffs.

New

#### Article 29.

##### General principles concerning tariffs.

§ 1. The tariffs applied in the telecommunication services must be just, reasonable and equitable. They must correspond to the services rendered and are fixed in proportion to the costs.

§ 2. The same principles are valid in the fixing of terminal or transit rates or in any other factor entering into consideration for the fixing of tariffs.

**Reason.**

To maintain the basic principles according to which the tariffs are composed.

Art. 29

#### Article 30.

##### Charges and free services.

The provisions regarding charges for telecommunications and the various cases in which free services are accorded, are set out in the Regulations mentioned in article 2 of the present Convention.

(Reproduction of article 29 of the Convention of Madrid.)

## Article 31.

Art. 32

**Monetary Unit.**

The monetary unit used in the composition of the tariffs of the international telecommunication services and in the establishment of the international accounts is one and invariable.

**Reason.**

A monetary unit must be decided on.

## Article 32.

Art. 33

**Rendering of accounts.**

The Contracting Government must account to one another for the charges collected by their respective services.

(Reproduction of article 33 of the Convention of Madrid.)

## CHAPTER VII.

**General provisions.**

## Article 33.

Art. 22

**Telecommunication as a public service.**

The Contracting Governments recognize the right of the public to use the public telecommunication services. The services, charges and safeguards shall be the same for all senders in every category of communications without any priority or preference whatever.

**Reason.**

For greater precision.

## Article 34.

Art. 23

**Responsibility.**

The Contracting Governments accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunications.

(Similar to article 23 of the Convention of Madrid.)

## Article 35.

Art. 24

**Secrecy of Telecommunications.**

§ 1. The Contracting Governments take every possible measure, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, to ensure the secrecy of international telecommunications.

§ 2. Nevertheless, they reserve to themselves the right to communicate international correspondence to the competent authorities, to ensure the application of their internal legislation, or the execution of international conventions to which the Governments concerned are Parties.

(Similar to article 24 of the Convention of Madrid.)

## Article 36.

Art. 25

**Formation, Working and Protection of installations and Channels of Telecommunications.**

§ 1. The Contracting Governments provide, in agreement with the other Contracting Governments concerned and under the best technical conditions, the channels and installations necessary to ensure the rapid and uninterrupted exchange of communications, in the international service.

§ 2. As far as possible, these channels and installations must be operated according to the best methods and arrangements which practical experience in the service has made known, and must be maintained in constant working order and kept abreast of scientific and technical progress.

§ 3. The Contracting Governments ensure the protection of these channels and installations within their respective sphere of action.

4. Each Contracting Government provides and maintains at its own expense — in the absence of special arrangements fixing other conditions — the sections of international conductors included within the territorial limits of its country.

§ 5. In countries where certain telecommunications are performed by private enterprises recognized by the Governments, the above-mentioned undertakings are given by the private enterprises.

(Article 25 of the Convention of Madrid with a few slight alterations made for the sake of precision.)

New

#### Article 37.

##### Liberty of Telecommunications.

The Governments of the countries, Parties to the present Convention, may not control either the international correspondence, the telecommunication services of the Press or radio-communications to multiple destinations, whether national or international, except in the cases mentioned in their fundamental rules.

##### Reason.

To establish the principle of liberty of telecommunications.

Art. 26

#### Article 38.

##### Stoppage of Telecommunications.

§ 1. The Contracting Governments reserve to themselves the right to stop the transmission of any private international telegram or radiotelegram that may appear dangerous to the internal or external security of the State or contrary to the laws of the country, on condition of immediately notifying the office of origin of the stoppage of the said communication or of any part whatever of the same, except when such notification be deemed dangerous to the security of the State.

§ 2. The Contracting Governments also reserve to themselves the right to cut off any private international telephone or radiotelephone communication which may appear dangerous to the internal or external security of the State.

##### Reason.

For greater precision.

Art. 27

#### Article 39.

##### Suspension of Service.

Each Contracting Government reserves to itself the right to suspend the international telecommunication service for an indefinite time if it considers necessary, either generally or only in certain relations and for certain kinds of correspondence, subject to the obligation to notify immediately each of the other Contracting Governments through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.

(Reproduction of article 27 of the Convention of Madrid.)

Art. 28

#### Article 40.

##### Information of Infringements.

The Contracting Governments undertake to furnish information to one another in respect of breaches of the provisions of the present Convention and the Regulations, in order to facilitate further action.

##### Reason.

The term « information » appears more suitable than « investigation ».

Article 41.

**Priority of transmission for Government Telegrams and Radiotelegrams.**

In transmission Government telegrams and radiotelegrams have priority over other telegrams and radiotelegrams, except when the sender declares that he renounces this right to priority.

(Reproduction of article 30 of the Convention of Madrid.)

Art. 31

Article 42.

**Secret Language.**

§ 1. Government telegrams and radiotelegrams and also service telegrams and radiotelegrams may be expressed in secret language.

§ 2. Private telegrams and radiotelegrams may be expressed in secret language in the relations between all countries except those which have previously notified, through the medium of the Bureau of the Union, that they do not admit this language for those categories of correspondence.

§ 3. Contracting Governments which do not admit private telegrams and radiotelegrams in secret language originating in or destined for their own territory, must let them pass in transit, except in the case of suspension of service defined in article 39.

(Article 31 of the Convention of Madrid with slight alterations.)

CHAPTER VIII.

**General provisions for Radiocommunications.**

Art. 35

Article 43.

**General Provisions for the use of radioelectric frequencies.**

§ 1. The Contracting Governments recognize the foreign right of every country to use any radioelectric frequencies whatever. They may assign any frequency and any type of emission to any radioelectric station whatever within the limits of their respective jurisdiction, on the sole condition of not interfering with the services of other Contracting Countries.

§ 2. Until such time as the progress of technical science makes it possible to eliminate international interference, the Contracting Governments admit that regional agreements responding to fundamental necessities, and taking into account the peculiar conditions of each country, are essential for reducing interference to a minimum and for furthering standardisation.

§ 3. When the characteristics of a radioelectric station are of a nature to cause interference in the services of another Contracting Country, the Governments assign the frequency in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention and its Regulations.

**Reason.**

It is advisable to complete article 35 of the Convention of Madrid so as to ensure a better use of the frequencies and prevent interference.

Article 44.

Art. 34

**Intercommunication.**

§ 1. Stations performing radiocommunication in the mobile maritime, the aeronautic or facsimile services are bound, within the limits of their normal employment, to exchange radiocommunications reciprocally without distinction as to the radioelectric system adopted by them.

§ 2. Nevertheless, in order not to impede scientific progress, the provisions of the preceding paragraph do not prevent the use of a radioelectric system incapable of communicating with other



systems; provided that such incapacity is due to the specific nature of such system and is not the result of devices adopted solely with the object of preventing intercommunication.

**Reason.**

For the sake of greater precision, § 1 of article 34 of the Convention of Madrid has been completed.

New

**Article 45.**

**Frequency-control Stations.**

The Contracting Governments agree to take the necessary steps for controlling the working of the frequency-control stations.

**Reason.**

The frequency-control systems must be decided on.

New

**Article 46.**

**Clandestine stations and non-authorized services.**

The Contracting Governments agree:

- (a) to track and locate clandestine stations or others performing non-authorized services;
- (b) to put down clandestine stations and apply, to those performing non-authorized services, appropriate penalties within the limits of their respective territories.

**Reason.**

To ensure the cooperation of the countries in putting down clandestine stations.

Art. 36

**Article 47.**

**Distress Calls and Messages.**

Radioelectric stations are bound to accept with absolute priority all calls and messages of distress, whencesoever they may come, to reply to such calls and messages and to give them immediately the effect they require.

**Reason.**

For greater precision.

Art. 37

**Article 48.**

**False or Deceptive Distress Signals. Irregular Use of Call Signals.**

The Contracting Governments undertake to adopt the necessary steps to suppress the transmission or circulation of false or deceptive distress signals or calls, and the use by a station of call signals that have not been regularly assigned to it.

(Reproduction of Article 37 of the Convention of Madrid.)

Art. 38

**Article 49.**

**Restricted Service.**

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 1 of article 44, a station may be appropriated to a restricted international service of telecommunication determined by the object of the telecommunication or by other circumstances independent of the system used.

(Reproduction of Article 38 of the Convention of Madrid.)

Art. 39

**Article 50.**

**Installations for National Defence.**

§ 1. The Contracting Governments reserve their entire liberty with regard to military radioelectric stations and installations of the land, sea or air forces.

§ 2. Nevertheless, these installations and stations must, as far as possible, observe the provisions of the regulations relative to giving help in cases of distress and to the measures to be taken to prevent interference.

§ 3. These stations and installations must also, as far as possible, observe the provisions of the Regulations concerning the types of waves and frequencies to be used, according to the kind of service performed by the said stations.

§ 4. Moreover, when these stations and installations carry out an exchange of public correspondence or take part in the special services governed by the Regulations mentioned in article 2 of the present Convention, they must conform, in general, to the provision of the regulations for the conduct of these services.

(Reproduction of Article 39 of the Convention of Madrid with slight alterations.)

## Article 51.

New

### Safety of life at sea or in the air.

§ 1. In order to ensure the safety of maritime and aerial navigation, the Contracting Governments take the requisite steps for establishing and maintaining the adequate radioelectric services dependent on or recognized by each Government.

§ 2. In order to contribute more widely to the safety of life at sea or in the air, the Contracting Governments that have signed the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, the International Organisation of Civil Aviation and the present Convention, or one or more of them, undertake to execute the appropriate provisions of these Conventions relative to the radio, to issue the necessary Regulations and to take any other steps that may ensure these provisions having their full effects.

§ 3. The Governments, Parties to the present Convention, that have not signed either of the international documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph, undertake to issue the regulations and take any other steps necessary to encourage the use of the radio to ensure safety of life at sea and in the air, as set forth in these documents and in accordance with their general trend.

#### Reason.

The present Convention should ensure the participation of radiocommunication in providing for the safety of life at sea and in the air.

## Article 52.

New

### Facilities for the transmission of meteorological information.

The Contracting Governments recognize that the rapid collecting and broadcasting of meteorological informations are an indispensable condition of an efficacious meteorological service. They agree to take steps for the use of the existing telecommunication installations and, in case of need, to provide for other installations capable of transmitting and receiving meteorological messages in conformity to the agreements concluded between the official services of the Contracting Countries.

#### Reason.

The use of radiocommunications in the exchange and broadcasting of meteorological information should be decided on.

## Article 53.

New

### Rights of Emission.

The Contracting Governments take the necessary steps for preventing programs broadcast by one station being retransmitted and used wholly or partly by another broadcasting station without the previous permission of the station of origin.

#### Reason.

To safeguard the interests of broadcasting stations.

Article 54.

**Radiocommunications to multiple Destinations.**

§ 1. The Contracting Governments agree to facilitate the working of radiotelegraph and radiotelephone stations, of radio impressions, radio facsimiles and other services with a view to the transmission and reception of Press radiocommunications to multiple destinations.

§ 2. These communications may be transmitted and received through the medium of duly accredited news agencies, newspapers, publications, organs of information transmitted by air and other duly accredited organs of information. These communications must be addressed solely to the authorized places.

§ 3. The Contracting Governments grant facilities to the aforesaid news agencies for the use and enjoyment of the advantages offered by the services of radiocommunication to multiple destinations. They endeavour to allow them wherever possible the lowest tariffs on the basis of the units of time required for transmission, or in applying other equally economical tariff systems.

§ 4. To encourage the use and the progress of devices and methods for preventing the illegal interception of periodical transmissions to multiple destinations.

**Reason.**

The broadcasting and exchange of Press information between the Contracting Countries must be facilitated.

CHAPTER IX.

**Final Provisions.**

Art. 1

Article 55.

**Definitions.**

The terms employed in the present Convention are defined in Annex I of the present document.

(Reproduction of § 2 of article 1 of the Convention of Madrid.)

Art. 6

Article 56.

**Ratification of the Convention.**

§ 1. The present Convention shall be ratified by the countries in conformity to their respective constitutional procedure.

§ 2. The ratifications shall be remitted to and deposited in the Bureau of the Union, which shall notify each deposit to the signatory governments.

**Reason.**

For greater precision and rapidity.

Art. 3

Article 57.

**Adhesions.**

§ 1. The present Convention is open to the adhesion of all the Governments that have not yet signed it.

§ 2. Adhesion carries with it, of full right, all the obligations and all the advantages provided by the present Convention; it also involves the obligations and advantages provided by the Regulations mentioned in article 2.

§ 3. The act of adhesion of a Government shall be deposited at the Bureau of the Union, which shall notify the deposit of each adhesion to the other Contracting Governments.

**Reason.**

For greater precision and rapidity.

## Article 58.

**Execution of the Convention and Regulations.**

§ 1. The Contracting Governments undertake to apply the provisions of the present Convention and the Regulations in all the offices and all the telecommunication stations established or operated by them and which are open to the international service of public correspondence, to the broadcasting services and to the special services governed by the Regulations.

§ 2. They undertake, in addition, to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the provisions of the present Convention and its Regulations upon private telecommunication enterprises recognized by them and upon other enterprises duly authorized to establish and operate telecommunication in the international service open or not to public correspondence.

(Reproduction of Article 9 of the Convention of Madrid with slight alterations.)

## Article 59.

Art. 14

**Relations with Non-contracting States.**

Each of the Contracting Governments reserves for itself, and for the private enterprises recognized by it, the right to fix the conditions on which it admits telecommunications exchanged with a country which has not adhered to the present Convention.

**Reason.**

For greater precision.

## Article 60.

Art. 40

**Entry into Force of the Convention.**

§ 1. The present Convention shall enter into force on ..... (six months after the end of the Conference), if the Bureau of the Union has, up to that date, received the absolute majority of the ratifications of the signatory Governments.

§ 2. If, at the expiration of that period, the minimum of ratifications has not reached the Bureau of the Union, the Convention shall come into force 30 days after the reception of the ratification that completes the required majority.

**Reason.**

To establish the procedure for the entry into force of the Convention.

## Article 61.

Art. 7

**Approval of the Regulations.**

The Regulations adopted by the Conferences come into force in each country when they have been approved in accordance with their own constitutional principles. These approvals are notified to the Bureau of the Union which then handles them accordingly.

**Reason.**

For greater precision.

## Article 62.

Art. 5

**Entry into force of the Convention and Regulations in Non-autonomous territories.**

The Governments that have ratified the present Convention and the Regulations, and which are responsible in any way for the administration of these non-autonomous territories, must put the present Convention and the Regulations into force in the aforesaid territories.

**Reason.**

To fix the obligation of executing the Convention and the Regulations in the non-autonomous territories.

New

Article 63.

**Entry into force of the Convention and the Regulations in the territories under Trusteeship.**

The International Organisation of the United Nations must put the present Convention and the Regulations into force in the territories placed under trusteeship.

**Reason.**

To insist on the application of the Convention and the Regulations to territories under trusteeship.

Art. 10

Article 64.

**Denunciation of the Convention.**

Each Government that is Party to the present Convention may denounce the Convention by notifying the fact to the Bureau of the Union. This denunciation takes effect on the expiration of one year from the date of its receipt by the Bureau of the Union. The Bureau of the Union notifies all the other Contracting Governments of this denunciation without delay.

**Reason.**

For greater precision.

New

Article 65.

**Revisions.**

Revisions of the present Convention come into force when approved, in accordance with their respective constitutional procedure, by the absolute majority of the countries that have adhered to the present Convention.

**Reason.**

To provide for the entry into force of the changes made to the present Convention.

Art. 8

Article 66.

**Abrogation of the Convention of Madrid.**

The present Convention replaces, in relations between the Contracting Governments, the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9th, 1932.

**Reason.**

For greater precision.

The present Convention, the Chinese, French, Russian, English and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, is deposited in the archives of the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union.

This Bureau will remit duly certified copies of the Convention to the Governments of the signatory Countries.

In witness thereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at ....., the ..... of ..... in the year nineteen hundred and .....

## Internal Regulations for the International Telecommunication Conference.

### Article 1.

#### Definitions.

In the present Regulations, the terms « government », « delegates », « representatives » and « expert observers » have the following significations:

- a) *Government*: Governments of the countries that have ratified the Charta of the United Nations;
- b) *Delegates*: Persons officially nominated by the Participating Governments and having full powers to act in their name;
- c) *Representatives*: Members of public or private institutions or organizations connected with the telecommunication branch; or persons who represent undertakings or groups of undertakings, and organizations or persons who perform or exploit telecommunication services and who are authorised by their Government to follow the work of the Conference;
- d) *Expert observers*: Persons trained in the scientific technique required in telecommunications, who have no commercial or industrial connections with undertakings of that branch, and who are authorised by their Governments to follow the work of the Conference.

### Article 2.

#### Admission to the Conference.

None but delegates can take part in the deliberations and labours of the Conference.

Representatives and expert observers have not the right to take part in the discussions nor to vote in the plenary assemblies; they may not express their opinion in the sittings except through the medium of the delegation of their country. In the commissions, however, the representatives and expert observers may take part in the deliberations but only on the previously obtained express authorisation of their delegation.

### Article 3.

#### Inaugural Assembly.

The first plenary assembly is presided over by a member of the Government of the country organizing the Conference.

### Article 4.

#### Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen

A Chairman and at least three Vice-Chairmen who shall, when necessary, take the place of the Chairman, are elected at the first plenary assembly. The order of precedence of the Vice-Chairmen is decided by lot.

### Article 5.

#### Secretary General.

The Secretary General of the Conference is elected by the organizing Government.

### Article 6.

#### Secretariat General.

A Secretariat General of the Conference is constituted with a personnel nominated by the organizing Government. It is composed of the personnel of the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union and works under the direction of the Secretary General.

## Article 7.

**Powers of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen.**

The Chairman assumes the general direction of all the work of the Conference. He opens, interrupts and closes the plenary assemblies, directs their deliberations, gives, in rotation, the floor to those who ask for it, and declares the discussions ended; he puts the questions to the vote, announces the result of the voting, ensures the observance of the present Regulations and exercises all the functions appertaining to the Chairman.

In the absence of the Chairman it is the Vice-Chairmen who assume and exercise his functions in the order of precedence prescribed in article 4.

## Article 8.

**Powers of the Secretary General.**

The Secretary General has the following powers:

- (a) He organizes, directs and coordinates the work of the personnel of the Secretariat including that of the personnel provided by the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union, which is under his orders during the whole of the Conference;
- (b) He receives the official correspondence of the Conference and deals with it as occasion requires;
- (c) He acts as medium between the delegations and the Organizing Government in all administrative matters connected with the Conference.
- (d) He prepares and distributes the acts of the sittings and the informations and documents of the Conference and drafts the agenda in accordance with the instructions of the Chairman.

## Article 9.

**Commissions.**

In order that the work of the Conference shall be as efficacious as possible, commissions are formed to study the questions entered in the program and to simplify the work. The commissions submit the result of their work to the plenary assemblies for approval. The Initiative Commission, the Verification Commission and the Drafting Commission must be among the number.

The commissions may appoint sub-commissions or committees.

## Article 10.

**Members of the Commissions.**

The Initiative Commission is composed of the Heads of the delegations or their deputies; the deliberations are directed by the Chairman of the Conference.

The Commission for verifying the powers of the delegates is composed of five members; it is formed on the proposal of the Chairman at the first plenary assembly.

The other commissions are composed of the delegates designated by the Heads of the different delegations who inform the permanent Chairman of the fact.

The representatives and expert observers may attend and take part in the sittings of the commissions in so far as they have been designated to that effect by the Heads of their respective delegations and in accordance with article 2.

The commissions may invite other persons, whose advice or statements are considered important, to take part in their work.

## Article 11.

**Nature of the Sittings.**

The plenary assemblies of the Conference are public. On the proposal of a delegate, the assemblies may, by a majority of vote, be declared private. This proposal takes priority and is not open to discussion. The Initiative Commission proceeds in the same manner when any commission whatever is to be declared private.

## Article 12.

### Organization of the Commissions.

The Initiative Commission designates the chairman of each commission, which elects a vice-chairman and one or more secretaries at the moment of its constitution.

Each commission studies and formulates the recommendations it considers advisable on the subjects which the Initiative Commission has intrusted to its examination.

## Article 13.

### Work of the Commissions.

The Initiative Commission coordinates the work of the Conference and forms the commissions it judges necessary; it settles the internal work in connection with the Conference as well as the matters dealt with by other commissions or the Secretariat. It decides, on a majority of two-thirds of the votes given in the sittings, on the advisability, for the Conference, to deal with new subjects presented by the delegations, and assists the Chairman in matters not mentioned in the present Regulations.

The Commission for the verification of the powers of the delegates controls the credentials presented by the members of the delegations; it ascertains that these credentials are in due form and informs the Conference thereof without delay.

The Drafting Commission is intrusted with the coordination of the agreements and resolutions of the Conference; it gives them their definite form and without altering the sense, endeavours to avoid unnecessary repetitions.

If other commissions are formed, their tasks will be fixed in proportion to the extent of the work assigned to them by the Initiative Commission.

## Article 14.

### Minutes of the Plenary Assemblies.

The minutes of the plenary assemblies are drafted by the personnel of the Secretariat General. They must contain a summary of the opinions expressed, together with a statement of the reasons, and an extract from the deliberations and the full text of the proposals and decisions.

Each delegate has however a right to demand the insertion of his declarations in extenso in the minutes. In that case he must supply the Secretariat General with the corresponding text immediately after the close of the plenary assembly.

The delegates may submit to the Conference a written statement of their opinions about the questions discussed, and demand that it be inserted in the minutes of the sitting.

Delegates are recommended to make but a moderate use of the possibilities offered in §§ 2 and 3 of the present article.

The minutes of the plenary assemblies are signed by the Chairman and the Secretary General.

## Article 15.

### Minutes and Reports of the Commissions.

The minutes of the sittings of the commissions are drafted by the secretaries of the same. They contain only a summary of the deliberations.

Each delegate may however ask to have his declarations inserted in full in the minutes. In that case he must hand the complete text to the secretary immediately after the close of the sitting.

Delegates are requested to make moderate use of this faculty.

The deliberations of the commissions are summarised in the reports, that give the main points of the discussion, the important points of view and, finally, the proposals and conclusions adopted.

The minutes and reports are signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of each commission.



## Article 16.

**Approval of the Minutes and Reports.**

Before every plenary assembly or the sitting of a commission the respective minutes and reports are distributed to the delegates.

As soon as a plenary assembly or a sitting of a commission has been opened, the minutes of the previous sittings are submitted for approval, with the exception of the inaugural assembly. If no observations are made the minutes are considered to be approved.

If the contrary is the case and if a delegate expresses the wish, the minutes are read and subsequently approved or altered according to the observations made and adopted.

The same procedure is followed for the adoption of the reports.

## Article 17.

**Official Languages.**

The languages authorized for use in the deliberations and for the drafting of the documents of the Conference are those desired by the delegates present having a right of vote. The official languages for the original text are Chinese, French, English, Russian and Spanish.

## Article 18.

**Summons to Sittings.**

The plenary assemblies and the sittings of the commissions take place by previous summons made by letter or by notice posted up in the Conference building. The summons indicates the agenda.

## Article 19.

**Order of Seating.**

In the plenary assemblies, the delegates, functionaries, attachés, experts and interpreters, grouped by delegation, are seated in the Conference-hall in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries represented.

## Article 20.

**Order of Discussion.**

Delegates take the floor on the authorisation of the Chairman. They begin their speech by naming the country they represent.

Delegates are requested to speak slowly and distinctly, and, if necessary, to pause long enough to allow of a consecutive translation of their speech.

## Article 21.

**Proposals and Amendments.**

Proposals and amendments may be presented before the opening and in the course of the Conference.

None but Governments have a right to make proposals before the Conference. These proposals must be communicated through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the country organizing the Conference and to the Bureau of the Union, so that the Secretariat General may bring them to the previous notice of the Governments that will participate in the Conference.

During the Conference, none but delegates may make proposals and suggest amendments. In such cases, the definite text must be handed to the Initiative Commission through the medium of the Secretariat General.

Representatives and expert observers can only present proposals and amendments through the medium of their delegations.

Every delegate may read — or ask to have read — a proposal of amendment presented by his delegation and be allowed to state his reasons for them.

Subject to other provisions on the subject contained in the present Regulations, no proposal nor amendment may be put to the vote without previous notice to the competent commission.

## Article 22.

### Postponed Proposals.

If a proposal or an amendment has not been examined, or if their examination in the commissions has been postponed, the delegation interested may insist, but only once, on their being examined.

## Article 23.

### Number of Votes.

Every Government of the countries taking part has a right to one vote.

## Article 24.

### Voting in Plenary Assemblies.

Proposals and amendments are only adopted on an absolute majority of votes. Should there be an equal number of suffrages, the vote must be repeated; in the event of renewed equality the proposals and amendments concerned are considered as rejected.

## Article 25.

### Adoption of new Provisions.

As a general rule, the delegations that cannot succeed in carrying their point of view on a new provision in the Convention or the Regulations, shall endeavour to side with the majority.

Nevertheless, if a delegation is of opinion that the measure adopted is of such a nature as to prevent his Government from ratifying the new agreements, it can make a reserve with regard to that decision.

## Article 26.

### Voting Procedure in the Meetings.

Voting takes place in accordance with the provisions of article 23 and the following rules:

- (a) The vote of each delegation is given by the Head of that delegation or by another person acting on his behalf;
- (b) The delegations may vote by a show of hands or in any other previously determined manner; nevertheless, on the demand of a delegation or the decision of the Chairman, the vote may be made by call of the Conference, in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries.

## Article 27.

### Right of Vote in the Commissions.

The voting procedure in the commissions is the same as in the plenary assemblies, but only the delegations members of the given commissions have a right to vote.

## Article 28.

**Definite Wording of the Text.**

The Drafting Commission gathers and combines the approved texts of the Convention and the Regulations and the unaltered previous texts.

The texts thus gathered and combined are submitted in a plenary assembly for the approval of the Conference, which takes a decision with regard to them or returns them to the competent commission for further examination.

## Article 29.

**Second Discussion.**

The votes of the Conference are only taken after a second discussion.

## Article 30.

**Numbering.**

The numbering of the chapters, articles, paragraphs, etc., of the agreements submitted for revision, does not take place till after the first discussion in a plenary assembly. The texts added take temporarily the number bis, ter, etc., and the numbers of the deleted text are not used.

The definite numbering of the chapters, articles, paragraphs, etc., devolves on the Drafting Commission after they have been adopted on the first discussion.

## Article 31.

**Signature.**

The Acts resulting from the deliberations of the Conference are signed by the delegates invested with the necessary powers, in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries represented.

## Article 32.

**Information for the Press.**

The information supplied to the Press about the work of the Conference has no official character except when given as communications signed by the Chairman of the Conference or one of his deputies.

## Article 33.

**Franking privilege.**

The delegates and the representatives of the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union have a right to use the post, telegraph and telephone free of charge within the limits fixed by the Organizing Government on agreement with the Participating Governments and the private undertakings.

The free use of the telegraph and telephone is restricted to communications exchanged by the delegates with their Governments and their families.

Each Contracting Government and each private undertaking shall take the necessary steps to ensure the execution of these provisions.

ANNEX I  
TO THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION  
(see Art. 55)

**Definitions of the Terms used in the International Telecommunications Convention.**

*Telecommunication* : Any transmission or reception of signs, signals, writings, facsimiles or sounds of any kinds by means of conductors, irradiation or other processes of electric or visual signalling (semaphores) for the transmission of intelligence manifestations.

*Telegraphy* : Telecommunication of signs.

*Telephony* : Telecommunication of sounds.

*Radiocommunication* : Telecommunication by means of Hertzian waves.

*Facsimile* : Telecommunication by means of any system of transmission intended to reproduce, at a distance, fixed pictures in permanent form.

*Radioelectric station* : Station for the radiation of Hertzian waves.

*Radiocommunications to multiple destinations* : Emissions intended for reception by given persons or organizations.

*Frequencies assigned to a station* : Frequency which occupies the centre of the band of frequencies within which the station is allowed to operate. This frequency is not necessarily a carrier frequency.

*Interference* : Undesirable signal that hinders or interrupts the normal service of any station whatever.

*Broadcasting service* : Radiotransmission service intended for reception by the public in general.

*Public service* : Service for the use of the public in general.

*International service* : Telecommunication for public use between fixed stations, fixed and mobile, or mobile stations in different countries.

*Mobile maritime service* : Radiocommunication services performed between ship-stations and coast-stations or ship-stations between each other.

*Mobile aeronautic stations* : Radiocommunication service performed between aeroplane stations and ground stations, or mobile maritime stations, or by aeroplane stations between each other.

*Terminal service* : Service performed by an administration or a private undertaking receiving or distributing a telecommunication originating with or destined for another administration or enterprise.

*Transit service* : Service performed by an administration or by a private enterprise transmitting, by its own installations, a telecommunication originating with and destined to another administration or enterprise.

*Terminal rates* : Rates collected for the terminal service.

*Private enterprise* : A private person or company or corporation other than a government institution or agency recognized by the government concerned and which works telecommunication installations with a view to performing a public correspondence service.

*Administration* : Telecommunication service which is the property of the State and is worked by and for it.

*Public correspondence service* : Telecommunications which the offices and stations, from the fact of their being at the disposal of the public, must accept for transmission.

*Telegrams and radiotelegrams* : Messages transmitted by any means of telegraphic signals.

*Mobile radiotelegram* : Telegram originating with or destined to a mobile station, transmitted over the whole or part of the distance by the telecommunication channels of a mobile service.

*State telegrams and radiotelegrams:* Those which originate with:

- a) The Head of a State;
- b) A Minister who is a Member of a Government;
- c) The Head of a non-autonomous territory;
- d) Commanders-in-Chief of land, naval or aerial military forces;
- e) Diplomatic or consular agents of the contracting Governments;
- f) The Secretary General of the United Nations, as well as the replies to such correspondence;
- g) The Secretary General of the Bureau of the Union, as well as the replies to such correspondence.

*Service telegrams and radiotelegrams:* Those originating with telecommunication administrations of the Contracting Governments or from a private enterprise recognized by one of these Governments and relating to international telecommunications or to objects of public interest determined by common consent of the aforesaid administrations.

*Private telegrams and radiotelegrams:* Telegrams and radiotelegrams other than service or State telegrams or radiotelegrams.

## ANNEX II

### TO THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCE

(see Art. 23)

#### Rules of Procedure of the International Telecommunication Conferences.

##### Article 1.

##### Definitions.

In the present Regulations the terms « Government », « delegates », « representatives », and « expert observers » have the following signification:

- a) *Government:* Governments of the countries that have ratified the Charter of the United Nations and which form the International Telecommunication Union.
- b) *Delegates:* Persons officially nominated by the Participating Governments, with powers to act in their name.
- c) *Representatives:* Members of the public or private institutions or organizations connected with the telecommunication branch, or persons who represent enterprises or groups of enterprises, and organizations or persons who undertake the performance or the working of telecommunication services and who are authorised by their Governments to follow the work of the Conference.
- d) *Expert observers:* Persons trained in the scientific technique required in telecommunications, who have no commercial or industrial connections with enterprises of that branch and who are authorised by their Governments to follow the work of the Conference.

##### Article 2.

##### Agenda of the Conferences.

When fixing the date of a plenipotentiary or administrative conference and sending the invitations six months beforehand in accordance with the provisions of article 17 of the Convention, the Organizing Government will ask the Governments of the Contracting States what proposals they intend to make and request them to forward them not later than three months before the opening of the Conference.

The agenda thus established is sent to the Bureau of the Union which prepares it in book form and forwards it by the most rapid channel to the Governments interested. The proposals presented by these Governments on questions contained in these agenda, together with any other proposals they wish to make, must reach the Bureau at the latest 45 days before the date of opening.

The Bureau shall immediately transmit the aforesaid proposals to all the Contracting Governments. The proposals sent in after the expiration of the above-mentioned periods shall be communicated by the Bureau at the opening of the Conference.

In accordance with the provisions of § 4 of article 16 of the Convention, the agenda of a restricted administrative conference must be included in the invitation which the Bureau of the Union sends to the Contracting Governments six months before the opening of the Conferences.

### Article 3.

#### Admission to the Conference.

None but delegates take part in all the deliberations and work of the Conference.

Representatives and expert observers have not a right to take part in the discussions nor to vote in plenary assemblies, they can only express their opinions in these assemblies through the medium of the delegations of their countries. Nevertheless, in the commissions, representatives and expert observers may take part in the deliberations on a previously obtained authorization of their delegation.

### Article 4.

#### Inaugural Assembly.

The first plenary assembly is presided over by a member of the Government of the country organizing the Conference.

### Article 5.

#### Election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen.

The permanent Chairman and at least three Vice-Chairmen who shall, when necessary, take the place of the Chairman are elected at the first plenary assembly. The order of precedence of the Vice-Chairmen is decided by lot.

### Article 6.

#### Secretary General.

The Secretary General of the Bureau of the Union functions as such in the Conferences.

### Article 7.

#### Secretariat General.

A Secretariat General of the Conference is constituted with the personnel nominated by the organizing Government and with that provided by the Bureau of the Union; it functions under the direction of the Secretary General.

### Article 8.

#### Powers of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.

The Chairman assumes the general direction of all the work of the Conference. He opens, interrupts and closes the plenary assemblies, directs the deliberations, gives the floor to those who ask for it and declares the discussions ended; he puts the questions to the vote, announces the results of the voting, ensures the observance of the present Regulations and exercises all the functions appertaining to the Chairman.

In the absence of the Chairman it is the Vice-Chairmen who assume and exercise his functions in the order of precedence prescribed in article 5.

### Article 9.

#### Powers of the Secretary General.

The Secretary General has the following powers:

- (a) He organizes, directs and coordinates the work of the personnel of the Secretariat;
- (b) He receives the official correspondence of the Conference and deals with it as occasion requires;
- (c) He acts as medium between the delegations and the organizing Government in all administrative matters connected with the Conference;
- (d) He prepares and distributes the Acts of the sittings and the informations and documents of the Conference and he drafts the agenda in accordance with the instructions of the Chairman.

## Article 10.

**Commissions.**

In order that the work of the Conference may be as efficacious as possible, commissions are formed to study the questions entered in the program and to simplify the work. The commissions submit the result of their work to plenary assemblies for approval. The Initiative, the Verification and the Drafting Commissions must be among the number.

The commissions may appoint sub-commissions or committees.

## Article 11.

**Members of the Commissions.**

The Initiative Commission is composed of the Heads of the delegations or their deputies; the deliberations are directed by the Chairman of the Conference.

The commission for the verifying of the powers of the delegates is composed of five members; it is formed on the proposal of the Chairman at the first plenary assembly.

The other commissions are composed of the delegates designated by the Heads of the different delegations, who inform the permanent Chairman of the fact. Representatives and expert observers may attend and take part in the sittings of the commissions in so far as they have been designated to that effect by the Heads of their respective delegations in accordance with article 3.

The commissions may invite other persons, whose advice or statements are considered important, to take part in their work.

## Article 12.

**Nature of the Sittings.**

The plenary assemblies of the Conference are public. On the proposal of a delegate the assemblies may, by a majority of votes, be declared private. This proposal takes priority and is not open to discussion.

The Initiative Commission proceeds in the same manner when the sittings of one or the other commission are to be declared private.

## Article 13.

**Organization of the Commissions.**

The Initiative Commission designates the Chairman of each commission, which elects a Vice-Chairman and one or more secretaries at the moment of its constitution.

Each commission studies and formulates the recommendations it considers advisable on the subjects which the Initiative Commission has assigned to it.

## Article 14.

**Work of the Commissions.**

The Initiative Commission coordinates the work of the Conference and forms the commissions it judges necessary; it settles the internal work in connection with the Conference as well as matters dealt with by other commissions or by the Secretariat. It decides, on a majority of two-thirds of the votes given in the sittings, on the advisability, for the Conference, to deal with new subjects presented by the delegations, and assists the Chairman in matters not mentioned in the present Regulations.

The Verification Commission checks the credentials presented by the members of the delegations; it satisfies itself that these credentials are in due form and immediately informs the Conference of the results.

The Drafting Commission is intrusted with the coordination of the agreements and resolutions of the Conference and gives them their definite form, avoiding all unnecessary repetition and without altering the sense.

If other commissions are instituted, their tasks are determined according to the extent of the work assigned to them by the Initiative Commission.

## Article 15.

### Official Languages.

The languages authorized for the discussions and the text of the documents of the Conference are those fixed in article 22 of the Convention.

## Article 16.

### Quorum.

The quorum of the plenary assemblies of the Conference is formed of the majority of the delegations participating and having the right of vote.

## Article 17.

### Minutes of the Plenary Assemblies.

The minutes of the plenary assemblies are drafted by the functionaries of the Secretariat General. They shall contain a summary of the views expressed and a statement of the reasons, as well as an abstract of the deliberations and the full text of the proposals and decisions.

Every delegate has, however, a right to ask to have his declarations inserted in extenso in the minutes; in which case he must provide the Secretariat General with the necessary text immediately after the close of the plenary assembly.

The delegates may submit to the Conference a written statement of their opinions about the questions discussed, and ask to have it inserted in the minutes of the sittings.

Delegates are advised to make a moderate use of the possibilities provided in §§ 2 and 3 of the present article.

The minutes of the plenary assemblies are signed by the Chairman and the Secretary General.

## Article 18.

### Minutes and Reports of the Commissions.

The minutes of the sittings of the commissions are drafted by the secretaries of the commissions. They contain only a summary of the deliberations.

Nevertheless, each delegate may ask to have his declarations inserted in full in the minutes, in which case he must provide the secretary with the text of his declarations immediately after the close of the sitting. Delegates are advised to make a moderate use of this faculty.

The deliberations of the commissions are summarised in the reports, the essential points of the discussions, the most important avis and finally the proposals and the conclusions adopted being given.

The minutes and reports are signed by the Chairman and the secretary of the respective commission.

## Article 19.

### Approval of the Minutes and Reports.

The minutes and reports are distributed to the delegates before the opening of every plenary assembly or sitting of a commission.

As soon as a plenary assembly or the sitting of a commission is opened, the minutes of the previous sittings are submitted for approval except in the inaugural sitting. When no observations are made, the minutes are considered as approved.

When this is not the case, and when a delegate demands it, the minutes are read, and approved or modified according to the observations made, and then adopted.

The same procedure is applied for the adoption of the reports.

## Article 20.

### Summons to the Sittings.

The plenary assembly or the sittings of the commissions are held by summons either by letter, or by notice posted up in the Conference building. The summons indicates the agenda.



## Article 21.

**Order of Seating.**

In the plenary assemblies, the delegates, functionaries, attachés, experts and interpreters, grouped by delegation, are seated in the conference-hall in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries represented.

## Article 22.

**Order of Discussion.**

The delegates rise to speak on the authorization of the Chairman. They begin their speech by naming the country they represent.

Delegates are requested to speak slowly and distinctly and to pause long enough to permit, when necessary, of the translation of their speech.

## Article 23.

**Proposals and Amendments.**

Proposals and amendments may be introduced before and in the course of the Conference.

None but Governments may make proposals before the Conference. Proposals must be sent, through the diplomatic channel, to the Government of the country organizing the Conference and to the Bureau of the Union, in order that the Secretariat General may communicate them beforehand to the Governments taking part in the Conference.

None but delegates may introduce proposals and amendments during the Conference. When this is done, the definite text must be remitted to the Initiative Commission through the medium of the Secretary General, who deals with them when they comply with the following conditions:

- (a) They must have a direct bearing on the agenda of the Conference;
- (b) They must have their source in the work and examinations undertaken by the Conference.

Representatives and expert observers may only make proposals and amendments through the medium of their delegations.

Every delegate may read — or ask to have read — any proposal or amendment presented by his delegation, and be allowed to explain his reasons.

Subject to other provisions of the present Regulations concerning the matter, no proposal or amendment may be put to the vote without previous notice by the competent Commission.

## Article 24.

**Postponed Proposals.**

When a proposal or an amendment has not been examined, or when its examination by the commissions has been postponed, the delegation interested may insist, but only once, on that proposal or amendment being dealt with.

## Article 25.

**Number of Votes.**

Every Government of the countries taking part has a right to one vote.

## Article 26.

**Voting in the Plenary Assemblies.**

The proposals and amendments are approved in accordance with the procedure established in article 20 of the Convention.

When only a majority of the countries represented and taking part in the voting is required and when there is an equality of suffrages, the voting must be renewed; should there be again equality of suffrages, the proposals and amendments are considered to be rejected.

## Article 27.

### Adoption of new Provisions.

As a general rule, the delegations that cannot succeed in carrying their points of view concerning a new provision of the Convention or the Regulations, must endeavour to side with the majority.

Nevertheless, if a delegation considers that the measure adopted is of such a nature as to prevent their Government from ratifying the new agreements, they can make a reserve with respect to the said decision.

## Article 28.

### Voting Procedure in the Plenary Assemblies.

Voting takes place in accordance with the provisions of article 25 and in observing the following rules:

- (a) The vote of each delegation is given by the head of that delegation or by another member acting on his behalf.
- (b) The delegates may vote by show of hands or in any other manner decided on beforehand. However, on the demand of a delegation by a decision of the Chairman, the vote can be given by call of the Conference in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries represented.

## Article 29.

### Right of Vote in the Commissions.

The voting procedure in the commissions is the same as that in the plenary assemblies, but delegations that are members of the commission have alone the right to vote.

## Article 30.

### Definite Text.

The Drafting Commission gathers together the approved text of the Convention or of the Regulations and that of the former unaltered text.

The texts thus united and arranged are submitted for approval in a plenary assembly of the Conference, which takes a decision thereon or returns them to the competent commission for further examination.

## Article 31.

### Second Discussion.

The votes of the Conference are only taken after a second discussion.

## Article 32.

### Numbering.

The numbering of the chapters, articles, paragraphs, etc., of the revised agreements is deferred until the first discussion in a plenary assembly. The added texts are temporarily numbered bis, ter, etc.; the numbers of the deleted text are not used. The definite numbering of the chapters, articles, paragraphs, etc., devolves on the Drafting Commission after adoption in a first discussion.

## Article 33.

### Signature.

The acts resulting from the deliberations of the Conference are signed by the delegates provided with the necessary powers, in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries.

**Article 34.****Press Notices.**

The information supplied to the Press regarding the work of the Conference is only official when given by means of notices signed by the Chairman of the Conference or by one of his deputies.

**Article 35.****Procedure for restricted Administrative Conferences.**

A restricted administrative Conference may examine the advisability of adopting a summary procedure simplifying the procedures provided in articles 3 to 34 of the present Regulations, but taking these articles as guide.

**Article 36.****Franking Privilege.**

The delegates and the representatives of the Bureau of the Union have a right to the free use of post, telegraph and telephone services within the limits fixed by the Organizing Government in agreement with the Participating Governments and the private enterprises.

The free use of the telegraph and telephone services is restricted to communications exchanged by the delegates with their Governments and their families.

Every Contracting Government and every private enterprise shall take the necessary steps to ensure the execution of these provisions.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

April 8th, 1947.

**Italy.**

**Various proposals concerning the International Telecommunications Conference.  
(Madrid, 1932).**

**25 TR.**

*Art. 1. Replace by the following:*

**Article 1.**

**Composition and purpose of the Union.**

§ 1. The countries, Parties to the present Convention, constitute the International Telecommunication Union, the object of which is to improve and develop telecommunications.

§ 2. For the purpose of attaining this object the International Telecommunications Union endeavours:

- (1) To improve and further the rational use of every kind of telecommunications;
- (2) To further the improvement of the technical processes and the working methods, so as to raise the quality of telecommunication services, to increase the possibilities of employing them and make them more accessible to the public;
- (3) To effect the allocation of the radioelectric spectrum and to take the necessary steps for the prevention of harmful interference between the radioelectric stations of the different countries;
- (4) To favour the establishment of the lowest possible tariffs;
- (5) To favour the use of telecommunications for the safety of life and goods;
- (6) To promote study, give avis and recommendations, to gather information and publish information concerning the telecommunications.

§ 3. The terms employed in the present Convention are defined in the annex to this document.

**Reason.**

To determine the object of the Union according to the method adopted in the Draft Convention of Moscow. It would be advisable also to examine if:

- 1° like the Postal Union, which is called *universal* and which comprises the same countries as our Union, the latter should not call itself *world-embracing*.
- 2° in accordance with the system adopted in the Regulations, the definition of the terms used in the Convention should not form the first article of that document.

**26 TR.**

*Art. 2. Replace by the following:*

**Article 2.**

**Regulations.**

§ 1. The provisions of the present Convention shall be completed by the following Regulations:

- The General Regulations;
- The Telegraph Regulations;
- The Telephone Regulations;
- The Radiocommunication Regulations,

which bind all the countries, Parties to the present Convention.

§ 2. Only countries signatories or acceding to the present Convention shall have the right to sign the Regulations or to accede thereto.

**Reason.**

The Italian Administration agrees with the proposal made in the Draft Convention of Moscow and which requires the application of all the Regulations by all the Parties to the Union. If a country cannot accept certain given provisions, it can have reserves to that effect inserted in the Final Protocol of the Regulation concerned.

**27 TR.**

*Add a new article as follows:*

**Article 2bis.**

**Internal Legislation.**

The provisions of the Convention and Regulations do not affect the legislation of any country in whatever is not expressly provided for by these acts.

**Reason.**

Up to the present time no doubts have arisen respecting the right of each country to freely regulate its internal telecommunication services. Nevertheless, it seems advisable to introduce the above-mentioned provision in the Convention, in accordance with the text adopted in the Universal Postal Convention.

**28 TR.**

*Art. 3. Replace by the following:*

**Article 3.**

**Accession of Governments to the Convention and the Regulations.**

§ 1. The Government of a country on whose behalf the present Convention has not been signed, may accede thereto at any time. This accession extends to all the Regulations.

§ 2. The act of accession of a Government shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the country in which the International Telecommunications Union has its seat.

§ 3. Accession carries with it, of full right, all the obligations and all the advantages provided by the present Convention and the Regulations.

**Reason.**

A consequence of the changes proposed in article 2 and of the designation of the Government in the archives of which the acts of accession to the Convention are to be deposited.

**29 TR.**

*Art. 4. Delete this article.*

**Reason.**

A consequence of the new text proposed for article 3.

**30 TR.**

*Art. 5, § 1. Read: ... that its acceptance of the present Convention and the Regulations is valid.*

*Art. 5, § 3. Read: The present Convention and the Regulations do not apply...*

*Art. 5, § 4. Read: ... to the Government of the country in which the International Telecommunications Union has its seat, and a copy...*

*Art. 5, § 5. Delete this paragraph.*

**Reason.**

A consequence of the changes proposed in articles 2 and 3.

**31 TR.**

*Art. 6, title. Read: Ratification of the Convention and the Regulations.*

*Art. 6, § 1. Read: ...of the country in which the International Telecommunications Union has its seat, and shall notify...*

*Art. 6, § 2. Read:*

§ 2. If one or more of the signatory Governments do not ratify the Convention and the Regulations, these shall not be less valid for the Governments which have ratified them.

*Art. 6. Add the following § 2bis:*

§ 2bis. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs apply also to the Regulations or to the alterations made to the Regulations in conferences other than those held at the same time or in the same place as the conferences of plenipotentiaries.

**Reason.**

Consequences of the alterations proposed for articles 2 and 3, and in view of the possibility of holding administrative conferences other than those held at the same time and at the same place as the conferences of plenipotentiaries.

**32 TR.**

*Art. 7. Delete this article.*

**Reason.**

A consequence of the alterations proposed for article 6.

**33 TR.**

*Art. 8. Add as conclusion: and the International Telecommunications Convention of Madrid (1932) and the annexed Regulations.*

**Reason.**

To complete the provision as a consequence of the stipulation of the new Convention.

Nevertheless, this provision is practically not applied. In fact, even the countries that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention of Madrid and to the Regulations of Cairo do, in practice, apply the tariffs and provisions of these documents.

**34 TR.**

*Art. 9, § 1. After the words Convention and Regulations delete the words accepted by them.*

*Art. 9, § 2. After the words Convention and Regulations delete the words which they accept.*

**Reason.**

A consequence of the alterations proposed for article 2.

**35 TR.**

*Art. 10, § 1. Read: ...to the Government of the country in which the International Telecommunications Union has its seat and communicated subsequently...*

*Art. 10, § 2. Read: ...the Government of the country in which the International Telecommunications Union has its seat. It affects...*

**Reason.**

In connection with the proposed alteration to article 6.

**36 TR.**

*Art. 11. Delete this article.*

**Reason.**

A consequence of the proposed alterations to article 2.

**37 TR.**

*Art. 12, § 1. Read:*

§ 1. The application of the present Convention and the Regulations to a territory, made by virtue of the provisions of § 1 or of § 2 of article 5, may be terminated at any time.

*Art. 12, §§ 3 and 4. Delete these paragraphs.*

**Reason.**

A consequence of the proposed alterations to article 2.

**38 TR.**

*Art. 14, § 1. Delete the words after to the present Convention.*

*Art. 14, § 2. Read:*

§ 2. The telecommunications originating in a non-acceding country and accepted by an acceding country shall be dealt with, in all that concerns the rates and the service, in the same way as the telecommunications originating in an acceding country.

**Reason.**

§ 1. A consequence of the proposed alterations to article 2.

§ 2. It corresponds to present custom.

**39 TR.**

*Art. 15, § 3 (3). Read: ...from among signatory parties or those acceding to the present Convention.*

*Art. 15. Add the following § 9bis:*

§ 9bis. Whenever the arbitrator or arbitrators require it, the archives of the Union or of the corresponding committees of the Union shall, when necessary, be placed at his or their disposal

**Reason.**

§ 3. A consequence of the proposed alterations to article 2.

§ 9bis. To complete the provisions in accordance with the Draft Convention of Moscow.

**40 TR.**

*Art. 16, § 1. Read:*

§ 1. Consultative committees and bureaux may...

*Art. 16, § 2. Read: ...of these Committees and these bureaux are defined...*

**Reason.**

To permit the establishment of bureaux for special, permanent or temporary services.

**41 TR.**

*Art. 17, § 3 (3). Read:*

(3) For the apportionment of the expenses of the Bureau of the Union, the contracting or acceding countries are divided into 7 classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed number of units, namely:

|            |    |       |
|------------|----|-------|
| 1st class: | 25 | units |
| 2nd »      | 20 | »     |
| 3rd »      | 15 | »     |
| 4th »      | 10 | »     |
| 5th »      | 5  | »     |
| 6th »      | 3  | »     |
| 7th »      | 1  | unit  |

*Art. 17, § 3 (5). Read:*

(5) The sums due by the Governments as their contribution must be paid half-yearly in advance on the basis of the results of the preceding year, subject to the successive settlement of eventual differences.

The sums due by the Governments in respect of publications, etc., supplied to them, shall be paid with the least possible delay, at the latest at the expiration of the fourth month following that in which the account was sent.

The provisions of article 19 of the Statutes of the United Nations are applicable to the countries behindhand in the aforesaid payments.

**Reason.**

If the proposal of the Conference of Moscow relating to the organization of the Union is accepted, this article would have to be entirely altered.

For the moment, the Italian Administration emphasises the fact that with the new organization considered at Moscow, the expenses of the Union would considerably increase, and it seems advisable to increase the number of classes for the apportionment of the expenses so as to make them less heavy for small countries.

On the other hand, a distinction must be made between the sums to be paid as contribution towards the expenses of the Bureau of the Union and those paid in respect of publications, etc. This is the reason for the proposed provisions of § 3 (5).

## 42 TR.

*Art. 18, § 1. Read:*

§ 1. The provisions of the present Convention and of the General Regulations are subject to revision...

*Art. 18, § 3. Read:*

§ 3. The provisions of the Telegraph, Telephone and Radiocommunication Regulations annexed to the present Convention are subject to revision by administrative conferences of the delegates of the Contracting Governments; each conference shall fix the place and the date for the next meeting.

The interval between two Administrative Conferences is generally five years.

*Art. 18. Add the following § 4bis:*

§ 4bis. A restricted administrative conference is convened:

- a) when it is decided by a Plenipotentiary or an Administrative Conference that has fixed the place and date of the meeting;
- b) or when at least twenty Contracting Governments make a request for the same of the Government of the country in which the International Telecommunications Union has its seat. The said Government, in agreement with the majority of the Contracting Governments who have expressed their opinion within a fixed delay, will decide on the place and date of the conference. The date is fixed at least three months and at most six months after the despatch of the special detailed agenda which shall be limited to the work of that conference.

**Reason.**

A consequence of the proposed alterations to article 2, and to the new provisions to consider the advisability of restricted Administrative Conferences in accordance with the Draft Convention of Moscow.

## 43 TR.

*Art. 19. Replace this article with the following:*

### Article 19.

#### Change of date and place of a Conference.

§ 1. If at least twenty Contracting Governments request the Government of the country in which the International Telecommunications Union has its seat to change the date and place, or the date or place only, of the next Plenipotentiaries or Administrative Conference, the said Government, in agreement with the majority of the Contracting Governments which have communicated their opinions thereupon within the given delay, fixes a new date and place, or one of the two, for the conference.

§ 2. The same procedure is followed when a Government declares that it cannot convene the Plenipotentiaries or Administrative Conference with which it was intrusted by a previous Conference.

**Reason.**

To take into account the proposals of the Conference of Moscow and to provide for a new case which may arise and which has already presented itself for consultative committees.



**44 TR.**

*Art. 20, § 2. Read:*

§ 2. For this purpose the Conference shall take as a basis the provisions of the General Regulations annexed to the present Convention, which the Conference, if it considers it advisable, modifies in its first plenary assembly, putting the modifications into force immediately.

*Reason.*

In agreement with the proposals of the Conference of Moscow and as a complement for fixing the date of application of the internal regulations.

**45 TR.**

*After article 21. Add the following new article:*

*Article 21bis.*

*Right of vote.*

§ 1. In the plenary assemblies of all the Conferences, the countries or groups of countries hereafter mentioned and taking part in the Conferences have a right to a deliberative vote.

.....  
.....

§ 2. A delegation can vote only for the country or group of countries which it represents.

§ 3. A delegation that is prevented by some serious reason from attending the sittings, can intrust another delegation with its vote or votes. Nevertheless, one and the same delegation cannot in such circumstances, give the vote of more than one delegation in addition to its own.

*Reason.*

The right of vote ought to figure in the Convention and not in the Regulations, so as to avoid long discussions, a considerable loss of time and difficulties in the performance of the work at the beginning of each Conference, as was the case at the Conferences of Madrid and Cairo.

The countries having the right of vote will be designated by the Conference of Atlantic City.

**46 TR.**

*Art. 25, § 4. Read: ...the sections of international conductors and installations comprised...*

*Reason.*

To complete the provision.

**47 TR.**

*Art. 28. Delete the words which they accept.*

*Reason.*

A consequence of the proposed alterations to article 2.

BUREAU OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION

Document No. 8 TR

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

April 8th, 1947.

**Italy.**

Proposals for modifications in the internal Regulations to serve as basis for the decisions of the Conferences that shall follow those of Madrid (to form Chapter I of the General Regulations of the Convention, proposed by the Conference of Moscow).

**48 TR.**

*Art. 1, § 4. Read:*

§ 4. The term *expert observers* designates the delegates of scientific and industrial telecommunication organizations and of international organizations interested in telecommunication services.

**Reason.**

To agree with the proposals of the Conference of Moscow.

*After art. 1, add the new article here following:*

**Article 1bis.**

**Invitation to Plenipotentiary Conferences.**

§ 1. The Government intrusted with the convening of a Conference (inviting Government), fixes the exact date of the meeting in agreement with the Bureau of the Union.

§ 2. One year before that date, the inviting Government sends an invitation to the members of the Union.

This period may be correspondingly shortened when the date of the meeting is put forward, in accordance with article 19 of the Convention.

§ 3. The inviting Government, in agreement with the other members of the Union, may invite non-contracting Governments to send expert observers to take part with a consulting vote, in the Conference.

§ 4. As soon as the Government has sent out the invitations, the Bureau of the Union asks all the Contracting Governments to send, within the next three months, their proposals to be submitted to the Conference.

The Bureau of the Union collects these proposals and forwards them with as little delay as possible to all the members of the Union.

**Reason.**

To fix the proposals to be observed for Plenipotentiary Conferences, to which none but delegates of members of the Union should be admitted (article 18 of the Convention).

*Art. 2. Replace this article with the following :*

## Article 2.

### Invitation to Administrative Conferences.

§ 1. (1) The Government intrusted with the convening of an ordinary Administrative Conference (inviting Government) fixes the exact date of the meeting in agreement with the Bureau of the Union.

(2) One year before the date fixed, the inviting Government sends the invitations to the members of the Union which communicate them to the private enterprises they recognize (national scientific and industrial telecommunication organizations and international organizations the head offices of which are in their own country).

§ 2. Requests of these enterprises and organizations for admission to the Conferences must be sent to the inviting Government through the medium of the competent Governments within two months from the date of the invitation.

§ 3. (1) Four months before the meeting of the Conference the inviting Government communicates to the Members of the Union a list of the international organizations that have asked to take part in the Conference, and requests them to express their opinion as to whether these demands for admission shall be complied with or not.

(2) The members of the Union must send their replies two months before the opening of the meeting.

§ 4. Are admitted to the Conferences:

- a) the delegates of the Governments;
- b) the representatives of the private enterprises recognized by their respective Governments;
- c) the expert observers of the international organizations if at least half of the Governments have replied favourably within the fixed term;
- d) the expert observers of the national scientific and industrial telecommunication organizations invited by their respective Governments.

§ 5. For the invitation of non-contracting Governments, the provisions of § 3 of article 1bis are applicable.

§ 6. For the request and the despatch of proposals to be submitted to Administrative Conferences, the provisions of § 4 of article 1bis are applicable.

§ 7. For restricted Administrative Conferences, the provisions of the preceding paragraphs are applicable as far as possible.

#### Reason.

For a better regulation of the invitations to Administrative Conferences in accordance with the proposals of the Conference of Moscow.

*Art. 3. Replace this article with the following :*

## Article 3.

### Admission to Administrative Conferences.

§ 1. As a general rule, none but delegates, representatives and expert observers designated in § 4, (a), (b), (c), and in § 5 of article 2 take part in the deliberations and the work of the Conference.

§ 2. The plenary assembly, the commissions and the sub-commissions decide to which sittings the expert observers designated in article 2, § 4 (d), shall be admitted.

#### Reason.

To agree with the modifications proposed for article 2.

*Art. 4, title. Read: Participation of private groups in Administrative Conferences.*

*Art. 4. Add four times in the text, after the word commissions, the words or sub-commissions.*

#### Reason.

To give greater precision to the scope of the provision.

*Art. 6. Replace this article with the following :*

**Article 6.**

**Election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen.**

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen are elected in the first plenary Assembly, which decides on the number of Vice-Chairmen.

**Reason.**

It might be advisable to nominate several Vice-Chairmen, as has been seen in previous Conferences.

*Art. 7. Read in conclusion : ... of the Union, and, if need be, of the personnel of members of the Union.*

**Reason.**

In agreement with the proposal of the Conference of Moscow.

*Art. 9. Read in conclusion : These commissions may institute sub-commissions and sub-sub-commissions.*

**Reason.**

In accordance with the proposal of the Conference of Moscow.

*After art. 9 add the following new article :*

**Article 9bis.**

**Composition of the Commissions of Plenipotentiary Conferences.**

§ 1. The commissions are composed of delegations of members of the Union.

§ 2. Expert observers of the other Governments, invited to the Conference may take part in the commissions.

§ 3. The private enterprises recognized by the members of the Union may be authorized by the plenary assembly to take part in some sittings of the commissions, but their representatives only take part in the discussions when the Chairman of the respective commission judges it advisable.

**Reason.**

To decide on who may take part in the commissions of Plenipotentiary Conferences, for which it does not seem necessary to institute sub-commissions or sub-sub-commissions, etc.

**Article 10.**

*Art. 10, title. Read : Composition of the Commissions of Administrative Conferences.*

*Art. 10 § 2. Replace this paragraph with the following :*

§ 2. The expert observers designated in article 3 and the envoys mentioned in article 4 may take a consultative part in the work of the commissions, sub-commissions and sub-sub-commissions in the conditions laid down in these articles.

**Reason.**

To designate more precisely who shall be allowed to take part in the work of the commissions of Administrative Conferences.

*Art. 11, title. Read : Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of Commissions, Sub-commissions and Sub-Sub-Commissions.*

*Art. 11. Replace the words the ratification with the words the approval, and add :*

The Chairman of each commission proceeds in the same way in the choice of the Chairmen and the Vice-Chairmen of the sub-commissions and sub-sub-commissions.

**Reason.**

To complete the present provisions.

## Article 12.

*Art. 12, § 1. Add in conclusion: ...drawn up by the plenary assembly.*

*§ 2. (2). Read:*

(2) Each delegate or representative or expert observer or envoy has however a right...

Reason.

To complete the present provisions.

## Article 13.

*Art. 13, § 1. (2). Read:*

(2) However, any delegate or representative or expert observer or envoy has the right...

Reason.

To complete the present provisions.

*Art. 14, § 1. (1). Read: ...of every plenary assembly, commission, sub-commission or sub-sub-commission... are read.*

Reason.

To complete the present provisions.

*Art. 15. Read: The plenary assemblies of commissions, sub-commissions or sub-sub-commissions take place...*

Reason.

To complete the present provisions.

## Article 16.

*Art. 16. Add in conclusion: In the meetings of the commissions, sub-commissions and sub-sub-commissions the choice of seats is free.*

Reason.

To complete the present article.

*Art. 17, § 1. Read:*

§ 1. The delegates, representatives, expert observers and envoys speak only...

*Art. 17, § 2. Read:*

§ 2. Any delegate, representative, expert observer or envoy when speaking...

Reason.

To complete the present provisions.

*Art. 18. Replace § 2 of this article with the following new article:*

## Article 18bis.

## Proposals submitted to vote.

No proposal or amendment presented before the opening of the Conference or in the conditions indicated in article 18 is submitted to vote unless supported by another delegation.

Reason.

It is well for all the proposals and all the amendments to be discussed; in most cases this is the custom observed.

## Article 19.

*Art. 19, title. Read as conclusion: ...in commission, sub-commission and sub-sub-commission.*

*Art. 19, §§ 1 and 3. Add three times, after the words of the commission, the words sub-commission or sub-sub-commission.*

Reason.

To complete the present provisions.

*Art. 21. Delete this article.*

Reason.

This article forms part of article 21bis of the Convention.

*Art. 31, § 1. Replace the word managing with the word inviting.*

Reason.

In accordance with the proposed modification of article 1bis.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

April 15th, 1947.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

**49 TR.**

**Proposals for the Plenipotentiary Conference**

The United Kingdom considers that the International Telecommunication Union and the Telegraph and Radiotelegraph organizations which it succeeded have an excellent record of practical achievement. This has been due in no small measure to the activities of the Bureau of the Union under the supervision of the Government of the Swiss Confederation. The United Kingdom considers that some change in the constitution of the Union is necessary in order to bring it within the framework of the specialized agencies related to the United Nations, and also favours some strengthening of its working machinery to meet modern conditions, without departing from the structure based on Consultative Committees which experience has shown to be well adapted to facilitate practical progress in international telecommunication.

The United Kingdom was a party to the Five Power Conference at Moscow in October 1946 and the views expressed by its delegation are set out in the documents of that Conference. While wishing to retain the provisions and wording of the Madrid Convention so far as applicable to present conditions, the United Kingdom favours the general arrangement of Convention articles as set out in the attached proposals.

The United Kingdom also considers that it would be convenient to assemble Rules of Procedure for Conferences and meetings of Consultative Committees, together with certain provision which are, generally speaking, common to the Telegraph, Telephone and Radiocommunication Regulations, in a series of « General Regulations » which might form an annex to the Convention.

The « Reasons » appended to each article show the relationship to the Madrid or Cairo text on which the new article is based and purpose of any change.

Pending the preparation of a draft agreement between United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union no detailed proposals have been made for the participation of United Nations or specialized agencies in the work of the Union.

The United Kingdom recognizes that the order of the Articles in the draft « General Regulations » might be improved. If these Regulations are adopted in substance the U.K. will be glad to offer some practical suggestions for the consideration of the editorial committee.

In the many cases where the retention of an existing text is indicated in the « Reason » this, of course, refers to the authoritative French text. The opportunity has been taken, however, to make some slight modifications to the existing English translation which was prepared by the United Kingdom Post Office in order to facilitate the production of an authoritative English text if English is adopted as an official language for documents of the Union.

## INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

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## CHAPTER I

**Organization and Functions of the International Telecommunication Union.**

## Article 1.

**Composition of the Union**

§ 1. The following may become Members of the Union by the procedure prescribed hereunder.

- 1° any country listed in Annex 1, by ratifying its signature of this Convention under Article 32 or by acceding thereto under Article 34;
- 2° any Member of the United Nations, by acceding to this Convention under Article 34;
- 3° any country not listed in Annex 1 and not a Member of the United Nations, by acceding to this Convention under Article 34 after its application for Membership, to be submitted through the Secretary General of the Union, has been accepted by two thirds of the Members of the Union.

§ 2. The following may become Associate Members of the Union by the procedure prescribed hereunder:

- 1° any country which has not become a Member of the Union under paragraph 1 of this Article, by acceding to this Convention under Article 34;
- 2° any territory or group of territories on whose behalf this Convention has been accepted by a Member under Article 35, § 1, upon notification to the Secretary General of the Union by that Member.

§ 3. Each Member of the Union may exercise a single vote in accordance with the procedure set out in this Convention and its Annexes.

§ 4. Associate Members shall have the rights and obligations of the Members of the Union save that.

- (a) they shall not be eligible for representation on the Administrative Council or the International Central Frequency Registration Board of the Union; and
- (b) they shall not have a vote in any Conference of the Union or on any Committee or other body of a Conference or of the Union.

§ 5. No country or territory may become or remain a Member or Associate Member of the Union contrary to a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

**Reason.**

It is desirable to establish clear rules for membership and voting in the Union. The above draft is intended for consideration by the special committee which will no doubt be set up at Atlantic City in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 2nd and 3rd Plenary Assemblies of the Telegraph and Telephone and Radiocommunication Conferences of Cairo and which is reproduced in the Appendices to the sets of Cairo Regulations. Discussion should be facilitated by the Meeting of Experts to consider the agreement for relation with United Nations which is to precede the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The United Kingdom is prepared to renounce its vote for the totality of its colonies etc. contemplated in Article 20 of the Cairo Rules of Procedure on the understanding that other countries also renounce their votes in respect of territories for whose foreign relations they are responsible and that colonies etc. or groups of colonies etc. have the opportunity of becoming Associate Members as contemplated in the above draft Article.

The intention is that all members of United Nations and other sovereign states which are at present Members of the Union should be full Members, provided that this is not contrary to any resolution of the General Assembly of United Nations.

It is proposed that the two thirds majority should apply solely to the case contemplated in § 1 (3°) of the draft article and that all other voting should be by clear majority as provided for in the draft General Regulations.

## Article 2.

**Relations with the United Nations and Other International Organizations.**

§ 1. The Union shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

§ 2. In furtherance of complete international co-ordination on matters affecting telecommunication, the Union will co-operate with other international organizations having related interests and activities.

**Reason.**

To recognize the status of the Union as a specialized agency under the Charter of the United Nations.

### Article 3.

#### Purpose and Aims of the Union

§ 1. The International Telecommunication Union will:—

- (1) maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds;
- (2) promote the most efficient operation and technical facilities in international telecommunication with a view to improving the quality of the services, increasing their usefulness, and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;
- (3) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency uses in order to prevent harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;
- (4) foster collaboration among its members for the establishment of rates for telecommunication services at levels as low as is economically possible, taking into account the real cost of operation corresponding to a sound and independent financial structure;
- (5) promote and co-operate in measures for the safety of life through the use of telecommunication;
- (6) make studies and recommendations, and collect and publish information on telecommunication matters.

#### Reason.

The Madrid Convention does not contain a general statement of purpose and aims of the Union. The agreement with United Nations will probably contain a clause under which the United Nations will recognize the Union as a specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein. Since the Convention will become the basic instrument of the Union, it is necessary to define its purposes.

### Article 4.

#### Structure and Functions of the Union.

§ 1. The supreme organ of the Union is the Plenipotentiary Conference of its Members.

§ 2. The following are the permanently acting bodies of the Union:

- (a) the Administrative Council and its Bureau;
- (b) the International Central Frequency Registration Board;
- (c) the committees established by the Conferences of the Union;
- (d) the Secretariat.

§ 3. Each Plenipotentiary Conference shall elect, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Annex No. 3, an Administrative Council of fifteen persons, each of whom shall be a national of a different Member country.

§ 4. The Bureau of the Administrative Council, shall carry out the functions delegated to it by the Administrative Council during the intervals between its meetings. It shall consist of the Chairman of the Council, one Vice-Chairman for general duties, one Vice-Chairman to be responsible for the work of and to preside over the International Central Frequency Registration Board and one Vice-Chairman to be responsible for the work of and to preside over each of the Consultative Committees contemplated in Article 25 of the General Regulations annexed to this Convention. The members of the Bureau shall be full members of the Administrative Council. The Vice-Chairmen presiding respectively over the Board and Consultative Committees shall supervise these bodies as their permanent Chairmen.

§ 5. The Administrative Council shall meet not less than once a year and at such other times as shall be found necessary by the Bureau, or at the request of five members of the Administrative Council.

§ 6. Each member of the Administrative Council and of its Bureau shall have one vote. The decisions of the Administrative Council shall be taken on the same basis as the previous Plenipotentiary Conference laid down for its own decisions.

§ 7. The Administrative Council, except in so far as is provided in paragraph 6 of this Article, shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

§ 8. The Administrative Council and the Bureau normally shall meet at the permanent seat of the Union.

§ 9. The permanent seat of the Union shall be in Switzerland.

§ 10. The members of the Bureau of the Administrative Council shall receive salaries and expenses on a basis established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

§ 11. The Administrative Council shall:

- (a) perform any specific duties assigned to it by the Conferences of the Union;
- (b) in the interval between Conferences, be responsible for effecting the co-ordination contemplated in Article 2 of the Convention, with other international organizations having related interests and activities, and arrange, on behalf of the Union, for one or more representatives to participate in the Conferences of such other organizations, or, when necessary, in inter-agency co-ordinating committees;
- (c) appoint the Secretary General of the Union and supervise his activities;
- (d) supervise the functions of the other permanently acting bodies of the Union;
- (e) review and approve the annual budget of the Union;
- (f) audit the accounts prepared by the Secretary General and transmit them to the next succeeding Plenipotentiary Conference;
- (g) upon the request of not less than twenty members of the Union, and after consultation with the members of the Union as provided for in Article 11, arrange for Extraordinary Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences to be held in the intervals between ordinary Conferences.

§ 12. The salaries and terms of employment of the Secretary General and the members of the Secretariat shall be on the basis established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

§ 13. The Secretary General of the Union shall

- (a) appoint the technical and administrative officers of the permanently functioning bodies of the Union, in agreement with the Vice-Chairmen in charge of the bodies concerned;
- (b) provide for as many Divisions of the Secretariat, under the control of Assistant Secretaries-General, as may be required to carry on the secretarial work of the Union. These Divisions will function under the direction of the Vice-Chairmen respectively in charge of the work of the bodies concerned;
- (c) publish the official recommendations and reports of the permanently acting bodies of the Union;
- (d) maintain the official master documents compiled from data filed with by the permanently acting bodies of the Union;
- (e) publish international and regional telecommunication arrangements communicated to him by the parties thereto and maintain complete records of them;
- (f) carry on secretarial work preparatory to, and following all Conferences of the Union;
- (g) provide, where appropriate in co-operation with the Inviting Government, the Secretariat of every Conference of the Union, and, when so requested, or provided in the Regulations annexed hereto, the Secretariat of meetings of Boards and Committees appointed by the Union or placed under its auspices;
- (h) prepare and publish lists showing the composition and structure of the Union, general statistics and the official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the Regulations annexed hereto and such other documents as the Administrative Council may direct;
- (i) collect data regarding telecommunication facilities throughout the world, both international and national, and publish such data in suitable form;
- (j) publish periodically, with the help of information put at his disposal or which he may collect, an informative and documentary journal on the subject of telecommunication;
- (k) prepare an annual report of his official activities which report, after approval by the Administrative Council, shall be transmitted to all Contracting Governments;
- (l) prepare an annual budget for submission to the Administrative Council, which, when approved, shall be transmitted for information to all Contracting Governments;
- (m) prepare a financial operating account for submission to the Administrative Council annually and also immediately preceding each Plenipotentiary Conference. These accounts, after audit and approval by the Administrative Council shall be submitted by it to the next succeeding Plenipotentiary Conference for examination and final approval;

- (n) distribute the published documents of the Union to Contracting Governments, in proportion to the number of units of subscription of each Government as provided for in Article 5 of the Convention;
- (o) perform all other secretarial functions of the Union.

§ 14. The number, structure, functions and working arrangements of the remaining permanently acting bodies of the Union are defined in the General Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

**Reason.**

It is intended that the lists referred to in § 13 (h) should contain the information about the position of Governments, Private Operating Agencies etc. under the Convention and Regulations at present published in the Rapport de Gestion of the Bureau of the Union. See the proposed definitions of Private Operating Agency and International Organization in the proposed Annex No. 2.

**Article 5.**

**Finances of the Union.**

§ 1. Funds required by the Union for the execution of functions provided for by the present Convention shall be subscribed by the Members and Associate Members of the Union. For the apportionment of the expenses, these countries shall be divided into six classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed number of units, namely:

- 1st class: 25 units
- 2nd class: 20 units
- 3rd class: 15 units
- 4th class: 10 units
- 5th class: 5 units
- 6th class: 3 units

The Government concerned shall inform the Secretary General of the Union of the class in which it is to be placed, and shall not change its classification between Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences. This classification should be communicated to the other Members and Associate Members.

§ 2. The budget for the ordinary expenses of the Union shall be fixed annually by the Administrative Council on the basis of decisions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference. These expenses shall include the salaries and expenses of the members of the Bureau, the Secretariat, and any other permanent members of Committees or Boards on a basis, related to the cost of living at the seat of the Union, to be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall also include the expenses of the other Members of the Administrative Council incurred in attending the meetings of the Council on a basis to be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Union shall also pay such other expenses as shall be authorised by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

§ 3. The extraordinary expenses pertaining to the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences and Plenary Meetings of Consultative Committees shall be separated from the general expenses of the Union. These expenses shall be borne by the countries participating in the Conferences and meetings, in proportion to the contributions which they pay under § 1 this Article.

§ 4. The Contracting Governments shall remit in advance their apportioned contributions for each half year.

§ 5. Subscriptions more than six months in arrears shall be subject to interest at the rate of 6% per annum.

**Reason.**

A corollary of the integration of the Union under an Administrative Council is the integration of the accounts for the telegraph and telephone services on the one hand and the radiocommunication service on the other. Otherwise the number of units of contribution for the various classes of member, as contemplated in Article 17, § 3 (3), of Madrid, is not changed.

Articles 100, 54 and 34 of the Telegraph, Telephone and Radiocommunication Regulations respectively will need to be abrogated when the revised Convention comes into force.

**Article 6.**

**Settlement of Differences.**

§ 1. If any dispute arises between two or more Contracting Governments relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention or of the Regulating contemplated in

Article 7, the parties to the dispute shall, first of all, seek a solution by a mode of settlement to be agreed between themselves.

§ 2. If the parties to the dispute cannot agree upon a mode of settlement, any party or parties to the dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the procedure set forth in Annex No. 4.

**Reason.**

This Article, together with Annex No. 4, have been prepared as a simplification of Article 15 of the Madrid Convention, and contain slight verbal changes consequent upon the revised structure of the Union proposed in Article 4 and the revision of Article 7.

**Article 7.**

**Regulations.**

§ 1. The provisions of the present Convention shall be supplemented by the following Regulations

Telegraph Regulations;  
Telephone Regulations;  
Radio Regulations.

These Regulations shall be binding for all the Members and Associate Members.

§ 2. Subject to the provision of Article 2, the General Regulations contained in Annex No. 6 have, in common with the other annexes, the same validity as the Convention.

**Reason.**

**Revision of Article 2, Madrid.**

The essential homogeneity of telecommunication was recognized when the former Telegraph and Radiotelegraph Conventions were merged. It is considered that the organization of the Union would be at once greatly strengthened and simplified if all Contracting Governments accepted all sets of Regulations. It is appreciated that Governments which have not so far accepted the Cairo Telegraph and Telephone Regulations cannot now be expected to do so but all members will have an opportunity of collaborating in the settlement of revised Regulations at the 1948 conference. If it is decided that the revised Convention should come into force before the completion of the Telegraph and Telephone Conference special arrangements could be made to defer the application of Article 7.

The title 'Radio Regulations' will be contingent upon the decision of the Radiocommunication Conference.

**Article 8.**

**Special and Regional Arrangements.**

§ 1. The Contracting Governments reserve, for themselves, for the Private Operating Agencies recognized by them and for other Private Operating Agencies duly authorized to do so, the right to make special arrangements on the matters of service which do not concern the Governments in general. These arrangements, however, must remain within the limits of the Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto, so far as concerns the interference which their bringing into operation might be capable of producing with the services of other countries.

§ 2. The Contracting Governments shall be free to conclude regional agreements within the terms of the Convention and Regulations. Such regional agreements and regional conferences held under them shall conform to the provisions for membership and voting applicable to Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences. The regional arrangements shall be notified to the Secretary General of the Union for publication in accordance with Article 4, § 13, (e), of this Convention.

**Reason.**

Article 13 of the Madrid Convention amplified to cover regional arrangements.

**Article 9.**

**Relations with non-Contracting Countries.**

§ 1. Each Contracting Government reserves to itself and to the Private Operating Agencies recognized by it, the right to fix the conditions on which it admits telecommunications exchanged with a country or territory which is not a Member or Associate Member,

§ 2. If a telecommunication originating in such territory is accepted in the territory of a Contracting Government it must be transmitted, and in so far as it follows the routes of a Member or Associate Member, the obligatory provision of the Convention and Regulations in question and the usual charges are applied to it.

Reason.

Article 14, Madrid, with modifications consequential upon Article 7 of the present proposals.

## Article 10.

### Legal Capacity, Privileges and Immunities.

§ 1. The Union shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members and Associate Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes and for the exercise of its functions.

§ 2. The Union shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members and Associate Members such privileges and immunities as may be necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes and for the exercise of its functions.

Reason.

Consequential upon the proposed cessation of the arrangement whereby the present Bureau of the Union functions under the supervision of the Government of the Swiss Confederation. The Article is intended to give the Union the necessary competence to make contracts with employees and lease offices or acquire or dispose of property.

## CHAPTER II.

### Conferences.

## Article 11.

### Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences.

§ 1. The provisions of the present Convention, and of the Annexes thereto, shall be subject to revision by Plenipotentiary or Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union.

§ 2. A Plenipotentiary Conference normally shall meet once in every six years, at a time and place fixed by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference.

§ 3. An Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened:

- (a) when it has been so decided by a previous Plenipotentiary Conference, the time and place being fixed by the previous Conference; or
- (b) when at least twenty Members of the Union have communicated their desire for such a Conference to the Chairman of the Administrative Council. The Administrative Council will then, after consultation with the Members, fix the time and place of the Conference in accordance with the procedure laid down in Annex No. 5.

§ 4. The Plenipotentiary Conference or Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference shall:

- (a) if it considers it to be necessary, revise the present Convention and the Annexes thereto;
- (b) consider the report of the Administrative Council on the activities of the Union;
- (c) establish the basis for the budget of the Union for the next six years;
- (d) approve the accounts of the Union;
- (e) elect the members of the Administrative Council; and
- (f) perform such other functions as shall be considered necessary.

§ 5. The provisions of the Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Regulations shall be subject to revision by appropriate Administrative Conferences held either separate or simultaneously.

§ 6. Administrative Conferences normally shall meet once in every six years, at the time and place fixed by the previous Plenipotentiary conference or appropriate Administrative Conference.

§ 7. An Extraordinary Administrative Conference shall be convened:

- (a) when it has been so decided by the previous Administrative or Plenipotentiary Conference, the time and place being fixed by the previous Conference; or

- (b) when at least twenty Members of the Union have communicated their desire for such a Conference to the Chairman of the Administrative Council. The Administrative Council will then, after consultation with the Members fix the time and place of the Conference in accordance with the procedure laid down in Annex No. 5.

§ 8. If twenty or more Contracting Governments propose to the Chairman of the Administrative Council a change in the time and/or place of the next Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference, the Administrative Council shall, with the consent of the majority of the Contracting Governments, fix a new time and/or place for the Conference.

§ 9. Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences may be held at the permanent seat of the Union if that is arranged in accordance with the procedure prescribed above.

§ 10. Any regional conferences shall be convened by agreement between the parties to regional arrangements subject to the provision of § 2 of Article 8 of the Convention.

**Reason.**

This replaces Articles 18 and 19 of the Madrid Convention. It is designed to provide for Plenipotentiary Conferences at regular intervals and for Extraordinary Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences as well as regular Conferences. It is also designed to lay down certain details of procedure for calling of Conferences which are lacking in Articles 18 and 19 of Madrid.

The United Kingdom considers that the normal interval of five years between conferences might be extended to six years in the interests of economy in view of the increased facilities for activities between conferences made possible by the creation of an Administrative Council and by the strengthening of Consultative Committees. Moreover provision is made for an Extraordinary Plenipotentiary or Administrative conference to be summoned to deal with any matter of special importance which may arise in the normal interval between ordinary Conferences.

**Article 12.**

**Rules of Procedure of Conferences.**

§ 1. Before entering on its deliberations, each Plenipotentiary Conference shall adopt Rules of Procedure which comprise the rules in accordance with which the discussions and work are organized and conducted. For this purpose the Conference shall take as a basis the provisions of the General Regulations annexed to the present Convention, with such modifications as it thinks fit.

§ 2. Conferences other than Plenipotentiary, including any regional conferences, shall follow the Rules of Procedure embodied in the General Regulations.

**Reason.**

Modification of Article 20 of the Madrid Convention consequent on the adoption of the General Regulations.

**Article 13.**

**Languages.**

§ 1. The official languages of the Union and of its Conferences and documents, shall be the official languages of the United Nations. The working languages shall be English and French.

§ 2. The practical application of this Article is provided for in Section VI of the General Regulations.

**Reason.**

Extension of United Nations practice to the Telecommunication Union as a specialized agency.

**CHAPTER III.**

**General Provisions.**

**Article 14.**

**Telecommunication as a Public Service.**

The Contracting Governments recognize the right of the public to correspond by means of the international service of public correspondence. The service, charges, and safeguards shall be the same for all senders, without any priority or preference whatsoever not provided for by the Convention or the Regulations annexed to it.

**Reason.**

No change from Article 22 of the Madrid Convention.

## Article 15.

### Responsability.

The Contracting Governments declare that they accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunication service.

#### Reason.

No change from Article 23 of the Madrid Convention.

## Article 16.

### Secrecy of Telecommunication.

§ 1. The Contracting Governments undertake to adopt possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, to ensure the secrecy of international correspondence.

§ 2. Nevertheless, they reserve to themselves the right to communicate international correspondence to the competent authorities, in order to ensure the application of their internal law, or the execution of international conventions to which the Governments concerned are parties.

#### Reason.

No change from Article 24 of the Madrid Convention.

## Article 17.

### Formation, Working and Protection of Installations and Channels of Telecommunication.

§ 1. The Contracting Governments shall provide, in agreement with the other Contracting Governments concerned, and under the best technical conditions, the channels and installations necessary to ensure the rapid and uninterrupted exchange of telecommunication in the international service.

§ 2. So far as possible, these channels and installations must be operated according to the best methods and arrangements which practical experience of the service has made known and must be maintained in constant working order, and kept abreast of scientific and technical progress.

§ 3. The Contracting Governments shall ensure the protection of these channels and installations within their respective spheres of action.

§ 4. Each Contracting Government shall provide and maintain at its own expense — in the absence of special arrangements fixing other conditions — the sections of international conductors included within the territorial limits of its country.

§ 5. In countries where certain telecommunication services are performed by Private Operating Agencies recognized by the Governments, the above mentioned undertaking shall be given by these agencies.

#### Reason.

No change from Article 25 of the Madrid Convention.

## Article 18.

### Stoppage of Telecommunication.

§ 1. The Contracting Governments reserve to themselves the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram or radiotelegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or decency, provided that they immediately notify the office of origin of the stoppage of the said communication or of any part of it, except when the issue of such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the State.

§ 2. The Contracting Governments also reserve to themselves the right to cut off any private telephone communication which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order, or decency.

#### Reason.

No change from Article 26 of the Madrid Convention.



## Article 19.

**Suspension of Service.**

Each Contracting Government reserves to itself the right to suspend the international telecommunication service for an indefinite time, if it considers it necessary, either generally or only in certain relations and/or for certain kinds of correspondence, subject to the obligation to notify immediately each of the other Contracting Governments through the medium of the Secretary General of the Union.

**Reason.**

No change from Article 27 of the Madrid Convention apart from reference to the Secretary General instead of the Bureau of the Union.

## Article 20.

**Investigation of Infringements.**

The Contracting Governments undertake to furnish information to one another in respect of breaches of the provisions of the present Convention and of the Regulations, in order to facilitate their further action.

**Reason.**

Slight verbal changes from Article 28 of the Madrid Convention consequent upon the revision proposed in Article 7.

## Article 21.

**Charges and Free Services.**

The provisions regarding charges for telecommunication and the various cases in which free services are accorded are set out in the Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

**Reason.**

No change from Article 29 of the Madrid Convention.

## Article 22.

**Government Telegrams and Radiotelegrams: Priority and Rates.**

§ 1. Subject to the provisions of Article 28, Government telegrams and radiotelegrams, shall enjoy priority over other telegrams and radiotelegrams provided that such priority is expressly claimed by the sender.

§ 2. Members and Associate members shall not concede preferential rates for Governments telegrams and radiotelegrams on their own systems. Neither shall they accept nor require such concessions from any other Member, Associate Member or Private Operating Agency.

**Reason.**

Modification of the Madrid text (Article 30), designed to limit priority to telegrams for which it is essential. In view of the resolution on voluntary renunciation of priority adopted at the Paris Telegraph Conference, 1925, the United Kingdom has adopted an arrangement, solely for its own outward Government telegrams, of renouncing priority as a matter of course unless priority is specially authorised by an official of specified rank.

Even with the restrictions aimed at in the amended definition of a Government telegram proposed by the United Kingdom (see Annex No. 2) it is thought probable that the volume of Government traffic will continue to increase. It is therefore of great importance to refrain from claiming priority wherever possible in order to minimise delays both to Government telegrams of real urgency and to private telegrams.

If the proposed Article is adopted, and the Convention comes into force before the completion of the Telegraph and Telephone Conference, certain special interim arrangements will have to be agreed for signalling the preamble of Government telegrams.

At present there is no provision in the Convention or Regulations regarding the rates applicable to Government telegrams apart from the passing reference to preferential rates in § 901 of the Telegraph Regulations. Even when priority is renounced Government telegrams enjoy privileges at least equal to those enjoyed by private telegrams paid for at the ordinary rate. Many Governments require telegraph companies to which they give concessions to accord reduced rates for Government telegrams. This not only gives rise to many practical difficulties but it is a potential incentive, in competitive conditions, to extension of Government privileges to organizations not strictly entitled to them. It is suggested that § 2, if adopted, should constitute an undertaking on the part of the Contracting Governments not to concede reduced rates on their own systems or to accept or require any rebates whatsoever from private operating agencies.

So far as the U.K. is aware reduced rates are never accorded to Government telephone calls.

## Article 23.

### Secret Language.

§ 1. Government telegrams and radiotelegrams and also service telegrams and radiotelegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations.

§ 2. Private telegrams and radiotelegrams may be expressed in secret language in relations between all territories except those which have previously notified, through the medium of the Secretary General of the Union, that they do not admit this language for those categories of correspondence.

§ 3. Contracting Governments which do not admit private telegrams and radiotelegrams in secret language originating in or destined for their own territory, must let them pass in transit, except in the case of suspension of service defined in Article 19.

#### Reason.

Slight verbal changes from Article 31 of the Madrid Convention are consequent upon the revised structure of the Union proposed in Article 4.

## Article 24.

### Basis of Tariff and Accounts.

The tariffs of the international telecommunication services and the international accounts shall be based either on the gold franc of 100 centimes, of a weight of 10/31sts of gramme and of a fineness of 0.900, or on the United States dollar and United Kingdom pound sterling, as may be agreed between the Contracting Governments.

Settlements of international accounts shall be regarded as current transactions and shall be discharged in accordance with the current international obligations of the countries concerned.

#### Reason.

As Article 32 Madrid with provision for a dollar/sterling basis as an alternative to the gold franc.

In some relations, the dollar/sterling basis has already been adopted as a special arrangement under Article 13 of the Madrid Convention. Tariff studies which are now being pursued, particularly by the C.C.I.T., may make it desirable, during the period before the Convention is next reviewed, to introduce dollar/sterling provisions into some or all of the sets of Regulations. The amplification of the Madrid article on monetary unit is intended to make this possible. The dollar/sterling basis would of course be used solely in relations in which all parties concerned agreed to its adoption.

The provision about settlement of accounts is added to ensure conformity with approved international financial obligations. If the revised Convention comes into force before the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations are revised, special provision should be made for the abrogation of such provisions for the settlement of accounts as are repugnant to this article.

## Article 25.

### Rendering of Accounts.

The Contracting Governments shall account to one another for the charges collected by their respective services.

#### Reason.

Adaptation of Article 33 of the Madrid Convention.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Special Provisions for Radiocommunication.

## Article 26.

### Intercommunication.

§ 1. Stations performing radiocommunication in the mobile service shall be bound, within the limits of their normal employment, to exchange radiocommunications reciprocally without distinction as to the radio system adopted by them.

§ 2. Nevertheless, in order not to impede scientific progress, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not prevent the use of a radio system incapable of communicating with other systems provided that such incapacity is due to the specific nature of such system and that it is not the result of devices adopted solely for the purpose of preventing intercommunication.

**Reason.**

As Madrid Article 34.

#### **Article 27.**

##### **Interference.**

§ 1. All stations, whatever their object may be, must so far as possible be established and operated in such manner as not to cause harmful interference to telecommunication services of other Contracting Governments or Private Operating Agencies recognized by them.

§ 2. Each Contracting Government undertakes to require Private Operating Agencies which it recognizes to observe the provisions of § 1 above.

**Reason.**

As Article 35 Madrid with insertion of word « harmful » before interference and verbal simplification consequential upon the proposed definition of Private Operating Agency.

§ 2 seems redundant in view of Art. 9, § 2, Madrid (Art. 33, § 2, of this draft), but its retention is perhaps desirable for the sake of emphasis.

#### **Article 28.**

##### **Distress Calls and Messages.**

Stations taking part in the mobile service shall give absolute priority to all distress calls and messages relating thereto and shall give such assistance as is possible under the circumstances.

**Reason.**

Adaptation of Madrid Article 36.

#### **Article 29.**

##### **False or Deceptive Distress Signals.**

The Contracting Governments undertake to adopt the necessary steps to suppress the transmission or circulation of false or deceptive distress signals or calls, and the use by a station of call signs which have not been regularly assigned to it.

**Reason.**

As Madrid Article 37.

#### **Article 30.**

##### **Restricted Service.**

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 1 of Article 26, a station may be appropriated to a restricted service of international telecommunication determined by the object of the telecommunication or by other circumstances independent of the system used.

**Reason.**

As Madrid Article 38.

#### **Article 31.**

##### **Installations for National Defence.**

1. The Contracting Governments retain their full freedom in regard to radio installations for the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

§ 2. (1) Nevertheless, these installations and stations must, so far as possible, observe the provisions of the regulations relative to giving help in case of distress and to the measures to be taken to prevent interference. They must also, so far as possible, observe the provisions of the regulations regarding types of waves and frequencies to be used, according to the class of service which such stations and installations perform.

(2) Moreover, if these installations and stations carry out an exchange of public correspondence or take part in the special services governed by the Regulations annexed to the present Convention, they shall conform, in general, to the provisions of the regulations for the conduct of such services.

**Reason.**

As Madrid Article 39 with omission of reference to Madrid Article 9 (Art. 33 of this draft) in § 1. The intention is to restrict freedom to the installations of the land, sea or air forces.

## CHAPTER V.

### **Ratification, Accession and Denunciation.**

#### **Article 32.**

##### **Ratification of the Convention.**

§ 1. The present Convention shall be ratified by the signatory Governments and the ratifications shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Secretary General of the Union. The Secretary General shall notify the other signatory Governments of each ratification.

§ 2. If one or more of the signatory Governments do not ratify the Convention it shall not thereby be less valid for the Governments which have ratified it.

**Reason.**

As Article 6, Madrid, subject to change of procedure as regards deposit of instruments of ratification.

It is considered that the Secretariat of the Union would be a more convenient repository for such instruments, than the archives of the Government where the previous Conference was held.

#### **Article 33.**

##### **Execution of the Convention and Regulations.**

§ 1. The Contracting Governments undertake to abide by the provisions of the present Convention and Regulations in all the telecommunication offices and stations established or operated by them, with the exception of services operating in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the present Convention.

§ 2. They undertake, in addition, to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the provisions of the present Convention and Regulations upon Private Operating Agencies recognized by them and duly authorised to establish and operate telecommunication in the international service whether open or not to public correspondence.

**Reason.**

Changes from Article 9 of the Madrid Convention consequential upon Articles 7 and 31 of the present proposals.

#### **Article 34.**

##### **Accession to the Convention.**

A country acceding to this Convention shall deposit an instrument of accession with the Secretary General of the Union, which shall become effective upon the date of its deposit. The Secretary General shall notify the other Contracting Governments of each accession.

**Reason.**

Article 3 Madrid modified (a) to provide for the instrument of accession to be deposited with the Secretary General (see proposal on Article 32) and (b) in consequence of the proposal on Article 7.

## Article 35.

**Accession to the Convention and Regulations of Territories for whose Foreign Relations  
Members of the Union are responsible.**

§ 1. Members of the Union may declare at any time that their acceptance of the present Convention includes all or a group or a single one of the territories for whose foreign relations they are responsible.

§ 2. The present Convention does not apply to territories for whose foreign relations Members of the Union are responsible unless so accepted on their behalf under the provisions of this article.

§ 3. A declaration of accession made under § 1 of this Article shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the Union and a copy of it shall be forwarded by him to each of the Members and Associate Members.

§ 4. In cases where, under a trusteeship agreement, the United Nations is the administrative authority, the Contracting Governments shall recognize the right of the United Nations to ratify the present Convention or accede to it on behalf of one, several or all of the trust territories.

## Reason.

Article 5 of the Madrid Convention with modifications (a) to provide for the deposit of instruments of accession with the Secretary General (see proposed Article 32), (b) to provide for acceptance of all sets of Regulations by all Contracting Governments (see proposed Article 7) and (c) to cover trusteeship territories.

## Article 36.

**Abrogation of Conventions and Regulations Previous to the Present Convention.**

The present Convention and Regulations annexed thereto shall abrogate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Governments, the international Telegraph Conventions of Paris (1865), of Vienna (1868), of Rome (1872) and of St. Petersburg (1875), and the Regulations annexed to them and also the International Radiotelegraph Conventions of Berlin (1906), of London (1912) and of Washington (1927) and the Regulations annexed to them, and the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid (1932) and the Regulations annexed to it.

## Reason.

It must be borne in mind that the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations annexed to the Madrid Convention are not due to be revised until 1948. Special arrangements must be made to ensure their continued validity, after the general abrogation of the Madrid Convention if, as is probable, the Atlantic City Convention comes into force before it is practicable to adopt revised Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

## Article 37.

**Denunciation of the Convention.**

§ 1. Each Contracting Government shall have the right to denounce the present Convention by a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Union, who shall advise the other Contracting Governments to this effect.

§ 2. This denunciation shall take effect at the expiration of a period of one year from the day of the receipt of notification of it by the Secretary General of the Union. It affects only the party making the denunciation; for the other Contracting Governments the Convention remains in force.

## Reason.

Article 10 Madrid, modified to provide for deposit of instruments of denunciation with the Secretary General (see proposed Article 32).

## Article 38.

**Denunciation of the Convention and Regulations on behalf of Territories for whose Foreign Relations  
Members of the Union are responsible.**

§ 1. The application of the present Convention to a territory or group of territories under Article 35 (1) may be terminated at any time, and such territory or group of territories, if it is an Associate Member of the Union, ceases upon termination to be such.

§ 2. The declarations of denunciation contemplated in § 1 above shall be notified and announced in conformity with the conditions set out in § 1 of Article 37; they shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of § 2 of the same Article.

**Reason.**

Article 12 Madrid with the deletion of §§ 3 and 4 in consequence of the proposed Article 7.

**Article 39.**

**Entry into Force of the Convention.**

The present Convention shall come into force :.....

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention in a single copy in English and French.

The signed copies shall remain in the archives of the Secretary General of the Union and facsimiles shall be delivered to each of the signatory governments.

**Reason.**

Adaptation of Article 40 of the Madrid Convention to take account of the adoption of more than one official language (see proposed Article 13) and the competence of the Secretary General to serve as repository for instruments which would otherwise be deposited with the host Government (see proposal on Article 32).

The date of entry into force will be contingent upon the date of revision of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

The intention is that authoritative texts of the Convention in the other official languages should be produced and published as soon as possible after the signature of the English and French texts.

## ANNEX NO. 1.

**List of Countries which may become Members of the Union in Accordance.***With Article 1, § 1, 1<sup>o</sup>, of the Convention.***(a) Present Members of the United Nations.**

|  |             |  |
|--|-------------|--|
| Afghanistan                            | Ethiopia    | Peru   |
| Argentine Republic                     | France      | Poland   |
| Australia                              | Greece      | Republic of the Philippines                          |
| Belgium                                | Guatemala   | Saudi Arabia   |
| Bolivia                                | Haiti       | Siam   |
| Brazil                                 | Honduras    | Sweden   |
| Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic | Iceland     | Syria  |
| Canada                                 | India       | Turkey   |
| Chile                                  | Iran        | Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic                  |
| China                                  | Iraq        | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics                  |
| Colombia                               | Lebanon     | Union of South Africa                                |
| Costa Rica                             | Liberia     | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Cuba                                   | Luxembourg  | United States of America                             |
| Czechoslovakia                         | Mexico      | Uruguay  |
| Denmark                                | Netherlands | Venezuela  |
| Dominican Republic                     | New Zealand | Yugoslavia   |
| Ecuador                                | Nicaragua   |  |
| Egypt                                  | Norway      |  |
| El Salvador                            | Panama      |  |
|  | Paraguay    |  |

**(b) Other Countries at Present Members of the Union.**

|          |              |                    |
|----------|--------------|--------------------|
| Albania  | Hungary      | Roumania           |
| Austria  | Ireland-Eire | Switzerland        |
| Bulgaria | Italy        | Vatican City State |
| Finland  | Portugal     | Yemen              |

## ANNEX 2.

**Definitions of Terms used in the International Telecommunication Convention and General Regulations.**

**Telecommunication:** Any transmission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sound of any nature, by wire, radio or other systems or processes of electric or visual signalling for the purpose of conveying or obtaining information.

*Note:* The Plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt be guided by the discussion of the Radiocommunication Conference in framing the above definition.

**Radio:** The transmission and the reception of radio waves.

*Note:* The Plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt be guided by the discussion of the Radiocommunication Conference in framing the above definition.

**Radiocommunication:** The conveyance of information by means of radio.

*Note:* The plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt be guided by the discussion of the Radiocommunication Conference in framing the above definition.

**Radiotelegram:** A telegram originating in or intended for a mobile station transmitted on all or part of its route over the radiocommunication channels of a mobile service.

*Note:* The Plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt be guided by the discussion of the Radiocommunication Conference in framing the above definition.

*Government Telegrams and Radiotelegrams:* Telegrams or radiotelegrams originating with, and sent on the official business of, one of the persons specified in (a) to (f) below, provided that transmission as a Government telegram is claimed.

- (a) The Head of a State;
  - (b) A Minister who is a member of a Government;
  - (c) The Head of a colony, protectorate, overseas territory under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate of the Contracting Governments or of the United Nations;
  - (d) Commanders in Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
  - (e) Diplomatic or consular agents of the Contracting Governments;
  - (f) The Secretary General of the United Nations;
- and also replies to such communications.

**Reason.**

A telegram or radiotelegram sent by one of the persons specified is not ipso facto a Government telegram. He has the choice of sending a deferred or letter telegram if he so desires.

The volume of Government traffic is increasing and it seems desirable to restrict its dimensions in the general interest of the service (see also proposal on Article 22). The Madrid definition is, in terms, sufficiently restrictive, but it is believed that devolution by (b) and (c) or loose interpretation results in the transmission as Government telegrams and radiotelegrams of messages initiated by persons not possessing the requisite authority or by agencies not directly subject to a Minister.

The text has been modified to include territory under trusteeship and telegrams sent by the United Nations.

*Service telegrams and radiotelegrams:* Those originating with telecommunication Administrations, of the Contracting Governments or of any Private Operating Agency recognized by one of these Governments and relating to international telecommunication or to objects of public interest mutually agreed upon by such Administrations.

**Reason.**

No change from Madrid definition.

*Private telegrams and radiotelegrams:* Telegrams and radiotelegrams other than service or Government telegrams and radiotelegrams.

**Reason.**

No change from Madrid definition.

*Public correspondence:* Any telecommunication which the offices and stations, by virtue of their availability to the public, must accept for transmission.

**Reason.**

No change from Madrid definition.

*Private Operating Agency:* Any individual or any company or corporation other than a governmental establishment or agency, recognized by the Government concerned, and operating telecommunication installations with a view to the exchange of public correspondence or to broadcasting. An agency is regarded as recognized when the Government of the country in which its Head Office is situated notifies the Secretary General of the Union of the obligation of the agency to conform to all the obligatory clauses of the Convention and the Regulations governing the services which it operates. The agencies concerned and the Governments which recognize them are shown in the list contemplated in Article 4, § 13, (h), of the Convention.

**Reason.**

Madrid definition developed for greater precision. It is intended that the list of agencies at present contained in the Rapport de Gestion should be retained in the lists contemplated in the proposed Art. 4, § 13 (h), of the Convention. It seems desirable to include under 'Private Operating Agency' all non-Governmental bodies performing 'International Service' as defined. All other bodies eligible to take part in Conferences or Consultative Committees would either come into the category of International Organizations or approved Scientific or Industrial Telecommunication Organizations.

*Contracting Government:* The Government of any country which has signed and ratified the Convention under Article 1, § 1, 1<sup>o</sup>, or has acceded thereto under Article 1, § 1, 2<sup>o</sup> or 3<sup>o</sup>, or Article 1, § 2, 1<sup>o</sup>.

**Reason.**

The inclusion of a definition of Contracting Government seems essential.

*Administration:* The Department of Government of a Member or Associate Member responsible for implementing the obligations undertaken in the Convention.

**Reason.**

For greater precision, in accordance with the resolution on the subject adopted by the Cairo Radiocommunication Conference.



*Public Service:* A service for the use of the public in general.

Reason.

No change from Madrid definition.

*International service:* A telecommunication service between offices or stations of different countries or between stations of the mobile service, unless these latter are of the same nationality and are within the limits of the country to which they belong. An international or national telecommunication service, which is capable of causing interference with other services outside the limits of the country in which it operates, is considered as an international service from the point of view of interference.

Reason.

No change from Madrid definition.

*Restricted service:* A service which may only be used by specified persons or for particular purposes.

Reason.

No change from Madrid definition.

*Mobile Service:* A radiocommunication service between mobile stations and land stations, or between mobile stations themselves, special services excluded.

*Note:* The Plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt be guided by the discussion of the Radio-communication Conference in framing the above definition.

*International Organization:* A bona fide international body, other than a specialized agency of United Nations, which is well known to have a substantial interest in telecommunication. The International Organizations which were admitted to the last conference or Plenary Meeting of the Consultative Committees or which are members of Consultative Committees are shewn in the list contemplated in Article 4, § 13, (h), of the Convention.

Reason.

A definition seems desirable. As stated in the preamble to these proposals no provision has been made for United Nations or its specialized agencies pending the drafting of an agreement with that organization. See also note under *Private Operating Agency*.

*Approved Scientific or Industrial Telecommunication Organization:* An organization other than an International Organization which is devoted to the study of telecommunication problems or the manufacture or design of telecommunication equipment and which is approved by the administration of the country in which its Head Office is situated, as a body eligible to take such part in the work of a Consultative Committee as that Consultative Committee may decide in accordance with its Rules of Procedure.

Reason.

A definition seems desirable. See also note under *Private Operating Agency*.

*Inviting Government:* A Contracting Government which acts as host to a Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference. The title is applicable from the time when the place of the Conference is fixed until the departure of the secretariat after the Conference. When the Conference takes place at the permanent seat of the Union, there is no Inviting Government.

Reason.

It seems desirable to have definitions of terms correspondence to the terms *Managing Government* and *Managing Administration* used in existing acts.

*Inviting Administration:* The administration of a contracting Government which acts as host to a Plenary Meeting of a Consultative Committee. The title is applicable from the time when the place of the Plenary Meeting is fixed until the departure of the secretariat after the Meeting. When the Meeting takes place at the permanent seat of the Union, there is no Inviting Administration.

Reason.

See reason under *Inviting Government*.

*Delegation:* Persons deputed by a Government to attend a Conference or Plenary Meeting of a Consultative Committee including staff, which may consist of one or more attaches and one or more interpreters.

Reason.

Definition of term used in Article 1 of the Cairo Rules of Procedure.

*Delegate:* A member of a delegation who is not specifically designated as an attaché or an interpreter.

**Reason.**

See reason under « Delegation ».

*Reporter:* Either (a) An expert of an Administration, Private Operating Agency or International Organization nominated to take part in a permanent or provisional committee of reporters of an Consultative Committee or (b). A Member of a Delegation or Representative, as defined, nominated to service alone, or jointly with other Members of Delegations or Representatives, as secretary of a committee or sub-committee during a Conference or Plenary Meeting of a Consultative Committee.

**Reason.**

At present the term reporter (rapporteur) is used in the two senses (a) and (b). The Conference may consider it desirable to adopt a new title, for example, reporter-secretary for (b).

*Principal Reporter:* An expert of an Administration nominated to take charge of a permanent or provisional Committee of Reporters of a Consultative Committee.

*Representative:* A Person deputed by a recognized Private Operating Agency to speak on its behalf at a Conference or in a Plenary Meeting Consultative Committee.

**Reason.**

See reason under « Delegation ».

*Expert Observer:* A person deputed by an International Organization at a Conference or in a Consultative Committee or by an approved Scientific or Industrial Telecommunication Organization in a Consultative Committee.

**Reason.**

See reason under « Delegation ».

*Plenary Meeting:* A meeting of a Consultative Committee as a corporate body as distinct from a meeting of one or more committees of Reporters.

**Reason.**

See reason under « Plenary Assembly ».

*Plenary Assembly:* The convocation of all Delegations and Representatives at a Conference or of these persons entitled to attend a Plenary Meeting of a Consultative Committee

**Reason.**

The desirability of codifying the terms « Plenary Assembly », « Plenary Meeting » and « Sessions » has been felt by previous Conferences particularly in view of the fact that all persons present at a conference are not eligible to take part in all the proceedings. The formal adoption of Definitions is accordingly suggested.

*Sesión:* A sitting of a committee or sub-committee etc. during a Conference or Plenary Meeting of a Consultative Committee.

**Reason.**

See reason under « Plenary Assembly ».

### ANNEX NO. 3.

(See Article 4, § 3.)

#### **Procedure for electing Members of the Administrative Council and its Bureau at a Plenipotentiary Conference.**

§ 1. Voting shall be by secret ballot.

§ 2. Each Member of the Union desiring to be represented on the Administrative Council shall notify the Secretary General accordingly. The Secretary General shall deliver a list of these members to each Delegation.

§ 3. Each Delegation may cast a single vote for each one of fifteen Members selected from the list.

§ 4. The Secretary General shall announce the names of the fifteen Members which have received the highest number of votes and they shall each be represented on the Administrative Council. Their Delegations may then submit, if they so desire, names of candidates for the posts in the Bureau of the Council.

§ 5. The Delegations shall then, in the following order and in separate ballots, elect the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman for general duties and the Vice-Chairmen for Telegraphs, Telephones, Radio and the International Central Frequency Registration Board. As each Member represented on the Council obtains representation on the Bureau, it shall withdraw its candidates from the succeeding elections.

§ 6. The Members represented on the Council which have not obtained representation on the Bureau, shall appoint their own representatives to the remaining seats on the Council.

§ 7. If a seat in the Bureau of the Administrative Council falls vacant in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences the Administrative Council shall appoint a successor from persons to be nominated by the Member represented. In case of the death or incapacity of a representative not on the Bureau the Member represented shall appoint a successor.

§ 8. If by reasons of a tie two members are entitled to a seat on the Council or two candidates for a post in the Bureau obtain equal votes, succeeding ballots shall be held until an election is made.

Note.

If the number of consultative committees is increased (see the proposed Article 25 of the General Regulations § 5 of the foregoing Annex will need to be amplified.

#### ANNEX NO. 4.

### Procedure for Arbitration — Disputes Submitted under Article 6 of the present Convention.

§ 1. The Contracting Governments, parties to the dispute, shall decide by agreement whether arbitration shall be entrusted to individuals or to governments. If within one month after notice of submission of the dispute to arbitration is given by one party to the other party or parties, they are unable to agree whether the arbitration shall be entrusted to individuals or to governments, it shall be referred to governments.

§ 2. If the arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must not be of the nationality of any of the parties concerned in the dispute.

§ 3. If the arbitration is to be entrusted to governments, the latter must be chosen from among the Contracting Governments not parties to the dispute.

§ 4. Within three months after notice of submission to arbitration is given by one party to the other party or parties to the dispute, each of the parties shall appoint an arbitrator.

§ 5. The arbitrators thus appointed shall choose an umpire who, if the arbitrators are individuals and not governments, must not be of the same nationality as either of them or a national of the parties involved. Failing agreement by the arbitrators as to the choice of the umpire, each arbitrator shall nominate an umpire who is in no way concerned in the dispute. The Secretary General of the Union shall then draw lots to determine which of the umpires is to act in the arbitration.

§ 6. If the arbitrators appointed by the parties are unable to agree, the decision of the umpire shall be deemed to be the decision of all the arbitrators.

§ 7. The parties to the dispute shall have the right to have the dispute settled by a sole arbitrator. In this case, each party shall nominate an arbitrator. The Secretary General of the Union shall then draw lots to determine which of the persons so nominated is to act as the sole arbitrator.

§ 8. The sole arbitrator or the arbitrators shall be free to decide on the procedure to be followed.

§ 9. Each party shall bear the expenses incurred by it in the investigation of the dispute. The costs of the arbitration, other than those incurred by the parties themselves, shall be apportioned equally among the parties.

§ 10. The decision of the sole arbitrator or of the arbitrators shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute.

Regson.  
See Article 6.

#### ANNEX NO. 5.

### **Procedure for Calling Extraordinary Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences.**

*(Article 11 § 3, 7 and 8 of the Convention.)*

§ 1. When a Contracting Government communicates to the Chairman of the Administrative Council a desire for (a) an Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference, (b) an Extraordinary Administrative Conference, or (c) a change in the time and/or place of the next Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference, it shall suggest a time and place.

§ 2. On receipt of twenty or more requests the Administrative Council shall inform all Contracting Governments giving particulars and allow a period of six weeks for any alternative proposals to be made. If there is unanimity of opinion on place and date the Council shall ascertain whether the Government of the country in which the proposed meeting place is situated is prepared to act as « Inviting Government ». If the answer is in the affirmative, the Council and the country concerned shall arrange accordingly. If the answer is in the negative, the Council shall so inform the Governments desiring the Conference, and invite alternative suggestions. On receipt of these suggestions, the Council shall where appropriate follow the consultation procedure set out in § 3 below.

§ 3. If more than one meeting place or date for the Conference is suggested the Council shall consult the Government of each of the countries where the places are situated. When the views of the Governments have been ascertained, the Council shall invite all Contracting Governments to choose one of the meeting places and/or dates which have been ascertained to be available. According to the wishes of the majority of the Governments the Council shall then arrange the Conference in collaboration with the « Inviting Government ».

§ 4. All Members of the Union shall despatch their replies to a communication from the Administrative Council regarding the date and meeting place for a Conference in time for the replies to reach the Council within six weeks of the date of the communication from the Council.

#### ANNEX NO. 6.

(General Regulations.)

#### SECTION I.

### **Invitations to Conferences.**

#### Article 1.

#### **Action by the Administrative Council.**

§ 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall fix the exact date of Conference. This should be done in consultation with the Inviting Government except when the Conference is being held at the permanent seat of the Union.

(2) Eighteen months before such date in the case of ordinary Conferences, and at least nine months before in the case of extraordinary Conferences, the Administrative Council shall send invitations to the Members and Associate Members, which latter will communicate them to Private Operating Agencies which they recognize. The Administrative Council will itself inform International Organizations which may be interested.

§ 2. International Organizations must forward applications for admission to Conferences to the Administrative Council within a period of two months from the date of notification.

§ 3. (1) Three months before the meeting of a Conference the Administrative Council shall communicate to the Members a list of International Organizations seeking admission to the Conference and shall ask them to say whether or not the requests should be granted.

(2) Members replies must be received at least one month before the meeting of the Conference.

§ 4. The following are admitted to Conferences:

- (a) Delegations of Members and Associate Members;
- (b) Representatives of Private Operating Agencies recognized by their respective Governments;
- (c) Expert Observers of International Organizations in respect of which at least one half of the Members which have replied within the prescribed period have pronounced favourably;

§ 5. The decision as to the admission of International Organizations not admitted under the preceding paragraph shall be taken by the first Plenary Assembly.

§ 6. Immediately after the despatch of invitations by the Administrative Council, the Secretary General shall ask the Administrations to forward within a period of six months their proposals for the work of the Conference. These proposals shall be collated by the Secretary General and circulated to all the members of the Union as soon as possible.

#### Reason.

The Cairo Conferences decided to include a separate article on Invitation to Conferences in each set of Regulations (Article 107 Telegraph, Article 57 Telephone and Article 35 General Radiocommunication Regulations). It seems desirable to have a common article applicable to plenipotentiary and administrative conferences in the General Regulations which it is now proposed should be integral to the Convention. The applicability to plenipotentiary conferences of articles in the other sets of Regulations might be open to question.

The above article is similar to the separate articles in the Cairo Regulations with modifications to take account of the functions of the Administrative Council. Provision is made for the Administrative Council to notify International Organizations. Normally these would be organizations which had sent observers to previous conferences and their admission would depend upon the consultation with Contracting Governments or the decision of the opening Plenary Assembly.

The draft article presupposes the acceptance of all sets of Regulations by all Contracting Governments (Art. 7 of proposed draft Convention).

## SECTION II.

### Rules of Procedure for Conferences.

#### Article 2.

##### Admission to the Conference.

§ 1. Only Delegates and Representatives contemplated in Article 1, § 4 (a) and (b), may take part in the discussions and in the proceedings of the Conference.

§ 2. The Conference and the Committees themselves shall decide what Sessions Expert Observers of International Organizations may attend.

#### Reason.

As Art. 2, § 1, of the Cairo Rules. The juxtaposition of the Article on Invitations (No. 1 of the present draft) which, in § 2, lays down procedure for admission of International Organizations, makes the repetition of Art. 2, § 2, of the Cairo rules unnecessary here.

#### Article 3.

##### Opening of the Conference.

The first Plenary Assembly shall be opened by a person appointed by the Inviting Government, or where the conference is held at the permanent seat of the Union by the Chairman of the Administrative Council.

#### Reason.

Article 4 of the Cairo rules amplified to provide for a conference held at the permanent seat of the Union.

#### Article 4.

##### **Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Conference.**

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference shall be elected at the first Plenary Assembly.

**Reason.**

As Article 5 of the Cairo Rules.

#### Article 5.

##### **General Secretariat.**

A general secretariat of the Conference shall be formed consisting of officers of the secretariat of the Union, and, if necessary, of officers of Administrations of Members or Associate Members. The constitution of this general secretariat shall be approved by the first Plenary Assembly.

**Reason.**

Article 6 of the Cairo Rules with slight modifications.

#### Article 6.

##### **Powers of the Chairman.**

- (1) The Chairman shall open and close the Plenary Assemblies, direct the discussions and announce the results of the voting.
- (2) The Chairman shall also have the general direction of all the work of the Conference.

**Reason.**

As Article 7 of the Cairo Rules.

#### Article 7.

##### **Appointment of Committees.**

A Plenary Assembly may refer to committees questions submitted to its consideration. These committees may form sub-committees and sub-sub-committees.

**Reason.**

As Article 8 of the Cairo Rules.

#### Article 8.

##### **Composition of Committees.**

§ 1. The Committees shall be constituted at a Plenary Assembly from Delegates and Representatives.

§ 2. Expert Observers of International Organizations may participate without vote in the committees, sub-committees and sub-sub-committees in the conditions prescribed in § 2 of Article 2 of these Regulations.

**Reason.**

As Article 9 of Cairo Rules.

#### Article 9.

##### **Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Reporters of the Committees Sub-Committees and Sub-Sub-Committees.**

The Chairman of the Conference shall submit for the approval of the Plenary Assembly the nominations for Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Reporter or Reporters of each Committee.

The Chairman of each Committee shall similarly obtain the approval of the Committee with regard to the election of Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Reporters of the sub-committees and sub-sub-committees.

**Reason.**

As Article 10 of Cairo Rules.

## Article 10.

**Minutes of Plenary Assemblies and Committees**

§ 1. Minutes of the Plenary Assemblies and Committees shall be prepared by the General Secretariat.

§ 2. (1) As a general rule, these minutes shall record only the decisions, recommendations or proposals with the chief reasons for them in concise terms.

(2) Nevertheless, any Delegate or Representative shall have the right to demand that any statement made by him shall be incorporated in the minutes, in brief or in full, but in such case he shall supply the text to the Secretariat not later than two hours after the meeting. It is recommended that this right should be used with discretion.

**Reason.**

Combination of Articles 11 and 12 of the Cairo Rules. In practice there is little difference between the minutes (procès-verbaux) of Plenary Assemblies and the minutes (rapports) of sessions of committees. See the proposed Section VI as regards languages.

## Article 11.

**Approval of Minutes.**

§ 1. (1) As a rule, the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read at the opening of each succeeding Plenary Assembly or session.

(2) Nevertheless, the Chairman may, should he deem it sufficient and if no objection is raised, merely ask members whether they accept the minutes.

§ 2. The minutes shall then be adopted subject to any necessary amendment.

§ 3. The minutes of the closing Plenary Assembly shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of that Assembly.

**Reason.**

As Article 13 of the Cairo Rules.

## Article 12.

**Summons to Meetings.**

Plenary Assemblies and Sessions shall be convened on summons by letter or by notice posted in the premises of the Conference.

**Reason.**

As Article 14 of the Cairo Rules.

## Article 13.

**Order of Places.**

At Plenary Assemblies, the Delegates and Representatives with their attachés, experts and interpreters, grouped as Delegations, shall be seated in the hall in accordance with the procedure adopted at meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

**Reason.**

As Article 15 of the Cairo Rules adapted to conform to United Nations procedure.

## Article 14.

Delegates, Representatives and Expert Observers shall speak only after obtaining permission from the Chairmen. As a general rule, they shall begin by announcing the same of their country or organization.

**Reason.**

Based on Article 16 of the Cairo Rules.

## Article 15.

**Proposals presented before the Conference  
or in the course of the Conference at the Plenary Assembly.**

§ 1. Proposals submitted before the Conference in accordance with Article 1, § 6, of these Regulations shall be allocated to appropriate committees by the opening Plenary Assembly.

§ 2. At Plenary Assemblies, any Delegate or Representative may table any proposals in writing or amendment thereof made during the course of the Conference. He may request that it be read, and be allowed to state his motives. Otherwise proposals presented during the course of the Conference shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 16 of these Regulations.

§ 3. No proposal tabled either before the Conference in accordance with Article 1, § 6, or in the circumstances set out in the preceding paragraph, shall be submitted for discussion or voting, unless it is countersigned or supported by at least one Delegation.

## Reason.

Elaboration of Article 17 of the Cairo Rules.

## Article 16.

**Proposals Presented in the Committees in the course of the Conference.**

§ 1. Proposals and amendments presented after the opening of the Conference shall be transmitted to the Chairman of the competent committee, or in the event of doubt as to attribution, to the Chairman of the Conference.

§ 2. Each proposal or amendment submitted by a Delegate shall be in the definitive form of words which he contemplates including in the body of the acts.

§ 3. The Chairman of the committee in question shall decide how the aforesaid proposal or amendment shall be announced whether by distribution of copies or merely by oral communication to the members of the Committee.

## Reason.

As Article 18 of the Cairo Rules.

## Article 17.

**Postponed Proposals.**

Should any proposal or amendment be reserved or its discussion postponed, the author shall be responsible for seeing that it is not subsequently overlooked.

## Reason.

As Article 19 of the Cairo Rules.

## Article 18.

**Voting Procedure in Plenary Assembly.**

§ 1. No proposal or amendment shall be adopted unless it obtains a clear majority of the votes cast. If the votes are equal it is considered as rejected.

§ 2. (1) In general, Delegations which cannot carry their point on a new provision of the Convention or Regulations, must do their utmost to accept the opinion of the majority.

(2) If, however, the measure proposed seems to a Delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its Government from ratifying the new acts, it may declare a formal refusal (definitive or provisional) to accept the vote of the majority.

§ 3. The vote shall be taken by a show of hands. Should it prove impossible to determine the exact majority of votes even after a recount has been taken, or, should it become necessary, at the request of any Delegate, a record of the vote shall be taken by a roll-call in alphabetical order of the names of the countries represented by the Delegations, in accordance with Article 13 of the present Regulations.

## Reason.

As Cairo Rules, viz. § 1, Art. 21; § 2, Art. 22; § 3, Art. 23;



## Article 19.

**Voting Procedure in Committees.**

The voting procedure in the committees shall be determined by the provisions of Article 18 of the present Regulations.

**Reason.**

As Article 24 of the Cairo Rules with omission of reference to the right to vote which is covered by Article 1 of the Convention proposed by the U.K.

## Article 20.

**Editorial Committee.**

§ 1. The first Plenary Assembly shall set up an Editorial Committee. Revised passages of the Convention or of the Regulations, drafted by other Committees, must, so far as practicable, be in definitive form but they shall be submitted to the Editorial Committee, which shall be charged with perfecting the passages without altering the sense and with combining them with those parts of the former texts which have not been altered.

§ 2. The whole of the revised texts shall be submitted to the Conference in Plenary Assembly which shall accept them or refer them back to the relative committee for re-examination.

**Reason.**

As Article 25 of the Cairo Rules with slight drafting modification.

## Article 21.

**Second Reading.**

The decisions of the Conference shall not be final until the texts have been read a second time and approved.

**Reason.**

As Art. 26 of the Cairo Rules.

## Article 22.

**Numbering.**

§ 1. The original numbering of chapters, articles, paragraphs, etc., of the Convention and Regulations shall be preserved until the first reading in Plenary Assembly. Passages added shall bear numbers with the addition of « bis », « ter », etc., and the numbers of the passages deleted shall not be used.

§ 2. The definitive numbering of the chapters, articles, paragraphs, etc., shall be entrusted to the Editorial Committee after their approval at the first reading.

**Reason.**

As Article 27 of the Cairo Rules.

## Article 23.

**Signature.**

The Convention and Regulations shall be signed by Delegates, provided with the necessary powers, in alphabetical order of the names of their countries as provided for in Article 13 of the present Regulations.

**Reason.**

As Article 28 of the Cairo Rules with modification consequential upon the proposed Article 13 of these Regulations.

## Article 24.

**Statements Released to the Press.**

Only such statements about the work of the Conference shall be released to the press as have been authorised by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of the Conference.

Reason.

As Article 29 of the Cairo Rules.

## SECTION III.

**Committees of the Union.**

## Article 25.

**Constitution and Membership of Committees.**

§ 1. (1) The following Committees of the Union shall be set up in accordance with Article 4 of the Convention:

- (a) the International Consultative Committee on Telegraphy (C.C.I.T.),
- (b) the International Consultative Committee on Telephony (C.C.I.F.),
- (c) the International Consultative Committee on Radio (C.C.I.R.).

*(Note: In the view of the United Kingdom the Committee structure should cover the technical aspects of broadcasting, possibly by the creation of a separate consultative committee to study this question.)*

(2) There shall also be an International Central Frequency Registration Board (I.C.F.R.B.) whose functions and rules of procedure are set forth in the Radio Regulations.

(3) (a) The International Consultative Committees on Telegraphy and Telephony shall be authorised to study and draw up recommendations on questions relating to theory, operation and tariffs for all types of international telegraph and telephone services respectively.

(b) The International Consultative Committee on Radio shall study and draw up recommendations on technical radio questions and operating questions which depend for their settlement principally on technical considerations contemplated in the Radio Regulations.

(4) The Committees shall be charged with studying and making recommendations on questions submitted to them by Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences or following a request from at least twelve Administrations of Contracting Governments. The Plenary Assemblies of the Committees may themselves also adopt questions for study.

§ 2. Each Committee of the Union shall be composed of experts from such of the following as have declared their desire to take part in its work and have undertaken to contribute to the general expenses of its meetings:

- 1° Administrations of Governments;
- 2° Private Operating Agencies recognized by the respective Governments;
- 3° International Organizations which are co-ordinating their work with the Telecommunication Union.

Scientific or Industrial Telecommunication Organizations approved by the respective Governments may be invited to attend a meeting.

§ 3. Applications from Administrations of Contracting Governments to participate in the work of one or other committee shall be addressed to the Secretary General who shall communicate them to all the other administrations of the Union for their information.

§ 4. Applications from recognized Private Operating Agencies shall be addressed to the Secretary General through the intermediary of the administration concerned and circulated by him to all the administrations of the Union for their information.

§ 5. Applications from International Organizations shall be addressed to the Administrative Council who shall ask all Administrations to say whether or not the requests should be granted. The decision shall be taken by majority vote of the Administrations replying within a period of one month.

§ 6. The Committees of the Union shall organize their work through:

- (a) Plenary Meetings;
- (b) permanent and provisional Committees of Reporters and laboratories for studying the questions raised.

§ 7. The Plenary meetings of the Committees shall approve, reject or revise the draft proposals presented by the Committees of Reporters and adopt decisions concerning the necessity for studying new problems presented by members, private operating agencies and other organizations.

§ 8. Plenary Meetings shall be held normally once every two years, but the date set for the Plenary Meetings may be advanced or postponed depending on the extent to which the Committees of Reporters have elaborated the questions referred to them.

§ 9. All the secretarial work of the Committees of the Union, as well as the publication of « Avis », reports and proceedings of the Plenary Assembly shall be conducted by the Secretariat of the Union.

§ 10. Each Administration, Private Operating Agency, International Organization and Scientific or Industrial Telecommunication Organization shall bear the personal expenses of the persons whom they depute to take part in the work of Consultative Committees.

§ 11. Each Administration of a Government, Private Operating Agency or International Organization has the right to terminate its participation in the work of any of the Committees of the Union by notifying its decision to the Secretary General, who shall inform all other Administrations, Private Operating Agencies or International Organizations concerned. This notification shall take effect from the next following meeting of the Committee concerned.

#### Reason.

To provide a uniform constitution for the Consultative Committees with the extension to the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.R., within the strengthened structure of the Union contemplated in the proposed Article 4 of the Convention, of the advantages enjoyed by the C.C.I.F. in having its own Secretariat.

Under these proposals in Article 4 of the Convention each Consultative Committee would be supervised by a specialized vice-chairman of the Administrative Council and have the services of a specialized section of the Secretariat.

The article would, upon entry into force of the revised Convention, replace Articles 103, 56 and 33 of the Cairo Telegraph, Telephone and Radiocommunication Regulations respectively.

It is considered important to maintain the flexibility of the committees which has resulted from organization at an administrative and expert level with direct relations between reporters of various Administrations. The word « Administration » as defined in Annex No. 2 is used advisedly in the article.

The revised draft provides specifically for the representatives of approved manufacturing interests under the title of « Scientific or Industrial Telecommunication Organizations ». Art. 12, § 2 (3), of the existing C.C.I.T. Rules of Procedure contemplates the collaboration of experts of private industry but these Rules do not indicate how such experts are to be invited.

#### Article 26.

##### Invitations to the Plenary Meeting of a Consultative Committee.

§ 1. The Administrative Council, in collaboration with the Inviting Administration (unless the Plenary meeting is to be held at the permanent seat of the Union as contemplated in Article 33, § 4, of these Regulations), and in agreement with the member administrations, shall fix the exact date of the Plenary meeting.

§ 2. Six months before such date the Administrative Council shall send invitations through the Secretary General of the Union to all Administrations of the Union. These Administrations shall communicate them to Private Operating Agencies which they recognize. They may also communicate them to Scientific and Industrial Telecommunication Organizations which they approve, but such Organizations shall be given to understand that their admission to any sessions will depend upon the decision contemplated in Article 27, § 5, of these Regulations. The Administrative Council shall send invitations to International Organizations which have been admitted to membership under Article 25, § 5, of these Regulations.

§ 3. The invited administrations shall communicate their replies and the replies of the recognized Private Operating Agencies and approved Scientific and Industrial Telecommunication Organizations to the Administrative Council through the Secretary General of the Union. Similarly the replies of the International Organizations shall be communicated to the Administrative Council through the Secretary General of the Union. These replies shall all be communicated within two months of the receipt of the invitation.

§ 4. Applications for admission from International Organizations which have not been admitted to membership of the committee under Article 25, § 5, of these Regulations shall be communicated to the Administrative Council through the administration of the country where the Organization has its headquarters within two months of the issue of invitations to the Plenary Meeting. The Administrative Council shall consider these requests in the same way as requests for admission to ordinary or extraordinary Conferences as laid down in Article 1 of these Regulations.

§ 5. The following are admitted to a Plenary Meeting:

- (a) Delegations of Governments;
- (b) Representatives of Private Operating Agencies recognized by the respective Governments;
- (c) Expert Observers of International Organizations whose admission has been approved in accordance with procedure prescribed for ordinary and extraordinary Conferences;
- (d) the Vice-Chairman in charge of the work of the Committee and, ex officio and where necessary, the Chairman, the other Vice Chairmen of the Administrative Council, the Secretary General of the Union, or his designated representatives, and representatives of other Committees of the Union;
- (e) Expert Observers of Scientific or Industrial Telecommunication Organizations approved by their Governments, but subject to the provisions of Article 27, § 5.

§ 6. Five months, where possible, before the date of the Plenary Meeting the Administrative Council shall notify all the members of the proposed agenda of the said meeting and of the committees to be set up in accordance with the classification of proposals and distribution of questions among the aforesaid committees.

**Reason.**

Adaptation of Article 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. The Cairo Conferences decided to remove the article on invitation to conferences from the Rules of Procedure and for the sake of consistency it is similarly proposed to remove the « Invitation » article from the Rules of Procedure of the Consultative Committees.

**SECTION IV.**

**Rules of Procedure for Plenary Meetings of Consultative Committees.**

**Article 27.**

**Opening Plenary Assembly and Duties of the Chairman.**

§ 1. The persons specified in Article 26 § 5 (a), to (b), of these Regulations shall be entitled to attend Plenary Assemblies. The expert-observers contemplated in Article 26, § 5 (c), shall not attend the Plenary Assemblies.

§ 2. The Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Council in charge of the work of the Committee shall be the permanent Chairman of the meeting. He shall preside over the Plenary Assembly and have in addition general direction of the work of the meeting. He shall not be regarded as a delegate of his country.

§ 3. Before the opening Plenary Assembly the Vice-Chairman shall submit the agenda and plan of committees contemplated in Article 26 of these Regulations.

§ 4. The first Plenary Assembly shall be opened by a person delegated by the country where it takes place unless it is held at the permanent seat of the Union, in which case the Vice Chairman of the Administrative Council in charge of the work of the Committee shall open the Assembly. After this, under the direction of the permanent Chairman, the Plenary Assembly shall elect a Vice-Chairman, approve the agenda and appoint the Chairman and Reporters of each committee.

§ 5. The opening Plenary Assembly shall decide the sessions of committees at which Expert-Observers of Scientific and Industrial Telecommunication Organizations may take part or shall entrust the decision to the committees themselves.

**Reason.**

Adaptation of Article 3 of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. rules of procedure. It provides for the Chairman of the meeting to be the appropriate Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Council.

**Article 28.**

**Secretariat.**

The Secretariat of the Plenary Meeting shall be provided by the Secretariat of the Union, and, where necessary, with the assistance of the Inviting Administration.

**Reason.**

Development of Article 4 of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. Rules.

## Article 29.

**Minutes of the Plenary Assemblies and Sessions.**

In principle minutes of the Plenary Assemblies and Sessions shall record only the chief points made by the speakers; each speaker shall, however, have the right to require that any statement he has made should be inserted in summary or in full in the minutes, provided that he supplies the text of it within two hours after the end of the Assembly or Session at the latest.

**Reason.**

Based on Article 5 of C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. Rules.

## Article 30.

**Languages and Method of Voting in Plenary Assemblies and Sessions of Committees.**

§ 1. The provisions regarding languages are set out in Article 13 of the Convention and Section VI of these Regulations.

§ 2. (1) The right to vote shall belong solely to Delegates of Members as provided for in Article 1 of the Convention.

(2) Representatives of other Consultative Committees or private operating agencies and Expert Observers of International Organizations and Scientific and Industrial Telecommunication Organizations and shall only have the right to take part in a consultative capacity.

(3) The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Administrative Council, and the Secretary General of the Union may participate in a consultative capacity.

(4) The Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Council who is the permanent Chairman of the Committee shall have no vote.

(5) When a Member is not represented by a Delegate having a vote the whole of the Representatives of Private Operating Agencies of such a country, whatever their number, shall collectively be entitled to a single vote.

§ 3. A Delegation which is prevented for a serious reason, from being present at a Plenary Assembly or at sessions shall have the right to entrust its vote to another delegation. One and the same Delegation shall not, however, exercise, in these circumstances, the votes of more than two Delegations, including its own vote.

§ 4. No proposal shall be adopted unless it obtains a clear majority of the votes cast; if the votes are equal it shall be rejected.

§ 5. Votes shall be taken by raising the hands, or, at the request of any Delegate, by roll call in alphabetical order of the names of the participating Members in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of these Regulations. In the former case, the minutes shall show the number of Delegates who voted for the proposal and the number who voted against it; in the latter case they specify the Delegates who voted for the proposal and those who voted against it.

**Reason.**

Adaptation of Article 6 of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. Rules of procedure. In accordance with the proposal on Article 1 of the Convention it provides for not more than one vote per delegation.

There seems no reason why a common method of voting should not be applied to plenary assemblies and sessions of committees etc.

## Article 31.

**Working of the Committees and Sub-Committees and Sub-Sub-Committees.**

§ 1. The Committees set up by the Plenary Assembly may sub-divide into sub-committees, and the sub-committees into sub-sub-committees.

§ 2. The Chairmen of the committees shall propose for approval by their Committee the Chairmen and the reporter or reporters for each sub-committee and sub-sub-committee.

§ 3. Subject to any decision taken by the Plenary Assembly in accordance with Article 27, § 5, Chairmen may invite Expert-Observers of Scientific and Industrial Telecommunication Organizations to take part in certain sessions of Committees if it appears that their collaboration might be useful.

§ 4. The « avis » adopted by the committees shall bear the word « unanimously », or the words « by a majority » as the case may be.

§ 5. Only Delegates, and Representatives fulfilling the conditions laid down in § 2 (5) of Article 30, shall have the right to vote.

**Reason.**

[Adaptation of Article 7 of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. Rules of procedure. The part of Article 7, § 5, which, by reference covers summaries of debates, has been included in Article 29 of these Regulations.

**Article 32.**

**Publication of Documents.**

The Secretary General shall publish the « avis » and a general documentation for the use of administrations.

**Reason.**

Adaptation of Article 8 of the Rules of procedure of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R.

**Article 33.**

**Closing Plenary Assembly.**

§ 1. At the closing Plenary Assembly, the Chairman shall bring to notice the list of « avis », the list of questions still under examination and the list of new questions submitted by the Committees.

§ 2. The Chairman shall propose the definite adoption of the « avis ». It shall be recorded whether the « avis » are adopted « unanimously » or « by a majority » or whether they are rejected.

§ 3. (1) The Plenary Assembly shall then prepare the list of questions still under examination and of new questions of which the study is to be undertaken; it shall then set up Committees of Reporters charged with the study of the above-mentioned questions between the Meetings and with the preparation of « avis » to submit to the next Plenary Meeting.

(2) For each Committee of Reporters the Assembly shall appoint the Administration which is to nominate the Principal Reporter and the Administrations, Private Operating Agencies and International Organizations which are to nominate the Reporters.

§ 4. At the same Plenary Assembly, at the invitation or with the consent of the Delegation concerned the Administration which is to serve as Inviting Administration for the next Plenary Meeting shall be appointed (unless it is decided to hold the Meeting at the permanent seat of the Union) and the approximate date of that Meeting shall be fixed.

§ 5. The Secretary General of the Union shall consult the Administrations regarding the nomination of reporters and principal reporters and shall forward the list to the Members.

**Reason.**

Adaptation of the Article 9 of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. Rules. The practice of having committees of reporters to the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. has yielded excellent results. It was recognized at the Cairo Radiocommunication Conference that the « Groups of Administrations » of the C.C.I.R. were, in effect, broadly the same as Committees of Reporters. Uniform practice and nomenclature is accordingly proposed.

**Article 34.**

**Allocation and treatment of Business.**

§ 1. (1) During the period between meetings of the Consultative Committees all new questions which the Administrations and International Organizations wish to submit to the Committee shall be forwarded to the Vice-Chairman with a statement explaining the scope of each question. Any questions which Private Operating Agencies wish to submit for study shall be forwarded through the Administrations of the Contracting Governments by which they are recognized.

(2) A new question shall not be studied, however, unless the request is supported by at least twelve Administrations in accordance with Article 25 of these Regulations.

§ 2. The Vice-Chairman shall consult all the principal reporters, by correspondence, whether the new question should be assigned to an existing committee of reporters or, if necessary, whether a new committee of reporters should be set up to take charge of the question, and upon the choice of the Administration to be asked in that event to nominate the principal reporter.

§ 3. (1) If the principal reporters agree to set up a new committee of reporters and indicate the Administrations which might take part and the Administration which should be asked to nominate the principal reporter, the Vice-Chairman shall communicate this opinion to the Administrations concerned with a view to the setting up of such committee of reporters.

(2) If the opinion of the principal reporters is not unanimous, the Vice-Chairman shall proceed in accordance with the opinion of the majority.

**Reason.**

As Article 11 of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. Rules modified in accordance with the recommendations of C.R. XI of the C.C.I.T. on page 5 of C.C.I.T. document No. 4.

**Article 35.**

**Preparation for a Plenary Meeting.**

§ 1. All documents relating to a Plenary Meeting shall be printed and distributed by the Secretary General.

§ 2. (1) When the study of a question has been entrusted to a committee of reporters, it is for the Principal Reporter of that committee to take the necessary steps for pursuing the study of the question. For this purpose the Principal Reporter shall assume the direction of the work and shall have the power to call together the reporters of his committee — and if necessary the other Principal Reporters — with the authority of his Administration.

(2) So far as practicable, questions must be settled by correspondence; for this purpose the Principal Reporter may correspond direct in writing with the other members of his committee, and, if necessary, with the other Principal Reporters. But if a question cannot be completely settled in this way, he shall have the right in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (1), to suggest meetings at suitable places, in order that the question under examination may be discussed orally.

(3) Committees of Reporters may invite experts of Scientific and Industrial Telecommunication Organizations to take part in certain of their studies and discussions, if it appears that their collaboration would be helpful.

§ 3. The Principal Reporter must send his report to reach the Secretary General five months before the Plenary Meeting at the latest.

**Reason.**

Adaptation of Article 12 of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. Rules.

**Article 36.**

**Representation of the Committees of the Union at Meetings of Other International Bodies.**

§ 1. If other international bodies wish any Consultative Committee to take part in their meetings, they shall make their request to the Secretary General of the Union.

§ 2. The Administrative Council shall consult the Principal Reporters of the Consultative Committee concerned regarding the steps to be taken on the invitation. The cost of representation shall be borne by the Administration to which the experts charged with the representation of the Committee belong.

§ 3. The Secretary General shall acquaint the international body with the decision reached on its application and shall inform the members of the Consultative Committee concerned.

**Reason.**

Adaptation of Article 13 of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. Rules.

## Article 37.

**Laboratory of the European fundamental system of reference for telephone transmission  
(S.F.E.R.T.)**

§ 1. The S.F.E.R.T. shall serve as a centre for the measurements of transmission and co-ordination of transmission data relating to telephone systems.

§ 2. (1) The laboratory of the S.F.E.R.T. shall carry out the calibration of telephone instruments on the request and at the expense of Administrations and Private Operating Agencies whether or not they are members of the C.C.I.F.

(2) At the request of a Plenary Meeting of the C.C.I.F. or of a Committee of Reporters of the C.C.I.F. it shall carry out experiments and tests with a view to facilitating the settlement of new questions set down for study by the Plenary Meeting.

**Reason.**

Adaptation of Article 4 of the C.C.I.F. Rules. In any other laboratories are established by the Conference the Article will need elaboration.

## SECTION V.

**Relations of Administrations with one another through the  
Secretary General of the Union.**

## Article 38.

**General Rules.**

§ 1. The Administrations of the Union shall furnish one another with essential documents relative to their internal organization and inform each other of important improvements which they have introduced.

§ 2. As a general rule, the Secretary General of the Union shall serve as the medium for these communications.

§ 3. The said Administrations send to the Secretary General by prepaid letter, or in case of urgency, by telegram, a notification of all measures relative to the formation of internal and international tariffs and to changes in them, to the opening of new channels of communication and the closing of existing channels, so far as they concern the international service, and lastly to the opening, closing and changes in the service of offices. Printed or duplicated documents in this connection, issued by Administrations, shall be sent to the Secretary General either on the date of issue, or, at latest, on the first day of the following month.

§ 4. The said Administrations shall also send to the Secretary General by telegraph notice of every interruption or restoration of communication affecting international correspondence.

§ 5. They shall furnish to it, at the beginning of each year, statistical tables drawn up, as fully as practicable, on the lines indicated by the Bureau of the Union, which distributes forms for the purpose.

§ 6. They shall also send to the Secretary General two copies of the various publications which they issue and which they consider likely to interest the other Administrations of the Union.

**Reason.**

Adaptation of Article 101 of the Telegraph Regulations to become of general application.

## SECTION VI.

**Language for Debates and Documents.**

## Article 39.

**Practical application of Article 12 of the Convention.**

§ 1. At Conferences and at Plenary Meetings of Consultative Committees, speeches delivered in either of the two working languages shall be translated into the other working language by official interpreters provided by the Secretariat of the Union. Thus speeches delivered in English shall be immediately translated into French and vice versa.



§ 2. Languages other than the two working languages may also be used in discussions at Conferences and at Plenary Meetings of Consultative Committees. In this case the speaker shall himself provide for translation into English or French. Translation into the other working language by an interpreter of the Secretariat may be based on the first translation. •

§ 3. Minutes of Plenary Assemblies and reports of committees shall be drawn up in the working languages. Any speaker taking advantage of the provisions of Article 10, § 2 (2), or Article 29 of these Regulations must supply his text in one of the working languages.

§ 4. All acts and resolutions and other important documents of Conferences shall be made available in the official languages, namely, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. All other documents including circular telegrams issued by the Secretary General shall be in English and French.

**Reason.**

Elaboration of Article 21 of the Madrid Convention extended to include English and French on an equal footing as working languages, with important documents in the official languages of United Nations.

**SECTION VII.**

**Free Facilities at Conferences and Plenary Meetings of Consultative Committees.**

**Article 40.**

§ 1. At Conferences and at Plenary Meetings of Consultative Committees Delegates and Representatives as defined in Annex NO. 2 to the Convention and members of the Secretariat of the Union shall have the right to free postal, telegraph and telephone facilities to the extent arranged by the Inviting Government of Administration in agreement with the Contracting Governments and the Private Operating Agencies concerned.

§ 2. Free telegraph and telephone facilities are limited to messages exchanged by Delegates and Representatives with their respective Governments, Administrations and Private Operating Agencies and with their families.

§ 3. (1) Free facilities shall not be granted to expert-observers or to any other enterprise, organization, or individual.

(2) Each Contracting Government and Private Operating Agency shall take the steps necessary to ensure the carrying out of these provisions.

**Reason.**

Article 30 of the Cairo Rules of procedure extended to cover Plenary Meetings of Consultative Committees, where, in practice, it is customary to offer free facilities.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

April 25th, 1947.

**Czechoslovakia.**

**Various proposals concerning the International Telecommunication Convention.  
(Madrid, 1932).**

**50 TR.**

*Art. 30. Delete the words:* except where the sender declares that he renounces this right of priority.

**Reason.**

There are, as a matter of fact, no Government telegrams that do not take priority; the mention of such telegrams in article 30 can consequently be deleted. If this proposal is accepted, the next Telegraph Conference can alter the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations concerning Government Telegrams.

**51 TR.**

*Art. 30. Add the following new paragraph:*

The provisions of the preceding § 1, are, in principle, also applicable to Government telephone conversations, except where the Telephone Regulations decide otherwise.

**Reason.**

As the Convention ought to include all the general provisions applicable to all telecommunications (see, for example, article 26, § 2) it is necessary as well as logical to complete the present provisions, which only deal with telegrams in those provisions that now figure in the Telephone Regulations. If this proposal is accepted, the annex must be completed by the definition of « Government Conversations » (article 15, § 1 (1), of the Telephone Regulations). The proposed wording would facilitate the maintenance of the present provisions relating to urgent Government conversations with priority and to ordinary Government conversations without priority.

**52 TR.**

*Annex, definition of Government telegrams and Radiotelegrams. Read:*

Those which, on the condition of being designated as Government telegrams, originate with:

a) a head of the Government;

.....

f) the Secretary-General of the Organization of the United Nations, as well as the replies thereto.

**Reason.**

The definition of Government telegrams as given in the Annex seems to exclude the persons mentioned from the right to send other kinds of telegrams, that is to say, from the right given to every sender to choose the kind that suits him. For that reason the Czechoslovakian Administration proposes that the definition of Government telegrams be expressed by two conditions, namely:

1. that these telegrams shall be handed in by certain persons only,
2. that they shall be designated as Government telegrams.

If proposal 51 TR is adopted, a definition of Government conversations must also be included in the annex.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

April 25th, 1947.

**Italy.**

**Proposed Modifications to the International Telecommunication Draft Convention  
(Document of Moscow No. 4ter).**

**53 TR.**

*Art. 1. Replace by the following:*

**Article 1.**

**Composition and purpose of the Union.**

§ 1. The countries, Parties to the present Convention, constitute the International Telecommunication Union, the object of which is to improve and develop telecommunications.

§ 2. For the purpose of attaining this object the International Telecommunication Union endeavours:

- (1) To improve and further the rational use of every kind of telecommunications;
- (2) To further the improvement of the technical processes and the working methods, so as to raise the quality of telecommunication services, to increase the possibilities of employing them and make them more accessible to the public;
- (3) To effect the allocation of the radioelectric spectrum and to take the necessary steps for the prevention of harmful interference between the radioelectric stations of the different countries;
- (4) To favour the establishment of the lowest possible tariffs;
- (5) To favour the use of telecommunications for the safety of life and goods;
- (6) To promote study, give avis and recommendations, to gather and publish information concerning the telecommunications.

§ 3. The terms employed in the present Convention are defined in the annex to this document.

**Remark.**

It is proposed to examine if:

- 1° like the Postal Union, which is called *universal* and which comprises the same countries as our Union, the latter should not call itself *world-embracing*.
- 2° in accordance with the system adopted in the Regulations, the definition of the terms used in the Convention should not form the first article of that document.

**54 TR.**

*Art. 3. Replace by the following:*

**Internal Legislation.**

The provisions of the Convention and Regulations do not affect the legislation of any country in whatever is not expressly provided for by these acts.

**Remark.**

Since 1865, the date of the first Telegraph Convention, no doubts have arisen respecting the right of each country to freely regulate its internal telecommunication services. Nevertheless, it seems advisable to introduce in the Convention, a provision on the subject; it is proposed to adopt the text of the Universal Postal Convention.

**55 TR.**

*Art. 5, § 1, 1st clause. Add in conclusion :*

7th class: 1 unit.

**56 TR.**

*Art. 5, § 4. Replace by the following :*

§ 4. The sums due by the Governments as their contribution must be paid half-yearly in advance on the basis of the results of the preceding year, subject to the successive settlement of eventual differences.

The sums due by the Governments in respect of publications, etc., supplied to them, shall be paid with the least possible delay, at the latest at the expiration of the fourth month following that in which the account was sent.

§ 5. The provisions of article 19 of the Statutes of the United Nations are applicable to the countries behindhand in the aforesaid payments.

**57 TR.**

*Art. 6. Delete the last phrase of the proposed text. Number this text as § 1 and complete the article as follows :*

§ 2. If the dispute cannot be settled by the above methods, it is submitted to arbitration at the request of one or the other of the Governments in dispute. In that case the arbitrators are designated as follows :

§ 3. (1) The Parties decide by mutual agreement whether the arbitration shall be intrusted to individuals or to Governments or Administrations; in the absence of agreement it is referred to Governments.

(2) If arbitration is to be intrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must not be of the nationality of any of the Parties concerned in the dispute.

(3) If arbitration is to be intrusted to Governments or Administrations, these must be chosen from among the Parties signatory or acceding to the Convention.

§ 4. The Party which appeals to arbitration is regarded as the plaintiff. It chooses an arbitrator and notifies its choice to the opposite Party. The defendant must then choose a second arbitrator within a period of two months from the receipt of the notification from the plaintiff.

§ 5. If there are more than two Parties, each group of plaintiffs or defendants proceeds to choose an arbitrator in accordance with the procedure indicated in § 4.

§ 6. The two arbitrators thus chosen agree upon an umpire who, if the arbitrators are individuals and not Governments or Administrations, may not be of the nationality of any of the arbitrators or of any of the Parties. If the arbitrators cannot agree upon the choice of an umpire, each arbitrator proposes an umpire not concerned in the dispute. Lots are then drawn between the proposed umpires. The lots are drawn by the Bureau of the Union.

§ 7. Finally, the Parties in disagreement have the option of having their dispute settled by a single arbitrator. In that case either they agree upon the choice of the arbitrator or else an arbitrator is chosen in accordance with method indicated in § 6.

§ 8. The arbitrators are free to decide on the procedure to be followed.

§ 9. Each Party bears its own costs of the investigation of the dispute. The costs of the arbitration are shared equally by the Parties concerned.

§ 10. Whenever the arbitrator or arbitrators express a demand, the archives of the Union or of interested Committees of the Union are, if necessary, placed at his or their disposal.

**58 TR.**

*Art. 7. Introduce the text of Moscow approved by France and the United Kingdom.*

**Remark.**

The Italian Administration agrees with the proposal of the Draft Convention of Moscow, that the application of the provisions of all the Regulations be made compulsory for all the Parties of the Union. If there are some provisions which one or the other country cannot accept, that country can have its reservations relating thereto inserted in the final Protocol of the corresponding Regulations.

**59 TR.**

*Art. 8. Replace by the following :*

## Article 8.

**Special Arrangements.**

The members of the Union reserve for themselves, for the private enterprises recognized by them and for other enterprises duly authorised to do so, the right to make regional or other special arrangements on matters of service which do not concern the Governments in general. These arrangements however must not be contrary to the clauses of the Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto, in what concerns the allocation of the frequencies to the services, or other questions capable of producing interference with the services of the other countries.

**60 TR.**

*Art. 9, § 1. Delete the words after Convention.*

**61 TR.**

*Art. 9, § 2. Replace by the following :*

§ 2. Ordinary telecommunications originating with a non-acceding country and accepted by an acceding country must be treated, as regards both charges and service, in the same way as the ordinary telecommunications originating with an acceding country.

**62 TR.**

*Art. 10, § 2. Replace the words four years by five years.*

**63 TR.**

*Art. 10, § 3, (b). Replace by the following :*

- (b) or when at least twenty Contracting Governments make a request for the same of the Government of the country in which the International Telecommunication Union has its seat. The said Government, in agreement with the majority of the Contracting Governments who have expressed their opinion within a fixed delay, will decide on the place and date of the conference.

**64 TR.**

*Art. 10, §§ 5 to 10. Replace by the following :*

§ 5. (1) The provisions of the Telegraph, Telephone and Radiocommunication Regulations annexed to the present Convention are subject to revision by administrative conferences of the delegates of the Contracting Governments; each conference shall fix the place and the date for the next meeting.

(2) The interval between two Administrative Conferences is generally five years.

§ 6. Each Administrative Conference may permit the participation, in a consultative capacity, of the private enterprises recognized by the respective Contracting Governments.

§ 7. An Administrative Conference with limited agenda is convened:

- a) when such has been decided by a Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference which has fixed the date and place of the meeting;
- b) or when at least twenty Contracting Governments request it of the Government of the country in which the International Telecommunication Union has its seat. The said Government, with the assent of the majority of the Contracting Governments that have sent in their avis within a fixed period, decides the place and date of the Conference.

The date is fixed at the least at three and at the most at six months after the despatch of the special detailed agenda to which the work of the Conference will be limited.

§ 8. If twenty Contracting Governments at least ask the Government of the country in which the International Telecommunication Union has its seat to change the date and place, or the date or place only, for the next Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference, the said Govern-

ment, with the assent of the majority of the Contracting Governments that have sent in their avis within a given period, fixes a new date and a new place, or one of the two only, for the Conference.

§ 9. The same procedure is followed when a Government declares that it cannot convene a Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference with which it was intrusted by a previous Conference.

## 65 TR.

*Art. 11, § 2. Replace by the following :*

§ 2. To this effect the Conference takes as basis the provisions of the General Regulations annexed to the present Convention, which the Conference, if deemed advisable, modifies in its first plenary assembly, the modifications of which come into force at once.

## 66 TR.

*After article 12 add the following new article :*

Article 12bis.

Right of vote.

§ 1. In the plenary assemblies of all the Conferences, the countries or groups of countries hereafter mentioned and taking part in the Conferences have a right to a deliberative vote.

.....  
.....

*(List of countries and complementary provisions to be fixed by the Conference of Atlantic City, account being taken of the recommendation adopted by the second plenary assembly of the Telegraph and Telephone Conference and of the Radiocommunication Conference of Cairo.)*

§ 2. A delegation can vote only for the country or group of countries which it represents.

§ 3. A delegation that is prevented by some serious reason from attending the sittings, can intrust another delegation with its vote or votes. Nevertheless, one and the same delegation cannot in such circumstances, give the vote of more than one delegation in addition to its own.

## 67 TR.

*Art. 16, § 4. After the words international conductors, add and the installations.*

## 68 TR.

*Art. 20. Replace by the following (text of art. 29 of Madrid) :*

Article 20.

Charges and Free Services.

The provisions regarding charges for telecommunications and the various cases in which free services are accorded, are set out in the Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

## 69 TR.

*Art. 24. Replace by the following (text of art. 33 of Madrid) :*

Article 24.

Rendering of Accounts.

The Contracting Governments must account to one another for the charges collected by their respective services.

**70 TR.**

*Art. 32, § 1. Read:*

§ 1. The present Convention must be ratified by the signatory Governments, and the ratification shall be deposited in as short a time as possible in the archives of the Government of the country in which International Telecommunication Union has its seat. This Government... (is unchanged).

**71 TR.**

*Art. 32. Add § 3 as follows:*

§ 3. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs apply also to the Regulations or to the alterations made to the Regulations in conferences other than those held at the same time or in the same place as the conferences of plenipotentiaries.

**72 TR.**

*Art. 34. Replace by the following:*

Article 3.

**Accession of Governments to the Convention.**

§ 1. The Government of a country on whose behalf the present Convention has not been signed, may accede thereto at any time. This accession must also include accession to all the Regulations.

§ 2. The act of accession of a Government shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the country in which the International Telecommunication Union has its seat.

§ 3. Accession carries with it, of full right, all the obligations and all the advantages provided by the present Convention and the Regulations.

**73 TR.**

*Art. 35, § 4. Read: ...Communicated to the Government of the country in which the International Telecommunication Union has its seat. This Government...*

**74 TR.**

*Art. 37, § 1. Read: ...addressed to the Government of the country in which the International Telecommunication Union has its seat, which...*

**75 TR.**

*Art. 37, § 2. Read: ...notification by the aforesaid Government...*

**76 TR.**

*Art. 39. Begin the article with the words: Subject to the exception provided for in article 11, § 2.*



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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

April 25th, 1947.

**Italy.**

**Proposed Modifications to the General Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union  
(Document of Moscow No. 5ter).**

**77 TR.**

*Art. 1. Add the following definitions:*

4. The term *Inviting Government* signifies the Government charged to convene a Conference.
5. The term *envoys* signifies the representatives of private groups.

**78 TR.**

*Add the following article 1bis:*

**Article 1bis.**

**Invitation to Plenipotentiary Conferences.**

§ 1. The Government intrusted with the convening of a Plenipotentiary Conference (inviting Government), fixes the exact date of the meeting in agreement with the Bureau of the Union.

§ 2. One year before that date, the inviting Government sends an invitation to the members of the Union.

This period may be correspondingly shortened when the date of the meeting is put forward, in accordance with article 19 of the Convention.

§ 3. The inviting Government, in agreement with the other members of the Union, may invite non-contracting Governments to send expert-observers to take part with a consulting vote, in the Conference.

§ 4. As soon as the Government has sent out the invitations, the Bureau of the Union asks all the Contracting Governments to send, within the next three months, their proposals to be submitted to the Conference.

The Bureau of the Union collects these proposals and forwards them with as little delay as possible to all the members of the Union.

**79 TR.**

*Art. 2. Replace this article by the following:*

**Article 2.**

**Invitation to Administrative Conferences.**

§ 1. (1) The Government intrusted with the convening of an ordinary Administrative Conference (inviting Government) fixes the exact date of the meeting in agreement with the Bureau of the Union.

(2) One year before the date fixed, the inviting Government sends the invitations to the members of the Union which communicate them to the private enterprises they recognize (national scientific and industrial telecommunication organizations and international organizations the head offices of which are in their own country).

§ 2. Requests of these enterprises and organizations for admission to the Conferences must be sent to the inviting Government through the medium of the competent Governments within two months from the date of the invitation.

§ 3. (1) Four months before the meeting of the Conference the inviting Government communicates to the Members of the Union a list of the international organizations that have asked to take part in the Conference, and requests them to express their opinion as to whether these demands for admission shall be complied with or not.

(2) The members of the Union must send their replies two months before the opening of the meeting.

§ 4. Are admitted to the Conferences:

- a) the delegates of the Governments;
- b) the representatives of the enterprises recognized by their respective Governments;
- c) the expert-observers of the international organizations if at least half of the Governments have replied favourably within the fixed term;
- d) the expert-observers of the national scientific and industrial telecommunication organizations invited by their respective Governments.

§ 5. For the invitation of non-contracting Governments, the provisions of § 3 of article 1bis are applicable.

§ 6. For the request and the despatch of proposals to be submitted to Administrative Conferences, the provisions of § 4 of article 1bis are applicable.

§ 7. For restricted Administrative Conferences, the provisions of the preceding paragraphs are applicable as far as possible.

## 80 TR.

*Art. 3. Replace this article with the following :*

### Article 3.

#### Admission to Administrative Conferences.

§ 1. As a general rule, none but delegates, representatives and expert-observers designated in § 4, (a), (b), (c), and in § 5 of article 2 take part in the deliberations and the work of the Conference.

§ 2. The Plenary Assembly, the Commissions, Sub-Commissions and Sub-Sub-Commissions decide to which sittings the expert-observers designated in article 2, § 4 (d), shall be admitted.

## 81 TR.

*Art. 4, title. Read: Participation of private groups in Administrative Conferences. In the text replace representatives by envoys.*

## 82 TR.

*Art. 5. Delete in conclusion: or as the case may be, by the Chairman of the Administrative Council.*

## 83 TR.

*Art. 6. Replace the words: of the Vice-Chairman and the Vice-Chairman by of the Vice-Chairmen.*

## 84 TR.

*Art. 7. Replace the words: Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union by Bureau of the Union.*

**85 TR.**

*After art. 9 add the following new article :*

Article 9bis.

**Composition of the Commissions of Plenipotentiary Conferences.**

§ 1. The commissions are composed of delegations of members of the Union.

§ 2. Expert observers of the other Governments, invited to the Conference may take part in the commissions.

§ 3. The private enterprises recognized by the members of the Union may be authorized by the plenary assembly to take part in some sittings of the commissions, but their representatives only take part in the discussions when the Chairman of the respective commission judges it advisable.

**86 TR.**

*Art. 10, title. Read :*

**Composition of the Commissions of Administrative Conferences.**

**87 TR.**

*Art. 10, § 2. Replace this paragraph by the following :*

§ 2. The expert-observers mentioned in article 3 and the envoys mentioned in article 4 may, on the conditions given in these articles, and in a consultative capacity, take part in the work of the Commissions, Sub-Commissions and Sub-Sub-Commissions.

**88 TR.**

*Art. 12, § 1. After the words Secretariat General add designated by the Plenary Assembly.*

**89 TR.**

*Art. 12, § 2 (2). Read : (2) Nevertheless, each delegate, representative, expert-observer or envoy has the right...*

**90 TR.**

*Art. 13. Complete the title with the words : Sub-Commissions and Sub-Sub-Commissions.*

**91 TR.**

*Art. 13. Add the following new paragraph :*

§ 3. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs apply also to the reports of the Sub-Commissions and Sub-Sub-Commissions for all that it is advisable for the Commissions to know.

**92 TR.**

*Art. 14, § 1. (1) and (2). After the words Plenary Assembly, add or Commission, Sub-Commission or Sub-Sub-Commission.*

**93 TR.**

*Art. 14, § 3. Add : The report of the last sitting of the Commissions, Sub-Commissions and Sub-Sub-Commissions is examined and approved by the respective Chairman.*

**94 TR.**

*Art. 15. Read :*

The Plenary Assemblies and the Commissions, Sub-Commissions and Sub-Sub-Commissions are convened...

**95 TR.**

*Art. 16. Add in conclusion :* In the meetings of the Commissions, Sub-Commissions and Sub-Sub-Commissions the choice of seats is free.

**96 TR.**

*Art. 17, § 1. Read :*

§ 1. The delegates, representatives, expert-observers and envoys speak only...

**97 TR.**

*Art. 17, § 2. Read :*

§ 2. Any delegate, representative, expert-observer or envoy when speaking...

**98 TR.**

*Art. 18. Replace § 2 of this article by the following new article :*

Article 18bis.

**Proposals submitted to vote.**

No proposal or amendment presented before the opening of the Conference or in the conditions indicated in article 18 is submitted to vote unless supported by another delegation.

**99 TR.**

*Art. 19, title. After the words in a Commission, add :* Sub-Commission or Sub-Sub-Commission.

**100 TR.**

*Art. 19, §§ 1 and 3. Add four times after the words of the Commission the words* Sub-Commission or Sub-Sub-Commission.

**101 TR.**

*Art. 21. Delete this article which it is proposed to include in the Convention (see art. 12bis of the proposals for the Convention)...*

**102 TR.**

*Art. 22. Complete the title with the words :* in the Plenary Assemblies.

**103 TR.**

*Art. 22, § 1. Replace by the following :*

§ 1. In a Plenary Assembly, no proposal or amendment is adopted unless it obtains a clear majority of the votes cast. If the votes are equal it is considered as rejected.

**104 TR.**

*Art. 22, § 2. Add the following new clause :*

A delegation prevented by serious reasons from attending the sittings, has a right to intrust its vote or votes to another delegation. One and the same delegation may not however under this arrangement hold and exercise the votes of more than two delegations, including its own vote or votes.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

April 25th, 1947.

**China.**

**Various Proposals Concerning the International Telecommunication Convention.**

Based on the draft revision of the International Telecommunication Convention, Madrid, 1932, drawn up at the Five Power's Preliminary Conference in Moscow during September-October 1946, the Republic of China makes the following propositions:

**105 TR.**

*Art. 1, § 1. Alter the first sentence as follows:*

The sovereign right of each country, party to the present convention, to regulate telecommunication within its territories, is fully recognized.

**Reason.**

The altering of the sentence is intended to render the sense of the sovereign right more definite.

**106 TR.**

*Art. 1, § 4. Read:* The seat of the Union shall be at the same place as the seat of the United Nations.

**Reason.**

To secure close relationship with the United Nations.

**107 TR.**

*Art. 3, § 1 (4). Read:*

Foster collaboration among its members for the establishment of rates for telecommunication services at levels as low as is economically possible.

**Reason.**

To promote the good will of the members so that the object of establishing low rates may be attained without prejudice to any party concerned.

**108 TR.**

*Art. 4, § 3. Read:*

§ 3. Each Plenipotentiary Conference shall elect an Administrative Council of fifteen members, each of whom shall be a national of a different member-country, due regard being specially paid to the equitable geographical distribution.

**Reason.**

The proposed insertion is considered essential for the purpose of rendering the representation as even as possible and of achieving a unified world system of telecommunication services.

**109 TR.**

*Art. 4, § 11. Add the following section :*

(j) 1. When a seat in the Council falls vacant between the meetings of the Plenipotentiary Conference as a result of any cause whatsoever except of denunciation of the Convention provided for in (2) undertake as a special duty provided for in section (a) of the present article, to notify the Government of the country, for which the occupant of the seat represented in the Council, to nominate two or more candidates with similar qualifications, among whom the Council will elect a successor for the remaining term of office. During the interim period between the meetings of the Council such election shall be carried out by correspondence.

2. When a seat in the Council falls vacant as a result of denunciation of the present Convention as provided for in article 37 hereof, it shall be filled by the candidate who stands next in the number of votes to those who were elected at the last Plenipotentiary Conference subject to the provisions of §§ 3 and 4 of the present article.

**Reason.**

The provisions are necessary in order to meet cases which may take place in all likelihood during the long term of four years. As regards the question of successor, the reason for (1) is that since the country, to which the occupant of the vacant seat belongs, has already had closer connection with, and better knowledge of, the activities of the Council, the candidates nominated by it for the remaining term of office would in all probability be more suitable for close cooperation in the Council.

**110 TR.**

*Art. 6. Include in this article the provisions regarding procedures for arbitration as set forth in Annex No. 2 and change the last sentence as follows :*

If necessary, recourse is to be had to arbitration at the request of any one of the members in disagreement in accordance with the following procedures.

**Reason.**

In view of the importance of arbitration, it is desirable to include these procedures in the text proper.

**111 TR.**

*Art. 7. Retain the provision of article 2 of the Madrid Convention with slight modifications as follows :*

**Article 7.**

**Regulations.**

§ 1. The provisions of the present Convention shall be supplemented by the following regulations:

The General Regulations,  
The Telegraph Regulations,  
The Telephone Regulations and  
The Radio Communication Regulations (General Radiocommunication Regulations and Additional Radiocommunication Regulations),

which bind only the member countries which have undertaken to apply them.

§ 2. Only the signatories to the Convention or countries acceding to this act are admitted to sign the regulations or to accede to them. Signature of two at least, one of which shall be the General Regulations, of the sets of regulations is obligatory for the signatories to the Convention. Similarly, the accession to two at least, one of which shall be the General Regulations, of the sets of regulations is obligatory for countries acceding to the Convention. The Additional Radiocommunication Regulations cannot, however, be signed or be the subject of accession unless signature or accession has been made in respect of the General Radiocommunication Regulations.

§ 3. The provisions of the present Convention bind the member countries in respect only of the services covered by the regulations to which the countries are parties.

**Reason.**

Because Madrid text in respect of the binding character of the regulations is more practicable.

**112 TR.**

*Art. 10, § 10. Delete.*

**Reason.**

This paragraph is in conflict with § 2 of the present Article, which latter is preferable

**113 TR.**

*Art. 12, § 2. Read:*

§ 2. The working languages of the Union shall be Chinese, English, French and Russian.

**Reason.**

It is considered necessary to use the Chinese language as one of the working languages.

**114 TR.**

*Art. 32, § 1. To be replaced by § 1, article 6, of the Madrid Convention with slight modifications as follows:*

§ 1. The present Convention shall be ratified by the signatory Governments and the ratifications thereof shall be deposited through the diplomatic channel, in as short a time as possible, with the Government of the country, in which the present Convention was signed. This Government shall, through the diplomatic channel, notify the ratifications to the Administrative Council and the other members of the Union as and when they are received.

The ratifications shall designate specifically to what colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate they apply.

**Reason.**

From a legal point of view as well as from the standpoint of its importance and sanctity the ratification should be deposited with the Government of the country in which the Convention was concluded.

**115 TR.**

*Art. 33, §§ 1 and 2. To be replaced by §§ 1 and 2, article 9, of the Madrid Convention.*

**Reason.**

This replacement is made in order to conform to proposal 111 TR.

**116 TR.**

*Art. 34, § 2. To be replaced by the following:*

§ 2. The act of accession of a country shall be deposited with the Government of the country, in which the present Convention was signed, who shall, through the diplomatic channel, notify the Administrative Council and the other members of the Union to this effect. The act of accession shall designate specifically to what colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate it applies.

**Reason.**

Same as those mentioned under proposal 115 TR.

**117 TR.**

*Art. 34, § 3. Modify the last sentence as follows:* in addition, it involves the obligations and advantages provided by the General Regulations, as well as by any other set of regulations acceded to.

**Reason.**

Same as those mentioned under proposal 114 TR.

**118 TR.**

*Art. 35, § 4. To be replaced by § 4, article 5, of the Madrid Convention with slight modifications as follows:*

§ 4. The declaration of accession made by virtue of §§ 1 and 2 of the present article shall be communicated through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the country in which



the Convention was signed, and a copy of it shall be forwarded by this Government to the Administrative Council and each of the other members of the Union.

**Reason.**

Same as that mentioned under proposal 114 TR.

**119 TR.**

*Art. 35. Add, under § 5, a new § 6 with the text as contained in § 5, article 5, of the Madrid Convention with some modifications, which reads as follows:*

§ 6. The provisions of §§ 1 and 3 of the present article apply also to the acceptance of two or more of the sets of regulations, or to the accession of two or more of the sets of regulations subject to the provision of § 2 of article 7. This acceptance or accession is notified in conformity with the provisions of article 34 of the present Convention.

**Reason.**

Same as that mentioned under proposal 111 TR.

**120 TR.**

*Art. 38. Under § 2, add the following two paragraphs similar in text to §§ 3 and 4, article 12, of the Madrid Convention respectively with slight modifications as follows:*

§ 3. The application of two or more of the sets of regulations to a territory, made by virtue of the provisions of § 6 of article 35, may be terminated at any time.

§ 4. The declarations of denunciation contemplated in § 3 above are notified and announced according to the provisions of § 1 of article 37 and take effect in the manner prescribed in § 2 of the same article.

**Reason.**

Same as that mentioned under proposal 111 TR.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

April 29th, 1947.

**France.**

**Proposal for the Revision of the International Telecommunication Convention.**

**121 TR.**

**SUMMARY.**

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**I. General Considerations.**

The French Government has the honour of submitting to the Governments invited to the Plenipotentiary Conference convened at Atlantic City for July 1st, 1947, the Draft Convention intended to replace the Convention of Madrid.

By a telegram of February 5th last, the Bureau of the Union, at the request of the inviting Government, informed the acceding countries that they must formulate their proposals in the order of the articles of the Convention of Madrid.

On examining the question, the French Government found that on a revision of the importance of that envisaged, it could propose a new and more rational classification of the provisions than that adopted at the Conference of Madrid.

If the proposed arrangement met with the approval of the delegations to the Conference at Atlantic City, it would, without doubt, facilitate the work of the commissions as well as that of the plenary assembly, and if it were accepted by the Conference itself it would make any future consultation of the texts of the Convention much easier.

Nevertheless, out of deference to the invitation formulated in the aforesaid telegram, a reference to the corresponding articles of the Convention of Madrid is given opposite each of the articles of the newly drafted Convention. Moreover, in the table of contents which precedes the Draft Convention, reference is made to the Draft Convention drawn up at Moscow and distributed to all the members of the Union. The latter Draft has, besides, served as basis for the establishment of the new proposal.

The present organisation and the powers of the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union, clearly defined by the Convention of Madrid, give this organisation no possibility of exercising any initiative of its own. The consequence is that all the powers of the Union devolve on the Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences, the meetings of which are necessarily far apart.

On the other hand, the International Committees exercise their functions continuously without any organisation beside or above them intervening to coordinate or arrange their work. The different technical telecommunication proceedings are however getting more and more interminated, and a good management of the services calls for close collaboration in the working.

It consequently seems necessary that the different means of action of international telecommunications should cooperate in progressively improving the services worked for the public.

The Union may likewise be called upon to establish other relations, in conditions which it will itself determine, with the Organisation of the United Nations or with other international organisations.

For these reasons, which became very clear during the Conference of Moscow, it is indispensable to endow the Union with organisations adapted to the new functions with which it is proposed to intrust it, whence the proposal to create an administrative council and a permanent bureau of this council assisted by an administrative secretariat.

The French Government has endeavoured to trace the general lines of this organisation in the Draft Convention annexed.

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Besides this essential reform in structure, the proposed scheme contains some important innovations.

The activity of the International Consultative Committees is all directed to technical and administrative problems, and is of such importance for the good working of the international telecommunication services that it would be advisable for each of these organisations to have its own permanent technical secretariat.

Added to this, the creation of a new committee intrusted with the registering of the radio-electric frequencies would meet a need felt by most countries. It is proposed to call it the International Frequency Registration Committee (C.I.E.F.).

To meet the need for coordinating the different services, it would be necessary to have the permanent participation, without vote of deliberation, of the Directors of the C.C.I. and the Chairman of the C.I.E.F. in the work of the Administrative Council and the activity of the permanent Bureau of the Council.

Under these conditions it is indispensable for the functions of these organisations to be clearly determined by the Plenipotentiary Conferences.

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It is also proposed to annex to the Convention General Regulations fixing the conditions for the working of the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences and the International Consultative Committees.

With a view to lessening the volume of the Convention, it is proposed to insert in these Regulations an enumeration of the functions of the different International Committees as well as the kind of relations between the members of the Union through the medium of the General Administrative Secretariat. To the same end, the General Regulations could comprise any other provisions that the Plenipotentiary Conference might judge suitable to insert.

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As regards the changes of less importance to the articles of the Convention of Madrid, they are examined separately in the comments mentioned after each article.

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## DRAFT CONVENTION.

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Madrid  
Reference

### III. Draft Convention.

#### International Telecommunication Convention

concluded between the Governments hereafter enumerated:

Changed

The undersigned plenipotentiaries of the above-enumerated Governments, met in Conference at:....., have by common consent concluded the following Convention:

##### Comments.

The words « and subject to ratification » do not figure in the proposed text.

It seemed in fact that both in form and substance the Convention is definitely drawn up by the Plenipotentiaries met in conference. This being the case the act of ratification can have no effect on the Convention itself. It simply implies the approval of the responsible Governments to the text drafted by the Conference and signed by the plenipotentiaries.

Consequently the above-mentioned words are superfluous.

## CHAPTER I.

### Organisation and Working of the Union.

#### Article 1.

§ 1

##### Composition of the Union.

§ 1. The sovereign right of each of the Governments of the countries, parties to the present Convention, to regulate its own telecommunications is fully acknowledged. Nevertheless, with a view to ensuring the satisfactory working of international telecommunications, the Governments of these countries recognize the necessity for concluding agreements between each other.

To this intent the countries that have ratified the present Convention, or that have acceded to it, form the International Telecommunication Union.

##### Comments.

According to the Convention of Madrid, the Union is formed of the « parties to the Convention », that is to say of the countries that have signed the Convention.

This formula presents two disadvantages:

1. It does not take into account the possibilities offered to the countries in virtue of article 3 of the Convention of Madrid, of acceding to the Convention and becoming members of the Union, subsequently to the signature of the Convention by the plenipotentiaries met in Conference.

2. From a legal point of view, the act which binds the Governments is not so much the signature of the Convention by the plenipotentiaries as the ratification by the Governments, according to the forms admitted by each country in the matter of international treaties.

What would be the position, with respect to the Union, of a country whose plenipotentiaries had signed the Convention but the Government of which refused to ratify it?

This way of looking at it seems to be confirmed in the fact that the Convention drawn up by a Conference does not come into force for some time. For instance, the Convention of Madrid, drawn up in 1932, did not come into force until January 1st, 1934.

For these reasons it seems preferable to define the Union as being formed of countries that have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto.

§ 2. The seat of the Union is fixed at Geneva.

§ 3. The terms employed in the present Convention are defined in appendix 1 annexed to this document.

#### Article 2.

New

##### Aim of the Union.

§ 1. The primary aim of the Union is to maintain and further international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of Telecommunications of all kinds, so as to increase the efficacy and possibilities of the telecommunication services and generalise their use by the public.

##### Comments.

It would seem necessary to enumerate, if not in detail, at least in their general trend, the aims assigned to the Union, to the attainment of which the Administrative Council must devote its energy (art. 4).

§ 2. Owing to the technical characteristics peculiar to electric telecommunications and more especially to radiocommunications, and to comply with the imperative conditions demanded for their general satisfactory working, the Union endeavours to give the co-operation aimed at in § 1 a universal character.

§ 3. To attain its object the Union must:

- a) endeavour to discover the most efficacious technical systems and working methods;
- b) apportion the frequency bands and register the frequency utilisation, so as to prevent harmful interference between the radioelectric stations of the different parties to the present Convention.
- c) procure the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life and goods by means of telecommunications;
- d) further the establishment of the lowest possible tariffs commensurate with the real cost prices, corresponding to a sound and independent financial management of the telecommunications;
- e) undertake studies, make recommendations, gather and publish information concerning telecommunications.

### Article 3.

#### Organisation of the Union.

§ 1. The supreme organ of the Union is the Conference of the plenipotentiaries of the countries, members of the Union.

##### *Comments.*

See the General Considerations.

§ 2. The Union comprises the following permanently acting bodies:

- a) The Administrative Council and its Bureau;
- b) The Administrative General Secretariat;
- c) The International Committees.

New

### Article 4.

#### Administrative Council.

##### *A. Composition*

§ 1. The Administrative Council is composed of 15 members including the Chairman and the two Vice-Chairmen

##### *Comments.*

In fixing this number, the French Government intends giving this new acting body the widest possible basis and ensuring a just representation of the different continents and countries of very varying importance.

§ 2. The Chairman and the two Vice-Chairmen form the permanent Bureau of the Administrative Council.

§ 3. No member of the Union has a right to more than one representative in the Administrative Council.

##### *B. Designation.*

§ 4. The members of the Administrative Council are elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference on an absolute majority of the votes given.

They are chosen from among the candidates designated by their respective Governments on the ground of their experience in the telecommunication services.

The members of the Administrative Council are re-eligible.

§ 5. When, for any reason whatever, a member of the Administrative Council ceases or interrupts his functions in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, he is replaced by a deputy designated by the Government of the country of origin of the titular member, immediately after the election of the latter.

§ 6. The mandate of the members of the Administrative Council expires at the opening of the next-following normal Plenipotentiary Conference.

Nevertheless, the Administrative Council in office ensures the performance of current matters until the election of the new Council.

##### *C. Functioning.*

§ 7. The Administrative Council meets normally twice a year at the seat of the Union. It can meet more frequently either at the request of its Bureau or of at least five of its members.

During the first session following that of a normal Plenipotentiary Conference, it elects, on an absolute majority of the members present, its Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen, whose mandate expires at the same time as that of the members of the Council.

##### *Comments.*

This marks the passage of an organisation lacking in initiative to an organisation capable of initiative within the limits of directions fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conferences, the supreme acting body of the Union.

To this end the Plenipotentiary Conferences confer powers on an Administrative Council meeting at intervals (normally twice a year), and this Council, in its turn, delegates part of its powers to a permanent, restricted Bureau.

§ 8. Subject to the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Administrative Council establishes its own internal regulations.

§ 9. Each member of the Administrative Council has one vote.

The Administrative Council can take no valid decisions unless at least half of its members are present. On the contrary it can deliberate on matters entered in its agenda but defer its decisions till its next session.

§ 10. In the interval of its sessions, the Bureau acts on behalf of the Administrative Council within the limits of the delegation accorded by the aforesaid Council.

§ 11. The Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Committee take part compulsorily in the deliberations of the Administrative Council; they have no right of vote. Between the meetings of the Council they may be called upon to give their opinion on all sorts of questions entering exclusively or jointly into the competence of their respective Committees.

#### Comments.

For the reasons given under the title of General Considerations, the Directors of the International Committees take a consultative part in the deliberations of the Administrative Council and its Bureau. This will produce the desired collaboration of these bodies, while the Council and its Bureau can have the advantage of the experience and competence of the Directors of the Committees.

#### D. Powers.

§ 12. In the interval between the Plenipotentiary Conferences, the essential function of the Administrative Council is to endeavour to carry out the decisions of the Conferences for the attainment of the aims indicated in article 2 of the present Convention.

It is especially charged with ensuring an efficient co-ordination of the work of the different International Committees.

It likewise performs all the tasks specially assigned to it by the Plenipotentiary Conferences.

#### Comments.

See comments to § 7 above.

§ 13. The Administrative Council nominates the Administrative Secretary-General of the Union.

To ensure the good administration of the Union his powers are, in particular:

- a) to supervise the administrative working of the Union;
- b) to examine and approve the annual budget of the Union;
- c) to verify the accounts established by the Secretary-General and submit them to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;
- d) to ensure the connections with the other international organisations in the conditions fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conferences;
- e) at the request of at least twenty members of the Union, and after consultation with members of the Union, as stipulated in articles 11 and 12, to organise the extraordinary Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences that are to be held in the intervals of the ordinary Conferences;
- f) to convene, on its own initiative, or at the request of at least ten members of the Union and after consultation with members of the Union, as stipulated in article 12, the Administrative Conferences with restricted agenda.

#### Article 5.

New

#### The Administrative Secretary-General.

§ 1. The Administrative Secretariat-General is directed by a Secretary-General.

§ 2. The Administrative Secretary-General:

- a) personally ensures the working of the Secretariat of the Council and of the Bureau;
- b) nominates the personnel of the Administrative Secretariat-General;
- c) decides on the nomination of the technical and administrative personnel of the International Committees, on the proposal of the Directors of these organs;
- d) performs the work of the Secretariat that precedes or follows the Conferences of the Union;
- e) ensures, when necessary, in cooperation with the inviting Government, the Secretariat of the Conferences of the Union, and at its request, assists the Secretariat of the meetings of the International Committees;



- f) publishes the international or regional agreements concerning telecommunications and keeps up to date the documents relating thereto;
- g) publishes the official recommendations and reports of the International Committees;
- h) prepares, when necessary, publishes and keeps up to date the general statistics and the official documents of the Union foreseen in the Regulations annexed to the present Convention, as well as all other documents the establishment of which is prescribed by the Administrative Council;
- i) collects, and publishes in suitable form, the national and international informations concerning telecommunications throughout the world;
- j) publishes periodically, with the help of the informations gathered, or that is at its disposal, an informative and documentary journal on the subject of telecommunications;
- k) distributes to the countries, members of the Union, the documents published in proportion to the number of units subscribed by each of them in accordance with the provisions of article 10;
- l) is always at the disposal of the members of the Union for supplying them with any information they may require on questions connected with international telecommunications which he is better able to possess or procure than they;
- m) prepares an annual budget for submission to the Administrative Council which budget, when approved, shall be transmitted for information to all the members of the Union;
- n) prepares an annual financial report for submission to the Administrative Council, and another report before every Plenipotentiary Conference. These reports, after audit and approval, are submitted by the Administrative Council to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for examination and final approval.
- o) prepares an annual report of his official activities, which, after approval by the Administrative Council, is transmitted to all the members of the Union;
- p) performs all the other secretarial functions of the Union.

**Comments.**

All the administrative work of the Union, with the exception of that of the Secretariat of the International Consultative Committees, devolves on the Administrative Secretariat-General.

New

**Article 6.**

**International Committees.**

The International Committees comprise:

- a) Consultative Committees,
- b) The Frequency Registration Committee.

**Comments.**

The creation of the International Frequency Registration Committee made this article necessary.

Art. 16

**Article 7.**

**International Consultative Committees.**

§ 1, unchanged

§ 1. Consultative Committees are formed for the purpose of examining questions relating to Telecommunications.

**Comments.**

See General Considerations.

§ 2, modified

§ 2. The number, composition, powers and working methods of these committees are defined in the General Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

New

§ 3. The head of the International Consultative Committees is a Director who is assisted by a secretarial personnel under his authority.

New

§ 4. The seat of these Committees may be in a country, member of the Union, other than that of the seat of the Union.

New

§ 5. The Director of each International Consultative Committee is chosen in a Plenary Assembly of that Committee, for an indefinite length of time, from among the functionaries of one of the acceding Administrations.

## Article 8.

**The International Frequency Registration Committee.**

§ 1. A Frequency Registration Committee is instituted for the purpose of studying and dealing with questions concerning the utilisation and assignment of radioelectric frequencies.

**Comments.**

See the General Considerations.

§ 2. This Committee is composed of nine members of different nationalities elected by the International Radiocommunication Conference for a period equal to the interval of time between two consecutive Conferences. The members of the Committee are re-eligible.

**Comments.**

The number nine was chosen so as to give the widest possible basis to this Committee which has to meet very frequently without causing a heavy increase of expenses (permanent personnel whose salary is provided by the Union).

§ 3. The members of the Committee shall, at their first meeting, elect from among their number a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman for a period of one year. Thence forward the Vice-Chairman succeeds the Chairman every year and a new Vice-Chairman is elected.

§ 4. The powers of this Committee are defined in the General Regulations annexed to the present Convention; its internal regulation is given in detail in the General Radiocommunication Regulations.

## Article 9.

New

**Salaries, Indemnities, Statutes.**

§ 1. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the Administrative Council, the Administrative Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Committees, the members of the International Frequency Registration Committee, the personnel of the Administrative Secretariat-General, and of the International Committees receive a salary and eventually indemnities.

The other members of the Administrative Council receive indemnities.

**Comments.**

Everybody performing a permanent function for the Union shall be remunerated for the same.

On the other hand, the new structure must not burden the Union with expenses not justified by the services rendered by the organisations to be created.

In application of these two principles, the members of the Administrative Council other than those forming the Bureau, continue to be at the charge of their respective Governments.

Nevertheless, it seems indispensable that the indemnities to be granted for the performance of functions for the count and profit of the Union be borne by the Union.

§ 2. The bases for reckoning the salaries and indemnities envisaged in § 1 above are fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conferences.

§ 3. The Administrative position of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Administrative Council, of the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, of the members of the International Frequency Registration Committee and of the Administrative Secretary-General is determined by a statute drawn by the Plenipotentiary Conferences.

**Comments.**

For the persons enumerated in this paragraph, who give up their previous functions for the benefit of the Union, it is only just to provide certain guarantees. Considering the nature of their designation (election) or the importance of their functions (Secretary-General), this statute can only be drawn up by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

§ 4. The Administrative position of the personnel of the Administrative Secretariat-General and the Secretariat of the International Consultative Committees depends on a statute drawn up by the Administrative Council.

**Comments.**

The indispensable statute of this personnel may be drawn up by the Administrative Council.

New

## Article 10.

### Finances of the Union.

New

§ 1. The expenses of the Union are borne by the acceding countries.  
These expenses are partly ordinary and partly extraordinary.

Art. 17  
§ 3 (1)

§ 2. The ordinary expenses are those incurred for the working of the Administrative Council, the Administrative Secretariat-General and the International Committees.

The Union also undertakes to defray the expenses authorised by the Plenipotentiary Conferences which establish the bases for reckoning the ordinary expenses.

Art. 17  
§ 3 (2)

§ 3. The extraordinary expenses are those incurred for Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences. They are borne by all the countries taking part in these Conferences.

Art. 17  
§ 3 (3)

§ 4. The receipts and expenses of the Bureau of the Union must form the subject of two separate accounts, one for the Telegraph and Telephone services, the other for the Radiocommunication service. The expenses proper to each of these two divisions are borne by the members acceding to the relative sets of Regulations.

Art. 17  
§ 3 (3)

§ 5. For the apportionment of these expenses, the countries acceding to the Union are divided into seven classes each of which corresponds to the number of units hereafter indicated:

- 1st class: 25 units
- 2nd class: 20 units
- 3rd class: 15 units
- 4th class: 10 units
- 5th class: 5 units
- 6th class: 3 units
- 7th class: 1 unit

Each Government, member of the Union, informs the Administrative Secretary-General of the Union in which class it is to be placed. This classification is communicated to the members of the Union. No change can be made to it in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences.

#### Comments.

In consideration of the increase in expenses consequent on the proposed new organisation, it is proposed to raise from 6 to 7 the number of classes into which the members of the Union may be divided for their contribution to the common expenses of the Union.

The 7th class would correspond to one unit.

It would have the advantage, if the French proposal were accepted, of effecting a more equitable participation of the small and large countries in the expenses of the Union. It should be remarked that the countries acceding to the Universal Postal Union are already divided into seven classes, the seventh counting for one unit.

§ 3 (5)

§ 6. The Contracting Governments must pay their contributions half-yearly in advance.

New

§ 7. The Union may request the Government in which it has its seat to grant it financial advances. The sums thus advanced must be reimbursed by the Union as soon as possible and at the latest at the expiration of the fourth month following that in which the advance was made.

After that time, the sums due by the Union are subject to interest, in favour of the creditor Government, at the rate calculated for advances of a like duration made by the issuing bank of the country in which the seat of the Union is situated, that interest being reckoned from the day of expiration of the above-mentioned period.

New

§ 8. The interest charged to the Union in the conditions foreseen in § 6 above, are charged to the accounts of the Governments that have not paid their contributions regularly.

Nevertheless, if the sums advanced are intended to cover a temporary deficit in the budget of the Union, the interest is charged on the latter.

#### Comments.

It seems indispensable to foresee the possibility of the Union applying to the Government of the country in which the seat of that Organisation is situated, for the purpose of procuring the financial resources of which it may be momentarily in need. The expenses resulting from these advances shall be borne, as the case may be, by the Union when its budget shows a deficit, by the other countries when the advances are required to make up for the unpaid contributions due by the Governments.

## Article 11.

Art. 18

## Plenipotentiary Conferences.

§ 1. A Plenipotentiary Conference meets normally every four years at the place and time fixed by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference.

New

§ 2. An extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference is convened:

New

- a) on the decision of a previous Plenipotentiary Conference that has fixed the date and place of the meeting;
- b) on the demand of at least twenty Contracting Governments that have informed the Chairman of the Administrative Council of their desire for a meeting of such a Conference. After consulting the members of the Union, the Administrative Council fixes the place and date of the Conference.

§ 2

§ 3. The Plenipotentiary Conferences have it in their power to:

New

- a) elect the members of the Administrative Council;
- b) examine the report of the Chairman of the Administrative Council on the activities of the Union;
- c) approve the accounts of the Union;
- d) establish the bases of the budget of the Union for the following four years;
- e) revise and if necessary complete the present Convention and the General Regulations annexed thereto;
- f) deal with all other questions deemed necessary.

§ 1

## Comments.

It is advisable, for the sake of precision in the presentation and drafting, to deal with Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences separately.

On the other hand, as the competence and the powers of these Conferences are not the same, it is preferable to avoid ambiguity by devoting a separate article to each one.

§ 4. Before any other deliberation, each Conference establishes internal Regulations containing the rules according to which the debates and the work are organised and conducted.

Art. 20

To this end the Conference takes as basis the provisions of the General Regulations annexed to the present Convention, which it modifies if advisable.

## Article 12.

Art. 18

## Administrative Conferences.

§ 1. An Administrative Conference meets normally every four years at the same place and immediately following the Plenipotentiary Conference, to revise the Regulations other than the General Regulations annexed thereto.

New

## Comments.

See comments to article 11.

§ 2. Extraordinary Administrative Conferences are held:

§ 3

- a) on the decision of the preceding Administrative or Plenipotentiary Conference that fixed the date and place of the meeting;
- b) on the demand of at least twenty members of the Union addressed to the Chairman of the Administrative Council. In this case the Administrative Council fixes the place and date of the meeting after consulting the members of the Union.

§ 3. An Administrative Conference with restricted agenda is convened:

New

- a) when so decided by a Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference that fixed the date and place of the meeting;
- b) on the initiative of the Administrative Council, or when at least ten members of the Union have expressed to the Chairman of the Administrative Council a desire for the meeting of such a Conference. The Administrative Council, after consulting the members of the Union, then fixes the place and date of the meeting. An interval of at least three and at most six months must elapse between the despatch of the detailed agenda of the Conference and the opening of the latter.

§ 4. Administrative Conferences with restricted agenda can only deliberate validly on the questions for which they are convened.

New

§ 4

§ 5. Each Administrative Conference may allow the private enterprises recognized by the respective Contracting Governments to take part therein in a consultative capacity.

New

§ 6. The debates and the work of the Conference are organised and conducted in accordance with the provisions of the General Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

Art. 19

#### Article 13.

#### Change of Date and Place of Conferences.

The date and place, or one of the two, of a Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference may be changed at the demand of at least twenty members of the Union addressed to the Chairman of the Administrative Council, if the majority of the members of the Union consulted agree thereto.

In this case the Administrative Council fixes the new date and place, or one of the two only.

Art. 21

#### Article 14.

#### Languages.

§ 1. The language to be used for drafting the acts of the Conferences and for all the documents of the Union is French.

§ 2. (1) In the debates of the Conferences the French and English languages are admitted.

(2) The speeches made in French are immediately translated into English and reciprocally, by the official translators of the Bureau of the Union.

(3) Further, other languages may be used in the debates of the Conferences, on condition that the delegates that make use of them arrange themselves for the translation of their speeches into French or English.

(4) These delegates may likewise, if they so wish, have the speeches made in French or English translated into their own language.

Art. 32

#### Article 15.

#### Monetary Unit.

The monetary unit used in the composition of the international telecommunication tariffs, and in the establishment of the international accounts, is the gold franc of 100 centimes of a weight of 10/31sts of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900.

### CHAPTER II.

#### Manners of Application.

Art. 2

#### Article 16.

#### Regulations.

§ 1

§ 1. The provisions of the present Convention are completed by the following Regulations:

The General Regulations,

The Telegraph Regulations,

The Telephone Regulations,

The Radiocommunication Regulations (General Regulations and Additional Regulations).

New

§ 2. The General Regulations fix the internal Regulation of the Plenipotentiary and the Administrative Conferences, the number and the powers of the International Committees and the working methods of the International Consultative Committees.

§ 3. The General Regulations and the Convention are revised by the Plenipotentiary Conferences.

New

§ 4. The other Regulations are revised by the Administrative Conferences.

New

§ 5. The General Regulations are binding on all the members of the Union, the other Regulations are only binding on the Contracting Governments that have undertaken to apply them, and only towards the Governments that do the same.

New

§ 6. Only the signatories to the Convention or those acceding thereto are admitted to sign the Regulations or to accede to them. Signature of the General Regulations and of one at least of the other Regulations is obligatory for the signatories of the Convention. Accession to the Convention likewise carries with it obligatory accession to the General Regulations and to one at least of the other sets of Regulations.

§ 2

The Additional Radiocommunication Regulations cannot however be signed or be the subject of accession unless signature or accession has been made in respect of the General Radiocommunication Regulations.

§ 7. The stipulations of the present Convention bind the Contracting Governments only in respect of the services covered by the Regulations to which the Governments are parties.

§ 3

#### Comments.

As stated in the General Considerations, the Draft Convention is completed by General Regulations revisable by the Plenipotentiary Conferences and which are binding on all the members of the Union. All the signatory countries will in future be required to sign the General Regulations and at least one of the other sets of Regulations. Every country acceding to the Convention will likewise have to accede to the General Regulations and to one at least of the other sets of Regulations.

#### Article 17.

Art. 6

#### Ratification of the Convention and the General Regulations.

§ 1. The present Convention completed by its General Regulations shall be ratified by the signatory Governments, and the ratifications shall be deposited, through the diplomatic channel, with the least possible delay, in the archives of the Government of the country in which the seat of the Union is situated. This Government shall notify the other signatory and acceding Governments, through the diplomatic channel, of the ratifications, as and when they are received.

§ 1

#### Comments.

As the Union has no diplomatic powers, and as the notification of the act of ratification is made through the diplomatic channel, the ratifications are deposited in the archives of the Governments of the country in which the seat of the Union is situated.

§ 2. If one or more of the signatory Governments do not ratify the Convention, it shall not thereby be less valid for the Governments that have ratified it.

§ 2

#### Article 18.

Art. 7

#### Approval of the Regulations.

§ 1. Governments must make an announcement, in as short a time as possible, regarding their approval of the Regulations other than the General Regulations drawn up at the Conference.

§ 1

The approval is notified to the Chairman of the Administrative Council of the Union, who informs the members of the Union of the fact.

§ 2. If one or more of the Governments concerned do not notify such approval, the new Regulations shall not thereby be less valid for the Governments that have approved them.

§ 2

#### Article 19.

Art. 3

#### Accession of Governments to the Convention and the General Regulations.

§ 1. The Government of a country on whose behalf the present Convention has not been signed may accede thereto at any time. This accession must include accession to the General Regulations and to one at least of the other sets of Regulations, subject eventually to the provisions of § 6 of article 16.

§ 1

§ 2. The act of accession is deposited in the archives of the Government of the country in which the seat of the Union is situated. This Government shall notify the other Contracting Governments of the fact through the diplomatic channel.

§ 2

- § 3            § 3. Adhesion carries with it, of full right, all the obligations and all the advantages provided by the present Convention; in addition, it involves the obligations and the advantages stipulated by the only Regulations that the acceding Governments undertake to apply.

Art. 4

Article 20.

**Accession of Governments to the Regulations.**

The Government of a country signatory or acceding to the present Convention may at any time, subject to the provisions of § 6 of article 16, accede to any Regulations or set of Regulations to which it has not bound itself. This accession is notified to the Chairman of the Administrative Council of the Union, who notifies it to the other Governments, members of the Union.

Art. 5

Article 21.

**Accession to the Convention, to the General Regulations and to the Regulations of Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories or Territories under Suzerainty, Authority, Trusteeship or Mandate of the Contracting Governments.**

- § 1            § 1. Each Contracting Government may declare, either at the time of its signature, ratification or accession, or later, that its acceptance of the present Convention and General Regulations is valid for all or a group or a single one of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate.
- § 2            § 2. The whole or a group or a single one of these colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate, may respectively at any time become the subject of a separate accession.
- § 3            § 3. The present Convention and General Regulations do not apply to the colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate, of a Contracting Government, in the absence of a declaration to that effect made by virtue of § 1 of the present article or of a separate accession made by virtue of § 2 above.
- § 4            § 4. The declarations of accession to the Convention and the General Regulations, made by virtue of §§ 1 and 2 of the present article, shall be communicated through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the country in which the seat of the Union is situated, which sends a copy of them to each of the other Contracting Governments.
- § 5            § 5. The provisions of §§ 1, 2 and 3. of the present article apply also to the acceptance of one or more of the Regulations, or to the accession to one or more sets of Regulations, subject to the provisions of § 6 of article 16. This acceptance or accession is notified in conformity with the provisions of article 20.
- § 6            § 6. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs do not apply to the colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate named in the preamble to the present Convention.

Art. 9

Article 22.

**Execution of the Convention and Regulations.**

- § 1            § 1. The Contracting Governments undertake to apply the provisions of the present Convention and Regulations accepted by them, in all the offices and all the telecommunication stations established or worked by them.
- § 2            § 2. They undertake in addition to take the necessary steps for imposing the observation of the provisions of the present Convention and Regulations which they accept, upon private enterprises recognized by them and upon other enterprises duly authorized to establish and operate telecommunication in the international service whether open or not to public correspondence.

## Article 23.

Art. 10

**Denunciation of the Convention and the General Regulations by Governments.**

§ 1. Each Government has the right to denounce the present Convention and the General Regulations by a notification addressed through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the country in which the seat of the Union is situated, which communicates this notification, also through the diplomatic channel, to all the other members of the Union.

§ 1

§ 2. This denunciation takes effect on the expiration of a period of one year from the date of the receipt of its notification by the Government of the country in which the seat of the Union is situated. It affects only the party making the denunciation; the Convention remains in force for the other Contracting Governments.

§ 2

## Article 24.

Art. 11

**Denunciation of the Regulations by Governments.**

§ 1. Each Government has the right to terminate the undertaking which it has made to execute a set of Regulations by notifying its decision to the Chairman of the Administrative Council of the Union, who informs the other Governments concerned. This notification takes effect after the expiration of a period of one year from the date of its receipt by the Chairman of the Administrative Council of the Union. It affects only the party making the denunciation; the Regulations in question remain in force for the other Governments.

§ 1

§ 2. The provisions of § 1 above do not remove the obligation for Contracting Governments to execute one at least of the sets of Regulations as provided in article 16 of the present Convention, subject to the reservation mentioned in § 6 of the said article.

§ 2

## Article 25.

Art. 12

**Denunciation of the Convention, the General Regulations and other Regulations by Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories or Territories under Suzerainty, Authority, Trusteeship or Mandate of the Contracting Governments.**

§ 1. The application of the present Convention and the General Regulations to a territory, made by virtue of the provisions of § 1 or of § 2 of article 21, may be terminated at any time.

§ 1

§ 2. The declaration of denunciation contemplated in § 1 above are notified and announced in conformity with the conditions set out in § 1 of article 24; they take effect in accordance with the provisions of § 2 of the same article.

§ 2

§ 3. The application of one or more of the sets of Regulations to a territory, made by virtue of the provisions of § 5 of article 21, may be terminated at any time.

§ 3

§ 4. The declarations of denunciation, contemplated in § 3 above, are notified and announced according to the provisions of § 1 of article 24 and take effect in the manner prescribed in the same paragraph.

§ 4

## Article 26.

Art. 8

**Abrogation of Conventions previous to the Present Convention.**

The present Convention and General Regulations annexed thereto abrogate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Governments, the International Telegraph Conventions of Paris (1865), Vienne (1868), Rome (1872) and St. Petersburg (1875), and the International Radiotelegraph Conventions of Berlin (1906), London (1912) and Washington (1927), as well as the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid (1932).

**Comments.**

According to the text of the Convention of Madrid, the Plenipotentiary Conference met in that city claimed the right to abrogate not only the previous Conventions, which it had a right to do, but also the previous Regulations, which was beyond its competence.

Of the Regulations, none but the inland Regulations came within the competence of the Plenipotentiary Conferences. According to the new Draft, none but the General Regulations will in future come within the powers of these Conferences.

Apart from this legal aspect of the question, which was worth clearing up, it should be pointed out that if the text of the Convention of Madrid were maintained, the countries, members of the Union, would find themselves deprived of Telegraph and Telephone Regulations between the date of the closing of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the moment when the new Regulations were drawn up by the new Administrative Conference.

These are the reasons that led to the introduction of the here-following article for the abrogation of the Regulations, in the Draft Convention.



Article 27.

**Abrogation of Regulations.**

The abrogation of Regulations other than the General Regulations, comes within the competence of the Administrative Conferences.

When no provision, involving the abrogation of previous Regulations, is introduced into the Regulations drawn up by an administrative Conference, the Regulations valid are the latest in point of date.

CHAPTER III.

**General Provisions.**

Art. 22

Article 28.

**Telecommunication as a Public Service.**

The members of the Union recognize the right of the public to correspond by means of the international service of public correspondence. The service, charges and safeguards shall be the same for all senders, without any priority or preference whatever not provided for in the Convention or the Regulations annexed thereto.

Art. 26

Article 29.

**Stoppage of Telecommunications.**

§ 1

§ 1. The members of the Union reserve to themselves the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram or radiotelegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or decency, subject to the obligation of immediately notifying the office of origin of the stoppage of the said communication, or of a part thereof, except when the issue of such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the State.

§ 2

§ 2. The members of the Union reserve to themselves the right to cut off any private telephone conversation which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order and decency.

Art. 27

Article 30.

**Suspension of Service.**

§ 1. Each member of the Union reserves to itself the right to suspend the international telecommunication service for an indefinite time, if it considers it necessary, either generally or only in certain relations and, or, for certain kinds of correspondence, subject to the obligation of immediately notifying the other members of the Union through the medium of the Chairman of the Administrative Council.

New

§ 2. Further, each member of the Union is free to accept or refuse the transit over its telecommunication system of correspondence of all kinds originating with or destined to a non-contracting country.

**Comments.**

The wording of the corresponding article of the Convention of Madrid seems to give to every Government, member of the Union, the possibility of suspending the telecommunication service for in-coming and out-going correspondence. In some circumstances a country may in fact have a major interest in suspending likewise the international correspondence services passing through its territory in transit.

This right, which cannot be contested, is implicitly recognized for each Government in the first phrase of § 1 of article 1 of the present Draft Convention.

For this reason it is proposed to add to the text of the Convention of Madrid, § 2 of the present article.

Art. 23

Article 31.

**Responsibility.**

The members of the Union declare that they accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunication service.

Article 32.

**Secrecy of Telecommunication.**

§ 1. The members of the Union undertake to adopt all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, to ensure the secrecy of international correspondence.

§ 1

§ 2. Nevertheless, they reserve to themselves the right to communicate international correspondence to the competent authorities, in order to ensure the application of their internal legislation or the execution of international conventions to which the Governments concerned are parties.

§ 2

Article 33.

Art. 25

**Formation, Working and Protection of Installations and Channels of Telecommunication.**

§ 1. The members of the Union provide, in agreement with the other members of the Union concerned, and under the best technical conditions, the channels and installations necessary to ensure the rapid and uninterrupted exchange of correspondence in the international service.

§ 1

§ 2. As far as possible these channels and installations shall be operated according to the best methods and procedures which practical experience of the service has made known, and be maintained in constant working order and kept abreast of scientific and technical progress.

§ 2

§ 3. The members of the Union ensure the protection of these channels and installations within their respective sphere of action.

§ 3

§ 4. Every member of the Union provides and maintains at its own expense—in the absence of special arrangements fixing other conditions—the sections of international conductors included within the territorial limits of its country.

§ 4

§ 5. In countries where certain telecommunication services are performed by private enterprises recognized by the Governments, the above-mentioned undertakings are given by the private enterprises.

§ 5

Article 34.

Art. 28

**Investigation of Infringements.**

The members of the Union undertake to furnish information to one another in respect of breaches of the provisions of the present Convention and the Regulations which they accept, in order to facilitate their further action.

Article 35.

Art. 29

**Charges and Free Services.**

The provisions regarding charges for correspondence and the different cases in which free services are accorded, are set out in the Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

Article 36.

Art. 30

**Priority of Transmission of Government Telegrams, Radiotelegrams and Government Conversations.**

Government telegrams, radiotelegrams and conversations, for which priority has not been renounced, enjoy priority of transmission over other telegrams, radiotelegrams and conversations.

The extent of priority is defined in the Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

Article 37.

Art. 31

**Secret Language.**

§ 1. Government telegrams and radiotelegrams as well as service telegrams and radiotelegrams may be drafted in secret language in all relations.

§ 1

§ 2 § 2. Private telegrams and radiotelegrams may be drafted in secret language in the relations between all countries except those which have previously notified, through the medium of the Chairman of the Administrative Council, that they do not admit this language for that category of correspondence.

§ 3 § 3. The members of the Union which do not admit private telegrams and radiotelegrams in secret language, originating with or destined for their own territory, must nevertheless allow them to pass in transit, except in the case of suspension of service defined in article 30.

Art. 33

#### Article 38.

#### Rendering of Accounts.

The members of the Union, and the private enterprises recognized by them, that take part in the international telecommunication service, settle their accounts in the conditions fixed in the Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### Special Provisions.

Art. 13

#### Article 39.

#### Special Arrangements.

The members of the Union reserve, for themselves, for the private enterprises recognized by them and for other enterprises duly authorized to do so, the right to make special arrangements. These arrangements must however remain within the limits of the Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto, as far as concerns the interference which their bringing into operation might produce in the services of other countries.

Art. 14

#### Article 40.

#### Relations of Non-Contracting States.

§ 1 § 1. Each of the members of the Union reserves, to itself and to private enterprises recognized by it, the right to fix the conditions on which it admits correspondence, exchanged with a country which has not acceded to the present Convention or to the Regulations, in which the provisions relating to correspondence in question are included.

§ 2 § 2. If correspondence originating in a non-acceding country is accepted by an acceding country, it must be transmitted and, in so far as it follows the routes of a country acceding to the Convention and the respective Regulations, the obligatory provisions of the Convention and of the Regulations in question, and the usual charges are applicable to it.

Art. 15

#### Article 41.

#### Settlement of Disputes.

In case of disagreement between two or more members of the Union in respect of the execution of the present Convention or of the Regulations provided for in article 2, the dispute may be settled through the diplomatic channel or, in default thereof, according to the procedures laid down by the treaties already concluded between them for the settlement of international disputes. The parties can by common consent have recourse to arbitration by following the procedure described in appendix 2, annexed to the present Convention.

#### Comments.

The title « Arbitration », of article 15 of the Convention of Madrid, does not exactly correspond to the means of settlement given in § 1 of that article.

In case of disagreement between two or more Governments, arbitration is one of the means of settling the dispute, but there are others.

For this reason it is proposed to substitute the title « Settlement of Disputes » for the other title.

On the other hand the procedures of arbitration are included in the annex in order to reduce the text of the Convention.

## CHAPTER V.

### Provisions special to Radiocommunications.

#### Article 42.

Art. 34

##### Intercommunication.

§ 1. Stations performing radiocommunication in the mobile service open to public correspondence are bound, within the limits of their normal employment, to exchange radiocommunications reciprocally without distinction as to the radioelectric system adopted by them.

§ 1

§ 2. Nevertheless, in order not to impede scientific progress, the provisions of the preceding paragraph do not prevent the use of a radioelectric system incapable of communicating with other systems, provided that such incapacity is due to the specific nature of such system and is not the result of devices adopted solely with the object of preventing intercommunication.

§ 2

#### Article 43.

Art. 35

##### Interference.

§ 1. All stations, whatever their object may be, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to interfere with the radioelectric communications or services of other members of the Union or of private enterprises recognized by them, or other duly authorized enterprises which conduct radiocommunication services.

§ 1

§ 2. Each member of the Union that does not itself operate radiocommunication services, undertakes to require private enterprises which it recognizes and other enterprises duly authorized for the purpose, to observe the provisions of § 1 above.

§ 2

#### Article 44.

Art. 36

##### Distress Calls and Messages.

All stations are bound to accept, with absolute priority, calls and messages of distress whencesoever they may come, to reply in like manner to such messages and to give them immediately the effect they require.

#### Article 45.

Art. 37

##### False or Deceptive Distress Signals. Irregular Use of Call Signals.

The members of the Union undertake to adopt the necessary measures for suppressing the transmission or circulation of false or deceptive distress signals or calls, and the use by a station, of call signs which have not been regularly assigned to it.

#### Article 46.

New

##### Monitoring.

Each member of the Union shall ensure the monitoring of the stations under its authority, so as to make sure that they are working in conformity to the Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.

#### Article 47.

Art. 38

##### Restricted Service.

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 1 of article 42, a station may be assigned to a restricted international telecommunication service determined by the object of the telecommunication or by other circumstances independent of the system used.

Article 48.

**Installations for National Defence.**

- § 1            § 1. Each member of the Union reserves its entire liberty with regard to radioelectric installations used by land, sea or air forces.
- § 2            § 2. (1) Nevertheless, these installations and stations must as far as possible observe the provisions of the Regulations relative to the giving of help in cases of distress and to the measures to be taken to prevent interference. They must also, as far as possible, observe the provisions of the Regulations regarding the types of waves and the frequencies to be used, according to the class of service which such stations perform.
- § 3            (2) Moreover, if these installations and stations carry out an exchange of public correspondence or take part in the special services governed by the Regulations annexed to the present Convention, they must conform, in general, to the provisions of the Regulations for the conduct of such services.

**CHAPTER VI.**

**Final Provision.**

Art. 40

Article 49.

**Entry into force of the Convention.**

The present Convention shall come into force on January 1st, 1949.

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In witness thereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention in a single copy which shall remain in the archives of the Government of..... and a copy of which shall be delivered to each Government.

Done at.....

---

## IV. Appendix 1.

(See article 1, § 3.)

### Definition of the Terms used in the International Telecommunication Convention.

**Telecommunication:** Every operation that comprises emission and reception of signs, signals, writing, facsimilies and sounds of any kind by wire, optic radioelectricity or other electromagnetic systems. Modified

#### Comments.

To give the definition a character more general and more conformed to the physical and practical reality. The expression « any telegraphic or telephonic communication » is restrictive and not adapted to the present state of technical science. The term « electromagnetic systems » has been found more general and more precise than those used in the former definition; it defines the character common to the different systems used for communicating at a distance (use of electromagnet waves). The word « optic » is added between « wire and radioelectricity », to give the wording more symmetry.

**Radiocommunication:** Any telecommunication by means of Hertzian waves. Unchanged

**Telegram:** Text transmitted by a telegraph system; this word also takes in the radiotelegram unless otherwise specified. New

#### Comments.

Definition not included in the Madrid text but indispensable for the following definition.

**Radiotelegram:** Telegram originating with or destined to a mobile station and transmitted over the whole or part of route by radiocommunication channels of the mobile service. Unchanged

**Government telegrams and radiotelegrams:** Those originating with: Unchanged

- a) the Head of a State;
- b) a Minister, member of a government;
- c) the Head of a colony, protectorate, overseas territory or territory under sovereignty, authority or mandate of the Contracting Governments;
- d) Commanders-in-chief of military, land, sea or air forces;
- e) diplomatic or consular agents of the Contracting Governments;
- f) the Secretary-General of the Organisation of the United Nations, as well as the replies thereto.

**Service telegrams and radiotelegrams:** Those which originate with the Telecommunication Administrations of the members of the Union or of any private enterprise recognized by one of these Governments and which relate to international telecommunications or to objects of public interest mutually agreed upon by such Administrations. Modified

#### Comments.

Change in wording.

**Private telegrams and radiotelegrams:** Telegrams and radiotelegrams other than service or government telegrams and radiotelegrams. Unchanged

**Public correspondence:** All correspondence which the offices and stations, from the fact of their being at the disposal of the public, must accept for transmission. Modified

#### Comments.

Modification made necessary by the adoption of the new definition of the term « Telecommunication ».

**Private enterprise:** Any individual or any company or corporation other than a government institution or agency recognized by the Government concerned and operating telecommunication installations with a view to the exchange of public correspondence. Unchanged

**Administration:** A government administration. Unchanged

**Public service:** A service for the use of the public in general. Unchanged

**International service:** A telecommunication service between offices or stations of different countries or between stations of the mobile service, unless these latter are of the same nationality and are within the limits of the country to which they belong. An internal or national telecommunication service, which is capable of causing interference with other services outside the limits of the country in which it operates is considered as an international service from the point of view of interference. Unchanged

Unchanged

*Restricted service:* A service which may only be used by specified persons or for particular purposes.

Modified

*Mobile service:* A radiocommunication service effected between mobile stations and coastal aeronautic or land-stations or between mobile stations themselves. .

Comments.

Wording adapted to the new definitions of the stations and special services. (Reference French proposal modifying article 1 of the General Radiocommunication Regulations.)

## REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

(French proposal.)

### V. Appendix 2.

(See article 41.)

#### Arbitration Procedure.

- Art. 15  
§ 1        § 1. In the case of disagreement in respect of the execution of the present Convention or the Regulations provided for in article 16 of the present Convention, the dispute may be submitted to arbitration as the request of anyone of the Governments in dispute or representing a private enterprise implicated in the dispute.
- § 3 (1)     § 2. (1) The Parties decide by mutual agreement if the arbitration shall be intrusted to individuals or governments; if no understanding is arrived at, governments are chosen as arbitrators.
- § 3 (2)     (2) If the arbitration is intrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must not belong to either of the countries implicated in the dispute.
- § 3 (3)     (3) If the arbitration is intrusted to governments, the latter must be chosen from among the members of the Union, signatories of the Regulations the application of which has given rise to the dispute, or acceding thereto.
- § 4        § 3. The Party which appeals to arbitration is regarded as the plaintiff, and the Party against which complaint is made is considered as the defendant. The plaintiff designates an arbitrator and notifies the opposing Party thereof. The defendant must then appoint a second arbitrator within two months after the receipt of the plaintiff's notification.
- § 5        § 4. If more than two Parties are involved, each group of plaintiffs or defendants must appoint an arbitrator, observing the same procedure as in § 3.
- § 6        § 5. The two arbitrators thus appointed agree in designating an umpire who, if the arbitrators are individuals and not governments, must not be of the same nationality as either of them or of either of the Parties involved. Failing an agreement between the first two arbitrators as to the choice of the umpire, each arbitrator proposes an umpire in no way concerned in the dispute. The Secretary-General of the Union then draws lots to designate the umpire.
- § 7        § 6. The Parties in dispute have the right to have their disagreement settled by a single arbitrator. In this case, either they agree on the choice of the arbitrator or the latter is designated in conformity with the procedure indicated in § 5.
- § 8        § 7. The arbitrators are free to decide on the procedure to be followed.
- § 9        § 8. Each Party bears the expenses it has incurred in the settlement of the dispute. The cost of the arbitration is apportioned equally among the Parties involved.
- New       § 9. Whenever requested by the arbitrator or arbitrators, the records of the Union or the Committee associated with them are, if necessary, made available.

## VI. General Regulations.

*Annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention.*

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## PREAMBLE.

## Article 1.

## Definitions.

The definitions of the principal terms used in the present Regulations are given hereafter. They have been fixed in such a way as to meet the needs of the International Telecommunication Union and are, in principle, not applicable outside that Union.

1. *Delegate*: An envoy of the Government or of Telecommunication Administration of a member of the Union.

2. *Delegation*: All the delegates of one and the same member of the Union at a Conference or a Plenary Assembly. A delegation may be accompanied by one or more attachés, one or more interpreters and one or more experts.

3. *Representative*: The envoy of a private telecommunication enterprise recognized by the Government of a member of the Union.

4. *Observer-expert*: A designation that applies :

- a) to an envoy of a scientific or industrial telecommunication-organisation recognized by the Government of a member of the Union;
- b) to an envoy of an international organisation which has an advantage in co-ordinating its work with that of the organisations that perform international telecommunications.

5. *Plenipotentiary Conference*: All the delegates with full powers of members of the Union met in conformity with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention.

6. *Telegraph and Telephone Administrative Conference*: All the delegates, representatives and expert-observers met in conformity with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of the present General Regulations, for the revision of the Telegraph and the Telephone Regulations.

7. *Radiocommunication Administrative Conference*: All the delegates, representatives and expert-observers met in conformity with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of the present General Regulations for the revision of the Radiocommunication Regulations.

8. *Commission*: A group of delegates designated by a Plenipotentiary Conference or of delegates and representatives designated by an Administrative Conference to examine and express an avis on a question submitted to the deliberations of the Conference.

9. *International Consultative Committee*: A Committee, the members of which are the Telecommunication Administrations (belonging to members of the Union) and the private telecommunication enterprises (recognized by the Government of a member of the Union), who have expressed a wish to participate, on the conditions laid down by the present General Regulations, in the work assigned to that Committee by the Regulations of the Union.

10. *Plenary Assembly of an International Consultative Committee*: All the delegates and the representatives of the members of that Committee, and the expert-observers of the international acting bodies accepted, met in conformity with the provisions of the present General Regulations (article 29 and following).

11. *Reporters' Commission of an International Consultative Committee*: All the delegates and representatives designated by certain members of this Committee, intrusted especially by the Plenary Assembly of the said Committee to pursue the examination of a given question, from the fact that they are able to contribute very largely to its solution.

12. *Principal Reporter*: The Chairman of a Reporters' Commission specially designated by the Plenary Assembly on account of his special knowledge of the question intrusted to the Commission for examination.

13. *Specialised Secretariat of an International Consultative Committee*: The permanent organ of this Committee, placed at the disposal of the Director of the Committee for co-ordinating the work of his various Reporters' Commissions and Sub-Commissions, preparing the work of its Plenary Assembly, drafting the minutes and *comptes-rendus* of the Plenary Assembly and the minutes and reports of the Commissions.

14. *Meeting*: A general term denoting a period (of a certain number of days, weeks or even months) during which a Conference, a Plenary Assembly, a Commission or a Reporters' Sub-Commission carries on its work continuously with all its members assembled in one place.

15. *Sitting*: A general term denoting part of a day during which a Conference or a Plenary Assembly, a Commission or Reporters' Sub-Commission or another Commission or Sub-Commission meet for working purposes. A meeting generally comprises a certain number of sittings, the first of which is called the opening sitting and the last the closing sitting.

16. *Plenary Sitting*: A sitting to which all the members of a Conference, a Plenary Assembly, a Commission or Sub-Commission are summoned.

17. *Compte-rendu* : A document containing a summary of the debates and the results of a meeting of a Conference or a Plenary Assembly.

18. *Minutes* : A general term denoting a document giving a summary of the declarations made, the views exchanged and the conclusions reached in the course of a sitting of a Conference, a Plenary Assembly, a Commission or Sub-Commission.

19. *Report* : A document in which a Commission (or Sub-Commission) submits to a Conference or a Plenary Assembly (or a Commission) the results of the examination intrusted to it.

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## CHAPTER I.

### Internal Regulations of the Administrative and the Plenipotentiary Conferences

#### Article 2.

##### Meetings of Plenipotentiary Conferences.

New

§ 1. The Administrative Council, in agreement with the Inviting Government, fixes the place and date of the meeting of the Conference.

§ 2. One year before that date, for an ordinary Conference, and at least six months for an extraordinary Conference, the Government intrusted with the organisation of the meeting sends invitations to the Governments, members of the Union.

§ 3. The replies of the Governments invited must reach the Inviting Government one month at least before the opening of the Conference.

§ 4. The delegates of the Governments that are members of the Union are admitted to the Conferences.

§ 5. Immediately after the Government intrusted with the organisation of the Conference has sent out the invitations, the Administrative Secretary-General of the Union requests all the Administrations of the Governments, members of the Union, to send him, within a period of three months, their proposals relative to the work of the Conference. The Administrative Secretary-General of the Union communicates these proposals to all the Administrations of the countries, members of the Union, with the least possible delay.

#### Article 3.

Art. 2,  
modified

##### Meetings of Administrative Conferences.

§ 1. The Administrative Council, in agreement with the Inviting Government, fixes the date and the place of the meeting of the Conference.

§ 2. One year before that date, if it is for an ordinary Conference, and six months at least for an extraordinary Conference, the Chairman of the Administrative Council sends the invitations to the Administrations of the members of the Union and to the international organisations concerned.

The Administrations communicate the invitation to the private enterprises recognized by them and to the national, scientific and industrial telecommunication organisations whose interest they acknowledge.

§ 3. Requests received from international organisations for admission to the Conference must be sent to the Chairman of the Administrative Council within two months from the notification.

Three months before the meeting of the Conference, the Chairman of the Administrative Council forwards to the Administrations the list of international organisations which have asked permission to send expert-observers to the meeting of the Conference, and invites them to say whether or not the requests shall be granted.

The replies of the Administrations must reach the Administrative Council one month at least before the date of opening.

§ 4. Immediately after the despatch of the invitations by the Administrative Council, the Administrative Secretary-General of the Union requests all the Administrations of the members of the Union to forward to him their proposals for the work of the Conference within three months. These proposals are forwarded to the Administrations of all the members of the Union, as soon as possible, by the Administrative Secretary-General.

§ 5. The following are admitted to Administrative Conferences:

Art. 3,  
modified

- a) delegates of the Administrations of the members of the Union;
- b) representatives of private telecommunication enterprises recognized by the Government of a member of the Union;
- c) expert-observers of the national scientific and industrial telecommunication organisations invited by the Administrations in accordance with the provisions of § 2 of article 3;

- d) expert-observers of international organisations, if half at least of the Administrations consulted reply favourably within the fixed period;
- e) the admission of other international organisations depends on a favourable decision of the Conference at its opening sitting.

#### Article 4.

##### Participation in the work of Administrative Conferences.

Art. 4,  
modified

§ 1. As a rule, none but delegates, representatives and expert-observers indicated in § 5, (a), (b) and (d) of article 3 take part in the debates and the work of the Conferences.

§ 2. The Conferences and their Commissions decide themselves in which sittings the expert-observers of the national scientific and industrial telecommunication organisations invited by the Administrations shall be allowed to take part.

§ 3. Companies, associations or individuals may be authorized by the Conferences or their Commissions to present their requests, resolutions or observations to the competent Commissions or Sub-Commissions, or to attend certain sittings of these Commissions. Nevertheless their envoys only take part in the discussions when and so far as the Chairman of the Commission deems it advisable.

### Provisions Common to Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences

Art. 5,  
modified

#### Article 5.

##### Opening Sitting.

The first plenary sitting of the Conference is opened by a person of position representing the Inviting Government.

Art. 6,  
modified

#### Article 6.

##### Election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference are elected at the opening sitting.

Art. 7,  
modified

#### Article 7.

##### Secretariat-General.

A Secretariat-General of the Conference is formed, composed of members of the Administrative Secretariat-General of the Union and, if necessary, of officers of the Administrations, members of the Union.

Art. 8,  
modified

#### Article 8.

##### Powers of the Chairman.

(1) The Chairman opens and adjourns the Plenary Sitzings, directs the deliberations and announces the results of the voting.

(2) He has also the general direction of the work of the Conference.

Art. 9,  
modified

#### Article 9.

##### Appointment of Commissions.

The Conference can refer to Commissions, for advice, the questions submitted to its consideration. These Commissions may form Sub-Commissions which can be subdivided into working groups.

## Article 10.

**Composition of Commissions.**

§ 1. The Commissions are composed of delegates or, in the case of Administrative Conferences, of delegates and representatives designated by a plenary sitting of the Conference.

§ 2. Expert-observers indicated in § 5, (d), and persons representing the organisations indicated in § 5, (e), of article 3 may take part, without the right of vote, in the work of the Commissions and Sub-Commissions of Administrative Conferences.

## Article 11.

**Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Commissions.**

§ 1. The Chairman submits the choice of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of each Commission, for the approval, to the Conference, met in a plenary sitting.

§ 2. The Chairman of each Commission proposes to his Commission, met in a plenary sitting, the approval of the choice of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Sub-Commissions.

## Article 12.

**Minutes of the Plenary Sitzings of the Conferences.**

§ 1. The minutes of the plenary sittings of the Conferences are drafted by the members of the Secretariat-General.

§ 2. (1) As a rule, these minutes record only the recommendations or proposals, with the principal reasons for them, in concise terms.

(2) Nevertheless, each delegate or representative has a right to demand that any statement made by him be incorporated in the minutes, in brief or in full; but in that case he must himself provide the Secretariat with the text not later than two hours after the Plenary Assembly. It is recommended to use this right with discretion.

## Article 13.

**Minutes and Reports of the Commissions.**

§ 1. (1) The debates of the Commissions are summed up in the minutes, after each sitting, emphasis being laid on the essential points of the discussions, the various opinions expressed and which it is advisable to bring to the notice of the Conference, as well as the conclusions to be gathered therefrom.

(2) Each delegate or representative has, however, the right to demand that any statement made by him be inserted in the report, in brief or in full. In that case he must provide the reporter with the text to be inserted, not later than two hours after the sitting. It is recommended to use this right with discretion.

§ 2. At the end or in the course of the work, the Commissions eventually prepare one or more reports, in which they briefly present to the Conference the exact conclusions and proposals resulting from the examinations intrusted to them.

§ 3. Each Commission selects from among the delegates or representatives of which it is composed, the reporter or reporters intrusted with the drafting of the minutes and eventually of the report or reports.

## Article 14.

**Approval of Minutes and Reports.**

§ 1. (1) As a rule, the minutes of the preceding sitting are read at the opening of each plenary sitting of a Conference or a Commission.

(2) Nevertheless, the Chairman may, if he thinks it sufficient and if no objection is raised, merely ask if the members of the Conference or of the Commission have any remarks to make with regard to the minutes.

§ 2. The minutes are then approved or amended according to the remarks to which they have given rise and which have been approved by the Conference or the Commission.

§ 3. The minutes of the concluding plenary sitting are examined and approved by the Chairman of the Conference or of the Commission.

§ 4. The reports of a Commission, before presentation to the Conference, must be approved in a plenary sitting of the Commission.

Art. 15,  
modified

#### Article 15.

##### Summons to Sittings.

Plenary sittings are convened by letter or by notices posted up in the premises of the Conference.

Art. 16,  
modified

#### Article 16.

##### Order of Seating.

At plenary sittings, the delegates, attachés, experts and interpreters, grouped according to delegations, are seated in the Assembly Hall in the alphabetical order of the French names of the members of the Union represented.

Art. 17,  
modified

#### Article 17.

##### Order of Discussion.

§ 1. Delegates, representatives and expert-observers may only rise to speak with the permission of the Chairman. As a rule, they begin their speech by naming the member of the Union or the organisation which they represent.

§ 2. The delegate, representative or expert-observer who has received the floor, shall speak slowly and distinctly, pronouncing his words separately, and pausing from time to time to enable all his colleagues to grasp his meaning.

Art. 18,  
modified

#### Article 18.

##### Proposals presented in the Course of the Meeting in a Plenary Sitting of the Conference.

§ 1. In plenary sittings of the Conference, each delegate or representative may read, or cause to be read, any proposal or amendment presented by him in the course of the meeting and be allowed to state his reasons.

§ 2. No proposal or amendment presented either before the meeting or under the conditions stipulated in the preceding paragraph, shall be submitted for discussion or voting if not countersigned by the Head of a delegation or his Deputy.

Art. 19,  
modified

#### Article 19.

##### Proposals presented in Commissions in the course of the Meeting of a Conference.

§ 1. Proposals and amendments presented after the opening of the Conference must be sent to the Chairman of the competent Commission or, in the event of doubt as to his powers, to the Chairman of the Conference.

§ 2. Each proposal or amendment must be submitted by their author in the definite text in which he wishes it to be incorporated in the acts.

§ 3. The Chairman of the Commission concerned shall decide as to how the aforesaid proposal or amendment shall be announced, whether by distributing copies of it to all the delegates or by simply announcing it verbally to the members of the Commission.

Article 20.

**Postponed Proposals.**

Should a proposal or an amendment be reserved or its discussion postponed, its author is responsible for seeing that it is not subsequently overlooked.

Article 21.

Art. 21,  
modified

**Right of Vote.**

§ 1. Each member of the Union has one deliberative vote.

Nevertheless, in the case of voting in connection with Regulations other than the General Regulations, the right of vote of each member of the Union can only be exercised in case of accession to the said Regulations.

§ 2. A delegation prevented for serious reasons from attending the sittings, may intrust another delegation with his vote. Nevertheless, one and the same delegation may not, under these conditions, dispose of more than two votes, including his own.

Article 22.

Art. 22,  
modified

**Voting in Plenary Sitzings of Conferences.**

§ 1. In plenary sittings of Plenipotentiary Conferences, no proposal or amendment concerning the text of the Convention or its General Regulations is adopted unless it obtains a majority of two-thirds of the votes of the delegates present, without deduction of the abstentions.

§ 2. In a plenary sitting of an Administrative Conference, no amendment referring to the Regulations, other than the General Regulations, is adopted unless it obtains the absolute majority of the votes.

If the number of votes is equal, the proposal or amendment is considered as rejected.

Article 23.

Unchanged

**Adoption of New Proposals.**

(1) As a rule, the delegations that cannot carry their point on a new provision of the Convention or the Regulations, must endeavour to accept the opinion of the majority.

(2) If, however, the measure proposed seems to a delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its Government from ratifying the new acts, it may give a formal refusal (definite or temporary) to accept the vote of the majority.

Article 24.

Art. 24,  
modified

**Voting Procedure in Plenary Sitzings of the Conference.**

§ 1. In the plenary sittings of the Conferences, and subject to the provisions of article 18, each proposal or amendment is, after discussion, put to the vote.

§ 2. The vote is taken on a show of hands. If the majority does not appear clearly, even after a second count, or if an individual check of the votes is demanded, a roll call shall be made in the alphabetical order of the French names of the members of the Union.

Article 25.

Unchanged

**Right of Vote in the Commissions.**

In the Commissions, opinions are given by the delegations which are members of the Commission and which have the right to a deliberative vote in accordance with the provisions of article 21, but with the limitation to a single vote per delegation.



Article 26.

**Drafting Commission.**

§ 1. The texts of the Convention and Regulations, which are worded as far as practicable in their definite form by the various Commissions, following the opinions expressed, are submitted to a Drafting Commission which is charged with perfecting their form without altering the sense, and with combining them with those parts of the former text which have not been altered.

§ 2. The whole of the revised texts are submitted to the approval of the Conference in plenary sitting, which decides on them or refers them back to the relative Commission for further examination.

Unchanged

Article 27.

**Second Reading.**

The votes of the Conference are only taken after a second reading, followed by the approval of the texts relating thereto.

Unchanged

Article 28.

**Numbering.**

§ 1. The numbering of chapters, articles, paragraphs, etc., of the acts subjected to revision, is deferred until the first reading in plenary sitting. The passages added are temporarily numbered bis, ter, etc., and the numbers of the passages deleted are not used.

§ 2. The definite numbering of the chapters, articles, paragraphs, etc., is intrusted to the Drafting Commission, after their adoption at the first reading.

Unchanged

Article 29.

**Signature.**

The acts resulting from the deliberations of the Conference are submitted to the signature of the delegates, provided with the necessary powers, in the alphabetical order of the French names of the members of the Union.

Unchanged

Article 30.

**Press Notices.**

The only information supplied to the Press regarding the work of the Conference, is by means of notices approved by the Chairman of the Conference or his deputy.

Art. 31,  
modified

Article 31.

**Free Facilities.**

§ 1. The delegates and representatives as defined in article 1, and the representatives of the Administrative Council, the International Committees and the Administrative Secretariat-General of the Union have the right to free postal, telegraph and telephone facilities to the extent arranged by the Inviting Government, in agreement with the Governments of the members of the Union and the private enterprises concerned.

§ 2. Free telegraph and telephone facilities are limited to messages exchanged by delegates and representatives with their respective Governments, Administrations and private enterprises and with their families.

§ 3. (1) Free facilities are not granted to expert-observers or to any other enterprise, organisation or individual.

(2) Each Government, member of the Union, and each private enterprise takes the steps necessary to ensure the carrying out of these provisions.

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## CHAPTER II.

**Powers and Working of the International Committees of the Union.**

## Article 32.

**International Consultative Committees.**

§ 1. (1) The following three International Consultative Committees shall be set up in accordance with article 7 of the Convention, by the International Telecommunication Union:

- a) the International Consultative Telegraph Committee (C.C.I.T.),
- b) the International Consultative Telephone Committee (C.C.I.F.),
- c) the International Consultative Radiocommunication Committee (C.C.I.R.).

(2) The International Consultative Telegraph and Telephone Committees are charged to study and to make recommendations on technical questions relating to international telecommunications by wire and on questions concerning the operation and tariffs of all international telecommunications.

(3) The International Consultative Radiocommunication Committee is charged to study and make recommendations on technical questions relating to all kinds of international radiocommunications and on questions relating to the operation and tariffs of these same radiocommunications whenever they have not been dealt with by the C.C.I.T. or the C.C.I.F.

(4) The questions to be submitted to the International Consultative Committees and with respect to which the latter have to make recommendations are determined either by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Conferences, by the Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees themselves or at the request of at least five members of the Union.

§ 2. Application for participation in one or other of the International Consultative Committees originating with the Administrations or private enterprises must be sent to the Chairman of the Administrative Council which communicates them to all the members of the Union through the medium of the Secretary-General. Applications originating with private enterprises must be accompanied with the assent of the Government that recognizes them.

§ 3. Each International Consultative Committee shall set up the following organs to facilitate its work:

- a) its Plenary Assembly;
- b) its Reporters' Commissions, permanent or temporary;
- c) its Laboratories;
- d) its specialised Secretariat.

§ 4. The Plenary Assembly of each International Consultative Committee approves, rejects or modifies the avis proposed by the Reporters' Commissions. It decides on the consideration of new questions presented by its members or by the international organisations approved. It examines and approves the proposals and budget accounts presented by the Director of the Committee.

§ 5. The Plenary Assembly of each International Consultative Committee meets every two years; its meetings may however be put forward or postponed according to the advanced state of the questions submitted to the Reporters' Commissions.

§ 6. At each of its meetings, the Plenary Assembly, with the assent of the Administrative Council of the Union, designates a member of the Union represented in the Committee to organise the next meeting. The Government of the member of the Union thus designated is then called the « Inviting Government ».

§ 7. The permanent Chairman of the Plenary Assembly is a person of position designated by the Inviting Government. The Director of the International Consultative Committee assists the Chairman in the co-ordination of the work of the Reporters' Commissions and of the Plenary Assembly.

§ 8. All the work of an International Consultative Committee is performed by the specialised Secretariat of that Committee. The printing and publication of the minutes, proceedings and recommendations of the Plenary Assemblies of the three International Consultative Committees, the minutes and reports of their Reporters' Commissions is undertaken by the Administrative Secretariat-General of the Union.

## Article 33.

**International Frequency Registration Committee.**

In accordance with article 8 of the International Telecommunication Convention, the Union sets up an International Radioelectric Frequency Registration Committee intrusted:

- (1) with the methodical registration of the frequencies assigned in execution of the Radiocommunication Regulations, so as to enable each Government to fix international priorities;
- (2) with the preparation and regular publication of given service documents prescribed by the Radiocommunication Regulations;
- (3) with the advising of members of the Union as to the best way of using frequencies in international radiocommunication;
- (4) with the preparation of proposals for preventing harmful interference between given radioelectric stations;
- (5) to participate, in a consultative capacity, in the preparation of special agreements to be concluded by members of the Union in the execution of the prescriptions of the Radiocommunication Regulations;
- (6) to prepare proposals to be submitted to the C.C.I.R. on questions relating to the allocation of frequency bands.

## CHAPTER III.

**Internal Regulations of the Meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the International Consultative Committees of the Union.**

## Article 34.

**Invitation to the Meeting of the Plenary Assembly.**

§ 1. After consulting the members of the International Consultative Committee concerned through the medium of the Director of that Committee, the Inviting Government fixes the exact date for the meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

§ 2. Three months, as nearly as possible, before the date fixed, the Inviting Government, through the medium of the Director of the Committee, sends out invitations to the members of the International Consultative Committee which eventually transmits them to the scientific or industrial telecommunication organisations recognized by them, as well as to the international organisations concerned.

§ 3. The members invited send their own replies, as well as those of the scientific or industrial telecommunication organisations recognized by them, to the Inviting Government through the medium of the Director of the Committee.

The replies of the international organisations invited are also sent to the Inviting Government through the medium of the Director of the Committee. All these replies must be sent within the month following the receipt of the invitation.

§ 4. Application for Admission to the meeting of the Plenary Assembly, made by international organisations that have up till then never taken part in the work of the International Consultative Committee, must be addressed to the Chairman of the Administrative Council of the Union, through the medium of a member of the Committee, within one month after the invitations to the Plenary Assembly have been sent out. The Administrative Council examines these applications in accordance with the procedure, given in article 3 of the General Regulations, to be observed with respect to applications for admission to the conferences of the Union.

§ 5. The following are admitted to the meeting of the Plenary Assembly:

- a) Delegates and representatives of members of the Committee;
- b) expert-observers of the international organisations that have been invited or whose admission has been approved in accordance with the provisions of § 4;
- c) ex-officio, the Chairman of the Administrative Council of the Union, the Directors and envoys of the other International Committees and the Secretary-General of the Union.

§ 6. The Plenary Assembly and its Commissions themselves decide which sittings the expert-observers of the national organisations indicated in §§ 2 and 3 above, may attend.

§ 7. One month at least before the date fixed for the opening sitting of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly, the Director of the International Consultative Committee informs all the members invited, of the agenda proposed, for the meeting, the list of the Reporters' Commissions he intends setting up to facilitate the work of the Plenary Assembly, and the distribution of the questions among the different Commissions.

Before the opening of the meeting, the Director of the Committee submits the draft program of the meeting to the approval of the Heads of the delegations and representatives.

#### Article 35.

##### Opening Sitting of the Meeting of a Plenary Assembly.

(1) The opening sitting of the meeting of a Plenary Assembly is opened by an official person of position representing the Inviting Government.

(2) In the course of the sitting and under the Direction of the Chairman designated by the Inviting Government the Assembly elects one or two Vice-Chairmen and announces its agenda, appoints the Chairmen (or principal reporters) and the members (or reporters) of each Commission and adopts its internal regulations.

#### Article 36.

##### Secretariat of the Plenary Assemblies.

The work of the Secretariat of each Plenary Assembly is performed by the specialised Secretariat of the International Consultative Committee concerned, in collaboration with the personnel designated by the General Administrative Secretariat of the Union.

#### Article 37.

##### Minutes of the Sitzings of Plenary Assemblies.

Minutes of the meetings of a Plenary Assembly record, as a rule, only the principal points made by the delegates or representatives. Each delegate or representative has however the right to request the inclusion of a brief or full text of every statement made by him, provided that he supplies the Director of the International Consultative Committee concerned with that text within two hours of the end of the sitting.

#### Article 38.

##### Languages and Voting Procedure in Meetings of Plenary Assemblies.

(1) The languages used in the meetings of Plenary Assemblies and in the meetings of Reporters' Commissions are those indicated in article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention.

(2) In the sittings of a Plenary Assembly, deliberative votes are granted to the members of the Union; each member of the Union has one vote only, no matter how many of the Administrations and private enterprises depending on it are entered as members of the International Consultative Committee concerned.

If an Administration figures among the members of the Committee depending on one and the same member of the Union, it is the Administration alone that exercises the right of vote. On the other hand, the private enterprises dependent on the member of the Union concerned, agree among themselves, with the assent of the Government of that member, who shall exercise the right of vote.

(3) The expert-observers of the international organisations accepted, the envoys of the other International Committees of the Union and eventually the members of the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General alone take part in the work in a consultative capacity.

(4) Voting takes place by a show of hands or, if desired by a member of the Committee, by roll call in the alphabetical order of the names of the members of the Union represented as prescribed in article 16 of the present General Regulations.

In the first case, the minutes record the number of votes for and against the proposal. In the second case it mentions which of the members of the Union votes for and which against the proposal.

(5) A proposal is considered as «unanimously» adopted when it has obtained all the votes; it is considered as adopted by a «majority» when it has obtained at least two-thirds of the votes. If it obtains less than two-thirds it is considered as rejected.

#### Article 39.

##### Work of the Reporters' Commissions and Sub-Commissions.

(1) The Reporters' Commissions set up by the Plenary Assembly may be subdivided into Sub-Commissions.

(2) The Chairman of a Reporters' Commission submits candidates for Chairman and members of each Sub-Commission to the approval of its commission.

(3) The Chairman of a Reporters' Commission may invite experts of national scientific and industrial telecommunication organisations to take part in certain sittings or in all the sittings of the Commission if he considers such participation advisable.

(4) None but delegates and representatives have a deliberative vote in the Reporters' Commission and their Sub-Commissions.

(5) A Reporters' Commission or Sub-Commission sums up its debates and conclusions in a report; it is not obligatory to make minutes of the different sittings.

#### Article 40.

##### Closing Sitting of the Meeting of a Plenary Assembly.

(1) In the course of its various working sittings the Plenary Assembly examines the draft avis submitted for its approval by the Reporters' Commissions and gives a definite form to those which meet with its approval.

(2) At the closing sitting, the Chairman of the Plenary Assembly recapitulates the avis adopted in the course of the preceding sittings.

He announces the list of unsettled questions which require further examination, as well as a list of new questions to be studied.

These two lists, made out by the Reporters' Commissions, may be supplemented by the Plenary Assembly.

(3) The Plenary Assembly then appoints Reporters' Commissions to study the questions on the two aforesaid lists until its next meeting. It designates the Administrations and private enterprises that shall be represented in each of the said Commissions and nominates the Principal Reporter who shall act as Chairman.

(4) The designation indicated in the preceding paragraph are made on the proposal of the heads of the delegations or representatives of the different members who express a wish to organise the work of one or other of the Reporters' Commission and name the candidates they propose as Chairmen as well as the Administrations and private enterprises they recommend for participation in the Commission.

(5) The Plenary Assembly in agreement with the expert-observers of the international organisations designates those of their member who are to participate in each of the Reporters' Commissions.

(6) During the closing sitting, the Plenary Assembly decides on the organisation of its next meeting.

#### Article 41.

##### **Prosecution of Studies between the Meetings of Two Plenary Assemblies.**

(1) After the closing sitting of a meeting of a Plenary Assembly, the Principal Reporters take all the steps necessary to ensure a thorough study of the questions submitted to their respective Commissions; the Director of the International Consultative Committee co-ordinates the work of the different Reporters' Commissions.

(2) In case of necessity, the Principal Reporter has a right, with the approval of his Administration, to convene the members of his Reporters' Commission and, if necessary, the other Principal Reporters, to consider the questions under examination.

(3) The Reporters' Commissions may invite the experts of the national scientific and industrial telecommunication organisations to take part in certain examinations and discussions if they consider their collaboration desirable.

(4) Two months at least before the meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the International Consultative Committee, the Principal Reporters must send to the Director of the said Committee the reports on the results of the work accomplished in their Commissions.

#### Article 42.

##### **Preparation of the Meetings of Plenary Assemblies or Reporters' Commissions.**

All the documents relating to the meetings are duplicated (or printed) and distributed to all the members and organisations concerned two months at least before the opening sitting of the meeting.

#### Article 43.

##### **Representation of the Committees of the Union in the Meetings of Other International Organisations.**

(1) If other international organisations wish an International Consultative Committee of the Union to take part in their meetings, they must address their request to the Chairman of the Administrative Council.

(2) The decisions of the Administrative Council are notified to the international organisations concerned and to the Directors of the International Consultative Committees of the Union, who inform the interested Principal Reporters of their respective Committee.

The expenses incurred by the accepted participation are borne by the members of the Union to which the delegates or representatives nominated for that participation belong.

#### Article 44.

##### **Laboratories of the International Consultative Committee.**

(1) The Laboratories of the International Consultative Committees of the Union take all necessary measures, experiment, and co-ordinate all information relative to telegraph, telephone and radioelectric systems which may be of interest to members of the Union.

(2) The Laboratories conduct research work that may be of importance to all the members of the Union.

(3) At the request of the Plenary Assembly or of the Reporters' Commissions of an International Consultative Committee, the Laboratories undertake tests and experiments likely to solve new problems submitted to the consideration of the Plenary Assembly.

(4) Whenever possible, the Laboratories can also undertake special research work demanded by individual members of the Union.

(5) The expenses incurred by the Laboratories for the special research work for one or other member of the Union are borne entirely by the member concerned.

## CHAPTER IV.

## Article 45.

**Relations between Members of the Union through the Secretary-General of the Telecommunication Union.**

(1) Members of the Union shall, when necessary, exchange documents relating to the work of their telecommunication services and information on important improvements introduced by them.

(2) Such information shall, as a general rule, be transmitted through the Secretary-General of the Union who will publish them by means of notifications or in the journal edited by the Union.

(3) Members of the Union transmit to the Secretary-General of the Union by prepaid letter, or when urgent, by telegraph, information on all steps taken for the establishment or change of international or inland tariffs, for the opening of new and closing of existing telecommunication channels in so far as they concern the international service, and, lastly for the opening, closing and changes in the service of the telecommunication offices. Printed or duplicated documents prepared to this intent by members of the Union shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the Union either on the date of issue or at latest on the first of the next month.

(4) The members of the Union shall, further, communicate to the Secretary-General of the Union by telegraph, each case of interruption and restoration of telecommunication channels affecting international correspondence.

(5) At the beginning of each year the members of the Union furnish the Administrative Council with the fullest possible statistics on the lines indicated by the Secretary-General of the Union, who distributes printed forms for the purpose.

(6) Similarly, the members of the Union transmit to the Secretary-General of the Union two copies of the various publications which they consider likely to be of interest to the other members of the Union.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 15 TR-3  
June 4, 1947

Notice

of the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union

The Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union in Berne, has had fourteen documents printed concerning the International Plenipotentiary Conference which will open in Atlantic City at the beginning of July 1947.

These documents, which bear the numbers ITR to 14 TR and which contain proposals numbered from ITR to 121 TR, have been sent from Berne to the administrations of the Member States of the Union.

A very limited number of additional copies of the publications concerned shall be, from June 15, 1947, at the disposal of those Delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference, who inform the General Secretariat that they wish to have them.

Starting today, the new documents concerning the Plenipotentiary Conference will be distributed to all participants in the Radio Conference, until the list of the delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference can be drawn up.



- 5 Juin 1947



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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 16 TR-E  
June 4, 1947

Colombia

Proposals of various natures on the  
International Telecommunication Convention,  
(Madrid, 1932)

- 122 TR Art. 13, Read: The contracting governments reserve the right, for themselves, for the private operating enterprises recognized by them, and for other operating enterprises duly authorized to that effect, to conclude special arrangements in order to accord to the users more advantageous conditions than those established by the Convention and its Regulations. (The rest unchanged).

Reason.

This change should be made because of the lack of clarity in the existing text; the proposed form clearly defines the purpose of the "special arrangements."

- 123 TR Article 21, § 2. (1) and (2). Read:

§ 2. (1) In the discussions of conferences, the French, English and Spanish languages shall be permitted.

(2) Speeches made in French shall immediately be translated into English and Spanish, and vice versa, by official interpreters of the Bureau of the Union.

Reason.

Nineteen countries, not counting colonies and other possessions, speak the Spanish language, and nineteen delegations representing their respective countries use the Spanish language, a number which is equal to approximately thirty percent of the delegations present at the Conferences.

124 TR Art. 33. Read:

The contracting governments must account to one another for the charges collected by their respective services, unless it is otherwise stipulated by the Regulations and Annexes.

Reason.

As, for example, in the case of paid service advices. See Regulations on Telegraph and Telephone.

125 TR Art. 35, § 1. Delete the words:

"so far as possible"

Reason:

Every possible means must be sought to prevent any one radio service in operation from interfering with another.

126 TR Art. 36. Add a second paragraph, as follows:

§ 2. Every station receiving a distress message shall be under obligation to attend to said message and to transmit its details, preferably to the corresponding service.

Reason.

There are various services which are able to make calls and send messages of this kind; consequently such messages should be transmitted to that service which is able to handle them and to take the necessary measures in the shortest time.

127 TR Art. 39, § 2. (1). Read as follows:

However, these installations and stations must comply with the regulatory provisions concerning aid to be rendered in case of distress and measures to be taken to avoid interference. They must also comply, in time of peace, with the regulatory provisions as regards the types of waves and frequencies to be used according to the nature of the service performed by the said services.

-3-

16 TR-E

Reason.

The reasons are the same as in Proposal No. 125 TR. Furthermore, there is no reason why a military station should not handle distress calls. Moreover, the modification of the second paragraph is due to the fact that, in time of peace, interference with or detriment to other services by stations for national defense cannot be justified.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 17TR-E

June 4, 1947

URUGUAY

128 TR. That Article 21 of the Madrid Convention be modified so as to include Spanish as an official language.

Reasons

Uruguay considers that great argument is not necessary to uphold the legitimacy and desirability of the suggested proposal.

The decisive consideration that in the Conference there are 18 nations which have Spanish as their official language and which, at the same time, constitute the largest nucleus of nations speaking the same language is sufficient to decide in favor of the adoption of this language and of its unquestionable usefulness to the development of the work of the Conference, and for a useful and necessary general understanding.

Furthermore, the thought which inspired the present conferences was that in reorganizing the ITU, it should be connected with the United Nations in conformity with the latter's Charter, which recognizes Spanish among its official languages; thus the logical necessity of maintaining unity of opinion in this matter concurs as a complementary reason in favor of the suggested proposal.

Colonel Rafael J. Milans

President of the Delegation of the  
Republic of Uruguay

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 18 TR-E  
June 4th, 1947

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Amendment to Document No. 2 TR

MADRID CONVENTION

Page 14, Definition of "Telecommunications:"

Line 1 - change "Telecommunications" to "Tele-  
communication."

Line 1 - after "images" change "and" to "or"

Page 14, Definition of "Radiocommunications:"

Line 1 - change "Radiocommunications" to "Radio-  
communication."

Line 1 - change "telecommunications" to "tele-  
communication."



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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947  
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DOCUMENT NO. 19 TR-E  
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June 12, 1947

129 TR

Ireland .

The Irish Delegation considers that it will be necessary for the Plenipotentiary Conference to give formal authority to the forthcoming High Frequency Broadcasting Conference to carry out its work and proposes that in the appropriate part of the revised Convention dealing with this matter, the following text be incorporated:

This Conference recommends that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference undertake, in so far as possible, to assure to all nations an equitable share of frequency utilization for international high frequency broadcasting within the bands made available for that service by the International Radio Conference.

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INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 20TR-E

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June 14, 1947

130 TR

United States of America

The United States desires to substitute the following for the proposal on languages in Article 12 of Document 2-TR:

"Article 12.

Languages.

- § 1. The official languages of the Union and of its Conferences and documents shall be the official languages of the United Nations.
- § 2. Each Conference shall determine for itself what languages will be used as working languages."

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document N° 21 TR-E

June 20, 1947

131 TR

ARGENTINA (Republic)

Replace Art. 21 of the Convention now in force by the following:

Art. 21  
LANGUAGES

1. The official languages of the Union shall be as follows:
  - a) French
  - b) English
  - c) Spanish
2. The documents of the Union shall be drafted in the official languages specified above; they must be equivalent in form as well as in content.
3. (1) In the conferences, sessions and meetings of the Union, the respective discussions shall be organized and carried on by means of an efficient system of reciprocal translations among the official languages aforementioned.  
  
(2) However, other oral languages may be used in the discussions, provided the delegates who use them, furnish the corresponding translation in any of the official languages for eventual translation into the two other languages. Reciprocally, the same delegates, if they so desire, may request under the same conditions the translation of the discussions in their respective languages.

REASONS

English and Spanish are both languages with a general world-wide importance, English having already been admitted, provisionally, as an official language of the Union.

Spanish, in view of the obvious needs, has also been admitted as an oral language and, partially, as a written language in the Radio Administrative Conference. Its acceptance as an official language of the I.T.U. will result in a series of obvious benefits, two of which are as follows: the ability to furnish the 20 countries that speak it with a written paper for easy consultation and consequently, the order and documental uniformity that will be imparted to such official documents.

INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY,  
1947

Document No. 22 TR-E

June 26, 1947

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

132 TR

PROPOSAL FOR COMMITTEE STRUCTURE  
FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE, ATLANTIC CITY,  
1947.

- A. Credentials
- B. Steering
- C. Organization of the Union.
- D. Relationship between I.T.U. and United Nations.
- E. Convention (other than above).
- F. General Regulations (Rules of Procedure).
- G. Drafting



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June 26, 1947

United States of America

Proposals for the  
WORKING METHODS TO BE FOLLOWED AT

133 TR

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Rules of Procedure.

- a) In principle, the rules of procedure used at conferences shall also be applied at committee meetings.

Numbering of Proposals.

- b) Proposals which are to be mimeographed shall be numbered by the Secretariat of the Conference.

Designation of Proposals by Number

- c) In order to advance the work of the Conference, the drafting of final documents and reference to such documents, the rapporteurs shall always refer to the proposals by the numbers that have been given them.

Reproduction in the Reports of  
Texts of Additional Proposals.

- d) The rapporteurs shall insert in their reports the texts of additional proposals, the study and discussion of which relate to these reports.

Numbering, Mimeographing and  
Distribution of Reports.

- e) The rapporteurs shall hand in their reports to the Secretariat of the Conference. The latter shall have them numbered, mimeographed and distributed.

Amendments.

- f) Requests for amendments to be made to minutes or to a report shall be submitted either to the Secretariat, or to the meeting which will have to adopt the minutes or the report. In the latter case they must be initialled by the responsible rapporteur, numbered and immediately published.

Timetable for Meetings.

- g) The Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Commissions will hold a joint meeting on each Friday in order to draw up the timetable of meetings for the following week.

Allocation of Rooms.  
Invitation to Meetings.

- h) The rooms required for meetings scheduled in the weekly timetable shall be booked in agreement with Mr. BARRY FREER (~~Room 118~~, Phone 7105); this will be done at the weekly meeting of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Commissions. In the case of meetings not mentioned in the timetable, the rapporteurs will apply to Mr. Barry Freer so that the required rooms may be booked. Mr. Freer will moreover be responsible for posting up date, time and place of meetings. Should any changes have to be made the rapporteurs are asked to notify Mr. Freer. As far as possible the posting up of invitations to meetings should be done at least 24 hours in advance.

Recommendations and Avis.

- i) Recommendations and avis which sub-commissions or committees may be called upon to draft, shall be submitted for ratification to the commission concerned and then, if necessary, to the Plenary Assembly. In the same way recommendations and avis drafted by the commissions shall be submitted to the Plenary Assembly:.

Diagrams, Graphs, etc.

- j) When drawings accompany proposals, reports etc., for publication, they must be so carefully made that they can be reproduced without requiring re-drawing. The proof in cases of heliographs, should if possible be positives black on white and any explanations must include a French and an English text.

INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No: 24 TR-E

June 26, 1947

MEETING OF HEADS OF DELEGATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE  
JULY 1, 1947      3:00 P.M.      Renaissance Room

AGENDA

1. Appointment of Secretaries-General and secretaries
2. Organization of committees
3. Committee chairmanships and vice-chairmanships
4. Distribution of work among committees
5. Internal Regulations
6. Methods of work
7. Admission of international organizations
8. Language arrangements
9. Miscellaneous

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 25 Ttk-E

June 26, 1947

134 TR-E

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Proposal for the  
INTERNAL REGULATIONS  
of the

INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE  
AT ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

Article 1

DEFINITIONS

In the present regulations the term "delegation" and delegates refers to the representatives of governments.

Article 2

ADMISSION TO THE CONFERENCE

§ 1. As a general rule, only members of delegations may take part in the work of the Conference.

§ 2. The first plenary session shall decide upon the final admission of representatives of international organizations, whether or not they belong to the telecommunications field, and shall determine the extent to which they may participate in the work of the Conference.

Article 3

OPENING SESSION

The first plenary session shall be opened by a representative of the country organizing the conference.

Article 4

SELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND THE VICE-CHAIRMAN

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall be selected at the first plenary session.

Article 5

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The first plenary session shall appoint a General Secretariat of the Conference consisting of employees of the Bureau of the Union and if necessary, of employees of the administrations which are parties to the Convention.

21 June 1947

Article 6

AUTHORITY OF THE CHAIRMAN

- (1) The Chairman shall open and close the plenary sessions, conduct the discussions and announce the results of votes.
- (2) Moreover, he shall have general direction of all the work of the Conference.

Article 7

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

The plenary session may establish committees to carry on the work of the Conference and submit questions to them for study. These committees may appoint subcommittees or sub-sub-committees.

Article 8

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

- § 1. The committees shall be composed of members of delegations of contracting governments appointed in plenary session.
- § 2. Any contracting government interested in a question considered by a Committee shall have the right, if it so desires, to participate in the work of such committee. Any committee or sub-committee may vote for the creation of a small working group.

Article 9

CHAIRMEN, VICE CHAIRMEN AND RAPORTEURS OF  
COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES

- § 1. The Chairman shall propose for ratification by the plenary session the selection of chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees.
- § 2. The Chairman of each committee shall propose to his committee the names of rapporteurs and subcommittee officers as may be required.

Article 10

MINUTES OF PLENARY SESSIONS

- § 1. The minutes of plenary sessions shall be drafted by the General Secretariat.
- § 2. (1) As a general rule, the minutes shall include only proposals and conclusions, with the principal reasons relative thereto, in concise form.

(2) However, any member of a delegation shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes of any statement he has made, either verbatim or in substance, but in such case he must himself furnish the text to the secretariat, no later than two hours subsequent to the plenary session. It is recommended that this right be used with discretion.

#### Article 11

##### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

§ 1. (1) The discussions of committees shall be summarized, session by session, in reports in which shall be brought out the essential points of the discussions, the different opinions expressed which it is necessary that the plenary assembly should know, and finally, the proposals and conclusions which stand out from the proceedings as a whole.

(2) Any member of a delegation shall have the right, however, to require the insertion in the report of any statement he has made, either verbatim or in substance. In such case, he must himself furnish the text to the rapporteur within two hours subsequent to the committee session. It is recommended that this right be used with discretion.

2. The reports must be approved by the committees concerned.

#### Article 12

##### ADOPTION OF MINUTES AND REPORTS

§ 1. (1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each plenary session or committee meeting, the minutes or, as the case may be, the report of the preceding session shall be read.

(2) However, the Chairman may, when he deems such procedure satisfactory, and when no objections are made, confine himself to asking the members of the meeting whether they have any comments to make regarding the contents of the minutes or, as the case may be, of the report.

§ 2. Thereupon the minutes, or the report, shall be adopted or amended according to the comments which have been made, as approved by the session.

§ 3. The minutes of the closing plenary session shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of that session.



Article 13

INVITATIONS TO MEETINGS

Plenary sessions or committee meetings shall be held pursuant to announcement by the respective chairmen, either by letter or by notice posted at Conference headquarters.

Article 14

ORDER OF SEATING

In plenary sessions the delegations shall be seated according to the alphabetical order in the French language of the names of the countries represented.

Article 15

ORDER OF DISCUSSION

§ 1. Persons desiring to speak may take the floor only after having obtained recognition from the Chairman. As a general rule, they shall begin by announcing the name of their country.

§ 2. Any person having the floor must express himself slowly and distinctly, separating his words well and making frequent pauses, so as to make it possible for all his colleagues to understand his meaning clearly.

Article 16

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED IN PLENARY SESSIONS  
DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONFERENCE

§ 1. In plenary sessions, any authorized member of a delegation may read or request the reading of any proposal or amendment submitted by him during the course of the conference, and be permitted to state the reasons therefor.

§ 2. No proposal or amendment, submitted either before the conference or under the conditions indicated in the preceding paragraph, shall be submitted either for discussion or voting unless it is countersigned or supported by at least one delegation.

Article 17

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED IN COMMITTEE MEETINGS  
DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONFERENCE

§ 1. Proposals and amendments submitted after the opening of the Conference must be transmitted to the Chairman of the Conference for assignment to the competent committee.

§ 2. Every proposal or amendment must be submitted by the author in the final form of the text desired to be inserted in the body of the documents.

§ 3. When a proposal or an amendment has been reserved or when its examination has been postponed, the delegation sponsoring the proposal must see to it that it is not lost sight of subsequently.

#### Article 18

##### VOTING AT THE ATLANTIC CITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

§ 1. Solely for the Plenary Assemblies of the Atlantic City Telecommunications Conference and without such arrangement constituting a precedent, the countries or groups of countries listed below which participate in this conference shall be entitled to one vote: \*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Afghanistan  | 31. France   |
| 2. Union of South Africa and territory under mandate of South-west Africa | 32. Colonies, Protectorates & Overseas Territories under French Mandate  |
| 3. Albania  | 33. French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia  |
| 4. Saudi Arabia   | 34. United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland   |
| 5. Argentina  | 35. Colonies, Protectorates, overseas Territories & Territories under the suzerainty or mandate of Great Britain |
| 6. Australia  | 36. South Rhodesia   |
| 7. Austria  | 37. Greece   |
| 8. Belgium  | 38. Guatemala  |
| 9. Belgian Congo and territories of Ruanda-Urundi                         | 39. Haiti  |
| 10. Bielorussia   | 40. Honduras   |
| 11. Burma   | 41. Hungary  |
| 12. Bolivia   | 42. India  |
| 13. Brazil  | 43. Iraq   |
| 14. Bulgaria  | 44. Iran   |
| 15. Canada  | 45. Ireland  |
| 16. Chile   | 46. Iceland  |
| 17. China   | 47. Italy  |
| 18. Vatican City  | 48. Lebanon  |
| 19. Colombia  | 49. Liberia  |
| 20. Costa Rica  | 50. Luxembourg   |
| 21. Cuba  | 51. Mexico   |
| 22. Denmark   | 52. Monaco   |
| 23. Dominican Republic  | 53. Nicaragua  |
| 24. Egypt   | 54. Norway   |
| 25. Salvador  | 55. New Zealand  |
| 26. Ecuador   | 56. Panama   |
| 27. United States of America  |  |
| 28. Territories of the United States of America                           |  |
| 29. Ethiopia  |  |
| 30. Finland   |  |

\*) Representatives of SCAP (for Japan) USAFIK (for Korea), and ACC (for Germany) may attend the conference in a non-voting capacity.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 57. Paraguay           | 68. Switzerland                            |
| 58. Netherlands        | 69. Syria                                  |
| 59. Netherlands Indies | 70. Czechoslovakia                         |
| 60. Peru               | 71. Turkey                                 |
| 61. Philippines        | 72. Ukraine                                |
| 62. Poland             | 73. Union of Soviet<br>Socialist Republics |
| 63. Portugal           | 74. Uruguay                                |
| 64. Portugese Colonies | 75. Venezuela                              |
| 65. Roumania           | 76. Yemen                                  |
| 66. Siam               | 77. Yugoslavia                             |
| 67. Sweden             |  |

§ 2. Each delegation may vote only for the country or group of countries that it represents. However, the delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of the United States of America may also vote for their colonies, protectorates, and territories, as a group.

#### Article 19

##### VOTING IN PLENARY SESSIONS

In plenary sessions, no proposal or amendment shall be adopted unless it is supported by an absolute majority of the votes cast. In case of tie, it shall be considered rejected.

#### Article 20

##### ADOPTION OF NEW PROVISIONS

§ 1. As a general rule, delegations which cannot have their opinion regarding a provision accepted by the others must endeavor to adopt the opinion of the majority.

§ 2. However, if the measure proposed appears to a delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its government from ratifying it, the delegation may express its formal refusal (final or provisional) by making a reservation as to such measure.

#### Article 21

##### VOTING PROCEDURE IN PLENARY SESSIONS

§ 1. In plenary sessions, each proposal or amendment shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

§ 2. Voting shall take place by a show of hands. If the majority is not clearly apparent, even after a second test, or if an individual count of the votes is requested, there shall be a formal roll call in the alphabetical order of the names of the delegations.

Article 22

RIGHT OF VOTE IN COMMITTEES

In committees, opinions shall be given by the delegation members of the committee concerned, and such delegations shall have the right to vote in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.

Article 23.

DRAFTING COMMITTEE

§ 1. After the texts have been drafted as nearly as possible in final form by the committees, they shall be submitted to a drafting committee charged with perfecting the form thereof without modifying the meaning.

§ 2. The complete text, after having been properly edited, shall be submitted to the Plenary Assembly for consideration on a first reading.

Article 24.

FINAL APPROVAL

The vote of the conference shall be final only after a second reading of the complete set of texts, followed by their approval.

Article 25.

NUMBERING

§ 1. The numbering of chapters, articles, paragraphs, etc., of the documents submitted for revision shall be reserved until the first reading of the plenary session. The texts added shall bear provisionally the numbers bis, ter, etc., and the numbers of the deleted texts shall not be used.

§ 2. The final numbering of chapters, articles, paragraphs, etc., shall be entrusted to the drafting committee, after their adoption following the first reading.

Article 26.

SIGNATURE

The documents resulting from the deliberations of the conference shall be submitted for signature to the delegates provided with the necessary powers, following the alphabetical order of the names of the countries.

Article 27.

PUBLICITY

§ 1. Sessions of the conference and its committees shall be public unless otherwise decided by the body concerned.

§ 2. Official statements to the press concerning the work of the conference shall be issued only as directed by the Chairman of the conference.

Article 28.

FRANKING PRIVILEGES

The participants in the conference as well as the representatives of the Bureau of the Union have a right to communication service to the extent fixed by the inviting government, subject to agreement with the interested contracting governments and private operating agencies.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  

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1947

Document No. 26 TR-E

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June 28, 1947

AMENDMENT

to document No. 23 TR - E

Page 2, letter H), 3rd line, read:

Mr. BARRY FRATER (Sun Porch, Phone 7302);

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International Telecommunications  
Conference  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 27 TR-E

June 28, 1947

135 T R

F R A N C E

-----

France wishes to add to Article 1 of her Draft Convention (Document No. 14 TR) a § 2 bis reading as follows:

§ 2 bis. In case grave events threaten the security of the country where the Union has its seat, the Administrative Council, specially convened for this purpose, or in case of emergency the Bureau of this Council shall be empowered to decide upon the transfer of the seat of the Union to another country affording greater security.

This decision shall be notified to the government of the country where the Union has its seat and to the members of the Union by the President of the Administrative Council of the Union.



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International Telecommunications  
Conference  
Atlantic City  
-----  
1947

Document No. 28 TR-E  
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June 28, 1947

F R A N C E

136 TR

France desires to add to article 11, § 4 of its  
Convention plan (Doc. No. 14 TR), under the title  
"Plenipotentiary Conference," the following text:

In no case shall the internal regulations, drawn  
up for a conference, carry rules that are contrary to  
those in force at the time the conference opens.

5411

30 Juin 1947

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June 28, 1947.

F R A N C E

137 TR

France wishes to replace the text of Article 10 of its Convention draft (Doc.No.14 TR) dealing with the "Finances of the Union" by the following text:

Article 10.  
Finances of the Union.

§ 1. The expenses of the Union are borne by the acceding countries. These expenses are partly ordinary and partly extraordinary.

§ 2. The ordinary expenses are those incurred for the working of the Administrative Council, the Administrative Secretariat-General, the International Frequency Registration Board and for other expenses authorised by the Plenipotentiary Conferences.

The basis for reckoning the ordinary expenses is established by the Plenipotentiary Conferences.

§ 3. The extraordinary expenses are those incurred for Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences.

§ 4. The ordinary and extraordinary expenses will be divided in accordance with the conditions provided in § 6 below, among the members who have ratified or adhered to the Convention.

§ 5. The expenses incurred by the operation of international consulting committees will be borne by the countries belonging to them, in accordance with the conditions provided in § 6 below.

§ 6. For the apportionment of these expenses, the countries acceding to the Union are divided into seven classes each of which corresponds to the number of units hereafter indicated:

|            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 1st class: | 25 units |
| 2nd class: | 20 units |
| 3rd class: | 15 units |
| 4th class: | 10 units |
| 5th class: | 5 units  |
| 6th class: | 3 units  |
| 7th class: | 1 unit   |

Each Government member of the Union informs the Administrative Secretary-General of the Union in which class it is to be placed. This classification is communicated to the members of the Union. No change can be made to it in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences.

§ 7. The countries that are parties to the present Convention and those members of the International Consulting Committees must pay their annual contribution within the month of January of the new year.

§ 8. The Union may request the Government in which it has its seat to grant it financial advances. The sums thus advanced must be reimbursed by the Union as soon as possible and at the latest at the expiration of the fourth month following that in which the advance was made.

After that time, the sums due by the Union are subject to interest, in favour of the creditor Government, at the rate calculated for advances of a like duration made by the issuing bank of the country in which the seat of the Union is situated, that interest being reckoned from the day of expiration of the above-mentioned period.

§ 9. The interest charged to the Union in the conditions foreseen in § 6 above, is charged to the accounts of the Governments that have not paid their contributions regularly.

Nevertheless, if the sums advanced are intended to cover a temporary deficit in the budget of the Union, the interest is charged on the latter.

#### Comments.

With regard to the increase in expenses resulting from the proposed new organization, it is proposed to raise from 6 to 7 the number of classes into which the members of the Union may be divided for their contribution to the common expenses of the Union.

The seventh class would correspond to one unit. It would have the advantage, if the French proposal were accepted of effecting a more equitable participation of the small and large countries in the expenses of the Union. It should be noted that the countries adhering to the Universal Postal Union are already divided into seven classes, the seventh counting as one unit.

It seems indispensable to foresee the possibility of the Union applying to the Government of the country in which the seat of that Organization is situated, for the purpose of procuring the financial resources of which it may be momentarily in need. The expenses resulting from these advances shall be borne, as the case may be, by the Union when its budget shows a deficit, by the other countries when the advances are required to make up for the unpaid contributions due by the Governments.

Conférence internationale  
des télécommunications  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

Document n° 30 TR  
29 juin 1947

International Telecommunications  
Conference  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

Document No. 30 TR-E  
June 29, 1947

Conferencia internacional  
de telecomunicaciones  
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

Documento N° 30 TR-Sp.  
29 de junio de 1947

Correction à apporter au Document n° 24 TR

du 26 juin 1947, donnant l'ORDRE DU JOUR de la réunion des chefs de délégations de la Conférence internationale des télécommunications fixée au 1er juillet 1947 à 15 heures. Ce document indique que la réunion aura lieu à la Salle RENAISSANCE. Il s'agit là d'une erreur. En effet, la réunion aura lieu dans le salon VENETIEN.

Correction to be made to Document No. 24 TR-E,

dated June 26, 1947 which sets forth the AGENDA for the Meeting of Heads of Delegations, July 1, 1947, at 3.00 P.M. This document indicates that this meeting is to be held in the RENAISSANCE Room. This is an error as the meeting will take place in the VENETIAN Room.

Corrección al documento No 24 TR-Sp.,

fechado en 26 de junio de 1947, en el cual se daba el orden del día de la reunión que tienen que celebrar, el día primero de julio de 1947, a las 3 de la tarde, los Jefes de las Delegaciones de la Conferencia Internacional de Telecomunicaciones. En dicho documento, se indicaba erróneamente que la reunión tendría lugar en la Sala del Renacimiento. En realidad, la reunión se celebrará en la Sala Veneciana.

30 Juin 1947

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 31 TR-E

June 30, 1947

SWITZERLAND

138 TR

Proposal for Revision  
of the  
International Telecommunications Convention  
-----

Insert in the new Telecommunications Convention,  
between Articles 15 and 16 of the Madrid Convention, the  
following Article 15<sup>a</sup>:

Organizations of the Union:

The organizations of the Union shall be:

- "The Plenipotentiary Conference
- "The Council for Administration and Coordination  
of the work of the CCI
- "Consulting Committee for Telegraphy, Telephony,  
Radio and Broadcasting
- "The General Secretariat"

Reason

As a natural consequence of the extraordinary development of telecommunications in the past fifteen years, there are three important gaps in the Madrid Convention.

1. There are no provisions for an organization which takes into account the present importance and nature of telecommunications.

2. It does not sufficiently coordinate the numerous, costly and important operations and studies being carried on for the purpose of improving telecommunications by the various organizations concerned.

3. It grants the Bureau of the Union only limited powers excluding certain useful and necessary powers of initiative.

It is the task of the Plenipotentiary Conference which will convene July 1, 1947 at Atlantic City, to fill in these gaps. Many means to this end are possible or applicable? However, it becomes more difficult to solve the problem if the expenses incurred by the new organization must remain within the prescribed limits, which, today, is more necessary than ever. Rightly, the governments to which the definitive draft of the convention is to be submitted will not adhere to it unless these expenses remain in reasonable accord with the end to be achieved. The draft of the organization outlined in this Article 15<sup>a</sup> and in the annexed table seems to conform to this important condition.



addendum 1        The gaps in the field of radio are too well known for a long explanation to be required here. Examples: lack of an organization to check on the judicious use of frequencies, inadequate organization of the Radio Consulting Committee. The time seems to have come when a Broadcasting Consulting Committee is necessary.

addendum 2        An organization as complex and as extensive as the Telecommunications Union, composed of groups with interests so diverse and often so contradictory (operating companies and users) can no longer be successfully managed by Plenary Assemblies of Plenipotentiaries convened at long intervals only. Furthermore the powers of the Secretariat are not sufficiently broad to enable it to replace the Plenipotentiary Assembly if the need arises. An intermediate body, an Administrative Council is indispensable, on condition, however, that in quantity and quality its membership be adapted to actual needs.

Furthermore, telegraph and telephone installations, ordinary and wireless, as well as broadcasting installations whose present value represents an imposing number of billions of dollars, are constantly being improved, enlarged, and transformed. Thousands of engineers, and inventors are seeking new methods to increase their efficiency or reduce their cost. These important operations and the resulting expenses have an influence, in government administrations and operating companies, on the rates charged to users. It is necessary, therefore, that they be coordinated by experts possessing the necessary technical, financial and traffic knowledge. This important task should be assigned to the Administrative Council composed of 11 members at most, assisted by the 4 directors of the CCI and by the director of the Secretariat. These five officials would be members of the Council in a purely advisory capacity.

This Administrative Council shall receive from the Plenipotentiary Conference the necessary powers to make certain emergency decisions, in view of the fact that the time elapsing between conferences is often rather long.

It would seem advisable, furthermore, to include in the ICC, that is, under the same director, the CCIR proper and the International Frequency Registration Board. In this way to avoid conflicts arising from overlapping of authority in the various organizations concerned will be avoided.

addendum 3      Since it is very possible that the four CCI's and the Bureau of the Union may not be in the same place, the various members of the Administrative Council will be at some distance from one another. This implies not only that the Administrative Council will meet only two or three times a year to handle normal current business but also that the Bureau (General Secretariat) should be given the necessary authority to handle urgent questions of importance. The present Article 17 of the Convention shall take this into consideration and assign these powers.

                    The graph attached hereto gives a general picture of the above suggestions.

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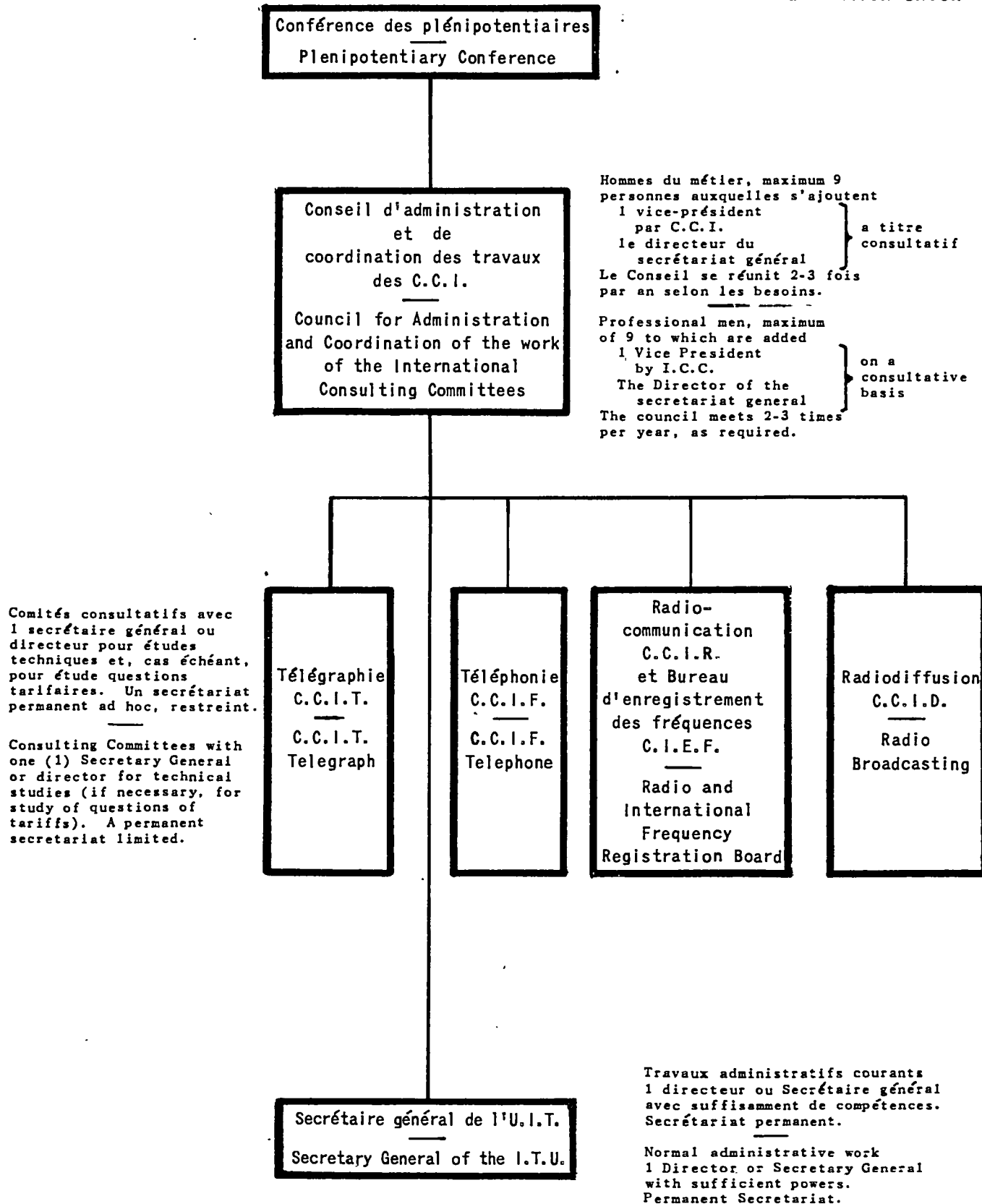
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PROPOSITION DE  
L'ADMINISTRATION  
SUISSE

PROPOSAL OF THE  
SWISS  
ADMINISTRATION

Organisation générale  
de l'Union internationale  
des télécommunications

General Organization  
of the International  
Telecommunication Union



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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 32 TR-E

June 30, 1947

United States of America

Suggested Distribution of Proposals Among Committees

(By Proposal Numbers - Proposals 1 - 130)

A. Credentials - None

B. Steering - None

C. Organization of the Union

Hungary : 1 TR, 15 TR  
U.S.A. : 17 TR, Articles 1-13; Article 14, §2;  
Annex 1  
Canada : 18 TR  
Chile : 24 TR, Article 1; Articles 3-22  
Italy : 25 TR, Article 1, §1 and 2; 40 TR-43 TR;  
45 TR; 53 TR, 55 TR-56 TR; 62 TR-64 TR;  
66 TR  
U.K. : 49 TR, Article 1; Article 2, §2; Articles  
3-5; Articles 10-11; Article 13;  
Annexes 1.  
China : 105 TR-109 TR; 112 TR-113 TR  
France : 121 TR, Article 1, §1 and 2; Articles  
2-10; Article 11, §1-3; Articles 12-14  
Colombia : 123 TR  
Uruguay : 128 TR  
Ireland : 129 TR  
U.S.A. : 130 TR

D. Relationship between ITU and UN

U.S.A. : 17 TR, Article 14, §1; Article 38  
(Also assigned to Committee E)  
Chile : 24 TR, Article 63. (Also assigned to  
Committee E)  
U.K. : 49 TR, Article 2, §1; Article 35, §4  
(Also assigned to Committee E)

E. Convention (Other than C and D)

Hungary : 2 TR-14 TR; 16 TR  
U.S.A. : 17 TR, Articles 15-45; Annexes  
2 and 3  
Canada : 19 TR-20 TR  
Chile : 24 TR, Article 2; Articles 24-  
66; Annex 1  
Italy : 25 TR, Article 1, §3; 26 TR-39  
TR; 46 TR-47 TR; 54 TR; 57TR-  
61TR; 67 TR-76TR  
U.K. : 49 TR, Articles 6-9; Articles  
14-39; Annexes 2 and 4  
Czechoslovakia : 50 TR-52 TR  
China : 110 TR-111 TR; 114 TR-120 TR  
France : 121 TR, Article 1, §3, Articles  
15-49; Appendixes 1 and 2  
Colombia : 122 TR; 124 TR-127 TR

F. General Regulations (Rules of Procedure)

Canada : 21 TR  
U.S.S.R. : 23 TR  
Chile : 24 TR, Article 23; Internal Regulations;  
Annex II  
Italy : 44 TR, 48 TR, 65 TR, 77 TR-104 TR  
U.K. : 49 TR, Article 12; Annexes 3, 5 and 6  
France : 121 TR, Article 11, §4; General  
Regulations

G. Drafting

None

INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947  
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Document No. 33 TR-E

-----  
July 1, 1947

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

139 TR

ADMISSION OF SPANISH AS A WORKING LANGUAGE IN THE  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCES

The Dominican Republic favors the modification of paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4), Art. 21 of the International Telecommunications Convention signed by the contracting Governments at Madrid on December 9, 1932, to read as follows:

§ 2. (1) In the discussions of conferences, the French, English and Spanish languages shall be permitted.

(2) Speeches made in French shall immediately be translated into English and Spanish, and vice versa, by official interpreters of the Bureau of the Union.

(3) Other languages may also be used in the discussions of the conferences, on condition that the delegates using them provide for the translation of their own speeches into French or into English or into Spanish at their own expense.

(4) Likewise these delegates may, if they so desire, have speeches in any of the three working languages permitted at the conferences translated into their own language.

The reasons supporting this proposal of the Dominican Republic scarcely need any illustration and it will suffice to summarize them in the following form:



(a) Spanish speaking countries constitute approximately one third of the members of the International Telecommunications Union.

(b) These countries cover an extraordinarily large territory in which a great number of radio-communication units operate.

(c) The Spanish language is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and of the Pan-American Union.

(d) Furthermore, as a matter of historical value: The Spanish language contributed to the birth of the New World, and the culture of a whole continent is linked with it.

\*  
\* \*  
\*

July 1, 1947

Recommendations of Meeting of Heads of Delegations  
to First Plenary Session for the  
WORKING METHODS TO BE FOLLOWED AT  
COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Rules of Procedure.

- a) In principle, the rules of procedure used at conferences shall also be applied at committee meetings.

Numbering of Proposals.

- b) Proposals which are to be mimeographed shall be numbered by the Secretariat of the Conference.

Designation of Proposals by Number.

- c) In order to advance the work of the Conference, the drafting of final documents and reference to such documents, the rapporteurs shall always refer to the proposals by the numbers that have been given them.

Reproduction in the Reports of  
Texts of Additional Proposals.

- d) The rapporteurs shall insert in their reports the texts of additional proposals, the study and discussion of which relate to these reports.

Numbering, Mimeographing and  
Distribution of Reports.

- e) The rapporteurs shall hand in their reports to the Secretariat of the Conference. The latter shall have them numbered, mimeographed and distributed.

Amendments.

- f) Requests for amendments to be made to minutes or to a report shall be submitted either to the Secretariat, or to the meeting which will have to adopt the minutes or the report. In the latter case they must be initialled by the responsible rapporteur, numbered and immediately published.

Timetable for Meetings.

- g) The Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Commissions will hold a joint meeting on each Friday in order to draw up the timetable of meetings for the following week.

Allocation of Rooms.  
Invitation to Meetings.

- h) The rooms required for meetings scheduled in the weekly timetable shall be booked in agreement with Mr. BARRY FREER (Sun Porch, Phone 7302); this will be done at the weekly meeting of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Commissions. In the case of meetings not mentioned in the timetable, the rapporteurs will apply to Mr. Barry Freer so that the required rooms may be booked. Mr. Freer will moreover be responsible for posting up date, time and place of meetings. Should any changes have to be made the rapporteurs are asked to notify Mr. Freer. As far as possible the posting up of invitations to meetings should be done at least 24 hours in advance.

Recommendations and Avis.

- i) Recommendations and avis which sub-commissions or committees may be called upon to draft, shall be submitted for ratification to the commission concerned and then, if necessary, to the Plenary Assembly. In the same way recommendations and avis drafted by the commissions shall be submitted to the Plenary Assembly.

Diagrams, Graphs, etc.

- j) When drawings accompany proposals, reports etc., for publication, they must be so carefully made that they can be reproduced without requiring re-drawing. The proof in cases of heliographs should if possible be positives black on white and any explanations must include a French and an English text.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 35 TR-E

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July 1, 1947

Recommendation of Meeting of Heads of Delegations  
to  
First Plenary Session

Suggestions for Committee Chairmanships  
and Vice Chairmanships

| <u>Committee</u>                                   | <u>Chairman</u>     | <u>Vice Chairmen</u>       |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|
| A. <u>General</u> (Heads of Delegations)           | Conference Chairman | Conference Vice Chairman   |
| B. <u>Credentials</u>                              | China               | Greece, Iran               |
| C. <u>Organization of the Union</u>                | U.S.S.R.            | Brazil, Dominican Republic |
| D. <u>Relationship between ITU and UN</u>          | Uruguay             | Finland, Philippines       |
| E. <u>Convention</u> (other than above)            | United Kingdom      | Guatemala, Turkey          |
| F. <u>General Regulations</u> (Rules of Procedure) | Switzerland         | Siam, Yugoslavia           |
| G. <u>Drafting</u>                                 | France              | Hungary, Italy             |

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INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
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1947

DOCUMENT No. 36 TR-E

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July 1, 1947

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

RENAISSANCE ROOM · 11:00 A.M.      JULY 2, 1947

AGENDA

1. Opening address and reply
2. Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman
3. Election of Secretaries-General and Secretaries
4. Memorial
5. Report of Director of the Berne Bureau
6. Organization of Committees
7. Election of Committee Chairmen and Vice Chairmen
8. Distribution of work among Committees
9. Internal Regulations
10. Methods of Work
11. Miscellaneous
12. Communications
13. Adjournment

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INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947  
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E  
Document No. 37 TR-E  
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July 1, 1947

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MEETING OF HEADS  
OF  
DELEGATIONS TO FIRST PLENARY SESSION.

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Correction of Document No. 32 TR-E on dis-  
tribution of proposals among committees - -

Change "A. Credentials" to "A. General".

Change "B. Steering" to "B. Credentials".



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INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 38 TR-E  
July 1, 1947

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MEETING OF HEADS OF DELEGATIONS  
TO FIRST PLENARY SESSION

PROPOSAL FOR COMMITTEE STRUCTURE  
FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE, ATLANTIC CITY,  
1947

- A. General (Heads of Delegations)
- B. Credentials
- C. Organization
- D. Relationship between ITU and United Nations
- E. Convention (other than above)
- F. General Regulations (Rules of Procedure)
- G. Drafting

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July 1, 1947

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MEETING OF HEADS OF DELEGATIONS  
TO FIRST PLENARY SESSION

CORRECTION TO DOCUMENT NO. 25 TR-E  
ON INTERNAL REGULATIONS

Article 2: Substitute Article 2, Section 2 for the following:

Section 2. The United Nations, its subsidiary organizations and its specialized agencies, and any subsidiary organization of the International Telecommunications Union may be admitted to the conference and may participate in its work in a consultative capacity.

Section 3. Representatives of other international organizations and of private operating agencies may participate in sessions of the conference and of its committees as members of the public in accordance with Article 27 below.

Article 8: Add to Section 1:

The sub-committees are composed of members appointed at a committee meeting.

Substitute the following for Section 2:

Each government interested in a question considered by a committee or sub-committee shall have the right, if it so desires, to participate in the work of such committee or sub-committee. Any committee or sub-committee may create a small working group.

Article 11: Add the words "and sub-committees" after "committees" in the title of the Article and also in Section 1 (1) and in Section 2.

Article 12: Add the words "and sub-committees" after the words "or committee" in Section 1 (1).

Article 13: Add the words "or sub-committees" after the words "or committee".

Article 18: Substitute the following for Section 2:

country Each delegation may vote only once for the or group of countries that it represents. However, if the representation of one country has been entrusted to the delegation of another country, the latter delegation may also vote on the behalf of the afore-said country. No delegation shall be allowed to vote for more than two countries. However, the delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of the United States of America may vote for their colonies, protectorates and territories as a group.

Article 20: Substitute the following for Section 2:

However, if the measure proposed appears to a delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its government from ratifying it, the delegation may express reservations (final or provisional), regarding this measure.

Article 22: Revise to read as follows:

Right of Vote in Committees and Subcommittees -

In committees and subcommittees, opinions shall be given by the delegation members of the committee or subcommittee concerned, and such delegations shall have the right to vote in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.

Article 26: Add "in the French language" after the words "alphabetical order".

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INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947  
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. Document No. 40 TR-E  
-----  
July 2, 1947

IMPORTANT NOTICE

At the first Plenary Session of the International Telecommunications Conference held on Wednesday morning, July 2, 1947, the following schedule of meetings was agreed upon:

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1947

Committee A - General: No meetings, since we had a meeting of Heads of Delegations yesterday.

Committee B - Credentials 10 AM to 12 AM

Committee C - Organization of the Union 11 AM to 12 M

Committee D - Relationship ITU-UN 12 M to 1 PM

Committee E - Convention 3 PM to 4 PM

Committee F - General Regulations 4 PM to 5 PM

Committee G - Drafting 5 PM to 6 PM

All of these meetings will be held in the Trellis Room on floor No. 3 of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY 1947

Document No. 41 TR-E  
- - - - -  
July 2, 1947

IMPORTANT NOTICE  
- - - - -

The first meeting of a special committee on voting for the International Telecommunications Conference will be held at 3:00 P.M., tomorrow afternoon, Thursday, July 3, 1947, in Sun Room A.

This committee was formed at the Plenary Session held on Wednesday morning, July 2, 1947, and has been requested to make a report not later than July 14, 1947

\* \* \* \* \*

- 3 Juil. 1947



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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 42 TR-E

July 3, 1947

PROVISIONAL INTERNAL REGULATIONS  
of the  
INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE  
AT ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

Article 1

DEFINITIONS

In the present Regulations the terms "delegates" and "delegations" refer to the representatives of governments.

Article 2

ADMISSION TO THE CONFERENCE

§ 1. As a general rule, only members of delegations may take part in the work of the Conference.

§ 2. The United Nations, its subsidiary organizations and its specialized agencies, and any subsidiary organization of the International Telecommunications Union may be admitted to the conference and may participate in its work in a consultative capacity.

§ 3. Representatives of other international organizations and of private operating agencies may participate in sessions of the conference and of its committees as members of the public in accordance with Article 27 below.

Article 3

OPENING SESSION

The first plenary session shall be opened by a representative of the country organizing the conference.

Article 4

SELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND THE VICE-CHAIRMAN

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall be selected at the first plenary session.

Article 5

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The first plenary session shall constitute a General Secretariat of the Conference consisting of employees of the Bureau of the Union and if necessary, of employees of the administrations which are parties to the Convention.

Article 6

AUTHORITY OF THE CHAIRMAN

(1) The Chairman shall open and close the plenary sessions, conduct the discussions and announce the results of votes.

(2) Moreover, he shall have general direction of all the work of the Conference.

Article 7

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

The plenary session may establish committees to carry on the work of the Conference and submit questions to them for study. These committees may appoint subcommittees or sub-subcommittees.

Article 8

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

§ 1. The committees shall be composed of members of delegations of contracting governments appointed in plenary session.

The subcommittees are composed of members appointed at a committee meeting.

§ 2. Each government interested in a question considered by a committee or subcommittee shall have the right, if it so desires, to participate in the work of such committee or subcommittee. Any committee or subcommittee may create a small working group.

Article 9

CHAIRMEN, VICE-CHAIRMEN AND RAPPOORTEURS OF  
COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES

§ 1. The Chairman shall propose for ratification by the plenary session the selection of chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees.

§ 2. The Chairman of each committee shall propose to his committee the names of rappers and subcommittee officers as may be required.

Article 10

MINUTES OF PLENARY SESSIONS

§ 1. The minutes of plenary sessions shall be drafted by the General Secretariat.

§ 2. (1) As a general rule, the minutes shall include only proposals and conclusions, with the principal reasons relative thereto, in concise form.

(2) However, any member of a delegation shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes of any statement he has made, either verbatim or in substance, but in such case he must himself furnish the text to the secretariat, no later than two hours subsequent to the plenary session. It is recommended that this right be used with discretion.

#### Article 11

##### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES

§ 1. (1) The discussions of committees and subcommittees shall be summarized, session by session, in reports in which shall be brought out the essential points of the discussions, the different opinions expressed which it is necessary that the plenary assembly should know, and finally, the proposals and conclusions which stand out from the proceedings as a whole.

(2) Any member of a delegation shall have the right, however, to require the insertion in the report of any statement he has made, either verbatim or in substance. In such case, he must himself furnish the text to the rapporteur within two hours subsequent to the committee session. It is recommended that this right be used with discretion.

§ 2. The reports must be approved by the committees and subcommittees concerned.

#### Article 12

##### ADOPTION OF MINUTES AND REPORTS

§ 1. (1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each plenary session, on committee or subcommittee meeting, the minutes or, as the case may be, the report of the preceding session shall be read.

(2) However, the Chairman may, when he deems such procedure satisfactory, and when no objections are made, confine himself to asking the members of the meeting whether they have any comments to make regarding the contents of the minutes or, as the case may be, of the report.

§ 2. Thereupon the minutes, or the report, shall be adopted or amended according to the comments which have been made, as approved by the session.

§ 3. The minutes of the closing plenary session shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of that session.

Article 13  
INVITATION TO MEETINGS

Plenary sessions, or committee or subcommittee meetings, shall be held pursuant to announcement by the respective chairmen, either by letter or by notice posted at Conference headquarters.

Article 14  
ORDER OF SEATING

In plenary sessions the delegations shall be seated according to the alphabetical order in the French language of the names of the countries represented.

Article 15  
ORDER OF DISCUSSION

§ 1. Persons desiring to speak may take the floor only after having obtained recognition from the Chairman. As a general rule, they shall begin by announcing the name of their country.

§ 2. Any person having the floor must express himself slowly and distinctly, separating his words well and making frequent pauses, so as to make it possible for all his colleagues to understand his meaning clearly.

Article 16  
PROPOSALS SUBMITTED IN PLENARY SESSIONS  
DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONFERENCE

§ 1. In plenary sessions, any authorized member of a delegation may read or request the reading of any proposal or amendment submitted by him during the course of the conference, and be permitted to state the reasons therefor.

§ 2. No proposal or amendment, submitted either before the conference or under the conditions indicated in the preceding paragraph, shall be submitted either for discussion or voting unless it is countersigned or supported by at least one delegation.

Article 17  
PROPOSALS SUBMITTED IN COMMITTEE MEETINGS  
DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONFERENCE

§ 1. Proposals and amendments submitted after the opening of the Conference must be transmitted to the Chairman of the Conference for assignment to the competent committee.

§ 2. Every proposal or amendment must be submitted by the author in the final form of the text desired to be inserted in the body of the documents.

§ 3. When a proposal or an amendment has been reserved or when its examination has been postponed, the delegation sponsoring the proposal must see to it that it is not lost sight of subsequently.

Article 18

VOTING AT THE ATLANTIC CITY.  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

§ 1. Solely for the Plenary Assemblies of the Atlantic City Telecommunications Conference and without such arrangement constituting a precedent, the countries or groups of countries listed below which participate in this conference shall be entitled to one vote: \*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Afghanistan  | 29. Ethiopia   |
| 2. Union of South Africa and territory under mandate of South-west Africa | 30. Finland  |
| 3. Albania  | 31. France   |
| 4. Saudi Arabia   | 32. Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories under French Mandate  |
| 5. Argentina  | 33. French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia  |
| 6. Australia  | 34. United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland   |
| 7. Austria  | 35. Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under the suzerainty or mandate of Great Britain |
| 8. Belgium  | 36. South Rhodesia   |
| 9. Belgian Congo and territories of Ruanda-Urundi                         | 37. Greece   |
| 10. Bielorussia   | 38. Guatemala  |
| 11. Burma   | 39. Haiti  |
| 12. Bolivia   | 40. Honduras   |
| 13. Brazil  | 41. Hungary  |
| 14. Bulgaria  | 42. India  |
| 15. Canada  | 43. Iraq   |
| 16. Chile   | 44. Iran   |
| 17. China   | 45. Ireland  |
| 18. Vatican City  | 46. Iceland  |
| 19. Colombia  | 47. Italy  |
| 20. Costa Rica  | 48. Lebanon  |
| 21. Cuba  | 49. Liberia  |
| 22. Denmark   | 50. Luxembourg   |
| 23. Dominican Republic  | 51. Mexico   |
| 24. Egypt   | 52. Monaco   |
| 25. Salvador  |  |
| 26. Ecuador   |  |
| 27. United States of America  |  |
| 28. Territories of the United States of America                           |  |

\*) Representatives of SCAP (for Japan), USAFIK (for Korea), and ACC (for Germany) may attend the conference in a non-voting capacity.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 53. Nicaragua          | 66. Siam                                   |
| 54. Norway             | 67. Sweden                                 |
| 55. New Zealand        | 68. Switzerland                            |
| 56. Panama             | 69. Syria                                  |
| 57. Paraguay           | 70. Czechoslovakia                         |
| 58. Netherlands        | 71. Turkey                                 |
| 59. Netherlands Indies | 72. Ukraine                                |
| 60. Peru               | 73. Union of Soviet<br>Socialist Republics |
| 61. Philippines        | 74. Uruguay                                |
| 62. Poland             | 75. Venezuela                              |
| 63. Portugal           | 76. Yemen                                  |
| 64. Portugese Colonies | 77. Yugoslavia                             |
| 65. Roumania           |  |

§ 2. Each delegation may vote only once for the country or group of countries that it represents.

However, if the representation of one country has been entrusted to the delegation of another country, the latter delegation may also vote on behalf of the aforesaid country. No delegation shall be allowed to vote for more than two countries. However, the delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of the United States of America may vote for their colonies, protectorates and territories as a group.

#### Article 19

##### VOTING IN PLENARY SESSIONS

In plenary sessions, no proposal or amendment shall be adopted unless it is supported by an absolute majority of the votes cast. In case of tie, it shall be considered rejected.

#### Article 20

##### ADOPTION OF NEW PROVISIONS

§ 1. As a general rule, delegations which cannot have their opinion regarding a provision accepted by the others must endeavor to adopt the opinion of the majority.

§ 2. However, if the measure proposed appears to a delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its government from ratifying it, the delegation may express reservations (final or provisional), regarding this measure.

#### Article 21

##### VOTING PROCEDURE IN PLENARY SESSIONS

§ 1. In plenary sessions, each proposal or amendment shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

§ 2. Voting shall take place by a show of hands. If the majority is not clearly apparent, even after a second test, or if an individual count of the votes is requested, there shall be a formal roll call in the alphabetical order of the names of the delegations.

#### Article 22

##### RIGHT OF VOTE IN COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES

In committees and subcommittees, opinions shall be given by the delegation members of the committee or subcommittee concerned, and such delegations shall have the right to vote in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.

#### Article 23

##### DRAFTING COMMITTEE

§ 1. After the texts have been drafted as nearly as possible in final form by the committees, they shall be submitted to a drafting committee charged with perfecting the form thereof without modifying the meaning.

§ 2. The complete text, after having been properly edited, shall be submitted to the Plenary Assembly for consideration on a first reading.

#### Article 24

##### FINAL APPROVAL

The vote of the conference shall be final only after a second reading of the complete set of texts, followed by their approval.

#### Article 25

##### NUMBERING

§ 1. The numbering of chapters, articles, paragraphs, etc., of the documents submitted for revision shall be reserved until the first reading of the plenary session. The texts added shall bear provisionally the numbers bis, ter, etc., and the numbers of the deleted texts shall not be used.

§ 2. The final numbering of chapters, articles, paragraphs, etc., shall be entrusted to the drafting committee, after their adoption following the first reading.

#### Article 26

##### SIGNATURE

The documents resulting from the deliberations of the conference shall be submitted for signature to the delegates provided



with the necessary powers, following the alphabetical order in the French language of the names of the countries.

Article 27

PUBLICITY

§ 1. Sessions of the conference and its committees shall be public unless otherwise decided by the body concerned.

§ 2. Official statements to the press concerning the work of the conference shall be issued only as directed by the Chairman of the conference.

Article 28

FRANKING PRIVILEGES

The participants in the conference as well as the representatives of the Bureau of the Union have a right to communication: service to the extent fixed by the inviting government, subject to agreement with the interested contracting governments and private operating agencies.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 43 TR-E

July 3, 1947

140 TR

NORWAY

Proposal concerning the establishment of International Consultative Committees.

It is commonly acknowledged that the International Consultative Telephone Committee - C. C. I. F. - for the last 25 years has been an international body with a firm structure and of highest value within the international telecommunications picture.

It has also been stressed from various delegations that the C. C. I. F. should be used as pattern for the remodeling of the C. C. I. R. and the C. C. I. T.

The Norwegian delegation supports this view, but goes a little further and proposes that the question should be studied if not two international consultative committees should be sufficient, one for telecommunication by wire and one for telecommunication by radio.

The distinction between equipment and means used by telegraph and by telephone has, during the last years! development vanished more and more, and the technical and the traffic questions related to these two services are so intermingled, that overlapping and red tape is to be expected in the working of a C. C. I. F. and a C. C. I. T. committee.

In many cases it will also be the same persons, from the same administrations, who will serve as reporters for the same technical questions and have to attend the separate meetings. (As an example we refer to the handling of questions concerning the interference between power lines and telecommunication lines, which up till now have been handled as well by the C. C. I. F. as by the C. C. I. T., but practically by the same experts).

The Norwegian delegation is of the opinion that the questions now handled by the C. C. I. T. could, for a greater part, be handled by one or other of the existing committees of reporters within the C. C. I. F. and for the remaining special telegraph questions, telegraph apparatus, relays and the special telegraph transmission, the C. C. I. F. could be built out with two new committees of reporters.

The Norwegian delegation therefore proposes that the question should be studied to establish only two international consultative committees, the C. C. I. R. and the C. C. I. T. (a change of name) the latter "charged to study and to make recommendations on technical questions relating to international telecommunications by wire and on questions concerning the operation and tariffs of all international telecommunications" (quotation from doc. no. 14 France, page 33).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 44 TR-E

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July 3, 1947

141 TR

NETHERLANDS

PROPOSAL REGARDING THE  
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONVENTION  
(Madrid 1932)

Art. 26 §2:

Read: "The contracting governments likewise reserve the right to interrupt any private telegraph and telephone communication which might appear dangerous to the safety of the state or contrary.....

Reason:

In inserting the word "telegraph" in this paragraph telex, facsimile and phototelegraphic services are also included.

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INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 45 T.A-E

July 3, 1947

142 TR

U. S. S. R.

Proposal to Committee C.

Organization of the Telecommunication Union

In document No. 4 TR, dated March 20, 1947, the U. S. S. R. proposed, that the Plenipotentiary Conference adopt as a basis the draft of the Convention developed at the Moscow Telecommunications Conference.

In document No. 5 TR a similar proposal was made concerning the draft of the General Regulations.

In order to facilitate the work of Committee C, the U. S. S. R. Delegation gives below extracts from the above mentioned draft proposals, relative to questions of the organization of the Union.

EXTRACTS FROM MOSCOW DOCUMENT NO. 4 Ter

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Madrid  
References

Article 1

Art. 1

COMPOSITION OF THE UNION

§ 1. The sovereign right of each country, party to the Convention, to regulate its telecommunication is fully recognized. The Governments of these countries nevertheless recognize that arrangements among them are necessary in order to ensure the effectiveness of telecommunication.

New

§ 2. The countries, parties to the present Convention, constitute the International Telecommunication Union.

§ 3. Admission to membership of the Union shall be granted to: -

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. proposed: -

- (1) All countries members of the United Nations.  
(2) Other countries which have:

- (a) A permanent population;
- (b) A defined territory;
- (c) Self Government;
- (d) Capacity to enter into relations with other countries.

The Delegation of China accepted the Soviet proposal in principle.

The Delegations of the U.S.A., United Kingdom and France were not in a position at the present time to accept this or to propose a different formulation.

§ 4. The seat of the Union shall be at..... New

The Delegations of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and France deemed it necessary to preserve Europe as seat of the Union.

The Delegations of the U.S.A. and China proposed to transfer the Union to the seat of the United Nations.

§ 5. The terms used in this Convention are defined in Annex 1. § 2

Article 2 New

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

§ 1. The Union shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

§ 2. In furtherance of complete international coordination on matters affecting telecommunication, the Union will co-operate with other international organizations having related interests and activities.

Article 3 New

PURPOSE AND AIMS OF THE UNION.

§ 1. To carry out its purpose, the International Telecommunication Union will seek to:

(1) Maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds.

(2) Promote further development of the most efficient operation and technical facilities for improving the quality of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness, and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public.

(3) Effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency uses in order to prevent harmful interference between radio stations of different countries.

(4) Foster the establishment of rates for telecommunication services at levels as low as is economically possible.

The Delegations of the United Kingdom and China proposed the following alternative wording:

"Foster collaboration among its members for the establishment of rates for telecommunication services at rates as low as is economically possible."

The Delegation of France proposed the addition of the following phrase to the United Kingdom and Chinese draft:

"....., taking into account the real cost of operation (prix de revient réel) corresponding to a sound and independent financial structure."

(5) Promote measures for the safety of life and property through the use of telecommunication.

(6) Make studies and develop recommendations, and collect and publish information on such matters.



Article 4

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE UNION.

§ 1. The supreme organ of the Union is the Plenipotentiary Conference of the countries-Members of the Union.

§ 2. The following permanently acting bodies of the Union are established:

- (a) The Administrative Council and its Bureau;
- (b) The Committees and Boards;
- (c) The Secretariat.

§ 3. Each Plenipotentiary Conference shall elect an Administrative Council of (the order of fifteen)members, each of whom shall be a national of a different Member country. Candidates for membership shall be nominated by the respective Governments. No country shall be entitled to more than one representative in the Council.

The Delegation of France considered that the Administrative Council should have not more than eleven members.

§ 4. The Bureau of the Administrative Council shall consist of the Chairman of the Council, a Vice-Chairman for general duties, and such other Vice-Chairmen for technical questions as the Plenipotentiary Conference shall consider necessary. The members of the Bureau shall be full members of the Administrative Council. The Vice-Chairmen for technical questions shall supervise the Committees and Boards of the Union as permanent chairmen of said Boards and Committees. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the Administrative Council shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference from panels of candidates chosen for these duties by their respective Governments. Such candidates shall have special technical qualifications.

§ 5. The Administrative Council shall meet not less than twice a year and at such other times as shall be found necessary by the Bureau, or at the request of five members of the Administrative Council.

§ 6. Each member of the Administrative Council shall have one vote. The decisions of the Administrative Council shall be taken on the same basis as the Plenipotentiary Conference lays down for its own decisions.

§ 7. The Administrative Council, except in so far as is provided in paragraph 6 of this Article, shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

§ 8. The Bureau of the Administrative Council shall be a permanently functioning organ and shall carry out the functions of the Administrative Council during the intervals between its meetings.

§ 9. The Administrative Council and the Bureau normally shall meet at the permanent seat of the Union.

§ 10. The members of the Bureau of the Administrative Council shall receive salaries and expenses on a basis established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

§ 11. The Administrative Council shall:

- (a) Perform any specific duties assigned to it by the Conferences of the Union;
- (b) In the interval between Conferences, be responsible for effecting the co-ordination with other international organizations contemplated in Article 2 of the Convention, and appoint, on behalf of the Union, one or more representatives to participate in the Conferences of such other organizations, or, when necessary, in interagency co-ordinating committees;
- (c) Appoint the Secretary General of the Union and supervise his activities;
- (d) Direct the administrative functions of the Union;
- (e) Review and approve the annual budget of the Union;

- (f) Audit the accounts prepared by the Secretary General and transmit them to the next succeeding Plenipotentiary Conference;
- (g) Upon the request of not less than twenty members of the Union, and after consultation with the members of the Union as provided for in Article 10, arrange for Extraordinary Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences to be held in the intervals between Ordinary Conferences;
- (h) On its own motion, or upon the request of not less than ten members of the Union, and after consultation with the members of the Union as provided for in Article 10, arrange for Administrative Conferences with limited agenda to consider urgent matters;
- (i) Perform such other administrative duties as may be necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the Union.

(The question of filling seats on the Administrative Council which fall vacant between Meetings of the Plenipotentiary Conference will require consideration by the International Conference.)

§ 12. Consultative Committees and Boards shall be set up with a view to studying the questions relating to the telecommunication services. The number, structure, functions and working arrangements of these Committees and Boards are defined in the General Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

§ 13. The Secretary General and the members of the Secretariat shall receive salaries on a basis established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

§ 14. The Secretary General of the Union shall:

- (a) Appoint the technical and administrative officers of the permanently functioning bodies of the Union, in agreement with the Vice-Chairmen in charge of the bodies concerned;

Madrid  
References

- (b) Provide for as many Divisions of the Secretariat, under the control of Assistant Secretaries General, as may be required to carry on the secretarial work of the Committees and Boards under the auspices of the Union. These technical Divisions will function under the direction of the Vice-Chairmen in charge of the work of the Committees or Boards concerned;
- (c) Publish the official recommendations and reports of the Boards and Committees under the auspices of the Union;
- (d) Maintain the official master lists compiled from data filed with him by the Boards and Committees of the Union;
- (e) Publish international and regional telecommunication arrangements and maintain complete records with respect thereto;
- (f) Carry on secretarial work preparatory to, and following all Conferences of the Union;
- (g) Provide, where appropriate in co-operation with the Inviting Government, the secretariat of every Conference of the Union, and, when so requested, or provided in the Regulations annexed hereto, the Secretariat of meetings of Boards and Committees appointed by the Union or placed under its auspices;
- (h) Prepare and publish general statistics and the official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the Regulations annexed hereto and such other documents as the Administrative Council may direct;
- (i) Collect data regarding telecommunication facilities throughout the world, both international and national, and publish such data in suitable form;

- (j) Publish periodically, with the help of information put at his disposal or which he may collect, an informative and documentary journal on the subject of telecommunication;
- (k) Prepare an annual report of his official activities which, after approval by the Administrative Council, shall be transmitted to all Members of the Union;
- (l) Prepare an annual budget for submission to the Administrative Council, which, when approved, shall be transmitted for information to all members of the Union;
- (m) Prepare a financial operating account for submission to the Administrative Council annually and also immediately preceding each Plenipotentiary Conference. These accounts, after audit and approval by the Administrative Council shall be submitted by it to the next succeeding Plenipotentiary Conference for examination and final approval;
- (n) Distribute the published documents of the Union to Members, in proportion to the number of units of subscription of each Member, as provided for in Article 5 of the Convention. All documents of the Union shall be published in all the official languages of the Union;
- (o) Perform all other secretarial functions of the Union.

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. deemed it necessary to include the following provision in this Article:

"Only representatives of countries-members of the United Nations shall be elected to the leading organs of the Union."

The other Delegations did not agree to this proposal.

The Delegation of the United Kingdom wish to insert the following statement at the end of the Article:

"The Delegation of the United Kingdom consider the above draft article as an arrangement which has

6160

commended itself to the Moscow Conference as a compromise between the various proposals which have been advanced. The Delegation of the United Kingdom consider that the Bureau as now suggested should have frequent meetings as a Board under the Chairman, and that it might thus be possible to dispense with the Administrative Council as now envisaged, the Chairman reporting directly to the Conference."

Article 5

Art. 17

FINANCES OF THE UNION.

§ 1. Funds required by the Union for the execution of functions provided for by the present Convention shall be subscribed by the countries, parties to the present Convention. For the apportionment of the expenses, the countries shall be divided into six classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed number of units, namely:

New

|           |      |       |
|-----------|------|-------|
| 1st class | - 25 | units |
| 2nd class | - 20 | "     |
| 3rd class | - 15 | "     |
| 4th class | - 10 | "     |
| 5th class | - 5  | "     |
| 6th class | - 3  | "     |

Each member shall itself or through the medium of its authorized Administration inform the Secretary General of the Union directly of the class in which it is to be placed, and shall not change its classification between Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences. This classification should be communicated to the other Members of the Union.

§ 3,(4)

§ 2. The general annual expenses of the Union shall be fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference. These expenses shall include the salaries and expenses of the Members of the Bureau, the Secretariat and any other permanent Members of Committees or Boards, and the expenses of the laboratories of the Union, on a basis related to the cost of living, to be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall also include the expenses of the other Members of the Administrative Council incurred during the meetings of the Council, on a basis to be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Union shall also pay such other expenses as shall be authorized by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

New

Madrid  
References

§ 3. The extraordinary expenses pertaining to the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences shall be separated from the general expenses of the Union. These expenses shall be borne by the countries participating in the Conferences, in proportion to the contributions which they pay under paragraph 1 of this Article.

§ 3,(2)

§ 4. The members of the Union shall remit in advance their apportioned contributions for each half year.

New

Article 6

Art. 15

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES.

Members of the Union may settle their differences regarding issues arising under the present Convention or the Regulations contemplated in Article 7 through the bodies of the Union, through diplomatic channels, or in accordance with the procedures established by bilateral or multilateral treaties concluded among them for the settlement of international disputes. In addition, recourse may be had by mutual agreement to arbitration in accordance with the procedures set forth in Annex 2.

Article 7

Art. 2

REGULATIONS.

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. proposed:

§ 1. The provisions of the present Convention shall be supplemented by the following Regulations:

New

Madrid  
References

The General Regulations;  
The Telegraph Regulations;  
The Telephone Regulations;  
The Radio Regulations.

These Regulations shall be binding for all the Countries parties to the present Convention.

The Delegations of the United Kingdom and France agreed to the Soviet proposal.

The Delegation of China could not at the present moment undertake to accept the Telephone Regulations.

The Delegation of the U.S.A. could not at the present moment undertake to accept the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

The Delegations of the U.S.A. and China deemed it necessary to retain the provisions of the Madrid Convention with respect to the binding character of the Regulations.

§ 2. Only countries signatories of, or acceding to, the Convention shall have the right to sign the Regulations or to accede thereto.

§ 2

Article 8

Art. 13

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Members of the Union reserve the right, for themselves and for the private operating agencies duly authorized



to that effect, to conclude regional or other special arrangements. However, such arrangements shall not be in conflict with the terms of the Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto.

The Delegation of the U.S.A.  
proposed to add the words: "as regards the service allocation of radio frequencies or other matters affecting radio interference."

The Delegation of the United Kingdom wished to give further consideration to the proposed deletion of the following words included in the Madrid Convention: "on the matters of service which do not concern the Governments in general."

Article 9.

Art. 14

RELATIONS WITH NON-CONTRACTING COUNTRIES.

§ 1. Each of the Members of the Union reserves to itself and to the private operating agencies recognized by it, the right to fix the conditions on which it admits telecommunications exchanged with a country which has not acceded to the present Convention or to the set of Regulations in which the provisions relating to the telecommunication in question is included.

§ 1

§ 2. If a telecommunication originating in a non-acceding country is accepted by an acceding country, it must be transmitted, and in so far as it follows the routes of a country acceding to the Convention and to the relative sets of Regulations, the obligatory provisions of the Convention and Regulations in question and the usual charges are applied to it.

§ 2

The Delegation of the U.S.A. preferred the following text of this Article:

"§ 1. Each of the Contracting Governments reserves the right, for itself and for the private operating agencies which it recognises and for other operating agencies duly authorised to that effect, to determine the conditions under which it will admit telecommunications exchanged with a country which has not adhered to the present Convention or to the Regulations which contain the provisions relative to the telecommunications involved.

§ 2. Telecommunications originating in a non-contracting country and accepted for delivery or transmission by a contracting country shall be handled in the same manner as regards charges and service as telecommunications originating in a contracting country."

## CHAPTER II

### CONFERENCES

#### Article 10

Art. 18

#### PLENIPOTENTIARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES.

§ 1. The provisions of the present Convention, and of the General Regulations annexed thereto, are subject to revision by Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Members of the Union.

§ 2. A Plenipotentiary Conference normally shall meet once in every four years, at a time and place fixed by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference. New

§ 3. An Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened:

(a) When it has been so decided by a previous Plenipotentiary Conference, the time and place being fixed by the previous Conference; or

(b) When at least twenty Contracting Governments have communicated their desire for such a Conference to the Chairman of the Administrative Council. The Administrative Council will then, after consultation with the Members of the Union, fix the time and place of the Conference.

§ 4. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall:

(a) If it considers it to be necessary, revise the present Convention and the General Regulations annexed thereto;

(b) Consider the report of the Administrative Council on the activities of the Union;

(c) Establish the basis for the budget of the Union for the next four years;

(d) Approve the accounts of the Union;

(e) Elect the Members of the Administrative Council; and

(f) Perform such other functions as shall be considered necessary.

§ 5. The provisions of the Regulations (other than the General Regulations) annexed to the present Convention shall be subject to revision by Administrative Conferences, other than the limited Administrative Conferences provided for under paragraph 8 of this Article.

§ 6. An Administrative Conference normally shall meet once in every four years, at the same place and concurrently with the Plenipotentiary Conference.

§ 7. An Extraordinary Administrative Conference shall be convened:

Madrid  
References

(a) When it has been so decided by the previous Administrative or Plenipotentiary Conference, the time and place being fixed by the previous Conference; or

(b) When at least twenty Members of the Union have communicated their desire for such a Conference to the Chairman of the Administrative Council.. The Administrative Council will then, after consultation with the members of the Union, fix the time and place of the Conference.

§ 8. Any Administrative Conference with limited agenda shall be convened:

(a) When it has been so decided by a Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference, the time and place being fixed by that Conference; or

(b) Upon the motion of the Administrative Council, or when at least ten Members of the Union have communicated their desire for such a Conference to the Chairman of the Administrative Council. The Administrative Council will then, after consultation with the members of the Union, fix the time and place of the Conference. The time shall be not less than three months, nor more than six months after the distribution of the specific and detailed agenda to which the work of the Conference shall be limited.

§ 9. If twenty or more Members of the Union propose to the Chairman of the Administrative Council a change in the time and/or place of the next Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference, the Administrative Council shall, with the consent of the Majority of the members of the Union, fix a new time and/or place for the Conference.

§ 10. The place of meeting of the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences normally shall be the permanent seat of the Union.

The Delegation of France stated that they preferred the existing custom.

Article 11

Art.20

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF CONFERENCES.

§ 1. Before entering on its deliberations, each Conference shall adopt Rules of Procedure in accordance with which the discussions and work are organized and conducted.

§ 2. For this purpose the Conference shall take as a basis the provisions of the General Regulations annexed to the present Convention, with such modifications as it thinks fit.

Article 12

Art.21

LANGUAGES.

§ 1. The official languages of the Union and of its Conferences and documents, shall be the official languages of the United Nations.

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. proposed:

§ 2. The working languages of the Union shall be English, French and Russian.

The Delegation of China considered it necessary to add the Chinese language to the working languages.

The Delegations of the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and France were in favour of leaving the question of the working languages open for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

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CHAPTER V

RATIFICATION, ACCESSION AND DENUNCIATION

Article 32

Art.6

RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION.

§ 1. The present Convention shall be ratified by the Signatory Governments and the ratifications thereof shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Secretary General of the Union. The Secretary General shall notify the ratifications to the other Members of the Union as and when they are received. The ratifications shall designate specifically to what colonies, protectorates, or territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate they apply.

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. deemed it more appropriate, from a legal point of view, that the ratifications should be deposited with the Government of the Country in which the Convention was signed.

The Delegations of France and the United Kingdom pointed out that the question of the deposit of ratifications raised questions of diplomatic protocol which require further consideration.

The Delegations of France and the United Kingdom also reserved the right to present their own proposals to the International Conference with regard to Colonies, protectorates, and territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate.

§ 2. If one or more of the signatory Governments concerned does not ratify the Convention it shall not thereby be less valid for the Governments which have ratified it.

Article 33

Art.9

EXECUTION OF THE CONVENTION AND REGULATIONS.

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. proposed:

§ 1. The Members of the Union undertake to abide by the provisions of the present Convention and Regulations in all the telecommunication offices and stations established or operated by them, with the exception of

§ 1

services operating in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the present Convention.

The Delegations of the United Kingdom and France agreed to this proposal.

The Delegations of the U.S.A. and China deemed it necessary to retain the Madrid text of this Article.

§ 2. They undertake, in addition, to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the provisions of the present Convention and Regulations upon private operating agencies recognized by them and duly authorized to establish and operate telecommunication in the international service whether open or not to public correspondence.

§ 2

Article 34

Art.3

ACCESSION TO THE CONVENTION AND REGULATIONS.

§ 1. The Government of a country, on whose behalf the present Convention has not been signed, may accede thereto at any time.

§ 2. The act of accession of a Government shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Union, who shall notify the other Members of the Union to this effect. The act of accession shall designate specifically to what colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate it applies.

The Delegations of the United Kingdom and France made the same reservations to this Article as to Article 32.

§ 3. Accession carries with it, of full right, all the obligations and all the advantages provided by the present Convention; in addition, it involves the obligations and advantages provided by the Regulations.

The Delegation of the U.S.A. deemed it necessary to reserve to the respective Government which may so desire, the right to adhere to the Convention and General Regulations, as well as to any other sets of Regulations.

Article 35

Art.5

ACCESSION TO THE CONVENTION AND REGULATIONS  
ON BEHALF OF COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, OVER-  
SEAS TERRITORIES, OR TERRITORIES UNDER  
SUZERAINTY, AUTHORITY, TRUSTEESHIP OR MANDATE  
OF THE CONTRACTING GOVERNMENTS.

§ 1. Each Contracting Government may declare either at the time of its signature, ratification or accession, or later that its acceptance of the present Convention is binding for all or a group or a single one of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate.

§ 1

§ 2. The whole or a group or a single one of these colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, or territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate may, respectively, at any time, become the subject of a separate accesssion.

§ 2

§ 3. The present Convention does not apply to colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, or territories under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship, or mandate of a Contracting Government, in the absence of a provision to that effect made by virtue of paragraph 1 of the present Article, or of a separate accession made by virtue of paragraph 2 above.

§ 3

§ 4. The declarations of accession made by virtue of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present Article shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the Union and a copy of it shall be forwarded by him to each of the Members of the Union.

§ 4

§ 5. In cases where, under a trusteeship agreement, the United Nations is the administrative authority, the Members of the Union shall recognize the right of the United Nations to ratify the present Convention or accede to it on behalf of one, several or all of the trust territories.

New

The Delegations of the U.S.A. and China  
deemed it necessary to retain in the present



Madrid  
References

Article the paragraph 5 of Article 5 of the Madrid Convention with respect to acceptance of separate sets of Regulations.

The Delegations of the United Kingdom and France made the same reservations to this Article as to Article 32.

Article 36

Art.8

ABROGATION OF CONVENTIONS AND REGULATIONS  
PREVIOUS TO THE PRESENT CONVENTION.

The present Convention and Regulations annexed thereto shall upon ratification or accession abrogate and replace in the relations between the Members of the Union the International Telegraph Conventions of Paris (1865), of Vienna (1868), of Rome (1872) and of St. Petersburg (1875), and the Regulations annexed to them and also the International Radiotelegraph Conventions of Berlin (1906), of London (1912) and of Washington (1927) and Regulations annexed to them, and the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid (1932) and the Regulations annexed thereto.

Article 37

Art.10

DENUNCIATION OF THE CONVENTION.

§ 1. Each Member of the Union shall have the right to denounce the present Convention by notifying the Secretary General of the Union, who shall advise the other Members of the Union to this effect.

§ 2. This denunciation shall take effect at the expiration of a period of one year from the day of the receipt of notification of it by the Secretary General of the Union. It affects only the party making the denunciation; for the other Members of the Union the Convention remains in force.

Article 38

DENUNCIATION OF THE CONVENTION AND REGULATIONS  
ON BEHALF OF COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS  
TERRITORIES, OR TERRITORIES UNDER SUZERAINTY,  
AUTHORITY, TRUSTEESHIP OR MANDATE OF THE  
CONTRACTING GOVERNMENTS.

§ 1. The application of the present Con- § 1  
vention to a territory made by virtue of the  
provisions of paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of  
Article 35 may be terminated at any time.

§ 2. The declarations of denunciation con- § 2  
templated in paragraph 1 above are notified  
and announced in conformity with the conditions  
set out in paragraph 1 of Article 37; they shall  
take effect in accordance with the provisions  
of paragraph 2 of the same Article.

The Delegations of the U.S.A. and China  
deemed it necessary to retain paragraphs 3 and  
4 of Article 12 of the Madrid Convention with  
respect to the acceptance of separate sets of  
Regulations.

The Delegations of the United Kingdom and  
France made the same reservations to this Ar-  
ticle as to Article 32.

EXTRACTS FROM MOSCOW DOCUMENT No. 5 ter

.....  
CHAPTER II

STATUS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE UNION

Article 29

1. (1) The following Committees of the Union shall  
be set up in accordance with Article 3 of the Con-  
vention:

- (a) The International Consultative Com-  
mittee on Telegraphy (C.C.I.T.)
- (b) The International Consultative Com-  
mittee on Telephony (C.C.I.F.)
- (c) The International Consultative Com-  
mittee on Radio (C.C.I.R.)

(d) The International Code of Signals Committee  
(I.C.S.C.)

(The Delegation of the United Kingdom here proposed an additional Consultative Committee for Broadcasting).

(2) There is also established an International Central Frequency Registration Board (I.C.F.R.B.) whose functions and rules of procedure are set forth in the Radio Regulations.

(3). (a) The International Consultative Committees on Telegraphy and Telephony shall be authorized to study and draw up recommendations on questions relating to theory, operation and tariffs for all types of international telecommunication.

(b) The International Consultative Committee on Radio shall study and draw up recommendations on questions relating to theory and operation of all types of international radiocommunications.

(4) The International Code of Signals Committee shall maintain and keep up to date the International Code of Signals.

(5) Questions subject to consideration by the Committees and on which the Committees shall be authorized to make recommendations, shall be determined by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, Administrative Conferences, the Administrative Council of the Union, Plenary Assemblies of the Committees, or by the request of at least 12 participating Members of the Union.

2. The Committees of the Union shall be composed of experts of the Administrations of Member Governments, experts of private operating agencies recognized by the respective Governments, and also experts of scientific and industrial telecommunication organizations approved by them, as well as observer experts of international organizations which are co-ordinating their work with the International Telecommunication Union and which shall have declared their desire to participate in the work of the Committee.

3. Applications for members for participating in the work of one or other committee shall be addressed to the Secretary General who shall communicate them to all the other Members of the Union for their information.

4. Applications from recognized operating agencies and approved scientific and industrial telecommunication organizations shall be addressed to the Secretary General through the intermediary of the respective Government and circulated by him to the Members of the Union for their information.

5. Applications from international organizations shall be addressed to the Administrative Council who shall ask all members to say whether or not the requests should be granted. The decision shall be taken by majority vote of the members replying within a period of one month.

6. The Committees of the Union shall organize their work through:

- (a) the convocation of Plenary Assemblies of Delegates, Representatives and Observer Experts participating under the conditions specified in paragraphs 4 and 5 above.
- (b) the setting up of permanent and provisional committees of Reporters and of laboratories for studying the questions raised.

7. The Plenary Assemblies of the Committees shall approve, reject or revise the draft proposals presented by the Committees of Reporters and adopt decisions concerning the necessity for studying new problems presented by members, private operating agencies and other organizations.

8. Plenary Assemblies shall be held once every two years, but the date set for the Plenary Assemblies may be advanced or postponed depending on the extent to which the Committees of Reporters have elaborated the questions referred to them.

9. The Plenary Assembly shall request the Administrative Council, or with its consent, one of the participating members to make arrangements for the next Plenary Assembly. The member undertaking the arrangements for the next Plenary Assembly shall be called the "Inviting Government."

10. All the secretarial work of the Committees of the Union, as well as the publication of recommendations, reports and proceedings of the Plenary Assembly shall be conducted

by the Secretariat of the Union.

### CHAPTER III

#### RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLIES OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

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#### Article 39

##### REPRESENTATION OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE UNION AT MEETINGS OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

1. Should other international organizations desire any Committee of the Union to participate in their meetings, they shall address their requests to the Secretary General of the Union.
2. The decision of the Administrative Council on this question shall be communicated to the international organizations considered and brought to the attention of the Chairmen of the Committees and principal reporters of the Committees of the Union. Expenditure incident to the aforesaid representation shall be borne by the Governments to which the experts designated as representatives of the Committees are subordinated.

#### Article 40

##### TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND RADIO LABORATORIES

1. The laboratories of the Union shall make measurements, conduct experiments and co-ordinate information on telegraph, telephone and radio systems of interest to countries-members of the Union.
2. The laboratories shall conduct research of common interest to all countries.
3. The laboratories shall, at the request of the Plenary Assembly of Committees of Reporters, conduct tests and experiments designed to facilitate the solution of new problems brought up for consideration of the Plenary Assembly.

4. The laboratories may, when possible, also conduct special research at the request of individual Members of the Union.

Article 41

EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEES, BOARDS AND  
LABORATORIES.

1. The expenses incident to the organization and work of the Committees, Boards and Laboratories of the Union shall be included in the general expenses of the Union, and shall be subject to approval by each Pleni-potentiary Conference.

2. Expenses incurred by laboratories in special research for individual Members of the Union shall be borne by those Members.

3. Personal expenses of experts of Members of the Union, private operating agencies, scientific and industrial telecommunication organizations, and international organizations, shall be borne by these bodies themselves.

CHAPTER IV

Article 42

RELATIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE UNION THROUGH THE  
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNION.

1. Members of the Union shall, when necessary, exchange documents relating to the work of their telecommunication services and information on important improvements introduced by them.

2. Such communications shall, as a general rule, be transmitted through the Secretary General of the Union and shall be published by him through notifications or journals issued by the Union.

3. Members of the Union shall transmit to the Secretary General, by prepaid letter, or in case of urgency, by telegraph, information on all steps taken for the establishment or changing of domestic and international tariffs, for the opening of new and closing of existing

channels insofar as they concern the international service, and, lastly, for the opening, closing, and changes in the service of telecommunication offices. Printed or duplicated documents prepared in this connection by Members of the Union shall be transmitted to the Secretary General either on the date of issue or at latest on the first day of the following month.

4. The Members of the Union shall, furthermore, communicate to the Secretary General, by telegraph, information on every interruption and restoration of communication affecting international correspondence.

5. At the beginning of each year the Members of the Union shall furnish to the Administrative Council the fullest possible statistical summaries on the lines indicated by the Secretary General who shall circulate printed forms for this purpose.

6. Similarly, the Members of the Union shall transmit to the Secretary General two copies of the various publications which they consider likely to be of interest to other Members of the Union.

International Telecommunications  
Conference  
Atlantic-City  
1947

DOCUMENT n° 46 TR-E

July 3, 1947

Program for week July 7 - 12.

| Day                  | Time     | Renaissance Room        | Venetian Room   | Trellis (Ritz)                  |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Mon.<br>July<br>7    | 10.00 AM |                         | Committee E Convention                                |                                 |
|                      | 3.30 PM  |                         | Special Committee on Voting                           |                                 |
| Tues<br>July<br>8    | 10.00 AM | Committee B Credentials | Committee F General Regulations                       |                                 |
|                      | 3.30 PM  |                         | Special Committee on voting                           |                                 |
| Wedn.<br>July<br>9   | 10.00 AM |                         | Committee F General Regulations                       |                                 |
|                      | 3.30 PM  | Committee B Credentials | Committee C Organization                              |                                 |
| Thurs.<br>July<br>10 | 10.00 AM |                         | Committee E Convention                                | Committee D ITU - UN            |
|                      | 3.30 PM  |                         | Special Committee on Voting                           | Committee F General Regulations |
| Frid.<br>July<br>11  | 10.00 AM |                         | Special Committee on Voting or Committee E Convention | Committee F General Regulations |
|                      | 3.30 PM  |                         | Committee C Organization                              |                                 |

The foregoing schedule contemplates the opening of morning meetings at 10.00 AM to continue until 1 PM unless the Committee Chairman decides to close the meeting at 12.30. Afternoon meetings will open at 3.30 to continue until 6.30 PM unless the Committee Chairman decides to close the meeting at 6.00 PM.

This schedule will be effective for the next week. When all votes of Heads of Delegations as to working hours are received, the schedule will be adjusted to reflect such votes.

- 4 Jul. 1947



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INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 47 TR-E

July 7, 1947

PROVISIONAL

VOTE

(Form to be used by Rapporteurs  
and Members of the General Secretariat)

Meeting of . . . . .

Vote on. . . . .

| Delegation   | Present | Absent | Votes |         |           | Comments |
|--|---------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|
|  |         |        | For   | Against | Abstained |          |
| Afghanistan  |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Union of South<br>Africa and Man-<br>dated Territory<br>of Southwest<br>Africa |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Albania  |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Saudi Arabia   |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Argentina  |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Australia  |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Austria  |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Belgium  |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Belgian Congo<br>and mandated<br>territory of<br>Ruanda-Urundi                 |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Bielorussia  |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Burma  |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Bolivia  |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| 6061   |         |        |       |         |           |          |

| Delegation                             | Present | Absent | Votes |         |           | Comments |
|--|---------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|
|  |         |        | For   | Against | Abstained |          |
| Brazil                                 |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Bulgaria                               |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Canada                                 |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Chile                                  |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| China                                  |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Vatican City<br>(State)                |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Colombia                               |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Costa Rica                             |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Cuba                                   |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Denmark                                |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Dominican<br>Republic                  |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Egypt                                  |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| El Salvador                            |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Ecuador                                |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| United States<br>of America            |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Territories of<br>the United<br>States |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Ethiopia                               |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| Finland                                |         |        |       |         |           |          |
| France                                 |         |        |       |         |           |          |

| Delegation  | Present | Absent | Vote |         |           | Comments |
|---|---------|--------|------|---------|-----------|----------|
|   |         |        | For  | Against | Abstained |          |
| Overseas Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under French mandate   |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia   |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Overseas Colonies, Protectorates, Territories and Territories under the Sovereignty or mandate of Great Britain |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Southern Rhodesia   |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Greece  |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Guatemala   |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Haiti   |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Honduras  |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Hungary   |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| India   |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Iraq  |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Iran  |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Ireland   |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Iceland   |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| .6063   |         |        |      |         |           |          |

| Delegation             | Present | Absent | Vote |         |           | Comments |
|------------------------|---------|--------|------|---------|-----------|----------|
|                        |         |        | For  | Against | Abstained |          |
| Italy                  |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Lebanon                |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Liberia                |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Luxembourg             |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Mexico                 |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Monaco                 |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Nicaragua              |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Norway                 |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| New Zealand            |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Panama                 |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Paraguay               |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Netherlands            |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Netherland<br>Indies   |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Peru                   |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Philippines            |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Poland                 |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Portugal               |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Portuguese<br>Colonies |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Roumania               |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Siam                   |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Sweden                 |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Switzerland            |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| 6064                   |         |        |      |         |           |          |

| Delegation                                  | Present | Absent | Vote |         |           | Comments |
|---|---------|--------|------|---------|-----------|----------|
|   |         |        | For  | Against | Abstained |          |
| Syria                                       |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Czechoslovakia                              |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Turkey                                      |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Ukraine                                     |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Union of<br>Soviet Social-<br>ist Republics |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Uruguay                                     |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Venezuela                                   |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Yeman                                       |         |        |      |         |           |          |
| Yugoslavia                                  |         |        |      |         |           |          |

Note: According to the Provisional Internal Regulations (Document No. 42 TR) agreed upon at the first Plenary Session, each delegation may vote, once only, for the country or group of countries that it represents. However, if the representation of a country has been entrusted to the delegation of another country, the delegation involved shall also have the right to vote in the name of the other country. No delegation may vote for more than two countries. However, the Delegations of the United Kingdom and the United States may vote for their colonies, protectorates and territories as a group. (art. 18, § 2).

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July 7, 1947

Greece

GENERAL STATEMENT  
ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR  
No. 143 TR IN THE FIELD OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

One can never deplore too greatly the evil spirit of destruction which guided the assailants during this second world war: public and private property, national and industrial equipment, everything was the object of a furious and well planned attack aimed at complete annihilation.

Telecommunications facilities, elements par excellence of contemporary civilization, were not spared, but suffered the common fate.

Greece had the unfortunate privilege of suffering catastrophes on an unheard of and unprecedented scale. Most of what an economy which is poor by the very nature of things was able to create during a period of several decades was either seized, destroyed or disorganized. In the field of telecommunications especially, the losses were estimated as follows at the time of liberation:

- I. Basic General Network:  
65% of the wires seized and sent out of the country, the remainder of the material disorganized.
- II. Technical Equipment (carrier current systems, radio stations, interurban centers, and other elements of telegraph and telephone installations):  
90% seized and sent out of the country.

With a ravaged economy, without industrial potential, and notwithstanding generously granted assistance, it is easy to understand how problematical it has been and how problematical it still is to contemplate a speedy reconstruction aimed solely at restoring the facilities which existed before the war and without even considering new requirements from a social and technical point of view.



At the time when the first postwar world telecommunications conference is meeting to study the important problems of reorganization and regulation of the world telecommunications system, the Greek delegation believes it necessary to present the statement given above in the hope that the Conference will:

1. take note of this report
2. condemn the barbarous methods which sowed catastrophe everywhere and particularly in the field of telecommunications.
3. study the possibility of setting up an agency empowered to seek ways of speeding the reconstruction of the telecommunications system throughout the world and especially in territories of countries devastated by the offensive.

INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947  
-----

Document No. 49 TR-E  
-----

July 7, 1947

REPORT  
OF  
COMMITTEE F  
-----

FIRST MEETING

JULY 3, 1947

1. The meeting opened at 4:25 PM, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Moeckli, Switzerland.

The Chairman expressed his appreciation for the honor paid to Switzerland in entrusting him with the guidance of the work of this committee. He declared that he would direct the discussions as impartially as possible and hoped that the efforts of the committee would meet with success.

2. During the first Plenary Session, on July 2, the Vice-Chairmanships of the committee had been assigned to Siam and to Yugoslavia. Messrs. Luang Praisanee and Popovic were designated by their respective delegations for these posts.

3. The Chairman proposed that the following be named as rapporteurs: Mr. Gill, Delegate from Canada, and Mr. Wolf, from Switzerland.

The Committee approved.

4. The Chairman felt that the delegation here, indicating by their very presence their interest in the questions to be considered by Committee F, wished to be considered as participants in the work of this committee. There were no objections.

The Chairman then proposed that a provisional list be made up of the delegations present. The final list will be established during the next meeting. He added that according to Article 8 of the Internal Regulations only the delegates of contracting governments will be permitted to participate in the work of the Committee.

5. The object of the work of the Committee is indicated by the Committee's title. This work, therefore, comprises the examination of proposals enumerated in Document 32 TR under the letter F.

The Chairman asked whether proposals other than those appearing in document 32 TR were in existence.

This question remained without an affirmative reply.

The Chairman recommended that members of the Committee complete their collection of documents by adding numbers which might still be lacking.

With respect to the work program of the Committee, it was decided during the meeting of Committee C that possible changes were to be taken up jointly by the Chairmen of Committees C, E and F. Members of the Committee will be advised at the proper time.

6. Committees, and should the occasion arise, plenary sessions as well, will carry on their work in accordance with the instructions contained in documents 25 TR (slightly modified by the plenary session of July 2nd), 23 TR, 34 TR, and 39 TR.

7. The next meeting of Committee F will be called later on.

The meeting adjourned at 4:40 P.M.

Rapporteur:

Wolf

Chairman:

Moeckli

July 7, 1947

144 TR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Internal Regulations

The Czechoslovakian Delegation proposes that Article 19 of the Internal Regulations (Doc. No. 42 TR, Article 19) be modified as follows:

§1. In a Plenary Meeting no proposal shall be adopted, unless, it secures an absolute majority of the votes cast. In case of a tie the proposal shall be considered as rejected.

§2. However, should important proposals be involved (§3), the proposal must be adopted by at least two-thirds of the Delegations present at the Plenary Meeting.

§3. The following shall be considered important:

a) Modifications of Chapters I and II of the International Telecommunications Convention (Madrid 1932).

b) The election of members of the Administrative Council (in case of adoption of respective proposals)."

Reasons

The Czechoslovakian Delegation calls the attention of the Conference to the fact that in the Internal Regulations, it is necessary to emphasize the difference between the manner of voting on questions of a general nature, and that of voting on fundamental questions relating to the organization of the I.T.U., and which were defined in the two first chapters of the Madrid Convention. The International Telecommunications Convention can well be compared to a State Constitution, and it is well known that any modification to a State Constitution can only be allowed if requested by a truly persuasive majority, that is to say, 2/3rds or more of the votes. The Czechoslovakian Delegation is of the opinion that any modifications to be made in the first chapters of the Convention should likewise be approved by a larger majority than that of half the votes cast during voting, because often such a majority only expresses the opinion of the minority of Countries present at the Conference, especially in case of abstention of a larger number of Delegations or of absentees.

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July 7, 1947

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

145 TR

Contribution to the Study  
of  
the Regulation of the Relationship  
between  
the I.T.U. and the U.N.

The question of the relationship between the I. T. U. and the U. N. can be found in the Agenda of the present Conference. The Czechoslovakian Delegation, appreciating the importance of this problem and wanting the question of this relationship to be solved in the most satisfactory manner makes the following suggestion to the Conference:

The position of the I. T. U. with regard to the U. N. and vice-versa may be considered from different points of view. On the one hand, the U. N. which operates certain telecommunications services on its own behalf, should be considered as operators or perhaps even as an administration which must comply with the provisions of the respective Regulations. On the other hand, the U. N. should be considered as an organization whose membership comprises the majority of nations, and with which other international organizations must enter into relations in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the United Nations Charter.

When studying the relationship between the I. T. U. and the U. N., it is therefore necessary to distinguish clearly between:

a) the relations between the I. T. U., as an international organization authorized to regulate the international telecommunications service and the United Nations, as an international organization operating a telecommunications service; these relations should be realized within the framework of the International Telecommunications Union;

b) the relations between the I.T.U. as an autonomous technical organization, and the U.N. as a political organization under the terms of the provisions of Articles 57 and 63 of the United Nations Charter.

In taking into consideration the clear-cut distinction between the dual character of the U.N. with respect to the I.T.U., the relationship between the I.T.U. and the U.N. can then be clearly defined.

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\* \*  
\*

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July 7, 1947

R E P O R T

of the Committee on Organization of the Union  
(Committee C)  
July 3, 1947  
First Meeting

1. The meeting was opened at 11 o'clock, with Mr. Alexander D. FORTOUSHENKO of the Soviet Union presiding.
  2. Speaking on behalf of the Delegation from the Soviet Union and for himself as well, the Chairman thanked all the Delegations present at the Telecommunications Conference for having chosen him as chairman of such an important committee. He stated that he would do everything in his power to justify the confidence placed in him and to reach unanimous agreement on all questions, several of which are extremely difficult. He said that he would leave no stone unturned in order that all the countries represented at the Conference, especially those represented on Committee C might be satisfied with the decisions to be made.
  3. He introduced one of the Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Joao Victorio PARETO NETO of the Brazilian Delegation. The other Vice-Chairman, Dr. Sebastian RODRIGUEZ LORA of the Delegation from the Dominican Republic, was absent.
  4. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee accept as rapporteurs:
    - Mr. Jean PERSIN, of the French Delegation,
    - Mr. Forney A. RANKIN, of the United States Delegation,
    - Mr. Boris YUROVSKI, of the Delegation from the Soviet Union.
- Adopted.
5. The Chairman gave a list of proposals which, according to the terms of Document No. 32 TR-E of the United States, are to be studied and discussed by the Committee. He added that insofar as the proposals of the Soviet Union were concerned, it would be well to refer to



Document No. 4 TR-E which indicates that this country supports the International Telecommunications Convention draft decided upon at the Moscow Conference (1946). He expressed his regret that the Bureau of the Union, which had been in possession of proposal No. 22 TR (Document No. 4 TR-E) since March 20, 1947, had not published the corresponding texts which should have been taken from Volume 1 of the documents of the Moscow Conference. The Soviet Delegation, however, would rectify this mistake by turning over the texts upon which its proposals are based to the Secretariat of the Conference.

The Delegate from Argentina stated that it would be appropriate to add to the list of proposals enumerated by the Chairman proposal No. 131 TR submitted by his country. Also, the Swiss Delegate requested that proposal No. 138 TR be added.

The complete list of proposals enumerated appears as an annex to the present report.

6. The Delegate from France pointed out that, in his opinion, the Committee should also be instructed to make a study of Article 1 and Articles 15 to 27 of the French Draft Convention. As a matter of fact it should be noted particularly that Article 15 deals with the monetary unit which is an aspect of the organization of the Union. Furthermore, the provisions of Articles 16 to 27 are closely connected with decisions to be made concerning the organization of the Union; particularly since, if Committee C does not consider these articles, Committee D will not be able to reach a decision regarding the adherence of various governments to the General Regulations.

After a discussion in which the Delegates from Canada, China and the United States took part, the Committee decided to entrust the Chairman with the task of reaching an agreement with the Chairmen of Committees D, E and F in order to define the work for which the respective committees are responsible. Subsequently each of the Chairmen would draw up a report which, after being approved by his Committee, would be submitted to the Plenary Assembly for final approval.

7. Subcommittee on Finance and Personnel

The Chairman reminded the meeting that during the first Plenary Session it had been decided to form at least one subcommittee whose function would be to furnish financial data taking into consideration the different possible plans for the organization of the Union, including the question of the seat of the Bureau. The task of this Subcommittee is particularly important and urgent because the Committee itself must have at its disposal as soon as possible fairly specific budgetary estimates.

He proposed naming as Chairman of this Subcommittee Mr. M.S.H. ABAZA, Bey, of the Egyptian Delegation.

The Committee unanimously approved this appointment.

The Chairman outlined as follows the problems confronting the Subcommittee:

1. study of the articles of the Convention and of the General Regulations relating to the finances and the budget of the I.T.U. and to allied committees and groups;
2. preparation of drafts of articles corresponding thereto;
3. preparation of estimates of expenditures, stating, in addition to the total annual amount, the amount of the principal items.

The French Delegate suggested naming this Subcommittee: "the Subcommittee on Finance and Personnel." Furthermore, basing his opinion on the statement made during the meeting of the Heads of Delegations he affirmed that the subcommittee must have had in the past a dual function, namely:

1. First of all: to define the expenditures attendant on the organization of the conferences, taking into particular consideration the expenditures incurred by the use of the system of simultaneous interpreting-the efficiency of which is, moreover, no longer open to question-and the expense incurred for the publication of documents and reports in several languages
2. in the second place: the drawing up of the total estimate of expenditures of the Union.

The Delegate from Egypt, after having thanked the Committee for having appointed him Chairman of the Sub-

committee on Finance asked that the functions of this Subcommittee be very clearly defined.

The Belgian Delegate said that, contrary to the custom followed in all preceding conferences, the I.T.U. is paying all the expenses of the present conference. Pointing out that the I.T.U. is made up of all participating countries, he raised the question: "What will be the reaction of the governments which sent us here as delegates if, upon our return, we tell them that we have no idea of the details of the expenditures which they will be asked to pay?"

The Chairman stated that he agreed it to be necessary to know the amount of the expenses incurred for the operation of the present conference. But he considered that this question was beyond the jurisdiction of the present committee.

He suggested recommending to the General Committee that it constitute a special Subcommittee to consider this particular question.

The French Delegate stated that this motion did not correspond to his proposal because the future budget of the Union will include, in addition to the permanent expenditures, exceptional expenses incurred for plenary and administrative conferences. He thought, therefore, that the Subcommittee on Finance and Personnel should deal with the problem in its entirety.

The Delegate from Belgium was not opposed, in principle, to the Chairman's proposal, but he supported the proposal of the French Delegate, which he considered more logical because it is impossible to base the future budget on anything other than data now available.

The Delegate from Egypt, supported by the Delegate from the United States, suggested that the two questions be clearly separated and that the study of expenses incurred at the present Conference be turned over to a special Subcommittee appointed by the General Committee.

The Chairman then announced that he would put the question to a vote. He called the attention of the meeting to the two proposals:

1st Proposal: to set up a special group within the Subcommittee on Finance and Personnel, to study the expenditures of the present Conference. Its conclusions shall be

made known to all countries in order to advise them of the total expenses they will be obliged to meet. Furthermore, the results of such investigations shall be used by the Sub-committee on Finance and Personnel.

2nd proposal: to submit this question to the General Committee for study and decision

The result of the vote was as follows:

- a) in favor of the first proposal: 13 votes,
- b) in favor of the 2nd proposal: 23 votes.

The Chairman concluded that the question of considering the expenses of the present Conference should be referred to the General Committee. This Committee will be requested to transmit its conclusions to the Sub-committee on Finance and Personnel for consideration in its future work.

8. The Committee then drew up the list of countries to be represented on the Sub-committee on Finance and Personnel under the chairmanship of Mr. H.S.H. ABAZA, Bey. This list is as follows: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, United States, Ethiopia, France, Greece, India, Italy, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Ukraine, Soviet Union.
9. The Delegate from France considered it necessary to decide at once which draft Convention is to serve as a basis for drawing up the future Convention.

The Chairman pointed out that this question was likely to give rise to long discussion, and the Committee agreed to postpone it for the next meeting.

10. Upon the request of the Secretary General of the Conference, the Chairman asked each delegation to give to the rapporteurs the name or names of its permanent representative or representatives on the committee.

The Delegate from Belgium called attention to the fact that such procedure was contrary to the rules observed at all previous conferences. He remarked that each country was represented by a delegation, and not by delegates (considered) individually.

However, if this proposal had no other purpose than to appoint a "secretary member" within each delegation to whom documents might be conveniently submitted or who might be notified of program changes, he for his part would freely agree, with the reservation, however, that the established list remain semi-official, and that, in no case, was it to be published.

The Committee concurred on this point. Each delegation is to appoint one of its members who may be readily reached by the officers of the Committee or the Secretary General of the Conference. This arrangement is to serve no other purpose than to aid in the performance of the work of the Conference. The list of delegates appointed is not to be published.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30.

Rapporteurs:

J. PERSIN,  
Forney A. RANKIN,  
B. YOUROSKI

Chairman:

A. FORTOUSHENKO

ANNEX TO THE REPORT  
of the  
Committee on Management of the Bureau of the Union  
1st Meeting, July 3rd, 1947

List of Proposals to be  
Studied by Committee C.

Hungary: 1 TR, 15 TR.

United States: 7 TR (articles 1 to 13; article 14, § 2;  
annex 1).

Canada: 18 TR.

Chile: 24 TR (article 1; articles 3 to 22).

Italy: 25 TR (articles 1, § 1 and 2); 40 TR to 43 TR;  
45 TR; 53 TR; 55 TR; 56 TR; 62 TR; 64 TR;  
66 TR.

United Kingdom: 49 TR (article 1; article 2, § 2; articles  
3 to 5; articles 10 and 11;  
article 13; annex 1).

China: 105 TR to 109 TR; 112 TR and 113 TR.

France: 121 TR (article 1; § 1 and 2; articles 2 to 10;  
article 11, § 1 to 3; articles 12 to 14).

Colombia: 123 TR.

Uruguay: 128 TR.

Ireland: 129 TR.

United States of America: 130 TR.

Argentina: 131 TR.

Switzerland: 138 TR.

Soviet Union: 22 TR (see Moscow Document 4 ter in  
volume 1 of "Documents of the  
Moscow Telecommunications Confer-  
ence, 1946")

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146 TR.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom desires to modify Article 4 of the draft Convention contained in Proposal 49 TR (Document 9 TR) to read as follows:-

§ 1. (Unchanged).

§ 2. The following are the permanently acting bodies of the Union:-

- (a) The Administrative Council;
- (b) The International Frequency Registration Board;
- (c) The Committees established by the Conferences of the Union;
- (d) The Secretariat.

§ 3. (Unchanged).

§ 4. Delete.

§ 5. The Administrative Council shall meet not less than once a year and at such other times as shall be found necessary, or at the request of five members of the Administrative Council.

§ 6. Each member of the Administrative Council shall have one vote. The decisions of the Administrative Council shall be taken on the same basis as the previous Plenipotentiary Conference laid down for its own decisions.

§ 7. (Unchanged).

§ 7 bis. The Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board shall take part as of right in the deliberations of the Council but without vote.

§ 7 ter. The Chairman and members of the Administrative Council shall not have full-time appointments but shall receive expenses on a basis established by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall be full-time officials appointed for an indefinite period and shall receive salaries and expenses on a basis established by the Plenipotentiary Conference. These Directors shall be chosen at Plenary Meetings of the respective Committees.

§ 8. The Administrative Council shall normally meet at the permanent seat of the Union.

§ 9. (Unchanged).



§ 10. Delete.

§ 11 and 12. (Unchanged).

§ 13. No change except:-

(b) Amend to read:

Provide a specialised Division of the Secretariat for the International Frequency Registration Board and for each of the Consultative Committees. Each specialised Division shall function under the Director of the appropriate Consultative Committee or the Chairman of the International Central Frequency Registration Board, as the case may be.

§ 14. No change.

#### REASON

After studying the proposals of France, Switzerland and the United States, the United Kingdom considers that it would be more convenient and economical to dispense with any inner "Bureau" or Executive Committee of full-time salaried members, within the Administrative Council. The Secretary General, the Directors of the Consultative Committees and the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board should be perfectly capable of performing their tasks subject to the directives of the Administrative Council. They would of course be answerable to the Administrative Council, which would survey their activities at regular intervals. Such an arrangement should provide adequately for the current work of the Union.

The broad lines of the United Kingdom's modified proposal are indicated in the rough diagram appended.

It is appreciated that the adoption of the proposal would necessitate certain consequential amendments to the draft Convention prepared by the United Kingdom, and more particularly to Annex 3.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Administrative Council (1)

|      |      |      |      |                        |
|------|------|------|------|------------------------|
| (2)  | (3)  | (4)  | (5)  | (6)                    |
| IFRB | CCIT | CCIF | CCIR | CCID<br>(Broadcasting) |
| (8)  | (9)  | (10) | (11) | (12)                   |

Secretary General  
(7)

General  
Secretariat  
of the  
Union

- (1) Fifteen elected unsalaried members each of different nationality.
- (2) Full time chairman appointed in accordance with arrangements to be discussed.
- (3)-(6) Full time Director to be chosen at a Plenary Meeting of the Committee concerned.
- (7) Full time official appointed by (1)
- (8)-(12) Specialised divisions of secretariat

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INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947  
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E  
Document No. 54 TR-E

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July 7, 1947

REPORT  
OF  
THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

(Committee B)

-----  
1st Meeting

July 3, 1947

The meeting was opened at 10 o'clock by His Excellency Dr. LIU CHIEH, Chinese Ambassador in Ottawa, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation at the Conference and Chairman of the Committee.

The Chairman expressed his appreciation of the honor accorded to his country by the Conference and extended his greetings to the delegates. He said that he looked forward to working in collaboration with the two Vice-Chairmen of the Committee: the Delegate from Greece, Mr. Nicolis, and the Delegate from Iran, Mr. Samiy.

He proposed the appointment as Rapporteurs of Mr. Jean Leproux of the French Delegation and Mr. David of the United Kingdom Delegation.

These appointments were approved by the Committee and the Rapporteurs were asked to sit at the table.

The Chairman stated that this initial meeting was merely a preliminary gathering. He pointed out that at the Radio Conference the Credentials Committee had accepted a simplified designation form for the accrediting of the delegates based on a note or a telegram from the diplomatic mission addressed to the Secretary General. He proposed that this procedure be adopted as regards actual participation in the Conference.

For the signing of the Convention the Committee might consider, at a later date, whether a more formal procedure was required.

The Chairman proposed that the Committee leave the task of examining the form in which the credentials were submitted by the Delegations to the Bureau and the Rap-porteurs so that the Bureau might report its findings to the Committee.

Mr. Mulatier, Secretary General, remarked that there was no information on the countries which comprise the Committee and consequently it would be advisable to consider as members those countries then participating in the meeting.

The Delegation from New Zealand proposed that the Secretary General ask the countries for the names of their Delegates to the various Committees.

The Italian Delegation drew attention to the provisions of the Rules of Procedure which require that the composition of Committees must be decided at the first plenary session. It suggested that the countries actually represented in the committee room be considered as forming the Committee. It is customary to nominate countries only to membership so that the countries retain full liberty to be represented at any time in any committee of which they are members by delegates of their own choosing.

France, Belgium and the Argentine supported the Italian Delegation.

After an exchange of views, during which the French and Belgian Delegates emphasized the inconvenience of notification of names, the Chairman invited the Secretary General to clarify his suggestion of having a list by name of delegates for the Committees.

Mr. Mulatier explained that the dispersion of Delegates during the present conference had created a peculiar situation. It would be essential to inform personally members of a committee in the various contingencies which might arise because of the overlapping of numerous meetings. He had seen, yesterday, in the initiative taken by the Chinese Delegation in notifying the names of delegates, a helpful means whereby the administrative services might contact a delegate quickly and personally, to advise him, for instance, of the postponement of a meeting. If the Committee

so desired, he could see no objection to adopting the suggestion already made by a Delegation that a list of the names of the delegates could be given, by the Delegation so desiring, to the Rapporteurs only.

The Belgian and Italian Delegations insisted that such lists should be kept strictly private.

The Chairman submitted the suggestions of the Secretary General and of the Belgian and Italian Delegations for the comment of the Assembly.

The proposal was approved.

The Chairman invited all Delegations to expedite the delivery of their credentials and stated that the place and date of the next meeting would be announced later.

The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Rapporteurs:

LEPROUX

A. G. DAVID

Chairman:

Dr. LIU CHIEH

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July 8, 1947

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1947

147-160 TR

Greece

Proposals for the International  
Telecommunications Conference  
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147 TR. Article One, § 1. Delete the words: which shall replace the  
Union and.

Reasons.

This explanatory mention is no longer  
necessary.

148 TR. Article One, § 2, Read: ...in Annex No. 1 to this document.

Reasons

Result of Proposal 149 TR.

149 TR. Article One, Add § 2 bis as follows:

§ 2 bis. Supplementary regulatory provisions with regard  
to the Union and its organizations are contained in  
Annex No. 2, under the title "General Regulations."

Reasons

The need has been recognized of uniting in an annex-  
document to the Convention, the regulatory provisions  
concerning the Union and its subsidiary organizations.  
It is understood that this document, although bearing  
the title "General Regulations," should not be included  
in the Regulations governing the carrying out of the  
services that are the object of the Union.

150 TR. Article 2. § 1. Replace this paragraph by the following:

§ 1. The provisions of the present Convention shall be  
completed by the Regulations governing the carrying  
out of the services that are the object of the Union,  
namely:

The Telegraph Regulations  
The Telephone Regulations  
The Radio Regulations  
The Broadcasting Regulations

which shall bind all of the contracting Governments..



Reasons.

The general task is to give the Union and the Conference a world-wide scope. The new organization that is contemplated will be very costly. It is therefore desirable that all members of the Union be signatories of all the Regulations, in order to have all advantages and all obligations. It is understood that if, for any reason at all, some governments are unable to apply certain rules, they will have the right to make, in a final protocol, the reservations that they consider necessary; but they should no longer be able to abstain from taking part in certain services nor from signing the pertinent Regulations. In the same way, the Additional Regulations should be incorporated in the General Regulations, forming a single section or set of Telecommunications Regulations. On the other hand, provisions that may be enumerated by the Conference on High Frequency Broadcasting should be included in the "Broadcasting Regulations," which will be introduced within the framework of the Regulations prescribed by the Convention.

- 151 TR. Art. 2, §§ 2 and 3; Art. 3, 4 and 5, § 5; Art. 9, §§ 1 and 2, Art. 10, §§ 1 and 2; Art. 11 and 12, §§ 1, 3 and 4.

If Proposal 150 TR is accepted, it will be necessary to harmonize the provisions of the articles and paragraphs to be considered.

- 152 TR. Art. 8. Add to the list of Conventions and Regulations abrogated, the Madrid Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations Annexed thereto.

- 153 TR. Art. 16. Replace this article by the following:

Article 16.

Organizations and Headquarters of the Union.

- § 1. The organizations of the Union are as follows:

- a) Plenipotentiary Conferences
- b) Administrative Conferences
- c) Administrative Council of the Union and its Executive Committee,

- d) General Secretariat of the Union,
  - e) International Frequency Registration Board,  
(I.F.R.B.)
  - f) Four consulting committees and their permanent Secretariat, namely: - the International Telegraph Consulting Committee (C.C.I.T.),  
-The International Telephone Consulting Committee (C.C.I.F.)  
-The International Radio Consulting Committee (C.C.I.R.)  
-The International Broadcasting Consulting Committee (C.C.I.D.).
- § 2. The prerogatives of the Conferences are defined in Articles 18 and 19 of the present Convention and in Annex No. 2 of the Convention (General Regulations).
- § 3. The composition, prerogatives and functions of the other organizations of the Union are defined in Annex No. 2 of the present Convention (General Regulations).
- § 4. The headquarters of the permanent organizations of the Union, namely,
- a) the Executive Committee,
  - b) the General Secretariat,
  - c) the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) and
  - d) the Secretariats of the four International Consulting Committees (C.C.I.) shall be at.....

Reasons.

It has been recognized that, in order to give the Union a world-wide scope and assure the continuity, coordination, and efficient operation of its various organizations, it would be necessary to give it a more solid foundation. It is contemplated that an Administrative Council of eleven members to be elected every four years by each Plenipotentiary Conference, shall be constituted, as well as an Executive Committee of three members elected by the Administrative Council. On the other hand, the I.F.R.B. shall be composed of nine members. For all Consulting Committees, it is proposed to adopt the statutes of the I.F.R.B. and give them a permanent Secretariat. The statutes of these organizations shall be included in Annex No. 2 of the Convention (General Regulations).

An organization of this kind will naturally mean a considerable increase in the expenses of the Union, and it will therefore be necessary that all countries participate in the Union as a whole, with all the Regulations and organizations that pertain to it so that all may share in all of the expenses on an equitable basis. See Proposal 155 TR.

154 TR. Art. 17. Delete this article.

Reasons

The duties of the "Bureau of the Union;" which shall become the "General Secretariat of the Union" will be defined in Annex No. 2 of the Convention (General Regulations).

155 TR. Insert a new Article 17 bis, as follows:

Article 17 bis

Finances of the Union

- § 1. The common expenses of the Union must not exceed the yearly sum of.....  
These common expenses shall not include:  
a) expenses pertaining to the work of conferences,  
b) expenses pertaining to the meetings of consulting committees.
- § 2. Expenses pertaining to the conferences and to the meetings of consulting committees shall be borne by all the governments participating therein, in proportion to the contribution which they pay to the common expenses of the Union, according to the provisions of the following § 3.
- § 3. The receipts and expenses of the Union must be carried in a detailed account covering distinct sections, for the general expenses of the Union and for the special expenses of each one of the following services: telegraph, telephone, radio and broadcasting. For the apportioning of such expenses, the adhering governments shall be divided into eight classes, each contributing at the rate of a certain number of units, i.e.:
- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1st class.....30 units, | 5th class.....10 units, |
| 2nd class.....25 units, | 6th class..... 5 units, |
| 3rd class.....20 units, | 7th class..... 3 units, |
| 4th class.....15 units, | 8th class..... 1 unit.  |

4. Each government shall inform the General Secretariat of the Union, either directly or through its administration, of the class in which its country is to be placed. This classification shall be communicated to the members of the Union and can not be modified in the interval between two conferences.
5. The amounts advanced by the government on whose territory the Union has its headquarters shall be refunded as soon as possible. For this purpose, the debtor governments must pay the amounts due within a maximum period of 4 months beginning with the month following the one in which the account has been sent. After this period, the amounts due shall bear interest, accruing to the creditor government, at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, counting from the date of expiration of the above-mentioned period.

Reasons

New regulations for the management of the finances of the Union in view of the increase in expenses. A wider margin must be provided in the future, between the smallest and the largest contribution of the contracting governments to the expenses of the Union. This is the reason for proposing to raise the largest contribution to 30 units instead of 25 (1st class) and to reduce the smallest contribution to 1 unit instead of 3; this implies an increase in the number of classes to 8 in lieu of 6.

156 TR. Art. 18. Replace this article by the following:

Article 18.

Plenipotentiary Conferences and Administrative  
Conferences.

1. The provisions of the present Convention and of its Annexes Nos. 1 and 2 shall be subject to revision by Plenipotentiary conferences of the contracting governments who have ratified the Convention; each conference itself determining the place and time of the next meeting.
2. The provisions of the Regulations annexed to the present Convention shall be subject to revision by administrative conferences of the delegates of the contracting governments which have approved the Regulations to be revised, each conference itself determining the place and time of the next meeting.

3. Plenipotentiary as well as administrative conferences shall be convened, in principle, once every four years, at the same place and on the same date.

Reasons

Experience resulting from the fact that the Madrid Convention has not been kept up to date for 15 years, points up the need of scheduling regular conferences, not only for the revision of the Regulations, but also for the revision of the Convention and its annexes.

- 157 TR. Art. 20. Delete this article.

Reasons.

The Internal Regulations must be included in Annex No. 2 of the Convention.

- 158 TR. Art. 21. Remarks on the question of languages.

The Greek delegation is willing to accept more or less extensive modifications of the article relating to languages. However, it believes that these modifications must be guided by two limitations: 1st. The difficulties that will derive from an unlimited increase in the number of languages spoken at the conferences and other meetings of the Union, and 2nd. The expenses involved therein as well as the expenses that might be created by the possible adoption of several languages for the editing of the Acts of the conference. In regard to the expenses, we must take into consideration the fact that the countries which are not requesting the inclusion of their own language among the languages of the Union are charged with the supplementary expenses imposed by the re-editing of the Acts and other documents of the Union in their own language.

- 159 TR. Art. 30. Replace this article by the following:

Article 30.

Priority of Transmission for Government Telegrams and

Radiotelegrams

Government telegrams shall enjoy priority over all other telegrams, on condition that this priority be expressly requested by the sender at the moment of filing each telegram of this category.

Reasons

To assure a real priority for government telegrams, properly speaking whose text relates to important matters concerning the contracting governments. In regard to the multitude of telegrams to which the characterization of government telegram is given as a matter of routine, they must take their place among the telegrams of the public service, without any preference whatsoever.

160 TR. Art. 32. General Proposals on Monetary Unit

When the gold franc was introduced in the conventions and regulations of the Union, as a monetary unit, numerous national currencies met the requirements of the regulations to be freely exchangeable in gold. However, for many years now, all States have abandoned the gold franc as a basis for their economic system; therefore, no currency now meets the requirements of the Regulations. Furthermore, in the Final Protocol of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, practically all of the contracting States have inserted their formal reservation against the application of Articles 31 of the Telegraph Regulations and 48 of the Telephone Regulations, which prescribed the fixing in each national currency, of an equivalent as near as possible to the value of the gold franc.

Therefore, the gold franc is no longer the monetary unit of the Union; and has become a fictitious and false unit, applied by each State according to its convenience. This results in an abnormal situation that must be taken into consideration.

The Greek Delegation believes that it is not compatible with the interests of the Union, to maintain the idea of a unit that nobody agrees to apply. It therefore believes, that it consequently would be necessary to abandon gold as a standard and to adopt as a monetary unit a real currency whose stability is incontestable. It therefore proposes to adopt as a monetary unit the dollar of the United States of America which meets the aforementioned requirements.

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R E P O R T  
of the Convention Committee  
(Committee E)

1st Meeting.  
July 7, 1947

Mr. Townshend, chairman of the Committee, opened the meeting at 10:10 a.m.

In his opening address, he stated that he was deeply appreciative of the honor bestowed upon him to be Chairman of the Committee; that he would see to it that all opinions could be expressed impartially, and that he counted on the full cooperation of all so that, whatever differences in point of view there may be, the Committee would be able to carry out its mandate.

The Chairman then introduced the two Vice-Chairmen to the Committee:

Mr. Carlos Garcia Bauer, of the Guatemalan Delegation,

Mr. Nacati Toner, of the Turkish Delegation.

Mr. Mulatier, Secretary General of the Conference, then proceeded to a roll call of the delegations present (see list attached as an annex). Countries not represented at this meeting, who desire to participate in the work of the Committee, may send in their names to the General Secretariat.

The Chairman then proposed the two following Rapporteurs to the Committee:

French Rapporteur: Mr. Henri Lerognon, of the Delegation of the French Colonies,

English Rapporteur: Mr. Adrian David, of the Delegation of the United Kingdom,  
who were approved.

The Delegation of the United States will, if necessary, furnish a third Rapporteur: Mr. Forney A. Rankyn.

The Chairman then pointed out that the three Committees C, E and F have been charged with the revision of the Madrid Convention. Their respective mandates are defined in Document 32 TR-E, adopted by the Plenary Assembly, and which specifies the references to the various proposals that comprise a plan for the complete revision of the Madrid Convention. This text will be completed later by references

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to the Moscow text, which has been taken over in full in the U.S.S.R. proposals. Nevertheless, the meeting of the three Chairmen of Committees C, E and F., which is to take place tomorrow will define more precisely the competence of each of the Committees as had been envisaged by the Plenary Assembly.

The delegates of Italy, France, and Belgium felt that the Committee should specify the articles to be studied.

The Chairman stated that this Committee must first conform to the mandate imposed by the Plenary Assembly according to the terms of Document 32 TR-E which may be modified if necessary; and he furthermore proposed that the Madrid Convention shall serve as a basis for its work. This last point was given general approval.

The Greek Delegate pointed out in particular that the division of work between Committees C, E, and F should be based on the articles of the Madrid Convention and not on those of the proposals.

After a brief discussion in which took part the delegates of Belgium, France, Italy, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Greece, and the U.S.S.R., the Chairman pointed out that, during the next meeting, the Chairmen of Committees C, E, and F will consider suggestions presented at that meeting. The French Delegate then enumerated the articles of the Madrid Convention which, according to him, will be mandatory for Committee C, that is:

Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 32.

The study of other articles of the Madrid Convention will be mandatory for Committee E.

The Chairman then pointed out that the general definitions annexed to the Convention are also to be studied by Committee 7 of the Radio Conference and that the proposals of this Conference shall be submitted for final approval of Plenary Assembly. He proposed therefore, that in order to avoid later difficulties, Committee E should get together with Mr. Krapka, of the Czechoslovak Delegation, Chairman of Committee 7. A similar procedure will be followed with questions that are to be studied at the same time by the Telecommunication Conference and the Radio Conference.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 11:10 A.M.

Rapporteurs:

A. David

H. Lerognon

Chairman:

H. Townshend

A N N E X

List of Countries wishing to  
participate in the work of Committee E.

1) Countries present at the first meeting of Committee E.  
July 7, 1947:

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| South Africa             | Guatemala               |
| Argentina                | India                   |
| Australia                | Netherlands East Indies |
| Austria                  | Iran                    |
| Belgium                  | Iraq                    |
| Burma                    | Ireland                 |
| Canada                   | Italy                   |
| China                    | Morocco and Tunisia     |
| Vatican City             | Norway                  |
| French Colonies          | New Zealand             |
| Portuguese Colonies      | Netherlands             |
| Switzerland              | Peru                    |
| Belgian Congo            | Portugal                |
| Denmark                  | Siam                    |
| Ethiopia                 | Sweden                  |
| Egypt                    | Czechoslovakia          |
| El Salvador              | Turkey                  |
| Ecuador                  | U.S.S.R.                |
| United States of America | Bielorussia             |
| Greece                   | Ukraine                 |
|                          | Uruguay                 |

2) Countries that had previously asked to participate  
in the work of Committee E.

Colombia  
Hungary  
Luxembourg

July 8, 1947

Minutes  
of the First Plenary Session

July 2, 1947

The agenda was as follows:

1. Opening address and reply;
2. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman;
3. Election of Secretaries-General and Secretaries;
4. Memorial reading of the list of deceased delegates and of retired delegates;
5. Report of Director of the Bureau of the Union;
6. Organization of Committees;
7. Election of Committee Chairmen and Vice Chairmen;
8. Distribution of work among Committees;
9. Internal Regulations;
10. Methods of Work;
11. Miscellaneous;
12. Communications;
13. Adjournment.

Those present were: the Delegations of the countries and organizations named below:

South Africa (Union of); Albania; Argentina (Republic); Australia (Commonwealth); Austria; Belgium; Bielorussia; Burma; Bolivia; Brazil; Bulgaria; Canada; Chile; China; Vatican City (State); Colombia; Portuguese Colonies; French Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories under French Mandate; Curaçao and Surinam; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Ecuador; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Greece; Haiti;

Honduras; Hungary; India; Netherlands Indies; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; Italy; Luxembourg; Morocco; Mexico; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Netherlands; Peru; Philippines; Portugal; United Kingdom; Siam; Sweden; Switzerland; Syria; Czechoslovakia; Tunisia; Turkey; Ukraine; Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay; Venezuela; Yugoslavia; SCAP; International Civil Aviation Organization; United Nations.

The meeting was called to order in the Renaissance Room of the Ambassador Hotel at 11.10 A.M., by Mr. Charles R. Denny, Chairman of the Delegation of the United States of America. He introduced to the Assembly the Honorable Garrison Norton, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States of America.

(Vigorous applause)

Mr. Garrison Norton made the following address:

"Six weeks ago it was my privilege and pleasant duty to open the first of the three World Telecommunications Conferences and to welcome the representatives of seventy-six nations, states and colonies as delegates to the International Radio Conference. I now have the honor to open the second phase of our proceedings, the Plenipotentiary Conference. To those delegates who are here for the first time I extend a cordial welcome; to those who have been present at the Radio Conference, I say twice welcome, and congratulations on your splendid work in handling the many difficult problems you have resolved during the past six weeks. Because of your statesmen-like approach to these complex radio problems, and because of your vision and cooperation in these matters, an international accord in the field of technical radio regulations seems well on its way.

This Plenipotentiary Conference is primarily concerned with proposals for the revision of the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid in 1932. The art of radio telecommunications has made enormous strides in the past fifteen years, but our Convention has remained static. We must modernize the Convention; that is the task before us today.

Our Union as at present constituted is composed of the following major organizational groups: -

1. Plenipotentiary conferences which meet only when the Convention itself is under revision.
2. International telegraph, telephone, and radio administrative conferences which review the regulations.
3. International consultative committees: the Telegraph Committee, the Radiocommunications Committee, and the Telephone Committee.
4. A secretariat, which is called the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union. This group is more commonly known as the Bern Bureau, since its offices are situated in that city under the aegis of the Swiss Government.

It has become increasingly apparent that far-reaching organizational changes are necessary to enable the Union to perform its duties under contemporary conditions. Conscious of this fact, the members of the Union in the Western Hemisphere who met at the Third Inter-American Radio Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1945 and the countries which met at Moscow in the fall of 1946 evolved proposals for the establishment of a new Union.

These proposals envisage an actual working Union instead of our present loosely organized body. To accomplish this, it is indispensable that provisions be written into the Convention under which the Union may function with continuity. An indication of the type of organization necessary to accomplish this has been provided in the field of aviation by the International Civil Aviation Organization. In brief, this program of modernization involves your consideration of the following proposals:

(a) The establishment of an administrative council of certain member states, to convene periodically, with a permanent executive committee to sit between sessions of the administrative council and to coordinate the everyday operations of the Union;

(b) The creation of a permanent secretariat to replace the existing Bureau;

(c) The holding of quadrennial conferences, both plenipotentiary and administrative;

(d) The calling on short notice of administrative conferences with limited agenda, to consider special problems requiring immediate consideration by the members of the Union;

"(e) The establishment of boards and committees which should sit with reasonable continuity. These boards should be composed of experts in their respective fields. Operating in close relationship with the administrative council and its executive committee, these experts would insure not only continuity but also adequate consideration of problems coming before the Union. To this end it has been proposed to establish an International Frequency Registration Board, a Permanent International Radio Consultative Committee and similar committees in the related fields of telegraphy and telephony.

The inability to make decisions between conferences has been one of the greatest defects of the present Union. The almost incredible sequence of developments in the art of radio communication makes it indispensable that we have an up to date, continuously functioning organization capable of considering and deciding the many urgent problems that present themselves in this rapidly changing field.

Because of the rather sweeping organizational changes required to accomplish this end, it may be necessary to provide certain transitional arrangements pending the entry into force of the new Convention. Such transitional arrangements proved very effective in the field of aviation, where a Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization was created pending the coming into effect of the Convention on International Civil Aviation which created the permanent organization.

As part of the modernization of the Union, proposals have been made to clarify the basis of its membership. In general, the objective has been to place the membership on a sound foundation of recognized sovereign states, capable of assuming complete responsibility, not only for themselves but for all their territories. The membership of the Union will

thus be more nearly in conformity with the procedures and policies of the United Nations and of other international administrative organizations affiliated with the United Nations.

In view of anticipated expenses in connection with the establishment of certain permanent boards, committees and the administrative council, it will be necessary for you to consider proposals for modernizing the financial structure of the Union. Furthermore, because of increased functions of the Union, you will no doubt wish to consider proposals concerning the location of its headquarters.

Since the adoption of our present Convention in Madrid in 1932, a far-reaching sequence of economic, social and political events has been climaxed by the creation of the United Nations. This Conference cannot fail to consider the question of the relationship of the International Telecommunication Union to the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council at a meeting in New York in June 1946 expressed the hope that 'a world conference in the field of telecommunications shall be convened as soon as possible to review the organization of the International Telecommunication Union and its radio regulations and to enable the International Telecommunication Union to be brought into relationship with the United Nations.' At that time the Council directed the Secretary General to convene a meeting of telecommunications experts with a view to bringing the International Telecommunication Union into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with propositions submitted by the respective administrations to the Telecommunications Conference.

It had been proposed to convene this meeting at Lake Success on June 16 of this year, but since most of the experts who would have attended such a meeting would also be expected to attend the Radio Conference, it was realized that this would place an undue burden upon the administrations concerned. It was decided, therefore, that the Plenipotentiary Conference here at Atlantic City would consider the question.

To this end it has been proposed that a draft agreement be prepared by the United Nations Secretariat and submitted to this Conference. This draft agreement can then be considered together



with any other proposals which a member of the Union may wish to submit. Immediately thereafter a special committee of this Conference could confer with representatives of the United Nations and endeavor to reach an agreement satisfactory to both organizations.

Already agreements of relationship with the United Nations have been concluded by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the International Civil Aviation Organization. I am confident that this Conference will wish to conclude arrangements for bringing the International Telecommunication Union into a cooperative arrangement similar to those which have already been agreed upon. In so doing, however, let us remember that to attain its maximum of usefulness our Union must be both universal and autonomous.

I have attempted to outline briefly to you the most important elements of our task here during the next thirty days. In addition to these major elements, certain minor, but no less troublesome and complicated, problems must be solved. It is apparent that our task is a monumental one. For its successful accomplishment we shall be dependent upon the cooperation, understanding and diligence of the delegates here present. My government pledges itself to do everything within its power to assist you in bringing this Conference to a speedy and successful conclusion. It is the desire of every member of the United States Delegation, and of the representatives of the Bern Bureau, that every facility be placed at your disposal. And now, with the hope that your visit to this country will be both profitable and enjoyable, I declare the International Telecommunication Conference to be open."

(Prolonged applause).

Mr. Gneme, Head of the Italian Delegation, made the following speech:

"As Dean of Delegates taking part in the Telecommunications Conference, I have the honor and the pleasure of expressing to you, Mr. Norton, our thanks for the kindly words of welcome which you have addressed to the members who have arrived expressly to take part in the work of this Conference.

"We, who have already taken part in the Radio Conference, are very grateful for these congratulations which you have addressed to us for the work which has already been accomplished, and we assure you that all our ability and our spirit of collaboration will be set to work to surmount the difficulties which we may yet meet in the study of the difficult problems which we must solve.

You have already clearly defined, Mr. Norton, those points of the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid which no longer correspond to present conditions, and you have outlined for us the plan of a new permanent organization, capable of examining urgent problems which rapid advances--especially those of radio--can bring forward from one moment to another, and of deciding upon the solutions which may properly be applied to them.

We shall study with the best of good will the precedents of the Third Inter-American Conference of Rio de Janeiro of 1945 and of the Moscow Conference, and all the proposals presented on this subject by the various governments, and we cherish the hope of arriving, thanks to mutual concessions, at concrete results, within a reasonable period of time, which we shall endeavor to make as short as possible.

Such a great transformation in the organization of our Union as you have presented to us, will make necessary a study of transactional provisions and, perhaps, the institution of some provisional organ; we shall not fail, in these studies, to remember the Provisional International Organization of Civil Aviation. One of our great anxieties will also be that of determining, as far as possible, the financial burdens which the new organization will impose upon our respective countries.

I think it proper to mention the great debt which we have to the Government, to the Delegation of the United States of America and to the Bern Bureau for the facilities which they have offered us. We have enjoyed them and are very grateful for them. Our thanks go also to the private companies for the opportunities which they have given us to admire their laboratories and their stations, and thus to ascertain their contributions to the magnificent advances in the field of science and technique.

To conclude, permit me as the Dean in age at this session to recall that telecommunications already have a very long history. From 1865 to 1908, there were several Telegraph Conventions, but a Union did not exist.

In 1865, at Paris, the first International Telegraph Convention was signed. This date represents the birth of our Union. However, the name Union was not employed, and it was only at Lisbon, in 1908, that the first International Telegraph Union was officially instituted, and symbolized by the monument erected at Bern in 1922.

A great step forward was made at Madrid in 1932 by the creation of the International Telecommunications Union, which has regulated all the telegraph, telephone and radio communication services.

Having had the pleasure of being present at the official birth of the first two unions and of cooperating in their activities from the beginning, permit me to hope that here, at Atlantic City, I may be allowed to be present at the birth of the World Union of telecommunications, which is destined to cooperate in the most effective manner in tightening the bonds of peace and of love between all nations of the world.

(Long applause).

According to custom, it is the privilege of the Dean to propose the designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Conference. Thus I have the honor to propose to you to nominate by acclamation as Chairman of the Conference, Mr. Denny, Chairman of the Delegation of the United States of America, and as Vice-Chairman, Mr. de Wolf, Vice-Chairman of this same Delegation. Both have already given proof of their ability, their skill and their impartiality in directing the work of the International Radio Conference."

(Acclamation).

Mr. Denny made the following statement:

Fellow Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen;

On behalf of the Government of the United States of America, I would like to express my very deep appreciation for the honor you have paid my country in selecting Mr. de Wolf and myself to act as Chairman and Vice-

Chairman of the International Telecommunications Conference.

This honor is a double one since we also have the privilege of carrying on the same duties in the Radio Conference which has been in session since May 16.

Since that time we have worked together with good will. We have developed close and friendly relations which will bring success to our common efforts. I am looking forward to the continuance of these relationships and the fine spirit of cooperation which we have enjoyed."

The Chairman continued:

"In accordance with the agenda, we must now proceed to the election of the Secretaries-General and the Secretaries of the present Conference. In this connection, I present for your consideration the recommendation of the meeting of Heads of Delegations that the Plenary Session elect Mr. Léon Mulatier and Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Vice-Directors of the Bureau of the Union, as Secretaries-General, and appoint the following Secretaries: Mr. Eggli and Mr. Rusillon, Counselors; Mr. Auberson, Mr. Oulevey, Mr. Voutaz and Mr. Meyer, Secretaries of the Bureau."

The Session approved.

The Chairman: "In accordance with a sacred tradition, I propose that we now pay tribute to the memory of former colleagues and co-workers who have passed away since the Cairo Conferences.

The Secretary-General will now read the list. We shall then honor the memory of those who are no longer with us by a minute of silence."

The Secretary-General: "The names are:

From Governmental Administrations:

- Mr. G. E. F. Albrecht (Finland);
- Mr. Charles Ansidei (Tunisia);
- Mr. H. J. Boetje (Netherlands);
- Mr. Aime Bouckaert (France);
- Captain B. S. Cohen (Great Britain);
- Mr. Craemer, D. Eng. (Germany);

- Mr. W. Dommissee (Netherlands Indies);
- Mr. A. van Dooren (Netherlands Indies);
- Mr. W. F. Einthoven (Netherlands Indies);
- Mr. Tore Engset (Norway);
- Mr. H. C. Felser (Netherlands);
- Mr. Ernst Feyerabend (Germany);
- Dr. Reinhold Furrer (Switzerland);
- Mr. M. Gredsted (Denmark);
- Mr. R. Gsell (Switzerland);
- Mr. Andreas Haarberg (Norway);
- Mr. Karl Hoepfner (Germany);
- Colonel F. W. Home (Great Britain);
- Mr. J. J. Hoogewoening (Netherlands);
- Dr. Edouard Jaques (Luxembourg);
- Mr. Gottlieb Keller (Switzerland);
- Mr. E. Krogh (Denmark);
- Mr. Carl August Kruckow (Germany);
- Mr. de Liz Ferreira (Portugal);
- Mr. James Loudon (Great Britain);
- Mr. A. R. Mc Lachlan (South Africa);
- Colonel Magnin (France);
- Mr. N. R. Meyer (Denmark);
- Mr. Paul Munch (Germany);
- Mr. J. L. Nørgaard (Denmark);
- Mr. Hermod Petersen (Norway);
- Mr. J. A. A. Pierart (Belgium);
- Dr. A. Ch. Raestad (Norway);
- Mr. Georges Sanchidrian (France);
- Mr. Victor Serre (France);
- Mr. E. H. Shaughnessy (Great Britain);
- Mr. Richard Southgate (United States of America);
- Mr. Joseph Strnad (Czechoslovakia);
- Mr. Sydow (Germany);
- Mr. E. O. Sykes (United States of America);
- Mr. Louis Vanoni (Switzerland);
- Mr. Martin Wahl (Norway);
- Captain (Navy) J. C. M. Warnsink (Netherlands);
- Mr. Wassek El-Mouayad El-Azem (Syrian Republic);

From the Bureau of the Union:

- Mr. Lucien Boulanger.

From Private Operating Agencies and Organizations:

- Mr. Raymond Braillard (International Broadcasting Union);
- Mr. Edouard Branly (France);
- Mr. Harry Chadwick (Radio Corporation of America, Inc.);

- Rear-Admiral C.P.R. Coode, C.B., D.S.O.  
(Western Union Telegraph Co.);
- Mr. A. Davidson (All America Cables & Radio Inc.);
- Lieutenant-Colonel Garnier (Compagnie Radio-France);
- Mr. A. E. Kennelly (United States of America);
- Mr. W. G. Kuyck ("Radio Holland" Company);
- Mr. Marignac (France);
- Mr. F. M. G. Murphy (Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd.);
- Mr. Maurice Rambert (Switzerland);
- Mr. O. C. de Scavenius (Grande Compagnie des Télégraphes du Nord);
- Commander J. A. Slee (Marconi Sounding Device Company);
- Mr. J. H. Thompson (Canadian Marconi Company);
- Mr. Gerard Vincent (Société Anonyme Internationale de Télégraphie Sans Fil);
- Mr. K. L. Wood (Cable and Wireless Limited)."

(The Assembly rose and observed a moment of silence.)

At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary-General continued as follows:

"May I be permitted to mention also the names of former participants in the Conferences of the Union, who have retired or have turned to other occupations. .

From Government Administrations:

- Commander Duarte de Almeida Carvalho (Portugal);
- Mr. Gabriel Alomar Villalonga (Spain);
- Mr. Laurent Beaudry (Canada);
- Mr. H. Booker (Great Britain);
- Mr. P. Bossen (Netherlands);
- Mr. Brun (France);
- Mr. Carli Ovidio Nicanor (Argentine Republic);
- Mr. Adolfo T. Cosentino (Argentine Republic);
- Dr. M. H. Demme (Netherlands);
- Mr. W. Dogterom (Netherlands);
- Mr. Svetomir Dragicevic (Yugoslavia);
- Mr. Durand (Morocco);
- Colonel P. E. Earnshaw (Canada);
- Mr. Melvin Brown Esson (New Zealand);
- Mr. Fahri (Turkey);
- Mr. Fossion (Belgium);
- Mr. William F. Friedman (United States of America);
- Mr. Emile Geles (Roumania);
- Mr. Giess (Germany);

- Mr. Gutton (France);
- Mr. Andreas Hadland (Norway);
- Count H. A. Hamilton (Sweden);
- Dr. Francois Havas (Hungary);
- Mr. G. C. Holtzappel (Netherlands);
- Captain (Navy) J. Houtsmuller (Netherlands);
- Mr. H. Hunziker (Switzerland);
- Mr. S. T. Keyte (Great Britain);
- Dr. Otto Kučera (Czechoslovakia);
- Mr. W. Kruijt (Netherlands);
- Mr. H. J. Lenton (South Africa);
- Chamberlain C. D. Lerche (Denmark);
- Dr. Walter Lichtenstein (United States of America);
- Captain (Engineers) L. F. Liera (Netherlands);
- Mr. S. Ljungqvist (Sweden);
- Wing Commander O.G.W.G. Lywood (Great Britain);
- Mr. Mahe (France);
- Mr. Frantisek Matous (Czechoslovakia);
- Mr. Ménard (Morocco);
- Rear-Admiral J. E. Meyer Ranneft (Netherlands);
- Mr. C. I. Mondrup (Denmark);
- Dr. A. Muri (Switzerland);
- Mr. John H. Payne (United States of America);
- Mr. Robert Pell (United States of America);
- Mr. P. S. o' h - Eigeartaigh (Ireland);
- Mr. F. W. Phillips (Great Britain);
- Mr. Picault (France);
- Commander Duarte Abel Rodrigues (Portugal);
- Mr. R. Rosca (Roumania);
- Mr. W. A. Rush (Canada);
- Dr. Irvin Stewart (United States of America);
- Mr. F. Strong (Great Britain);
- Mr. Tudor Tanasescu (Roumania);
- Mr. Ljubomir Terzic (Yugoslavia);
- Mr. Tondeur (Belgian Congo);
- Mr. Désiré Véghely (Hungary);
- Mr. Antonio Vicens Adrover (Spain);
- Mr. C. H. De Vos (Netherlands).

For the Bureau of the Union:

- Mr. F. Schwill.

And from Private Operating Agencies and Organizations:

- Mr. Gino Bandini (Italcable Company);
- Mr. H. Behner (Comité International Radio-Maritime);
- Mr. T. L. Eckersley (Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd.);

- Mr. P. J. J. E. Eschbascher (Cable and Wireless Limited);
- Mr. F. S. Hayburn (International Marine Radio Co.);
- Mr. O. A. Jørgensen (Grande Compagnie des Télégraphes du Nord);
- Mr. Adolphe Van Lierde (Société Anonyme Internationale de Télégraphie Sans Fil);
- Mr. Emidio de Medio (Italcable Company);
- Mr. F. W. Mitchell (Cable and Wireless Limited);
- Mr. J. T. Montgomery;
- Major I. I. Munro (Cable and Wireless Limited);
- Mr. O. E. Nielsen (Grande Compagnie des Télégraphes du Nord);
- Mrs. Valentina Parisotti (Italcable Company);
- Mr. C. E. Richard (Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd.);
- Mr. Robert (Compagnie Générale de T.S.F.);
- Mr. A. Sabater (Cable and Wireless Limited);
- Mr. K. Suenson (Grande Compagnie des Télégraphes du Nord);
- Mr. J. Wagner (Comité International Radio-maritime);
- Mr. H. A. G. White (Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd.)."

The Chairman said:

"We shall always keep these colleagues of ours in affectionate memory. To those who have retired we wish health and long life. And to those who have chosen another field of activity we wish success."

The Director of the Bureau of the Union was then requested, in his official capacity, to inform the Assembly about the progress of the Union since the Cairo Conferences.

The Delegate of Egypt, after being recognized, made the following statement:

"Before Dr. von Ernst makes his report, there is one question, which, in our opinion, should be clarified. What is the relation between this Conference and the Madrid Convention? If this Conference is based on the Madrid Convention, I feel that it does not exactly correspond to this Act. However, if this Conference is the result of a wish or of a recommendation of the United Nations, I do not see how the report of the Bureau can be officially and legally presented to this Conference. In addition, the period of time provided for by the Madrid Conference gives all countries time to give serious consideration to their interests and to formulate their views.



for the Conference to be held. On this occasion, we saw that five powers met at Moscow, where they formulated certain proposals. I am sure that they knew what they wanted. But, as far as we are concerned, who have not had time to think seriously about future developments, about our real needs and our interests, we, the little countries, would like to sign a contract for which we have ample time for discussion and complete freedom to come to an understanding. We wish this for the simple reason that, once our signature is given, we shall honor it and faithfully fulfill our obligations, without any mental reservation whatever. Egypt is a country which is developing, and we have ambitious plans. It would be contrary to the spirit of the times to impede this development by a Convention which did not offer every essential possibility and which has not been thoroughly scrutinized for lack of time. More than one country is in the same situation as ours.

I should be glad, Mr. Chairman, to have certain specific information on this point."

Mr. de Wolf, the delegate of the United States, after being recognized, made the following statement:

The Honorable Delegate from Egypt has raised a question the importance and meaning of which are not entirely clear to me, but if I understood him correctly, he implied that this Conference was not convened strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Madrid Convention of 1932.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Heads of Delegations, I had occasion to explain the reasons which led the Government of the United States to call this Conference. Inasmuch as the Delegate from Egypt has raised this question once again, for the sake of the record, I shall again repeat the remarks which I made yesterday at the meeting of the Heads of Delegations.

You will recall, Gentlemen, that after the war there was felt in most countries of the world an urgent need to call at the earliest possible moment a radio conference to establish new regulations. You will also recall the fact that the radio conference which normally would have been held in 1942 in Rome was postponed for a later date, at least until 1947. In this connection I should also like to point out that the London Conference in 1912 had planned the subsequent conference for 1917 and that in reality this Conference could not meet until 1927.

Most of us believed that it was imperative that there be no delays in the development of communications. You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that as early as 1945 a conference met in Chicago to set up a new civil aviation organization. It was unthinkable to us that, in the field of telecommunications we should lag several years behind the new aviation organization, especially since there is an intimate relationship between aviation and radio. Aviation was impatiently waiting for us. We were honor bound to meet the requirements of aviation as well as the requirements of radio. This was an essential task.

In view of these circumstances, the Radio Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1945 requested that an international radio conference be convened as soon as possible. Again, at Moscow, in the autumn of 1946 it was also requested that a radio conference be called as soon as possible to revise the Convention and Radio Regulations of our Union in order to meet modern conditions.

In view of these facts, the Government of the United States took the initiative to address a request to all members of the Union, in order to ascertain, under the provisions of Article 18 § 2 of the Madrid Convention whether a plenipotentiary conference could be called as soon as possible. I shall read this paragraph of the Madrid Convention:

"§ 2. Revision of the Convention shall be undertaken when it has been so decided by a preceding conference of plenipotentiaries, or when at least twenty contracting governments have so stated their desire to the government of the country in which the Bureau of the Union is located."

More than 20 countries indicated their desire to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries as soon as possible.

In view of the replies to this inquiry, the Government of the United States addressed an invitation to all the countries to participate in a plenipotentiary conference, adding that, because of the urgency of the situation, it was felt that a radio conference should be convened at the same time and in the same place.

The Government of Switzerland considered that, under the terms of the Convention, it should conduct an

inquiry and take a sounding of the opinion of the various countries of the world, to ascertain whether the conference should be held in the United States or in Europe. The Government of the United States always felt, and still feels, that this plebiscite was not in accordance with the terms of the Convention.

Article 19 of the Convention, which also speaks of the location of a conference, provides that the time set for the meeting of a conference may be advanced or postponed if request to this effect is made by at least ten of the contracting governments. But, as no time had been set for the plenipotentiary conference, we felt that no plebiscite was in order and that, when twenty countries had expressed their desire to meet in conference, it was altogether proper that the Government of the United States should send an invitation to the whole world to participate in such a conference.

So much for the legal aspects of the matter. I have no doubt that the Atlantic City Conference is the legal and juridical successor of the Madrid Conference.

Turning now to the question raised by the Delegate from Egypt, as to whether this is a conference of the International Telecommunications Union, or a conference under the auspices of the United Nations, I would like to state the following:

"The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations presented certain recommendations with respect to the convening of this Conference. The action taken by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations can only be viewed in the light of recommendations from that body which do not affect our Union. This conference is very definitely a conference of the International Telecommunications Union.

As far as the proposals are concerned, I have deepest sympathy with the viewpoint of the Delegate of Egypt. Due to the circumstances of war, the United States, as long as three years ago, was able to begin preparation for this conference-a very arduous preparation-but one which assuredly can be of benefit to the whole world. These preparations were undertaken to aid in carrying forward the work of the conference, and to permit that work to be completed as soon as possible. Those who were present at the Radio Conference are well aware that our proposals at that conference have been criticized. But the proposals are only a basis for our work. I believe that the Moscow and Rio de Janeiro conferences

have cleared the field. There we established basic proposals to be submitted for your consideration. We are of the opinion that you should have all the time necessary to criticize and change them, if you deem proper. The delegations at Rio and Moscow have themselves already changed the proposals formulated there, and are going ahead and trying to revise the studies, so as to make them as sound as possible. It will be your task, Gentlemen, further to revise the studies which we made at Moscow.

I believe that in so acting, Mr. Chairman, we shall attain results which will be satisfactory to all the world."

The Chairman pledged himself to conduct this conference in an entirely democratic manner, so that the interests of all, especially those of the small nations, would be safeguarded. He would always be at the disposal of delegates who had any suggestions to submit to him.

The Head of the Swiss Delegation made the following statement:

"During the summer of 1946, a certain number of governments, invoking Article 18, § 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention concluded at Madrid in 1932, announced to the Swiss Government - some acting at the instance of the Government of the United States of America - their desire that this Convention be revised.

Divergent points of view, however, were expressed on the question of the location where the Conference should be held, some states advocating the United States of America, others favoring Switzerland, and finally some favoring Europe.

Under these circumstances the Swiss Government felt it necessary to initiate a consultation with all the member-states of the International Telecommunication Union on September 11, 1946, deeming it proper to ascertain the opinion of each one of them.

Meantime, the revisory conference was convened by the Government of the United States of America, where it was to be held.

Nevertheless, I wish to announce to the member-states of the Union the results of the consultation which the Swiss Government undertook.

#### Location of Meeting of the Conference

A. Those favoring the United States:

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| Canada        | Mexico             |
| China         | New Zealand        |
| Cuba          | Panama             |
| United States | Dominican Republic |
| Ethiopia      | Holy See           |
| Finland       | Siam               |
| Greece        | U.S.S.R.           |
| Guatemala     | Uruguay            |
| Haiti         | Venezuela          |
| Iceland       | = 19 members       |

B. Those favoring Europe:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Bulgaria (Switzerland or Czechoslovakia) |             |
| Lebanon                                  |             |
| Luxembourg                               |             |
| Portugal                                 | = 4 members |

C. Those favoring Geneva (or Switzerland):

|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Albania               | Morocco                  |
| Australia             | Norway (Switzerland)     |
| Austria               | Netherlands              |
| Belgium (Switzerland) | Roumania                 |
| Denmark               | Sweden                   |
| Egypt                 | Switzerland              |
| Spain                 | Czechoslovakia           |
| France                | Tunisia                  |
| Great Britain         | Turkey                   |
| Hungary               | Union of South Africa    |
| Italy                 | Yemen (Switzerland)      |
| Ireland               | Yugoslavia (Switzerland) |
|                       | = 24 members             |

D. Those who have made no formal announcement, or who decided to defer to the decision of the majority of members:

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Afghanistan | Paraguay    |
| Colombia    | Syria       |
| Iran        | = 5 members |

E. Those who made no announcement:

|        |             |
|--------|-------------|
| Brazil | Poland      |
| Iraq   | = 3 members |

(Carried forward - 55 members)

F. The following members were not directly consulted; their parent states, nevertheless, had all expressed their opinion:

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Burma               | British Indies      |
| British Colonies    | Netherlands Indies  |
| Spanish Colonies    | Spanish Morocco     |
| French Colonies     | New Hebrides        |
| Portuguese Colonies | Rhodesia            |
| Belgian Congo       | Surinam and Curaçao |
|                     | = 12 members        |

Total - - - - - 67 members

G. The following States gave their opinions, but their proposals cannot be considered, since they are not members of the International Telecommunications Union:

|            |           |          |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| Argentina  | Ecuador   | Peru     |
| Chile      | Honduras  | Salvador |
| Costa Rica | Nicaragua |          |

Date of the Conference.

- A. Those who asked that the conference be held "as early as possible," "in the Spring of 1947," "July 1, 1947," or "in 1947" - - - - - 23 members
- B. Those who asked that the conference be held in the fall of 1947- - - - - 17 members
- C. Those who did not propose a date, but asked that this conference be convened - - - - - 12 members
- D. Those who expressed no opinion (see "Meeting place for the conference" letter E) - - - - - 3 members
- E. Those who were not directly consulted (see "Meeting place for the conference," letter F) - 12 members

Total - - - - - 67 members

This figure corresponds to the total shown in the list of members of the International Telecommunication Union

N.B. The results given for the States which requested revision of the Madrid Convention, but which have not replied to the consultation of September 11, take into account the desires which were formulated in their

requests for revision."

The Chairman expressed his thanks.

The Delegation from the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"All the questions which have been raised here today by the Delegates from Egypt and from Switzerland, by their very substance, are questions of confidence in the United States of America because of the initiative of that country in regard to the convocation of this Conference entrusted with the revision of the Madrid Convention of 1932.

I should like to express, in the name of the Soviet Union, my viewpoint on the discussion which has taken place here.

Doubtless, Gentlemen, after the events which took place following the terrible war which has just passed, it was essential to take steps, very rapidly, to revise the constitutions of the most important international organizations in order to bring their structure and their work into conformity with the situation resulting from the war and, in particular, with the international organization which is so important that all the nations of the world are looking to it with hope: the organization of the United Nations.

The International Telecommunication Union is one of the most important international organizations and it is for this reason that, in this field, it was necessary to take very speedy measures in order to proceed to the essential reorganization, in conformity with the needs of all the Nations, in the light of the situation which has been created.

It is with this viewpoint in mind, Gentlemen, that it is fitting to show our gratitude for the initiative taken by the United States of America, which have accomplished a tremendous task in the preparation of the proposals which have been presented to us by that country. We are especially grateful for the initiative they took after the Moscow Conference in which the Five Powers participated. The Moscow Conference, solely as a preparatory measure, studied a series of proposals relating to the revision of our Convention and to the reorganization of the Telecommunications Union. It made recommendations to this effect to all the countries on the changes necessary

in the Convention and the total reconstruction of the Telecommunications Union, in conformity with the new principles of international organizations.

The documents, constituting the basic recommendations of the Moscow Conference, were sent through the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union to all countries, in November, 1946, if I remember correctly. Later, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations approved the initiative taken by the Government of the United States in calling this conference, and holding this conference in the United States.

Therefore, it seems to me that there is no reason, now, to suggest that the Convention has been violated, that the rights of nations have been encroached upon as far as decisions to be made on these questions are concerned; on the contrary, I believe that we should all recognize that this Conference has been convened at a propitious moment and that it has before it most important problems and a great responsibility. It is evident that many countries have already experienced, and will still experience, difficulties because they have not had sufficient time to study all the proposals and to prepare their own proposals. This is a gap which can be filled if the work here, in this Conference, is done without too much haste, in order to give all the delegates the opportunity to examine all the texts, to formulate their own suggestions and thus to assure the equal participation of all nations in the solution of these important questions.

In concluding my statement, occasioned by those of the preceding speakers, I propose, in order to eliminate the doubts cast upon the legal convocation of this Conference, to put this question to the vote, inasmuch as all the representatives of the countries are now here.

"In the name of the Delegation of the Soviet Union, I wholly approve of everything undertaken by the Government of the United States, which has led to the convocation of this Conference."

The Chairman then said:

"I think that it would be most advisable for us to incorporate in the present minutes and in those to come, the various statements which have been made and which express the divergent viewpoints of the respective delegations.

However, I am sure that there is one point on which we must come to an agreement. Without taking into account any



differences in opinion in regard to procedure, now that we, the duly accredited representatives of 77 nations, have met in Atlantic City, I am certain that we can all reach an agreement. We shall make the most of every opportunity that we have and we shall work in a spirit of collaboration."

The Delegate of Egypt said that he was greatly pleased with the replies to his statement.

As to the detailed information given by the Honorable Delegate of the United States in regard to the legal character of this Conference, he added:

"As far as the work at Moscow is concerned, I wish to emphasize my gratitude and my appreciation for the efforts made by the Five Powers who were represented there.

We are, in fact, much pleased with the results of this work, but we should be still more pleased if we had at our disposal sufficient time to formulate our viewpoints and protect our interests.

I am especially grateful to our Chairman, who has given us to understand that he will devote the same attention to all the interests of all the nations represented at our Conference."

The Chairman thanked the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. for its statement and turned to the agenda.

With your permission, he said, I shall ask Dr. von Ernst, Director of the Bureau of the Union, who is here beside me, to give me the benefit of his advice and his long experience. In addition I shall ask him, in his capacity as Director of the Bureau, to be kind enough to report upon developments in the Union since the last conference.

Mr. von Ernst, Director of the Bureau of the Union, made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman,

Acting on your invitation and in accordance with the established custom, I have the honor to present to you several brief notes regarding the operation of the Bureau of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, that is, the Madrid Conference, in 1932.

Everything important and essential which has occurred since then has been published in the notifications and later in the management reports which the Bureau of the Union has had the honor of submitting to you each year. The last management report, for 1946, was sent to the members of the Union at the beginning of May. Copies of this report are available to the delegates at the Secretariat here.

After the publication date of this report, the Soviet Socialist Republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia notified the Bureau of the Union that, as of January 1, 1947, they once more became members of the Union; furthermore, the Soviet Socialist Republics of Bielorussia and Ukraine, as well as the Outer Mongolian People's Republic, notified the Bureau of the Union of their adherence to the Madrid Convention and to the four Cairo Regulations; the Principality of Monaco has likewise adhered to the Madrid Convention and to the Cairo Radio Regulations; the Hachemite Kingdom of Transjordan has indicated its adherence to the Madrid Convention as well as to the Telegraphic Regulations and to the Cairo General Radio Regulations; and Luxembourg has adhered to the Cairo Radio Regulations. Moreover, the ratification of the Madrid Convention by the Republic of Honduras has been brought to our attention; and finally the Union of South Africa, Vatican City State, the Portuguese Colonies, Iran, Ireland, Tunis and Venezuela have approved the Cairo Radio Regulations in particular.

All of these communications have been transmitted through us to the members of the Union.

Permit me, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen, to say here, how happy your Central office, the Bureau of the Union, has been to be able, as it has for the past 80 years, to continue during the turbulent years that menaced world communications to maintain relations with all countries of the Union, without exception. We have had many serious worries in this regard, but thanks to the understanding and good will of the Governments and Administrations everything has come out all right. Your Bureau greatly appreciates this.

With regard to the future, your obedient servants of the Bureau join whole-heartedly in wishing that the work of Plenipotentiary Conference may fully attain its goal of ensuring the complete efficiency, vitality and prestige of the Telecommunications Union, the oldest universal organization."

The Chairman expressed his appreciation to the Director of the Bureau of the Union, in his own name and

in that of all the delegations, for the work accomplished by the Bureau, and his gratitude for the work to its excellent personnel.

We especially pay homage, said the Chairman, to Mr. Schwill, retired Vice-Director of the Bern Bureau, who has served the Union faithfully for forty years. I suggest to the Conference that we send him our best wishes.

The meeting was adjourned for several minutes to permit a photograph of the Session to be taken.

The question of the composition of Committees was then taken up.

The Chairman called the attention of the Session to the recommendation made by the meeting of Heads of Delegations on this subject, which appears in Document No. 38 TR-E. This recommendation contemplates seven committees. Committees A (General Committee, consisting of Heads of Delegations), B (Credentials) and G (Drafting) are the usual committees.

Committee C will consider the various proposals which concern the organization of the Union, including that of the organizations which will make up the structure of the Union. It will also study the qualifications for membership in the Union, the languages as well as the choice of a site for the Union. The Heads of Delegations also recommended that this Committee take up the detailed questions of finances and personnel of the Union, which are closely related to the question of organization.

The function of Committee D (relations between I.T.U. and the United Nations) is self-explanatory. This Committee will consider an agreement between these two entities and make recommendations to the Conference.

Committee E (on the Convention) will consider proposals for revision of the various articles of the Madrid Convention which are not covered by Committees C and D.

Finally, Committee F will consider proposals concerning the future General Regulations which it is proposed to annex to the new Convention.

The recommendation of the meeting of the Heads of Delegations was adopted without objection.

The meeting then turned to the designation of the delegations which would furnish the chairmen and vice-

chairmen of committees.

In accordance with the custom, the Heads of Delegations had made nominations for Chairmanships and Vice-Chairmanships, which are set forth in Document No. 35 TR-E.

Discussion as to these nominations was declared in order.

The Delegation of Tunisia felt that the meeting should examine the proposal made at yesterday's meeting, in the name of the Delegations of Morocco and Tunisia.

They noted that Ethiopia was the only country of Africa which appeared in the original list of chairmen or vice-chairmen of committees. In view of the withdrawal of Ethiopia, the nomination of the Dominican Republic had been contemplated. It seemed necessary to them to emphasize the fact that it would be most regrettable if the withdrawal of Ethiopia resulted in the complete exclusion of Africa from chairmanships or vice-chairmanships.

Inasmuch as Egypt is one of the countries in Africa nearest to Europe, it would seem to the Tunisian Delegation just, normal and timely that Egypt should be invited to take the vice-chairmanship left vacant by Ethiopia in Committee C.

The Delegate of the United States of America explained the reasons which formed the basis of the original suggestion.

In proposing Ethiopia, and, subsequently, the Dominican Republic, the Delegation of the United States only had in view entrusting this vice-chairmanship to a country which had not had a vice-chairmanship in the Radio Conference, which was not the case for Egypt.

The proposal of the Delegation of Tunisia, when put to the vote, was rejected.

Document No. 35 TR-E was adopted in its original form.

The Chairman pointed out that the distribution of work among the committees had been the subject of a recommendation by the meeting of Heads of Delegations, appearing in Document No. 32 TR-E as amended by Document No. 37 TR-E. This recommendation relates to proposals 1 to 130 TR. In a few cases, proposals were assigned to two committees

for parallel study. Proposals submitted subsequently are to be assigned as they are published.

The recommendation was adopted.

The next item of the agenda related to consideration of the Internal Regulations of the Conference.

The texts submitted in this connection appear in Documents Nos. 25 TR-E and 39 TR-E. In their general outlines, they correspond to the texts adopted by the Radio Conference for its own Internal Regulations.

The Chairman summarized the nature of the differences between the two texts:

1. The Regulations under consideration provide that the United Nations, its subsidiary organizations and its specialized agencies, as well as any subsidiary organization of the I.T.U. may be admitted in an advisory capacity. So far as this Session was concerned, the four organizations within the category recommended for admission are the United Nations itself, U.N.E.S.C.O., I.C.A.O. and the C.C.I.F. Other international organizations within the same category provided for by the Internal Regulations may be admitted by Plenary Sessions. As for the representatives of other international organizations and private operating companies, it is provided that they may attend the plenary sessions and committee meetings as members of the public.

2. Article 18, which deals with the right to vote, provides that if the representation of one country has been entrusted to the delegation of another country, the latter delegation may also vote on behalf of the aforesaid country with the reservation that no delegation shall be allowed to vote for more than two countries. In addition, the United States of America and the United Kingdom may vote for their colonies and territories as a group. It is recommended that this measure be adopted on a provisional basis only until the question is studied by a special committee on the right to vote which will be taken up shortly.

3. An article on franking privileges, in general terms, has been included in the Internal Regulations.

At this time, the Chair was happy to be able to announce that, through the cooperation of the American companies and their foreign correspondents, the

participants in the Atlantic City Conferences may, in the future, send and receive telegrams to and from addressees in their own country without restriction and without any limit as to number. Official telegrams as well as personal telegrams will be free of charge.

Pending the setting up of a special committee on the right to vote, the meeting of the Heads of Delegations recommended that the present meeting adopt Document No. 25 TR-E as amended by Document No. 39 TR-E. It was understood that these Internal Regulations would apply only to the present Conference and would not serve as a precedent for the General Regulations which are to be studied by Committee F and which might serve as a model for future conferences.

The draft of the Internal Regulations was adopted to this effect. The participation as observers of the United Nations, U.N.E.S.C.O., I.C.A.O. and the C.C.I.F. was accepted.

The Chairman pointed out that, at the meeting of the Heads of Delegations held the preceding day, serious questions had arisen in connection with drawing up the list of countries having the right to vote. This list is to appear in Article 18. This meeting considered it better to entrust this task to a special committee on the right to vote which would be asked to submit its report on July 14 for presentation to a Plenary Session scheduled to meet two days later, July 16. The meeting had recommended the following membership for this Committee:

Chairmanship: Sweden

Members: U.S.S.R., Guatemala, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, China, Canada, France, Uruguay, Belgium, Argentina, Netherlands Indies, United States of America.

Discussion was declared in order.

Portugal, South Africa, Yugoslavia, New Zealand and Greece wished to be represented on the Committee.

Without objection the session approved this membership.

The Delegation of the United Kingdom was recognized and, in order to indicate with absolute clarity what was recommended by the meeting of the Heads of Delegations, suggested that the following note be inserted in the minutes of the present meeting with the understanding that it in no way constitutes a proposal by the United Kingdom:

"Terms of Reference of the Special Committee on Voting at the International Telecommunications Conference in Atlantic City:

To consider the following amendments to Article 18 § 1 and 2, Article 19 and Article 26 of Document No. 25 TR-E as amended by Document No. 39 TR-E, and then to submit a report to the Plenary Session by July 14 at the latest:

1. In the list in Article 18, § 1, of countries taking part in the present Conference and having the right to vote at plenary sessions of the Conference, the following additions and deletions have been suggested for consideration by the Committee, without this arrangement constituting a precedent:

ADDITIONS

- a) Latvia
- b) Lithuania
- c) Estonia
- d) Mongolian People's Republic
- e) Spain

DELETION

- a) Monaco

2. To consider whether the delegation of one country may vote on behalf of another country which has authorized it to do so, as provisionally set forth in the correction to Article 18, § 2.

3. To consider replacing Article 19, as suggested by the Delegation from the U.S.S.R. at the meeting of the Heads of Delegations on July 1, by a text providing for a procedure similar to that followed at meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Under this procedure, proposals are divided into two categories (the classification in each case being determined by a majority of those present and voting), namely:

a) For adoption, important proposals must have a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, and

b) Other proposals may be adopted by absolute majority of those present and voting.

4. To consider whether Article 26 should be amended to permit the delegation of one country to sign also on behalf of another country which has authorized it to do so.

The Delegate of Italy asked whether the Special Committee was to study questions relating to this Conference only or whether it was also to consider provisions which would apply to subsequent conferences. In the latter case, the Italian Delegation would request that it be represented on the Special Committee.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom stated that his suggestion was completely in accord with what the Delegate from Italy had just said and he pointed out that he was referring to the Internal Regulations of our Conference. The meeting of the Heads of Delegations seemed to have made it clear that the proposals were drawn up in order to obtain a quick decision on the Internal Regulations of this Conference. It had been specified that this would not apply to future conferences and would not constitute a precedent for General Regulations to serve as a basis for future conferences.

The Belgian Delegate: The Belgian Delegation has heard the United Kingdom Delegation propose a schedule of work for this Committee which I should describe as provisional. I should like to request that this be only a recommendation and not an absolutely strict limitation because, if I understood what was said yesterday, there was also the question of considering at this Conference whether there was not reason to delete from the list certain other countries which should not appear there. And it is certain that we are working here under the aegis of the Madrid Convention. If I am not mistaken, I believe that there are in this list some countries which do not belong to the Union and therefore I consider that these countries have nothing to say in the matter. That is what I wish to state.

The Chairman: One possible procedure might be for us to indicate here the scope and the outline of



the work of this Committee and mention by name the countries which the Committee is to deal with. Another method might be for us to give carte blanche to the Committee and have it consider the admission of all countries including those appearing on the list. Is that your opinion? Or, on the contrary, do you wish to determine the countries about which the Committee is to draw up recommendations?

'The Belgian Delegate: I believe that if we try to discriminate by listing names of countries, we shall make mistakes. We do not have here the documents and the information necessary for us to be able to determine immediately the countries which there are grounds for taking into consideration. Therefore my opinion is, as the Chairman set forth in his second alternative, we should give the Special Committee complete freedom of action.

The Chairman was of the opinion that we should draw up the specific terms of reference of the Special Committee, in order to define the scope of its work. Having completed the task thus set forth, the Special Committee could also deal with other countries if it wishes to.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom: It seems to me that we are now discussing an amendment to my proposal which we agreed yesterday to recommend to this Assembly. And I am very much afraid that, from a practical standpoint, the Belgian amendment will give rise to difficulties, for the work of the Committee is very exactly defined in the form which I suggested; it seems to conform to the recommendations of the Heads of Delegations which were made counting on the good will of all of us. But if the work of the Committee is extended to the consideration of subjects which might be suggested in the course of its work, I believe it will be difficult to obtain a report in the time allotted. I emphasize the matter: There is a very sharp difference between the character of the Special Committee and the character of the Committee on General Regulations. The former deals with the question of voting with reference only to the course of the Conference; the latter deals with Internal Regulations which will eventually serve as a basis for future conferences. The Committee on General Regulations will have very broad terms of reference and will be able to deal with anything it wishes. We must be reasonable about the task of the Special Committee and I suggest

that the Assembly accept the recommendation of the Heads of Delegations.

The Delegate of Argentina: I thank the British Delegate for his statement. The Argentine Delegation emphasizes that Spain should be represented at this Conference as a signatory to the Madrid Convention and on the same basis as the other members of the Telecommunications Union. If Spain has not been invited to this Conference, the Argentine Delegation earnestly proposes that this situation be corrected and that Spain be invited to participate in our deliberations. In effect:

1. Spain should be invited to the Telecommunications Conference in accordance with the Madrid Convention of 1932:

a) Article 1 states that Spain is a member of the International Telecommunications Union.

b) by virtue of Article 3, §3, the adherence of Spain entails for that country the advantages and the obligations stipulated by the Convention.

c) no article of this Convention or of its Regulations authorizes any country to exclude another country.

d) the Internal Regulations provide that the delegates of all contracting countries shall be admitted to conferences.

2. From a strictly legal viewpoint, it must here be emphasized that all sovereign states must be put upon an equal footing. The principles of independence, of legal equality and of non-intervention are sacred to the Argentine Republic.

3. It would be well to recall that the International Telecommunication Union is preeminently a technical non-political body. It is for this reason that this Conference cannot bring its work to a successful conclusion unless all the Nations concerned are represented there.

4. At the meeting of the United Nations on December 12, 1946, it was recommended that the Franco government be excluded from the international organizations established by the United Nations or in relationship with them. But it is no less true that such an attitude constitutes a simple recommendation, and that this does not in any way bind the member-countries of the International Telecommunication Union. Moreover, there is no obligation, at

least for the present, which binds us to the United Nations and forces us to such an exclusion.

Hence, as a consequence, the Argentine Delegation urgently requests that the proposal which it has just presented be entered in its entirety in the minutes of the meeting.

The Chairman asked the Delegate of Argentina if his Delegation agreed that the question of Spain should be studied by the Special Committee.

The Delegate of Argentina replied in the affirmative.

The Chairman suggested, as a possible compromise, that terms of reference along the following lines be fixed for the Special Committee:

1. On the question of countries to be entitled to vote at this Conference, the first task of the Special Committee should be to study and report upon the admission or exclusion of the six countries mentioned by Mr. Townshend (Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia, Outer Mongolia, Spain and Monaco). This report should be submitted by July 14th. Upon completion of this task, and of the other items on its agenda, the Special Committee may, if it so desires, consider the case of other countries which should be added to the list set forth in the provisional Internal Regulations, or which should be deleted from such list. If particular countries are questioned, the Special Committee may refer such questions to the Plenary Session, or if time permits, it may formulate specific recommendations concerning any additional countries which may be questioned. The first task of the Special Committee, however, is to submit a recommendation with respect to the six specific countries already mentioned.

2. If questions are raised with respect to countries other than the six mentioned, the Plenary Session may

a. Pass upon the questions which are raised.

b. Refer these questions back to the Special Committee for further study and recommendation.

c. Refer such questions to another committee of the Conference, such as Committee F on General Regulations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom expressed his agreement.

The Delegate of Belgium agreed on the subject of the transactional proposal, but put the following complementary question: "Is it true that all the countries which have been designated to take part in the Special Committee are members of the Union?"

The Chairman first asked if there was objection to the terms of reference to be carried out by this Special Committee with respect to the countries entitled to vote. Upon ascertaining that the Session approved, he turned to the question raised by the Belgian delegate and enumerated the countries taking part in the Special Committee, as follows:

Sweden, (chairmanship), U.S.S.R., Guatemala, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Canada, China, France, Uruguay, Belgium, Argentina, Netherlands Indies, Portugal, South Africa, United States of America. He requested the Secretary-General to reply to the question put by the Delegate of Belgium.

Mr. Gross, Secretary-General: The question is very difficult to solve, because, as we have seen it admits of different answers. A first criticism of the qualification of a member is the fact of having signed the Madrid Convention. When you are considering a country which has signed, and also approved, one of the Regulations attached thereto, this is another criterion of the qualification of a member. A third criterion, brought up during the meeting of Heads of Delegations, is the payment of dues for the preceding year or for the last five years. Still another criterion is adherence to the Convention and to at least one of the Regulations.

If you take the first criterion, my answer is that the countries which you have admitted to the Special Committee are, in fact, members of the Union.

As to the question of payment of dues, information concerning it has been given to the Management Committee of the Bureau of the Union of the Radio Conference. Up to the present, this Conference has considered that all information of this kind should be submitted only to the Management Committee. But if the Conference wishes to

take cognizance of the list of countries which have not paid their dues, the Bureau of the Union can supply it to the Conference.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia asked to participate in the Special Committee. He supported the proposal of the United Kingdom relating to the terms of reference given to the Committee.

The Delegate of China raised the following point of order:

"The Delegate of Belgium has asked if all members of the Committee were members of the Union. The Secretary-General has pointed out the difficulties encountered in defining the qualification of a member. I should like to know if I have correctly understood that, at the meeting of the Heads of Delegation yesterday afternoon, every country invited to this Conference had the right to take part in its work, without consideration of the definition of a contracting government. In this case, the question should not have been raised at all."

The Chairman: I believe that we were in agreement yesterday, in considering that this Conference is a conference of sovereign countries and that participation will not be limited only to members of the International Telecommunication Union. Belgium simply asked if the countries appearing in the list of members of the Special Committee were members of the Union. The Secretary-General answered, and I do not believe I understood that the Delegate of Belgium had asked that we impose certain restrictive limits. The present question concerns the constitution of the Special Committee. Yugoslavia and New Zealand would be added to the list already read. As no objection has been made, the Special Committee will then be composed of all these countries.

The Delegate of Denmark believed it to be his understanding that the third point to be studied by the Special Committee refers to the two thirds majority required for the solution of certain problems. What are important questions and what are not important questions? It would be very difficult for the Special Committee to decide this question in the short time allowed it. He likewise believed that it had been decided to refer this question to Committee F.

He stated that his Delegation was of the opinion that this question should not be covered by the Special Committee but by Committee F, in charge of the General Regulations.

The Delegate of the Dominican Republic: The Delegation of the Dominican Republic declares itself in complete agreement with the Delegation of Argentina in regard to the necessity of studying the case of Spain. Spain - and this is natural - has an intellectual significance of the highest importance for all countries of Latin America. But the reasons which persuade us to support Argentina are not sentimental ones. We realize that, from a strictly legal viewpoint, and especially from a technical standpoint, the absence of Spain from a conference which should coordinate the interests of world telecommunications is a non-sequitur. We are likewise in agreement with the compromise solution so ably proposed by the Chairman which consists in referring the case of Spain to study by the Special Committee. We wish it to be absolutely clear that we especially regret the absence of Spain from purely technical deliberations. This has nothing to do with political factors.

The Delegate of Greece: We have come to an agreement upon detailed terms of reference for the Special Committee and upon the constitution of this Committee. But today a proposal is made to us to enlarge the terms of reference and to increase the members of this Committee. In this case, the Greek Delegation requests, either to take part in this Committee, or to refer the whole question to Committee F, as Denmark proposed.

The Chairman: Is there any objection? Otherwise, without objection, Greece will take part in this Committee.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom: I only wish to raise two points:

1. A question of date;
2. The question of a distinction to be made between the Internal Regulations for this Conference and the General Regulations intended as a basis for future conferences.

I believe that if the question which we are discussing here, that is, whether a two-thirds majority should be retained for this Conference and is to be referred to Committee F, it is evident that Committee F should make a report on July 14th.

As to the second question, Committee F has the task of preparing and submitting for our study the rules which will be comprised in the General Regulations annexed to the new Convention, while the Special Committee will study certain questions relating to the Internal Regulations of our Conference. It seems to me that it would be preferable that urgent questions be referred to the Special Committee. But I shall ask that, if it is Committee F which is to be entrusted with this matter, it be requested to prepare its report as quickly as possible.

The Chairman: The Special Committee on Voting already has certain terms of reference to carry out and it has only one week to complete its task. To reply to the question from Denmark, are you agreed to discharge this committee from the duty of studying this question of the two-thirds majority and to transfer it to Committee F where every country can be represented. This Committee, on its part, will likewise present a report as soon as possible.

The Delegate of Great Britain expressed his agreement.

As the Assembly made no objection to this suggestion, the terms of reference as described were approved.

The Chairman: There is still a question relating to the Internal Regulations. We have agreed to admit, in a consultative capacity, four international organizations. But other international organizations are requesting the right to participate in the debates, and, in order that the Plenary Assembly may be fully informed, I am asking the Secretary-General to read us the list. No decision has as yet been made on this subject. The meeting of Heads of Delegations suggested that these organizations might be present at all meetings open to the public.

The Secretary-General then read the following list:

- Inter-American Broadcasting Association,  
Montevideo;
- International Air Transport Association,  
Montreal;
- International Chamber of Commerce, Paris;
- International Radio Committee, Paris;
- International Shipping Conference, London;
- International Federation of Radio Officers,  
Copenhagen;

International Shipping Federation, London;  
International Broadcasting Organization, Brussels;  
Inter-American Radio Office, Habana;  
International Meteorological Organization, Lausanne;  
Commercial Telegrapher's Union, Washington;  
International Broadcasting Union, Geneva;  
International Amateur Radio Union, West Hartford,  
Conn.

The Assembly agreed to the suggestion presented and consented that, any possible future proposals referring to other organizations might be examined.

The Chairman turned to point 10 of the Agenda: Working Methods (Document No. 34 TR-E). He proposed adoption of the same methods as those in force in the Radio Conference, which were recommended by the meeting of the Heads of Delegations.

Adopted.

The Chairman: There is still a question of languages. It is one of the most important problems. Many proposals have been put forward to revise Article 21 of the Madrid Convention. The Heads of Delegations were of the opinion that Committee C should be entrusted therewith, and should present a recommendation on this question to the Conference. However, in order that we may begin our work, the Heads of Delegations recommend as a temporary solution of a practical nature, that the Telecommunications Conference adopt the linguistic arrangements and working methods of the Radio Conference. It is understood that in acting in this manner will not prejudice the later decision of the Conference, when it revises Article 21, of the Madrid Convention. I shall summarize the suggestion which is being submitted to you: French, English and Spanish are translated, thanks to the system of simultaneous interpretation, the expenses arising from interpretation into Spanish being borne by the delegations speaking this language. Russian when spoken on the floor, is translated over the Simultaneous System into Spanish, French and English. Documents of the Conference are drafted in French and in English. Upon special request, and in the case of particularly important documents, translations may also be made into Spanish and Russian. But it is necessary that such requests be reduced to a reasonable minimum. For the final text of proposals relating to the Convention and Regulations we shall act in conformity with the Convention which stipulates that French is the official language. However, in anticipation of the possible admission of other additional official languages, an effort is being made to provide for an equivalent



parallel English text. However, this text is completely informal until such time as the Conference decides, if it does decide, that English shall be one of the official languages. This arrangement will permit us to be prepared, if the Conference requests the adoption of an English text in an official capacity."

Adopted.

The Delegate of Ecuador called the attention of the Assembly to the fact that the United States would celebrate their independence on Friday, July 4th. The Delegation of Ecuador, speaking in the name of all the Delegations present, requested the Chairman to transmit to the President of the United States and to the members of Congress their sincere congratulations as well as the renewed expression of their friendship.

He also proposed that the gratitude of the Conference be likewise expressed to the United States for their notable contribution to the cause of democracy.

(Prolonged applause)

The Chairman, in the name of the Government of the United States thanked the Honorable Delegate of Ecuador and the whole Assembly for their courtesy. As the 4th of July is a holiday for everyone, he invited the Delegations who are celebrating or will celebrate their national festival far from their own country, to join in the national American holiday, considering this day as a universal holiday for all.

He read the agenda for the following day, then, to close the debates, he invited the members of the Conference to accept an invitation to a reception, that same evening, offered by the Delegation of the United States.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:45 p.m.

Secretaries-General:

L. MULATIER  
GERALD C. GROSS

Secretaries:

E. RUSILLON  
A. AUBERSON  
P. OULEVEY  
V. MEYER

Read,  
Chairman:

Charles R. DENNY

July 8, 1947

1947

D I S T R I B U T I O N

of the revisory work on the Madrid Convention

made by the Chairmen of Committees C, E, and F.

| I                    | II   | III  |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Madrid<br>(Articles) | Distribution according<br>to document No. 32 TR<br>Committee | Distribution made by the<br>Chairmen of Committees<br>C, E, and F<br>Committee |

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| 1  | ..... C and E ..... | ... § 1: c; § 2: E ..... |
| 2  | ..... E .....       | ..... E .....            |
| 3  | ..... C and E ..... | ..... C .....            |
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| Madrid<br>(Articles) |       | Distribution according<br>to document No. 32 TR<br>Committee |       | Distribution made by the<br>Chairmen of Committees<br>C, E, and F<br>Committee |         |
| 32                   | ..... | E  | ..... | .....  | E ..... |
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| 35                   | ..... | E  | ..... | .....  | E ..... |
| 36                   | ..... | E  | ..... | .....  | E ..... |
| 37                   | ..... | E  | ..... | .....  | E ..... |
| 38                   | ..... | E  | ..... | .....  | E ..... |
| 39                   | ..... | E  | ..... | .....  | E ..... |
| 40                   | ..... | E  | ..... | .....  | C ..... |
| Annex                | ..... | E  | ..... | .....  | E ..... |

General Regulations

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

E  
Document No. 59 TR-E

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July 8, 1947

Committee E

Second Meeting to be held on Thursday July 10th.

10 A.M.

AGENDA.

1. Minutes of previous (first) meeting
2. Allocation of work (Document No. 58 TR)
3. Preliminary survey of proposal before  
the Committee (Document No. 60 TR).

Chairman

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July 8, 1947

L I S T  
of the documents to be studied by  
Committee E

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Madrid  
Art.                      Propositions  
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- 1 § 2    17 TR, art. 15; 24 TR, art. 55; 25 TR, art. 1,  
         § 3; 53 TR, § 3; 121 TR, art. 1, § 3.
- 2        2 TR; 3 TR; 17 TR, art. 16; 24 TR, art. 2; 26 TR;  
         58 TR; 49 TR, art. 7; 121 TR, art. 16.
- 13       12 TR; 17 TR, art. 20; 24 TR, art. 24; 49 TR,  
         art. 8; 59 TR; 121 TR, art. 39; 122 TR.
- 15       17 TR, annex 3; 24 TR, art. 28; 39 TR; 49 TR,  
         art. 6 et annex 4; 57 TR; 121 TR, art. 41 et  
         append. 2.
- 22       17 TR, art. 21; 24 TR, art. 33; 49 TR, art. 14;  
         121 TR, art. 28.
- 23       16 TR; 17 TR; 24 TR, art. 34; 49 TR, art. 15;  
         121 TR, art. 31.
- 24       17 TR, art. 22; 24 TR, art. 35; 49 TR, art. 16;  
         121 TR, art. 32.
- 25       17 TR, art. 23; 24 TR, art. 36; 46 TR; 49 TR,  
         art. 17; 67 TR; 121 TR, art. 33.
- 26       17 TR, art. 24; 24 TR, art. 38; 49 TR, art. 18;  
         121 TR, art. 29.
- 27       17 TR, art. 25; 24 TR, art. 39; 49 TR, art. 19;  
         121 TR, art. 30.
- 28       17 TR, art. 18; 24 TR, art. 40; 47 TR; 49 TR,  
         art. 20; 121 TR, art. 34.
- 29       17 TR; 24 TR, art. 30; 49 TR, art. 21; 68 TR;  
         121 TR, art. 35.

10 Juil. 1947

| Madrid<br>Art. | Propositions   |
|----------------|--|
| 30             | 17 TR, art. 29; 24 TR, art. 41; 49 TR, art. 22;<br>50 TR; 51 TR; 121 TR, art. 36.  |
| 31             | 17 TR, art. 26; 24 TR, art. 42; 49 TR, art. 23; 121 TR,<br>art. 37.  |
| 32             | 17 TR, art. 27; 24 TR, art. 31; 49 TR, art. 24;<br>114 TR; 121 TR, art. 15.  |
| 33             | 17 TR, art. 28; 24 TR, art. 32; 49 TR, art. 25;<br>69 TR; 115 TR; 121 TR, art. 38; 124 TR.                                 |
| 34             | 17 TR, art. 30, §§ 1 et 2; 19 TR; 24 TR, art. 44;<br>49 TR, art. 26; 116 TR; 117 TR; 121 TR, art. 42.                      |
| 35             | 17 TR, art. 31; 24 TR, art. 43; 49 TR, art. 27; 118 TR;<br>119 TR; 121 TR, art. 43; 125 TR.                                |
| 36             | 17 TR, art. 32; 24 TR, art. 47; 49 TR, art. 28;<br>121 TR, art. 44; 126 TR.  |
| 37             | 17 TR, art. 33; 24 TR, art. 48; 49 TR, art. 29;<br>121 TR, art. 45.  |
| 38             | 17 TR, art. 30, § 3; 24 TR, art. 49; 49 TR, art. 30;<br>121 TR, art. 47.   |
| 39             | 17 TR, art. 34; 24 TR, art. 50; 49 TR, art. 31;<br>121 TR, art. 48; 127 TR.  |
| Annex          | 17 TR, annex 2; 20 TR; 24 TR, annex 1; 49 TR, annex 2;<br>52 TR; 121 TR, append. 1.  |
| New            | 17 TR, art. 38, 40 a 42; 24 TR, art. 25 a 27, 29, 37,<br>45, 46, 51, a 54, 63, 65; 27 TR; 54 TR; 121 TR,<br>art. 27 et 46. |

INTERNATIONAL  
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E  
Document No. 61 TR-E

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July 8, 1947

This document refers only to the French text.



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July 9, 1947

R E P O R T

of the Credentials Committee  
(Committee B)

2nd Meeting  
July 8, 1947

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a.m. by the Chairman of the Committee, His Excellency Dr. LIU CHIEH, Chinese Ambassador at Ottawa.

The Chairman reported on the work of the Bureau. Since the preceding meeting, the Rapporteurs had examined the credentials of the delegates which had been submitted to them by the General Secretariat, and which relate to the Plenipotentiary Conference only. These documents concern twenty-two countries. The group of communications made in connection with the Radio Conference still must be examined. This verification is necessary because certain delegates were accredited to all three conferences by a single letter.

The Rapporteurs had no comments to make.

The Chairman suggested that they continue their examination of the documents and that another meeting be held as soon as they are in a position to present their overall findings.

The Chairman reminded the Committee that certain delegates were accredited to the Radio Conference by a letter from their diplomatic mission, but that for the Plenipotentiary Conference it would be necessary to decide upon the form in which the full powers necessary for final signature shall be presented.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee leave to the bureau the task of examining this question and of making a report thereon to the Committee.

It was so resolved.

The Chairman submitted for approval by the Committee

Document No. 54 TR-E, the report of its first meeting.

This report was adopted.

The Chairman stated that he had received a letter from the General Secretariat submitting to him a certain number of documents, pertaining to the appointment of delegates. He suggested reading the letter and submitting the documents to the Committee.

The Committee decided to entrust the examination of these documents to the bureau. A report thereon shall be made to the committee.

No new question having been raised, the Chairman adjourned the meeting at 11 o'clock.

Chairman:

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Liu Chieh

J. M. Leproux

A. G. David

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 63 TR-E

July 9, 1947

Report  
of the Drafting Committee  
(Committee G)

1st meeting  
July 3, 1947

1. At the request of the heads of several delegations attending the meeting of Committee F, the initial meeting of Committee G was opened at 4:45 p.m., immediately after the adjournment of the initial meeting of Committee F, under the Chairmanship of M. Laffay (France).
2. The Chairman, in expressing his appreciation for the honor paid the French Delegation by entrusting to it the Chairmanship of this Committee, said that he will do his utmost to ensure the most effective conduct of the work of the Committee, in order to produce an objective and precise presentation of the texts submitted to it. He felt he could rely on the cooperation of the members of the Committee in this regard.
3. The Chairman recalled that Italy and Hungary had been invited to suggest vice-chairmen to serve with the Committee. Accordingly, he presented M. Gneme (Italy), who is the Dean of the Conference and whom he was particularly happy to greet as Head of the Italian Delegation, and M. Barna Balazs (Hungary), who is acting temporarily as Vice-Chairman of the Committee in the absence of Dr. Udvarhelyi.
4. The Chairman then took up the question of the appointment of rapporteurs. He proposed as the French language rapporteur Mr. de la Chevreliere and asked the U.S. Delegation to propose an English language rapporteur.

Mr. Lebel (U.S.A.) proposed Miss Trail of the U.S. Delegation.

The Committee adopted these proposals.

5. There being nothing further for the Committee to discuss, the Chairman adjourned the meeting at 5:00 p.m.

The reporters:  
Florence A. Trail  
J. de la Chevreliere

The Chairman

M. Laffay

10 Juil. 1947

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July 9, 1947

Belgium

161 TR-E

Proposal for complete redrafting  
of Article 19 of the Internal Regulations

- § 1. In Plenary Sessions and except in cases specified in § 2, no proposal or amendment shall be adopted unless it is supported by an absolute majority of the positive and negative votes cast by delegations having the right of vote. In case of tie, the proposal or amendment shall be considered rejected.
- § 2. For the following purposes.....(text to be completed at a later date) the adoption shall not be accepted unless there is a majority of at least 2/3 of the positive and negative votes cast.
- § 3. The vote shall not be accepted unless the total number of positive and negative votes exceeds 2/3 of the membership of the Union.

10 Juil. 1947

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
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DOCUMENT NO. 65 TR-E  
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July 9, 1947

162 TR-E

Uruguay

Proposal with regard to Article 19 of Internal  
Regulations:

Article 19

VOTING IN THE PLENARY SESSION

No proposal or important amendment may be adopted in a Plenary Session if it does not obtain two-thirds of the votes of voting members, and it shall be necessary that at least half of the members having the right to vote shall have participated in the vote.

By important questions is understood: the admission or elimination of a Member of the Union, financial matters..  
..... and all others that may have been qualified as important by two-thirds of the members present who had participated in the voting at the session.

All other proposals or amendments of which no mention has been made in the preceding paragraph may simply be adopted by the majority of members present who had participated in the voting, or rejected in case there is a tie.



10 Juil. 1947.



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1947

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July 9, 1947.

163 TR-E

EGYPT

Proposal to Modify Article 19  
of the Internal Regulations

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Article 19.

Voting in Plenary Sessions.

- §1 - In plenary sessions, no proposal or amendment shall be adopted unless it is supported by a majority of the votes cast. In case of tie, it shall be considered rejected. (Text of Doc. No. 42-TR-E).
- §2 - However, as regards the following subjects  
(to be enumerated)  
the number of members present at the Plenary Session discussing these subjects, shall not be less than 2/3 of the accredited members of the Union taking part in the work of the Conference.
- §3 - No proposal or amendments shall be adopted or rejected unless it is supported by a majority of 2/3 of the members present, on condition that the majority shall not be inferior in number to the absolute majority of members of the Union present at the meeting.
- §4 - If on a first vote no results are obtained, a second vote shall take place in the following meeting. The proposal or amendment shall be adopted or rejected by a majority of 2/3 of the votes cast.

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1947

DOCUMENT NO. 67 TR-E

July 9, 1947

164 TR

UNITED KINGDOM  
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A DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE  
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Specialized Agencies established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

Therefore, the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

The United Nations recognizes the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter called the Union) as a specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein.

ARTICLE II

Membership

The Union agrees that a country or territory shall be suspended from exercising its rights of membership of the Union so long as the exercise of those rights shall be contrary to a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations applicable to all specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations.

ARTICLE III

United Nations Telecommunication Services

1. The Union undertakes to ensure, as far as possible, that the United Nations, as an organization operating

telecommunication services, has the necessary facilities.

2. The United Nations undertakes to operate the telecommunication services under its control in accordance with the terms of the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### Reciprocal Representation

1. Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend all Conferences of the Union and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of such Conferences.
2. Representatives of the Union shall be invited to attend meetings of the Trusteeship Council when matters within the scope of the Union's activities are due to be discussed, and to participate without vote in such discussions.
3. Representatives of the Union shall be invited to attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (hereinafter called the Council) and of its Commissions and Committees and to participate without vote in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to items on their agenda within the scope of the Union's activities.
4. Representatives of the Union shall be invited to attend in a consultative capacity meetings of the General Assembly at which questions within the scope of the Union are due to be discussed and to participate without vote in the deliberations of the main Committees of the General Assembly on matters within the scope of the Union's activities.
5. Written statements presented by the Union shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the members of the General Assembly, the Council and its commissions, and the Trusteeship Council, as appropriate.

#### ARTICLE V

##### Proposal of Agenda Items

Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Union shall include on the agenda of its

Conferences, or otherwise submit to its members as provided by the terms of the International Telecommunication Convention, proposals made to it by the United Nations. Similarly the Council and its Commissions and Committees shall include on their provisional agenda items proposed by the Union. The Trusteeship Council shall include on its provisional agenda items proposed by the Union.

#### ARTICLE VI

##### Recommendations of the United Nations

1. The Union, having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter, and the functions and powers of the Council, under Article 62 of the Charter, to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned, and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, agrees to arrange for the submission as soon as possible to its Conference, or otherwise to its members as provided by the terms of the International Telecommunication Convention, of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.
2. The Union agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Union or by its members to give effect to such recommendations or on the other results of their consideration.
3. The Union affirms its intention of co-operating in whatever further measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations fully effective. In particular, it agrees to co-operate with any body or bodies which the Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

ARTICLE VII

Exchange of Information and Documents

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Union.
2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the fore-going paragraph:
  - (a) the Union agrees to transmit to the United Nations an annual report on its activities;
  - (b) the Union agrees to comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information; subject to the conditions set out in Article XIII;
  - (c) the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request, consult with the Secretary-General of the Union regarding the provision to the Union of such information as may be of special interest to it.

ARTICLE VIII

Assistance to the United Nations

The Union agrees to co-operate with the United Nations, its Councils, Committees or other Organs in every way possible and agrees further that no provision in the International Telecommunication Convention or related agreements shall be construed as obstructing or limiting any country in the full implementation of the obligations of its Government to the United Nations, its Councils, Committees or other Organs.

ARTICLE IX

Personnel Arrangements

The United Nations and the Union agree to co-operate as necessary to avoid serious discrepancies in the terms and conditions of employment of personnel and to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel.

ARTICLE X

Statistical Services

"1. The United Nations and the Union agree to strive for maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them, and most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burdens placed upon national governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

"2. The Union recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

"3. The United Nations recognizes the Union as the central agency responsible for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the rights of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world.

"4. The United Nations shall in consultation with the Union and with the other specialized agencies where appropriate develop administrative instruments and procedures through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured between the United Nations and the agencies brought into relationship with it.

"5. It is recognized as desirable that the collection of statistical information shall not be duplicated by the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies whenever it is practicable for any of them to utilize information or material which another may have available.

"6. In order to build up a central collection of statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the Union for incorporation in its basic statistical series of special reports should so far as practicable be made available to the United Nations.



"7. It is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should so far as practicable and appropriate be made available to the Union."

#### ARTICLE XI

##### Administrative and Technical Services

1. The United Nations and the Union recognize the desirability of making the most efficient use of personnel and resources, and of avoiding whenever possible the establishment and operation of competitive or over-lapping facilities and services among the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

2. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the Union in regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

#### ARTICLE XII

##### Budgetary Arrangements

The annual budget of the Union shall be transmitted to the United Nations so that the General Assembly may make recommendations thereon.

#### ARTICLE XIII

##### Financing of Special Services

1. In the event of the Union being faced with the necessity of incurring substantial extra expense as a result of any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or information in accordance with Articles VII or VIII, or with other provisions of this Agreement, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

2. Consultation between the United Nations and the Union shall similarly take place with a view to making such arrangements as may be found equitable for covering the costs of central administrative, technical or fiscal services or facilities or other special assistance provided by the United Nations.

ARTICLE XIV

Inter-Agency Agreements

The Union agrees to inform the Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement between the Union and any other specialized agency or inter-governmental organization and, in particular, agrees to inform the Council of the preparation of any such agreement.

ARTICLE XV

Liaison

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to the foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two organizations. They affirm their intention of taking by common agreement whatever further measures may be necessary to make this liaison fully effective.
2. The liaison arrangements provided for in the foregoing articles of this Agreement shall apply as far as appropriate to the relations between such branch or regional offices as may be established by the two organizations as well as between their central machinery.

ARTICLE XVI

Revision

This Agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the Union.

ARTICLE XVII

Entry into Force

This Agreement shall come into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

DOCUMENT NO. 68 TR-E

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July 10, 1947

Report of the General Regulations Committee. ,  
(Committee F)

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2nd Meeting  
July 8th, 1947

The Chairman called the meeting to order, and inquired whether there were any objections relating to document No. 49 TR-E, report of the first meeting of Committee F. No objection was made, and this report was approved.

The Chairman asked the Secretary General to call the roll of the Delegations, in order to find out exactly which countries were represented on the Committee. There were 46 Countries, as follows:

|                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Union of South Africa.   | United Kingdom     |
| Argentina                | Greece             |
| Australia                | Hungary            |
| Austria                  | India              |
| Belgium                  | Ireland            |
| Belgian Congo            | Iceland            |
| Bielorussia              | Italy              |
| Burma                    | Luxembourg         |
| Brazil                   | Norway             |
| Canada                   | New Zealand        |
| Chile                    | Netherlands        |
| China                    | Netherlands Indies |
| Vatican City             | Peru               |
| Colombia                 | Portugal           |
| Cuba                     | Portugese Colonies |
| Denmark                  | Sweden             |
| Egypt                    | Switzerland.       |
| United States of America | Czechoslovakia     |
| Ethiopia                 | Turkey             |
| Finland                  | Ukraine            |
| France                   | U.S.S.R            |
| French Colonies          | Uruguay            |
| Morocco and Tunisia      | Yugoslavia         |

The Chairman pointed out that the Plenary Assembly of July 2nd, while making certain modifications therein, had approved, in broad outline the internal regulations

draft in Document No. 25 TR-E, drawn up by the United States. Nevertheless, this draft retains its temporary character as long as Article 19 (voting) has not been modified. The new document bearing Number 42 TR-E replaces document No. 25 TR-E. According to the recommendation expressed by the Plenary Assembly, the most urgent task of Committee F, is now to determine the kind of majority to be adopted for future voting in this Conference. Will voting be decided on a simple majority basis or will a two-thirds majority be necessary? From research made in the proposals of the different Countries and in the Convention, it was found that a qualified majority had not been contemplated up till now. Only one paragraph of the appendix to the Convention (article 22) indicates that the voting at the Plenary Assembly is made on the basis of an absolute majority of all votes cast; in case of a tie, the proposal is rejected. It seems therefore that the question of a large majority had already arisen for certain decisions. The task of the Committee will consist of deciding in the first place on the kind of majority, then to define the questions to which this qualified majority should apply.

The Egyptian Delegate then raised the question of abstentions, which must be cleared up before any decision can be made.

The French Delegate was of the opinion that it was essential to introduce the principal of a qualified majority. He seemed to remember that the question of voting on the two-thirds principle had been propounded only because of the adoption of certain texts of the new Convention, to which it would be of interest to give a sufficient authority. On the other hand, a too rigid system should not be adopted which would prevent the introduction of necessary innovations. In his opinion, a two-thirds majority can be explained in several ways: It can be applied to all contracting States, or only to the contracting States present at the Assembly. In the latter case, it is necessary to know whether the proportion applies to the total of States present, or whether abstainers will be first deducted from this total. The French Delegation, being of the opinion that abstention also constitutes a sort of vote, gave preference to the last alternative.

With respect to the questions to which a qualified majority should apply, it would no doubt be advantageous to consider some sort of text, for example, the Madrid Convention, and to designate, once and for all the articles subject to voting with a qualified majority. Any other procedure would entail endless discussion.

The U.S.S.R. Delegate declared himself definitely in favor of a qualified majority which would prevent too small majorities from imposing decisions which would not be entirely justified.

The Delegate from the United States explained the reasons why his Delegation preferred a simple majority.

The Delegate from Italy was in favor of a qualified majority and wished to see an Article of the new Convention specify the problems to be settled by a qualified majority.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom, supporting the main points of the argument presented by the Delegate from the United States, was of the opinion that most of the alleged reasons in favor of a qualified majority were based upon a misunderstanding. In his opinion, the questions to be settled by the Telecommunications Conferences were too far removed from political or administrative questions to permit imitating any of the methods of the democratic countries or of the U.N.

The Delegate from Czechoslovakia was in favor of a two-thirds majority.

The Delegate from the Ukraine, supported by the Delegate from Yugoslavia, proposed to take the very important decisions by a two-thirds majority of voting members having a right to one vote, and to settle the questions on procedure by a simple majority.

The Delegate from Switzerland supported all the Delegates who had declared themselves in favor of a qualified majority. He pointed out that the International Postal Union, which, up to the present time, did not recognize a qualified majority, has recently adopted it almost unanimously.

The Delegate from Belgium, referring to the proposal of the Ukraine, was of the opinion that it was very important to give the right to vote only to the countries who are members of the Union.

The Delegate from the Union of South Africa was of the opinion that a simple majority should suffice to solve all the problems, as Article 23 of the Appendix to the Madrid Convention and Article 20 of the Internal Regulations of the present Conference give to those countries who are not able to accept any vote the possibility of formulating reservations.

The Delegate from the Ukraine added to his previous statement that the method for voting to be adopted for each question will be determined by a simple majority.

The Delegate from France, supported by the Delegates from Argentina and the United Kingdom, wished to avoid the eventuality of each question arising within the Assembly creating two debates: a debate on procedure and a debate on the fundamental question. He was of the opinion that the Assembly of the International Postal Union had been very wise, and he proposed adopting a two-thirds majority for every question dealing with the structure of the Union, and that every other question should be settled by a simple majority.

The Delegate from Italy also wanted to see tariff questions settled by a qualified majority.

The Delegate from Egypt, supported by many other delegations, suggested adding the following amendment to Article 19:

"However, with respect to the organization of the Union, its budget and headquarters, a majority of two-thirds of the contracting States must be obtained."

The Delegate from the Netherlands stated that he could only favor a qualified majority in case this method of voting were limited to very exceptional cases which, in his opinion, should only concern the Convention.

The Delegate from Belgium suggested adding to the amendment proposed by Egypt the words "its structure."

A long discussion followed which did not cast any new light on the problem and the Chairman put the following question to a vote: Is it necessary to add to Article 19 of the Internal Regulations an amendment stipulating that a two-thirds majority was necessary for votes referring to important questions?

Yes: 29                      No: 15                      Abstention: 1

Therefore, Article 19 of the Provisional Internal Regulations will be completed according to the wish expressed by the Plenary Assembly held on July 2nd.

The Chairman then requested the Delegations to make suggestions concerning the number to which this two-thirds fraction will refer.

The Delegate of Belgium, supported by several other delegations, suggested the adoption of the following rule: Two-thirds of the delegations having the right to vote and which cast a positive or negative vote.

This proposal raised the question of abstentions. A discussion followed concerning the reasons which may cause a Delegate to abstain from voting. According to the way this question was considered, the proportion of the two-thirds referred to a figure either including or excluding the number of abstentions.

The U.S.S.R. Delegate, supported by the Delegate from Chile, suggested adopting the formula appearing in the Internal Regulations of the United Nations where the question was thoroughly discussed, namely: "the members present and voting."

The Delegate from Morocco and Tunisia suggested completing the Belgium proposal with the words: "subject to the reservation that two-thirds of the members of the Union having the right to one vote have definitely declared themselves for or against."

The Delegate from France supported this proposal, although he pointed out that this safety clause might, under certain conditions, prove to be an obstacle.

The Delegate from Argentina, supported by the Delegates from Uruguay and Italy, also accepted the Belgian proposal, but wished to add the following amendment: "These two-thirds can never be less than one-half of the members present and voting."



The Chairman, in order to give the Delegates time to form an exact idea of the consequences of the various proposals formulated, adjourned the meeting at 12:15 P.M.

The Rapporteur:

Wolf

The Chairman:

Mockli

INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY.  
1947

Document No. 69 TR-E

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July 9, 1947

INFORMATION PAPER

for the Secretariat of the  
International Telecommunications  
Conference

DRAFT

prepared on the basis of the  
I.C.A.O. Agreement with  
the United Nations

Passages in brackets - as for example reference to the Administrative Council - take into account changes in the International Telecommunications Convention which have been proposed by members of the ITU and will be considered by the Plenipotentiary Telecommunications Conference.

PREAMBLE (Revamped from ICAO text)

Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations makes provision for bringing the specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, into relationship with the United Nations.

[Article\_\_ of the International Telecommunications Union provides that the International Telecommunications Union shall enter into and maintain relationship with the United Nations.]

Therefore the United Nations and the International Telecommunications Union agree as follows:

ARTICLE I (Follows ICAO text)

The United Nations recognizes the International Telecommunications Union (hereinafter referred to as "the Union") as the specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instruments for the accomplishment of the purposes

11 Juil. 1947

set forth therein

ARTICLE II (Follows ICAO text)

Applications for Membership by Certain States

Any application submitted to the Union by states other than those provided for in Articles \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ of the International Telecommunications Convention to become members of the Union (or adherence to the Convention) shall be immediately transmitted by the Secretariat of the Union to the General Assembly of the United Nations. The General Assembly may recommend the rejection of such application and any such recommendation shall be accepted by the Union. If no such recommendation is made by the General Assembly at the first session following receipt of the application, the application shall be decided upon by the Union in accordance with the procedure established in Article \_\_\_\_ of the Convention.

ARTICLE III (Follows ICAO text)

Reciprocal Representation

1. Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences of the Union, the Administrative Council and such other meetings as the Union may convene, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies.
2. Representatives of the Union shall be invited to attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council and of its commissions and committees and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to items on their agenda relating to telecommunications matters.
3. Representatives of the Union shall be invited to attend meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purposes of consultation on telecommunications matters.
4. Representatives of the Union shall be invited to attend meetings of the main committees of the General Assembly when telecommunications matters are under discussion and to participate, without vote, in such discussions.
5. Representatives of the Union shall be invited to attend meetings of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations and to participate, without vote, in the delibera-

tions thereof, with respect to items on its agenda relating to telecommunications matters.

6. Written statements submitted by the Union on matters relating to telecommunications shall be distributed as soon as possible by the Secretariat of the United Nations to all members of the principal and subsidiary organs and their commissions or committees of the United Nations, as appropriate. Similarly, written statements of any of the principal or subsidiary organs and their commissions or committees of the United Nations shall be distributed as soon as possible by the Secretariat of the Union to all members of the organ of the Union concerned.

#### ARTICLE IV (Follows ICAO text)

##### Proposal of Agenda Items

After such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Union shall include on the agenda of Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences /or the Administrative Council/ of the Union items proposed to it by the United Nations, and the Economic and Social Council and its commissions and the Trusteeship Council shall include on their agenda items proposed by the Conferences /or the Administrative Council/ of the Union.

#### ARTICLE V (Follows ICAO text)

##### Recommendations of the United Nations

1. The Union, having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter and the function and power of the Economic and Social Council under Article 62 of the Charter to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international, economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, agrees to arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to its appropriate organ of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The Union agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Union or by its members

to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration.

3. The Union affirms its intention of co-operating in whatever measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations fully effective. In particular, it agrees to participate in, and to co-operate with any body or bodies which the Economic and Social Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

ARTICLE VI (Follows ICAO text)

Exchange of Information and Documents

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Union.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of Paragraph 1:

(a) The Union agrees to transmit to the United Nations regular reports on its activities;

(b) The Union agrees to comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information, subject to the condition set forth in Article XVI and;

(c) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request, consult with the appropriate officer of the Union for this purpose with respect to the furnishing to the Union of such information as may be of special interest to it.

ARTICLE VII (Follows ICAO text)

Assistance to the Security Council

The Union agrees to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in furnishing such information and rendering such assistance to the Security Council as that Council may request including assistance in carrying out decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.

ARTICLE VIII (Follows ICAO text)

Assistance to the Trusteeship Council

The Union agrees to co-operate with the Trusteeship Council in the carrying out of its functions and in particular agrees that it will, to the greatest extent possible, render such assistance as the Trusteeship Council may request in regard to matters with which the Union is concerned.

ARTICLE IX (Follows ICAO text)

The Union agrees to co-operate with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of non-self-governing territories.

ARTICLE X (Follows ICAO text)

Relations with the International Court of Justice

1. The Union agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.
2. The General Assembly of the United Nations authorizes the Union to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Union and the United Nations or other specialized agencies.
3. Such request may be addressed to the Court by the Plenipotentiary Conference /or by the Administrative Council/ of the Union.
4. When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, the Union shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

ARTICLE XI (Follows ICAO text)

Headquarters and Regional Offices

1. The Union, having regard to the desirability of the headquarters of specialized agencies being situated at the permanent seat of the United Nations and to the

advantages that flow from such centralization, agrees to consult the United Nations before making any further decision concerning the location of its permanent headquarters.

2. Having due regard to the special needs of International Telecommunication, any regional or branch offices which the Union may establish shall, so far as practicable, be closely associated with such regional or branch offices as the United Nations may establish.

## ARTICLE XII (Follows ICAO text)

### Personnel Arrangements

1. The United Nations and the Union recognize that the eventual development of a single unified international civil service is desirable from the standpoint of effective administrative co-ordination, and with this end in view agree to develop common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid unjustified differences in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the Union agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and in particular they agree to:

(a) consult together concerning the establishment of an International Civil Service Commission \* to advise on the means by which common standards of recruitment in the secretariats of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies may be ensured;

(b) consult together concerning other matters relating to the employment of their officers and staff, including conditions of service, duration of appointments, classification, salary scales and allowances, retirement and pension rights and staff regulations and rules with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable;

(c) co-operate in the interchange of personnel, when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

\* It has been proposed that this body should be known as the International Personnel Advisory Board.

(d) co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connection with the employment of personnel and related matters.

ARTICLE XIII (Follows ICAO text)

Statistical Services

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to strive for maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them, and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burdens placed upon national governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.
2. The Union recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.
3. The United Nations recognizes the Union as the central agency responsible for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the rights of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world.
4. The United Nations shall in consultation with the Union and with the other specialized agencies where appropriate, develop administrative instruments and procedures through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured between the United Nations and the agencies brought into relationship with it.
5. It is recognized as desirable that the collection of statistical information shall not be duplicated by the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies whenever it is practicable for any of them to utilize information or material which another may have available.
6. In order to build up a central collection of



statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the Union for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should so far as practicable be made available to the United Nations.

7. It is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should so far as practicable and appropriate be made available to the Union.

ARTICLE XIV (Follows ICAO text)

Administrative and Technical Services

1. The United Nations and the Union recognize the desirability, in the interest of administrative and technical uniformity and of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding, wherever possible, the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

2. Accordingly, the United Nations and the Union agree to consult together concerning the establishment and use of common administrative and technical services and facilities in addition to those referred to in Articles XII, XIII and XV, insofar as the establishment and use of such services may from time to time be found practicable and appropriate.

3. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the Union in regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

ARTICLE XV (Follows ICAO text)

Budgetary and Financial Arrangements

1. The Union recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

2. The United Nations and the Union agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends

and to consult together concerning the desirability of making appropriate arrangements for the inclusion of the budget of the Union within a general budget of the United Nations. Any such arrangements which may be made shall be defined in a supplementary agreement between the two organizations.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the appropriate officer of the Union shall arrange for consultation in connection with the preparation of the budget.

4. The Union agrees to transmit its proposed budget to the United Nations annually at the same time as such budget is transmitted to its members. The General Assembly shall examine the administrative budget or proposed budget of the Union and may make such recommendations as it may consider necessary.

5. Representatives of the Union shall be entitled to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof at all times when the budget of the Union or general administrative or financial questions affecting the Union are under consideration.

6. The United Nations may undertake the collection of contributions from those members of the Union which are also members of the United Nations in accordance with such arrangements as may be defined by a later agreement between the United Nations and the Union.

7. The United Nations shall, upon its own initiative or upon the request of the Union, arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning other financial and fiscal questions of interest to the Organization and to other specialized agencies with a view to the provision of common services and securing of uniformity in such matters.

8. The Union agrees to conform as far as may be practicable to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

#### ARTICLE XVI (Follows ICAO text)

##### Financing of Special Services

1. In the event of the Union's being faced with the necessity of incurring substantial extra expense as a result of any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or assistance in accordance with Articles VI, VII, VIII, or with other provisions of

this Agreement, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

2. Consultation between the United Nations and the Union shall similarly take place with a view to making such arrangements as may be found equitable for covering the cost of central administrative, technical or fiscal services or facilities or other special assistance provided by the United Nations.

ARTICLE XVII (Follows ICAO text)

Inter-Agency Agreements

The Union agrees to inform the Economic and Social Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement between the Union and any other specialized agency, inter-governmental organization or non-governmental organization and to inform the Economic and Social Council before any such agreement is concluded.

ARTICLE XVIII (Follows ICAO text)

Liaison

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to the foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two organizations. They affirm their intention of taking whatever further measures may be necessary to make this liaison fully effective.

2. The liaison arrangements provided for in the foregoing Articles of this Agreement shall apply as far as appropriate to the relations between such branch or regional offices as may be established by the two organizations as well as between their headquarters.

ARTICLE XIX (Follows ICAO text)

Implementation of the Agreement

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the appropriate officer of the Union may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the operating experience of the two organizations.

ARTICLE XX (Follows ICAO text)

Other Arrangements

The present Agreement shall not preclude the conclusion of further appropriate arrangements between the Union and the United Nations with respect to telecommunications matters within the competence of the Union directly affecting world security as contemplated in the Convention on International Telecommunications.

ARTICLE XXI (Follows ICAO text)

Revision

This Agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the Union.

ARTICLE XXII (Follows ICAO text)

Entry into Force

This Agreement shall come into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 70 TR-E

July 10, 1947

Minutes  
of the Meeting of Heads of Delegations  
of  
The International Telecommunications Conference  
July 1, 1947

The meeting was opened at 3:10 p. m., under the Chairmanship of Mr. Charles R. Denny, Chairman of the Delegation of the United States. The agenda was as follows:

1. Appointment of Secretaries-General and Secretaries.
2. Organization of committees.
3. Committee chairmanships and vice-chairmanships.
4. Distribution of work among committees.
5. Internal Regulations.
6. Methods of work.
7. Admission of international organizations.
8. Language arrangements.
9. Miscellaneous.

The Heads of Delegations of the following countries were present:  
Union of South Africa; Albania; Argentina;  
Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussia; Brazil;  
Bulgaria; Burma; Canada; Chile; China; Vatican  
City State; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Costa Rica;  
Cuba; Curaçao and Surinam; Denmark; Dominican  
Republic; Egypt; Ecuador; United States of America;  
Territories of the United States; Ethiopia;  
Finland; France; Colonies, Protectorates and  
overseas territories under French Mandate; Great  
Britain; Colonies, Protectorates, overseas  
territories and territories under the sovereignty  
or mandate of Great Britain; Greece; Guatemala;  
Haiti; Honduras; Hungary; India; Netherlands  
Indies; Iraq; Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Italy;  
Liberia; Luxembourg; Morocco and Tunisia;  
Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Panama; Netherlands;  
Philippines; Poland; Peru; Portugal; Portuguese  
Colonies; Siam; Sweden; Switzerland; Syria;  
Czechoslovakia; Turkey; Ukraine; Union of Soviet  
Socialist Republics; Uruguay; Venezuela; Yugoslavia.

On behalf of the Government of the United States, the Chairman extended a cordial greeting to the Heads of Delegations participating in the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1. He went on immediately to the agenda and proposed recommending to the Plenary Session, as Secretaries-General: Mr. Léon Mulatier and Mr. Gerald C. Gross, and as Secretaries: Mr. Eggli and Mr. Rusillon, counsellors of the Bureau of the Union, as well as Mr. Auberson, Mr. Oulevey, Mr. Voutaz, and Mr. Meyer, Secretaries of the Bureau. He proposed appointing Mr. Rusillon, Mr. Oulevey and Mr. Meyer to draft the minutes of the present meeting (Approved).

2. Organization of Committees.

The Chairman proposed recommending to the Plenary Assembly the composition of Committees as presented in Proposal 132 TR (Document 22 TR).

The Delegate of Belgium made the following statement:

"Article 10 of the basic Madrid Internal Regulations deals with the composition of committees. Article 8 of the Draft of Internal Regulations of the United States (Proposal 134 TR) has the same object, but still leaves a most thorny question in doubt.

In connection with this matter the Delegation of Belgium would like to offer constructive criticism concerning a certain method followed at the Atlantic City Radio Conference, which, if care is not taken, may likewise be followed at the present Conference: I refer to the composition of subcommittees, sub-subcommittees and working groups.

At the radio Conference, all countries, as provided in Article 9, § 1, subparagraph 2 of the Internal Regulations of this Conference were allowed to participate as members in each committee which was of interest to them.

But when the question arose of establishing active groups who would organize the work, that is, subcommittees and sub-subcommittees, as well as working groups, the delegates of all the countries who had not submitted proposals concerning the object to be examined by this group, were systematically eliminated; with the object, it was said, of accelerating the work.

Without going further, I may say that this system is extremely unfair and that it has created at the Radio Conference a deplorable state of mind, which, far from accelerating the discussions, on the contrary causes delay. It is unfair especially because of the exceptional circumstances under which the Atlantic City Conferences are held.

These Conferences were set for a very early date, no doubt with the best of intentions. However, apart from the five great countries who were at Moscow, most of the other countries have actually not had time to study the revision of texts thoroughly and, a fortiori, to prepare texts with as careful thought and study as they require. Remember at how late a date we received the French text of the second volume of the Moscow Documents, which, however, was essential to the understanding of the motives and the meaning of the recommendations of the first volume.

And let us remember also that most of the countries of Europe - and this includes Belgium - had the war and the enemy within their own territory, and that their radio installations in particular suffered spoliation, were destroyed or completely confiscated, while their engineers and officials who did not disappear, were isolated from the rest of the world.

These countries have had and still have a task before them of capital importance: to reconstruct, to rebuild their installations and make a fresh start. This aim has had and still has priority over conferences, in spite of their importance for these countries now and in the future.

This is why many of our countries have not been able to present important proposals.



Does that mean that they are not interested in the work of this Conference? Obviously not. Must we infer that they are not able to give us the benefit of their opinions, their reasoning, their competence and their experience in the development of new provisions? Again, obviously not.

It will perhaps be objected that any member of a committee where all interested countries are represented, can raise objections, make criticisms, try to impose his viewpoint.

But that is precisely what is so difficult and so arduous, and what so seldom results. What results can be anticipated through the expression of the views of a few members for the modification of a written text which has already been so laboriously established in a small group, when in a large assembly we are often particularly faced with a lack of comprehension due to translations?

No, as we all know, it is in relatively small meetings that the real, productive work is done, and it is in such meetings that wider and perhaps less unilateral collaboration may be found.

It has been said that to achieve a good output of work, the members of the working groups must be limited in number. I quite agree. But who would go so far as to assert, for instance, that five delegates is a suitable number of members whereas with eight or nine the result would be deplorable?

You see what this leads to. We have already seen in subcommittees, despite what has been said and the polite manner in which it has been cloaked, a certain distrust was shown towards a "working group" which had, however, after laborious efforts and with great impartiality drawn up a splendid draft of most delicate and complex articles.

What was gained by reducing too radically the number of persons collaborating in this working group? The time of a committee devoted to long and difficult discussions was wasted.

If a few more delegates had been seated around the table - and it is especially to this point that I wish to draw your attention - that uneasy atmosphere most harmful to the successful outcome of our work, would not have arisen.

In conclusion, therefore: an unfair method, a loss of time and in consequence an uneasy atmosphere, all of which are decidedly unfavorable have resulted. And thereby the system stands condemned.

And since, at the beginning of this new Conference, I am speaking of a matter of deep concern to many of us, allow me to add one remark.

Our ancient Europe has many countries, which are very important from the standpoint of industry, commerce, agriculture, business, cultural development etc., and in particular telecommunications.

Most of these countries, for four, five, or six years were invaded by enemy armies, and suffered destruction and pillage resulting from occupation and war.

They must now heal these wounds; re-establish their ruined finances. The administrations of these countries already faced with so many problems, have been required to make an enormous effort both where their engineers and qualified officials were concerned as well as from the point of view of finance.

Our friends in the United States know the extent of our admiration and gratitude for those who freed Europe. They know the deep affection we feel for them and which we have so warmly shown to those who have come to our country since the liberation. We hope they will receive it as a sign of friendship and confidence, if we say that in their dynamic enthusiasm in wishing to call the Conferences as soon as possible and in their country in order to save time, they have exceeded the regulations governing the International Telecommunication Union, inasmuch as they did not take into account the clear majority shown in the referendum in favor of Europe as the seat of the 1947 Conference.

Gentlemen, allow me, because of my gray hairs and of my long experience with international conferences to say that, it is the foundations of our Telecommunication Union which are at stake, and that these foundations must be inviolable, must be vigorously defended, if we wish - and we all do - our Union to keep the vigor it has had in the past.

We have, of course, been confronted with exceptional circumstances, but the lesson must not be lost and the new statutes of the Telecommunication Union which we are going to draw up here, must provide, as far as possible, for the unpredictable.

Gentlemen, I apologize for having been so lengthy. I preferred to make this statement at the Meeting of the Heads of Delegations and I wish to request that it appear in extenso in the Minutes."

The Delegate of Egypt supported the remarks of the Belgian Delegation.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Belgium for his statement and pointed out that he had only known the evening before that certain small countries had been excluded from the deliberations of small working groups formed by subcommittees at the Radio Conference. He indicated his intention of having this fault corrected promptly, so that all the Delegations would have the opportunity of expressing their opinion. We must strive, he said, to avoid making the same mistakes at the Telecommunications Conference.

With regard to the proposed committee structure, the Delegate of France declared that he agreed in general with the proposal set forth in Document 22 TR. He would prefer, however, to have the two Committees C and E which deal with the Convention, grouped in one Committee, with the possibility that this Committee be subdivided into subcommittees, which might be three in number:

- a) Organization of the Union. This Subcommittee would correspond to Committee C of the proposal;
- b) Other Provisions of the Convention. This Subcommittee would correspond to Committee E of the proposal;
- c) Finances and statutes, concerning the personnel of the new organization.

The Chairman indicated the reasons which had led the Delegation of the United States to submit the proposal in Document 22 R. He pointed out that it was believed that each committee as proposed would have a separate and distinct scope and that placing the revision of the whole Convention in the hands of one Committee would probably involve the creation of various subcommittees, which would only increase the number of groups and meetings. He mentioned that the Committees have been designated by letters in order to distinguish them from the Committees of the Radio Conference, and that no Executive Subcommittee of the Steering Committee had been provided for. He invited other Delegations to submit any suggestion they desired to make concerning the composition of committees.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared that he agreed with the French Delegation in judging that the study of the Convention must constitute a quite separate problem. He also approved the plan to create a special committee or a subcommittee of Committee C, which would deal with all the financial questions of the Union, it being important that this work be done by an group of the Conference.

In reply to the Delegate of Italy, who asked that Committee A should become a general committee composed of the Heads of Delegations, the Chairman stated that this would be the case, and that Credentials Committee would become Committee B. With regard to finances, the Chairman declared that this question must be dealt with separately. A special subcommittee for finances should be created in Committee C.

After an exchange of viewpoints between the Delegates of Belgium, Great Britain, China, and Egypt, the meeting accepted the draft as it appears in Document 22 TR-E, with the following modifications: Committee A becomes a General Committee composed of Heads of Delegations, and Committee B becomes the Credentials Committee. In addition it was agreed that Committee C (Committee for the Organization of the Union), would institute a subcommittee for the study of financial questions and personnel.

3. Committee chairmanships and vice-chairmanships

The Delegation of the United States distributed in written form the following suggestion:

| <u>Committee</u>   | <u>Chairmanship</u>        | <u>Vice-Chairmanship</u>        |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. General (Heads of Delegations)                            | Chairman of the Conference | Vice-Chairman of the Conference |
| B. Credentials   | China                      | Greece, Iran                    |
| C. Organization of the Union                                 | USSR                       | Brazil, Ethiopia                |
| D. Relations between the I.T.U. and U.N.                     | Uruguay                    | Finland, Philippines            |
| E. Convention (for objects other than those mentioned above) | Great Britain              | Guatemala, Turkey.              |
| F. General Regulations (Internal Regulations)                | Switzerland                | Siam, Yugoslavia                |
| G. Drafting  | France                     | Hungary, Italy.                 |

The Chairman pointed out that this suggestion was offered only to serve as a basis for discussion, to aid the meeting in preparing an appropriate recommendation to the Plenary Session.

The Delegate of Belgium proposed the interchange of the chairmanships of Committee C and F, as well as the assignment of the chairmanship of Committee D to a European country, since one of the vice-chairmanships had already been assigned to a country of the American continent. The Delegates of the United States, Colombia, and Chile took part in the discussion, which resulted in the adoption without change of the proposal of the United States.

The Delegate of Ethiopia, while acknowledging the honor to his country declared that he could not accept the vice-chairmanship of Committee C because the personnel of his delegation is too limited. The meeting then nominated the Dominican Republic -- which expressed its thanks -- as the country to be proposed to the Plenary Assembly to replace Ethiopia in this vice-chairmanship.

4. Distribution of work among committees.

The meeting agreed to propose the distribution indicated in Document 32 TR-E, subject to modifications which may appear desirable.

5. Internal Regulations.

Document No. 25 TR contains the proposal of the Delegation of the United States. The Chairman commented on this proposal, bringing out the fact that it contains temporary provisions which will be in no way prejudicial to those which will be adopted for future conferences. They are, moreover, almost identical to those adopted by the Radio Conference. The following points should however be mentioned:

a) Since the Internal Regulations concern a plenipotentiary conference, in Article 2, the participation of private companies in the work of the conference has not been provided for; on the other hand, provision is made for the admission of international organizations, with the view that it might be desirable to admit representatives of U.N., UNESCO, I.C.A.O., and C.C.I.F. on an advisory basis.

b) Article 18, relating to the voting involves some slight modifications; but in view of the importance of the question, the creation of a special committee on voting at the Conference could be considered. It would be asked to meet immediately and submit its report at the second Plenary Session.

c) Article 28, reinstates a provision on franking privileges. In this regard, the Chairman said that he was happy to announce that arrangements had been made, with the collaboration of the companies concerned, to obtain for all Delegates telegraph franking privileges, without restriction and for transmission in both directions, from July 2.

The Delegate of the USSR declared:

"First, I should like to recall the fact that Proposal 23 TR of the Soviet Union, of March 20, 1947, recommends taking as a basis for the Internal Regulations of the Plenipotentiary Conference the regulations which were drawn up at the Five-Power Conference last year at Moscow, and which are found in volume 1 of the Moscow Documents, under the number 5 ter.

I agree with the Chairman with respect to the present adoption on a provisional basis and until a more complete proposal has been perfected, of the proposal of the United States by the corresponding Committee on the General Regulations. But I must nevertheless make a few remarks, which in my opinion are very important, concerning this proposal.

The most difficult question with respect to the Regulations is Article 18 which deals with the right to vote at the Conference. It may be questioned whether the list of countries which appears in this Article is properly established. It is evident that this question must be settled solely on the basis of the existing International Convention which was adopted in 1932.

In the first Article, § 1 of the Convention, it is mentioned that the International Telecommunication Union is formed of countries which have signed the Convention and, in Article 3, § 1 of the same Convention it is also stated that the government of a country in name of which the Convention has not been signed can adhere to it at any time. Therefore, all the countries which have signed the Convention or which have adhered to it in conformity with the provisions in force, have the right to take part in this Conference, with the right of vote, and their names, in consequence, must be found in the list reproduced in Article 18 of the draft of the Internal Regulations. However, in this list I do not see the names of countries such as Lithuania and Latvia, which signed the Convention of Madrid in 1932. Estonia adhered to it on January 19, 1935. The United States which established this draft list, has perhaps some doubt regarding the status of these countries, because all three have entered the Union of Soviet Republics. But I wish to say, for the information of all the Delegates here present, that in conformity with the constitution of the Soviet Union, each republic, is a separate sovereign State and that in particular, Article 15 of the constitution of the Soviet Union is worded on this subject as follows:

"Each Republic possesses a separate and independent government, and the Soviet Union defends the sovereign rights of the Republics which constitute its Union."

Article 16 says:

"Each Republic of the Union has its own constitution which corresponds to the individual characteristics of the Republic and the people which compose it."

Article 17:

"Each Republic of the Soviet Union has the right to leave the Soviet Union at any time."

These are extremely important points and I quote these Articles of the constitution of the U.S.S.R. only to clarify the matter. However, I think this question is clear to everyone: Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia exist. They are members of the Telecommunication Union; and specifically, their names are found in the management report of the Bureau of the Union for 1946.

Therefore, I see no valid reason not to consider them as members of the Telecommunication Union and consequently, there is no reason why their names should not appear in the list of members of the Telecommunication Conference. Apart from the Republics I have mentioned to you, I also notice that in the same list I fail to see the name of the Outer Mongolian People's Republic; a Republic which adhered to the Convention of 1947, a fact all of us here are well acquainted with, in particular through the report of the Director of the Bureau of the Union which was read at the beginning of the Radio Conference. Thus, this Republic also has every right to take part in our conference and its name should be entered on the list in Article 18.

That is why I consider it indispensable to revise this list immediately and to add to it the names of the above mentioned countries so that it may be in complete conformity with the International Telecommunication Convention which constitutes our only law with regard to the solution of such questions."



The Chairman recalled that the Radio Conference had already examined the question of the admission of the three Baltic countries and that this question had been referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference. It seemed desirable that the admission of the four countries cited by the Delegate of the USSR should be given preliminary study in a Committee or a working group unless the present meeting should discuss it in detail and formulate recommendations for the Plenary Session to be held tomorrow.

The Delegate of Guatemala suggested that the special Committee on voting should examine not only the case of countries not yet admitted, but also those countries already admitted. With regard to Article 18 § 2, a doubt had in fact, arisen among the Delegates at the last meeting of Heads of Delegations of the Radio Conference.

The question was raised as to whether any delegation with proper credentials had the right to represent other countries, and to vote at the same time both for its own country and for another country. He suggested for paragraph 2 of Article 18 the following wording:

"Each delegation may vote only once for the country or group of countries it represents. However, if the representation of one country has been entrusted to the delegation of another country, this same delegation will also have the right to vote in the name of the other country. No delegation may vote for more than two countries. However, the Delegations of the United Kingdom and the United States may vote for their colonies, Protectorates, and territories as a group."

Moreover, - declared the Delegate of Guatemala, - the Internal Regulations which we used at the Madrid Conference in 1932 settled the question in Article 21, § 4, subparagraph (2). In addition, at the Cairo Conference in 1938, the case also arose of some republics, which, for reasons we are not called upon to examine here, found it impossible to be represented by particular delegates.

This is the reason, for example, why the Delegations of Argentina and Paraguay were represented by one delegation, and the case was the same for Cuba and Uruguay. This is also the reason why the Delegation of Guatemala represented the other countries of Central America: namely, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, etc. This is why the Delegation of Guatemala has proposed the new text it has just read."

The Chairman stated that before turning to this question raised by the Delegate from Guatemala, the meeting should consider the first question raised by the Delegate from the U.S.S.R., as to the inclusion of various countries in the list set forth in Article 18. He asked if the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered, as he himself did, that it would be helpful for the proposed Committee on Voting to make a preliminary study of the question of the admission of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Outer Mongolia.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that he was ready to agree to any measure which might aid all the delegates present at this Conference, to understand the actual situation of the above mentioned countries in order to assist them to reach a fair decision. For this reason he was not opposed to the creation of a special small committee whose terms of reference would be a very objective examination of all legal questions and of all the reasons which could be justified from the viewpoint of international law and the Convention now in force. He considered that this committee should now examine not only the case of the four republics mentioned, but also that of several other countries already included in the list in Article 18, some of which are in a situation similar to that of Outer Mongolia, as, for instance, Monaco. That did not mean that he was opposed to the admission of Monaco to the Conference, since that country has adhered to the Convention. It was very clear however, that from the viewpoint of participation in the Telecommunication Union, the case of Outer Mongolia was exactly the same as that of Monaco. These countries are independent and have both adhered to the Convention this year.

The Chairman summed up the viewpoints expressed and thought that the creation of a special committee on the voting would meet with general approval. The terms of reference of this committee would be to examine consecutively all the countries enumerated in Article 18, § 1, and particularly to study the case of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Outer Mongolia mentioned by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., as well as the possible exclusion of countries appearing in the list. If the Plenary Session to be held tomorrow agreed with this recommendation we should ask the special committee to present its report by July 14 at the latest, in order to enable the Delegates to study it for the second Plenary Session which might be held on Wednesday, July 16.

The principle of the creation of this special committee on voting having been approved by the meeting, the Chairman proposed that this Committee be placed under the chairmanship of Sweden and that it be composed of the following Delegations: Belgium, Canada, China, United States, France, Guatemala, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., and Uruguay.

The Delegations of Argentina and the Netherlands Indies also asked to be included in the committee.

The Chairman stated that this Committee would thus be composed of thirteen members representing in fact the different parts of the world.

The meeting accepted this suggestion and decided to recommend it to the Plenary Session.

The Delegate of South Africa asked if the committee would deal with the case of Spain, which had not been invited to the Conference, and if delegations which were not included in the committee would still have the right to state their opinion on this subject.

The Delegate of the United States thought that the special committee would have as its particular mission the discussion of the right to vote of countries on whose behalf a request for participation has been made. He asked whether any such request had been made on behalf of Spain.

The Delegate of South Africa stated that the question of Spain had been studied by I.C.A.O. and at the Postal Union Congress in Paris. He felt that our Conference should also discuss this question.

The Delegate of Argentina supported the Delegation of South Africa, and proposed that in reality this question should be studied by the committee whose formation is anticipated.

No objection having been made, the Chairman announced that this would be done, and he thanked the Delegate of South Africa for having taken the initiative in this discussion.

The Delegate of Italy recalled the fact that the provision concerning the right to vote at the Madrid Conference was only provisional in character, in view of the fact that in the beginning two conventions existed simultaneously: the Telegraph Convention which gave votes to all the delegations, and the Washington Convention, which gave up to six votes to certain countries. That was why temporary provisions had had to be adopted. The Delegate of Italy proposed the deletion of the second sentence of § 2 of Article 18 in order that each delegation might vote only for its country or for the group of countries it represented.

The Delegate of the United States stated that at the present Conference the United Kingdom, and the United States have not had representation for their colonies distinct from that of the Mother Country, whereas the French and Portuguese colonies, for instance, have a special delegation. He proposed maintaining the second sentence of § 2, it being clearly understood that this concerned a purely temporary situation.

With regard to the discussion by the Delegate of Guatemala, the Chairman asked if he was to understand that the proposed text must be referred for definitive examination to the special committee on the right to vote. Provisionally, this text could be inserted in § 2.

The Delegate of Guatemala added that this new wording had been proposed with a view to provisionally providing the Republic of El Salvador with a representation and a right to vote in this Conference, through the intermediary of the Delegation of Guatemala.

The meeting decided that the special Committee would deal with the desirability of adopting § 2 and the definitive form.

The Chairman asked if the proposed text should appear in § 2 pending the report of the special committee.

The Delegate of Argentina was of the opinion that every sovereign country should have the right to vote, and that if such country cannot send representatives it must at least have the right to be represented by a neighboring country. For this reason, Argentina supported the amendment proposal submitted by Guatemala.

The Chairman then submitted for the approval of the meeting the text proposed by Guatemala, emphasizing the fact that this text was provisional until a final decision is reached by the Plenary Session.

The Delegate of Great Britain, supported by the Delegate of the United States, believed that the proposed text was too rigid for a provisional text. He would prefer that the question be referred to the special Committee and that, in the meantime, the text proposed in Document 25 TR-E be adopted without modification.

In reply to the Delegate of Egypt, who inquired whether an absent government might therefore be represented by another country, the Chairman replied that this question had been submitted to the Radio Conference and that it had not yet been settled. In his opinion, it was not a good thing for one country to act in behalf of another country. He put to a vote the amendment proposed by Guatemala. Twenty-four countries voted in the affirmative and twenty-one expressed themselves in favor of the retention of the text of Document 25 TR-E. The suggestion of the Delegate of Italy relative to the colonies, territories and possessions of the United Kingdom and the United States will be examined by Committee F.

The Delegate of Italy proposed adding the word "contracting" to the word "governments" in the first article, since the countries who must be admitted here are contracting governments, and that in Article 18, only contracting governments are mentioned.

The Delegate of France, with regard to Article 2 § 2, stated as follows:

"We have here the provisions of the Convention to which we intend to remain strictly faithful until the new Convention goes into effect. On the other hand, a definite situation exists. It is quite evident, for instance, that France would not consider opposing the presence, in our

Conference of representatives of the U.N. and of the Committees of the U.N. or of its specialized agencies, in the capacity of observers.

But, even so, the French Delegation considers that with the exception of the cases it has just enumerated, there is reason to conform strictly to the Madrid Convention, which says that Plenipotentiary Conferences of governments are entitled to modify the Convention itself. There can exist no possible doubt concerning the authority of the plenipotentiaries of governments. I think that to all of us this idea is extremely precise, and that it cannot be expressed in the wording of § 2 which we have before us.

I repeat that the French Delegation is opposed to the participation in our work and in our official meetings, even in the capacity of observers, of any international organizations other than those I have enumerated. I repeat: the U.N., its committees and its specialized agencies.

However, the French Delegation would see no objection to having certain international organizations, a list of which would be established here, participate indirectly in our work in a consulting capacity, under the conditions which I have just described, namely, that a committee or plenary session could stop its official work in its capacity as a committee or official plenary session. It would be converted into an unofficial assembly and, in the course of its purely unofficial work, the delegates of such international organizations could be received and could express their opinions in a consulting capacity.

If the meeting of Heads of Delegations were to agree with us, I have the draft of a text ready, which I could submit to it.

It concerns subparagraph 2: the first part is that of the text before us, that is;

The first Plenary Session shall decide upon the final admission of representatives of international organizations whether or not they belong to the telecommunications field.

The text the French delegation proposes begins as follows:

"The opinion of these representatives may be received by the Committees or the Plenary Session, during unofficial meetings organized outside the official sessions of the Conference.

"Nevertheless, the representatives of the United Nations Organization, its Committees, and specialized institutions shall be permitted to participate in the work of the Conference in the capacity of observers."

At the request of the Chairman, the Delegate of France made the following clarification:

"An official session is one which has been officially scheduled in order to deliberate on proposals which have already been studied or not as the case may be. A session is unofficial when the same representatives, for instance, say: 'We wish to meet with the delegates for discussion so that we may benefit from their presence, it being understood that our discussion will be absolutely private and merely to clarify our work in the official session.' If I have not been able to define an official session in a sufficiently clear way, it is because I had not the opportunity to prepare my opinion in advance."

The Chairman pointed out that he had also alluded to plenary sessions. However, all plenary sessions are obviously official sessions. He could not see clearly how such sessions could become unofficial.

The Delegate of France saw no objection to deleting in his text the words "plenary session." He proposed the following text:

"The opinion of these representatives may be received by committees during unofficial meetings organized outside the official sessions of the Conference."

There would be no correction to the last paragraph.

The Delegate of Italy recalled the fact that the Madrid Plenipotentiary Conference had admitted in committees the representatives of companies when a question of rates was involved. It seemed to him that these questions were of great concern to private enterprises recognized by the Governments. Consequently, he proposed allowing committees to admit the representatives of companies for certain questions concerning such private enterprises.

The Delegate of the United States had the impression that the French Delegation would admit the U.N., I.C.A.O. and the C.C.I.F. in sessions in the capacity of observers.

In reply to the Delegate of Italy, he emphasized the fact that Article 27 of the Provisional Regulations provides

that the sessions of the Conference and of its committees shall be public, unless the Plenary Assembly or the Committee concerned, as the case may be, shall decide otherwise. In this way, the representatives of private enterprises would be permitted to be present as spectators and not as observers. He proposed that the amendment of Italy should be broadened to enable representatives of private organizations to be present at meetings, unless the committees concerned should decide otherwise.

The Chairman thought he could deduce from the Comments made by the Delegations of France and Italy, that the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as the permanent organizations of the I.T.U. would be authorized to be present as observers.

The Delegate of Ecuador pointed out that the addition of the word "contracting" suggested by Italy causes ambiguity. As a matter of fact, countries that, because of juridical difficulties, could not ratify the Convention would not be considered members.

The Delegate of Italy was of the opinion that a contracting government is one that adheres to the Convention and the General Regulations. Another criterion might also be considered: the criterion of regular payment of the annual contributions due to the Bureau of the Union by the administrations of these governments. In this case, it would seem that the situation is in order even if, because of particular considerations and special difficulties, these governments have not yet ratified the Convention and the General Regulations.

The Chairman submitted another text which took into consideration the three points of view that had been expressed. The text is as follows:

"§ 2. The United Nations, its subsidiary organizations and its specialized agencies, as well as any subsidiary organization of the International Telecommunications Union may be admitted to the Conference and take part in its work in a consultative capacity."

"§ 3. The representatives of other international organizations and of private operating agencies may attend the plenary sessions and committee meetings of the Conference as members of the public under the terms of Article 27 below."



§ 2 would make possible participation by the United Nations, U.N.E.S.C.O., I.C.A.O. and the C.C.I.F. § 3 would make it possible for organizations other than those mentioned above to attend as observers as part of the general public.

The meeting agreed to recommend this version to the Plenary Session.

Regarding the addition of the word "contracting" in Article 1, as proposed by Italy, it was decided to delete this word.

Articles 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 were accepted without change.

Some changes were made in the following articles:

Article 8 was the subject of a proposal by Italy aiming to complete § 1 by the following sentence: "Subcommittees shall be composed of members chosen at committee meetings" and to draft § 2 as follows:

"Any contracting government interested in a question considered by a committee or subcommittee shall have the right, if it so desires, to participate in the work of such committee or subcommittee. Any committee or subcommittee may create a small working group."

The Delegate of Denmark asked if the word "contracting" should also be deleted from this text?

The Delegate of Egypt was of the opinion that it should be retained, because it will have to appear in the Convention.

The Chairman reminded the meeting that the texts under consideration at that time were only provisional and that it was not appropriate, at the beginning of this Conference, to limit the number of participants.

This was the opinion of the meeting which accepted the proposed text, with the word "contracting" deleted. It was agreed to delete this word wherever it appeared in the draft Internal Regulations.

No objections regarding Articles 9 and 10.

Article 11 was accepted with the addition of the words " and subcommittees" in the title, in § 1 (1) and in § 2, as proposed by Italy.

For Article 12, § 1 (1), the meeting accepted the following draft, proposed by Italy:

"As a general rule, at the beginning of each plenary session or committee or subcommittee meeting, the minutes ....."

Also the following draft was accepted for Article 13:

"Plenary sessions and committee or subcommittee meetings shall be held....."

Articles 14 through 17 were accepted.

Article 18 had already been considered.

In reference to Article 19, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"In this article, it is stated that decisions should be made on the basis of a simple majority, and I should like to tell you that in most democratic organizations, and particularly at the United Nations, it is customary for questions to be adopted on the basis of a majority of 2/3 of the votes cast. This proposal was supported at the Moscow Conference particularly by the French and Soviet Delegations, as a proposal which should be made to our Plenipotentiary Conference.

That is why I now propose that we adopt the procedure of a 2/3 majority on all important decisions.

I believe that, according to the practice of the United States, a question is classified as important when it is so designated by a special committee. It must then be settled by a 2/3 majority. I propose the adoption of this system which will permit each participant at this Conference to request that a given question be settled on the basis of a 2/3 majority."

The Chairman acknowledged that at the United Nations the procedure is indeed the one indicated by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. He read Articles 78 and 79 of the Regulations of the United Nations:

#### RULE 78

Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting. These questions shall include

recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1, c, of Article 86 of the Charter, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

#### RULE 79

Decisions of the General Assembly on questions other than those provided for the Rule 78, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the Members present and voting.

In these texts, it seems that a 2/3 majority means 2/3 of the members present who have the right to vote.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed the drafting of Article 19 based on the text which had just been read.

The Delegate of China was of the opinion that the question raised by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was very important and that it may be settled as recommended.

The Chairman believed that Committee F, which is to deal with the General Regulations, could study the question. Moreover, the Special Committee on Voting could be put in charge of drawing up the list of questions to be considered important and which should be settled on the basis of a 2/3 majority.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom was afraid that the adoption of this proposal at the first Plenary Session might have an unfavorable influence on the results of our work. In his opinion, the question required careful study. Our work is of a particularly technical character and a number of problems would be in danger of remaining unsettled because they were not approved by a 2/3 majority.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. believed that if there were doubts at this time and if certain Delegates were not ready to make a decision, it could be postponed until the next Plenary Session.

A Acting on the proposal of the Chairman, the meeting decided that Committee F would be put in charge of studying this problem and would submit its report as soon as possible.

Consideration of Article 20 led to the adoption of a proposal submitted by Italy which modifies § 2 as follows:

".... may make reservations (final or provisional) as to such measure."

The Delegate of Egypt pointed out the importance he attaches to the provision of § 1.

The Chairman was of the opinion that Committee F would not fail to devote the necessary attention to this question.

Article 21 was accepted.

In Article 22, a proposal submitted by Italy to add "and subcommittees" after "committees" in the title and in the text was adopted.

Articles 23, 24 and 25 were adopted without modification.

Consideration of Article 26 gave the Delegate of Chile an opportunity to remind the meeting that Document No. 6 TR-E, published at Berne, contains a proposal submitted by his country in connection with the languages used during the conferences. He wished to have Spanish considered as a working language at our Conference, as was the case at the Radio Conference.

The Chairman confirmed the fact that Spanish was accepted at the Radio Conference without prejudice to final decisions which might be made regarding the question of languages. He hoped that this course could also be followed during the Conference which was to open the following day.

The Delegate of Ecuador was of the opinion that it would be wise to insert in Article 26 a provision stating that a country representing another country may sign the acts resulting from the deliberations of the Conference in the name of the country it represents.

The Chairman pointed out that this was parallel to the custom of proxy voting to be considered by a Special

Committee on voting, and that such committee might therefore also consider proxy signing

Article 26 was adopted after the addition proposed by Italy of the words "in French" after the words "following the alphabetical order of the names of the countries."

Article 27 was accepted.

According to a statement by the Delegate of Belgium, the French text of Article 28 should be amended to correspond exactly to the English text, that is, instead of "franchise postale, telegraphique et telephonique" the text should read "franchise de la correspondance."

The Chairman reminded the meeting that all the provisions which had just been accepted would be presented to the First Plenary Session as recommendations of the meeting of the Heads of Delegations.

6. Working Methods. Document No. 23 TR (Proposal 133 TR of the United States) contains the proposal for the working methods to be followed at committee meetings: These working methods will be recommended for approval by the Plenary Session.

7. Admission of International Organizations. In this connection, the Chairman considered that the question was settled by the new draft of § 2 and § 3 of Article 2 of the draft of the Internal Regulations. The following list was read of other international organizations which had expressed a desire to take part in the Conference:

Inter-American Broadcasting Association, Montevideo  
Association internationale des Transports aériens,  
Montreal

International Chamber of Commerce, Paris  
Comité international de la Radioélectricité, Paris  
Conférence internationale des Transports maritimes,  
London

Fédération internationale des Fonctionnaires de la  
Radio, Copenhagen

Fédération internationale des Transports maritimes,  
London

International Broadcasting Organization, Brussels  
Inter-American Radio Office, Havana

International Meteorological Organization, Lausanne  
Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Washington

International Broadcasting Union, Geneva

International Amateur Radio Union, West Hartford, Conn.

The French Delegate was afraid that the admission of too many international organizations might seriously interfere with the work of the Conference. We should, he said, respect any strict obligations stemming from the Convention and we are faced with inescapable necessities which arise from the situation as it now exists. It is on the basis of the present Convention that we must draw up new acts. It is indispensable for us to decide on as limited a list as possible of the international organizations to be admitted to the Conference.

The Chairman then emphasized that in his opinion, it was understood that only the four organizations already indicated, United Nations, U.N.E.S.C.O., I.C.A.O. and C.C.I.F. would be admitted at the present time with the other organizations being admitted only as members of the public.

If, however, in addition to the four organizations mentioned, other international organizations of the type specified in this new § 2 of Article 2 sought admission the question of their admission could be referred to a Plenary Session

This interpretation satisfied the French Delegation.

The Belgian Delegate pointed out that the O.I.R. and the U.I.R. appeared in the list which had just been read. The admission of these organizations was at that very moment at issue in the Radio Conference. This question should also be left pending for the time being.

The Chairman stated that this was actually the case and that it would be possible to recommend that the Plenary Assembly admit the four organizations previously indicated without specifying here which of the others should be admitted or excluded. Thus, everyone would be perfectly free to discuss the matter.

The Delegates of France and Belgium indicated their approval.

#### 8. Provisions concerning Language Arrangements.

The Chairman recognized that this was a question of major importance which would have to be settled ultimately by the Plenipotentiary Conference. However, he was of the opinion that for the conduct of the Conference itself and without creating a precedent for the future, it would be valuable to adopt at the outset on a temporary basis,

the working arrangements in the matter of languages which were used in the Radio Conference, particularly in view of the fact that the two conferences would be meeting simultaneously, each with its own secretariat, and that it would be convenient to adopt the same working arrangements. "We shall have an opportunity later in the Conference," he said, "to discuss in detail the question of the official languages in the final documents which will result from the Conference, and the question of the working languages to be used at future Conferences."

The Delegate of France spoke as follows:

"In France, we say that 'nothing is as permanent as the temporary.' This will show you that we are by instinct somewhat distrustful of the temporary when once it is established. It is true that the Radio Conference wanted to demonstrate progress by advancing, ignoring the fact that it was thereby setting itself up in contradiction to the Convention. But I am willing to admit that the Radio Conference has since had certain scruples which do it honor.

But our immediate concern is the organization of the work of the Telecommunications Conference, that is, a Plenipotentiary Conference which must not consider itself bound by decisions made by the Radio Conference.

I should like to remind the Committee of the agreements entered into by the Telecommunication Union. The Working languages are defined as follows: French and English with the understanding that any other language may be used whenever the delegations directly concerned shall ensure the translation by their own resources and at their own expense. With regard to the documents, and this is probably of greater importance, not only for us, but for the good of the Union, we are confronted with clearly defined agreements, e.g.: "The reports published during the Conferences may be written in languages other than French, but French remains the official language, and all other languages shall be considered unofficial."

Futhermore, the Cairo agreements specify that when certain countries request reports in other languages, they shall be charged to their accounts.

For the present, we are using the Madrid Convention as a basis for our work. Later, we shall see what we are to do, but for the time being, I should like to request the strict application of the provisions of the Convention

at the Plenipotentiary Conference. With regard to the drafting of reports, the position which the Conference should take is that of the application of the Cairo Regulations; that is, we should have the reports in French with translations in any other language requested, but always under the conditions accepted at Cairo.

Why is this done? We have already seen some concrete results of the simultaneous interpreting system. Opinions are very much divided; I shan't dwell upon that. Let us come to the reports. Here is what has taken place: a text is written in French, and at the same time a parallel text in English. I have had the opportunity to procure some of these reports in French, and I assure you that I found no trace in them of the language of Renan nor of Anatole France. Furthermore, I have been told that it sometimes happens that reports are written by British and American rapporteurs. The two English language rapporteurs cannot agree on their wording and turn to the French rapporteur to find a common ground.

Other errors are evident from the comparison of documents in different languages.

We intend to draw up a new Convention which will unquestionably contain many innovations. I wish to ask this question: Do you wish to draw up a text of the Convention of inferior quality? There is only one way to avoid this, and that is to decide that a one language alone is authentic, and I may add that the Convention requires the use of French. There is still another aspect of the problem. It is necessary that the Plenipotentiary Conference decide with full knowledge of the facts with regard to the question of translations, their manner in which they are prepared, and the attendant expense. It is in fact indispensable that the Plenipotentiary Conference be informed within the shortest possible time concerning this question and that it be provided with detailed data on the subject. This data could be furnished by a small, specially appointed committee. This small committee would become informed with respect to the practical results, first, of simultaneous interpretation, and second with respect to the expense incurred by the multiplicity of reports in foreign languages. It should make its report in as short a space of time as possible, in order that the Plenipotentiary Conference may come to a decision for the future, inasmuch as this Conference will have to draw up a new text concerning the language arrangements, if it no longer wishes to keep the present provision."



The Chairman thought that it would be better to avoid an extended discussion on the question of languages, in view of the late hour. He submitted a proposal which seemed to him to be a practical solution. "We have," said he, "two conferences sitting simultaneously. If we adopt provisionally the system of languages adopted at the Radio Conference we will begin our work tomorrow with tools immediately available. On the other hand, if we adopt a different system for our conference, we will lose much time. The solution I propose, I repeat, will be temporary and will not prejudice the final decision."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement: "The question of languages has always been an extremely difficult question. But I think that it is now much easier to solve. There now exists a supreme international organization, if I may call it that, which is the United Nations Organization. I think this organization has also had the same difficulties with respect to languages, since the same countries which are represented here take part in the work of the United Nations. I believe that, in many fields, the United Nations Organization ought to set an example for us which we should follow. For this reason, I do not believe that it is incumbent upon each international conference to start out by searching for a new method of work with respect to languages.

Since we have this example, I believe that we should, in a final manner, adopt the language method already in effect for the work of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

I feel that the method of work employed during the Radio Conference closely approaches that of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and I believe that the Plenipotentiary Conference, without waiting for the draft Convention or the draft Internal Regulations to be drawn up, should hence forth handle the question of languages in the same way as the General Assembly of the United Nations."

The Chairman, recognizing that proposals of a varying nature were involved, and with a view to speeding up the work while at the same time respecting the viewpoint put forward by the Delegate of France, suggested that this question be referred for immediate study to Committee C, which might be able to present a report by July 14th. In this way, the adoption of a temporary and purely mechanical procedure would not prejudice the ultimate decision.

The Delegate of France insisted that the procedure specified in the Convention which permits of no ambiguity, be respected, and that immediate application thereof be recommended at the Plenary Assembly. Future arrangements should be left to the Conference to decide. As for simultaneous interpretation, he wished to state that it did not please him at all.

The Delegate of Colombia thanked the Delegation of the United States for having provided the necessary means and equipment for simultaneous interpretation, which, in his opinion, operated in an entirely satisfactory manner. He also commended the interpreters for their accurate work.

He emphasized that the object of the Conference was to set up a machinery which keeps in close touch with technical developments and with everything capable of improving the cooperation among nations. It should be free of all taint of selfishness. If the Latin American countries have demanded that their native language be used, and he said, there are at least 21 countries which believe this to be their just due, it is because this demand is amply justified. He did not consider it necessary to adhere strictly to texts formulated ten or twenty years ago which events have rendered obsolete.

Colombia therefore seconded the proposal of the Chairman to employ means at our disposal which allow us to understand perfectly everything that is discussed here. This country planned to defend this viewpoint at the proper time, not only in the matter of simultaneous interpretation but also with respect to the drafting of documents which it wished to see drawn up in its own language as well as in others.

The Delegate of China considered the question of languages to be used at future meetings to be of paramount importance. The Conference had been asked to adopt a single language in order that we might conform to the provisions of the Convention. He did not consider that we were bound in any way by the Convention. We were here to revise, review, and improve upon this Convention. He stated that he had no intention of weighing the respective merits of one or another language. It would doubtless become necessary to resort to an arrangement similar to that in effect at the United Nations. But for the present, he felt it necessary to continue with accepted methods. He did not ask for the use of more languages than those adopted by the United Nations; he did not, for example, insist upon more than two working languages. The present

arrangement, very similar to that now in effect at the United Nations, permits Spanish language countries to have their own translation service for which they defray all expenses. He recommended that the discussion be dropped for the moment, and that the existing arrangements be adopted temporarily.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom felt that the discussion was wandering far afield. He said that he understood that the Delegate of France agreed that for practical reasons, documents should be published in French and in English. He believed that what displeased the French Delegation was that both the French and English texts were considered as authentic texts for the preparation of final documents. It would be fitting therefore, to come to a decision which would clarify this ill-defined point, which seemed to be troubling the French Delegation.

The Chairman remarked that the discussion had again taken a favorable turn, and that it was certain that an agreement would result on the following proposal: On a provisional basis, without in any way constituting a precedent with regard to the ultimate decision, we shall use both French and English for our documents, the French text being the official text, and the English text being the unofficial text.

The French Delegation approved and expressed thanks..

This proposal also met with the approval of the meeting.

The Delegate of the Dominican Republic requested the Chairman to convey to the United States Department of State and to the organizations involved, the cordial thanks of the delegates present at this Conference, for the telegraph franking privileges accorded them. (Prolonged applause).

The Chairman expressed his thanks and requested the Secretary-General to put this gracious request into effect.

The Delegate of the United States wished to make a brief statement in answer to the remarks made at the beginning of the meeting by the Delegate of Belgium.

"My colleague has raised the question that we have not observed the provisions of the Convention with respect to the date of the Conference, and that we have exceeded the rules

which govern our Union, by convening the Conferences in a precipitate manner, and by failing to take into consideration the majority which had been obtained at the referendum in favor of Europe as the seat of these Conferences.

You will recall, gentlemen, that at the end of the war it was imperative to call a Radio Conference at the earliest possible date, in view of the gaps existing in our frequency tables and in various other services.

At Rio Janeiro in 1945, and at Moscow in 1946, this need was deemed to be extremely urgent. We therefore observed the provisions of the Convention and asked the various countries if they wished to call a Plenipotentiary Conference. More than twenty countries responded in the affirmative.

After this consultation, the United States invited all countries throughout the world to participate in the Conference. In the meantime, a so-called plebiscite had been held at Berne, for the purpose of determining the headquarters of the Conference.

I simply wish to observe in this connection that Article 18 of the Madrid Convention provides that a revision of the Convention is authorized if at least twenty contracting governments have so indicated their desire. Twenty countries or more expressed the desire to have this conference convened. Thereupon Switzerland deemed it advisable to hold a plebiscite as to the place and time of the conference.

Why? Article 19 provides that the time set for the meeting of a Plenipotentiary Conference may be advanced or delayed at the request of at least ten contracting governments. No article of the Convention called for such a plebiscite. Our action was entirely legal. As for the stipulated periods of time, we did not have time to wait until the requisite 18 months had passed, which would have given the member countries ample time for sending and examining the proposals."

The Chairman informed the Assembly that this statement would be included in the minutes.

The meeting adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

Secretaries:

E. Rusillon  
P. Oulevey  
V. Meyer

Read and approved,

The Chairman

C. R. Denny

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INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

E  
Document No. 71 TR-E

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July 10, 1947

Correction  
to document No. 66 TR-E,

Art. 19, § 3, read:

....unless it is supported by a majority of 213  
of the votes cast,....

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July 10, 1947

R E P O R T

of the Committee on the Relationship  
between the I T U and the United Nations  
(Committee D)

1st Meeting  
July 3, 1947

The meeting was called to order at 12:00 o'clock by the Chairman, Colonel Rafael J. Milans, head of the Delegation from Uruguay.

Colonel Milans expressed his deep appreciation for the honor paid to Uruguay by his appointment as Chairman of the Committee, and declared that he intended to do everything in his power to cooperate with the Vice-chairmen and members of the Committee in carrying the work of the Committee to a successful conclusion. He was convinced that the Committee would be able to contribute greatly to the achievements of the Conference.

He then introduced Mr. Jose Alfonso of the Delegation of the Philippines who is temporarily replacing the titular Vice-chairman, Mr. Narciso Ramos of the same Delegation, and Mr. Viljo Viktor Ylostalo of the Delegation of Finland, likewise a Vice-chairman.

The Chairman proposed the names of three rapporteurs for the Committee.

The rapporteurs selected are:

Mr. Ramon L Bonachea (Cuba)  
Mr. Jean Leproux (France)  
Miss Florence Trail (U.S.A.)

The Chairman referred to document 32, TR-E in which appear proposals submitted to the Conference which will serve as a basis for the work for Committee D. The proposals in question were presented by the United States, Chile and the United Kingdom.



The Delegate from the United Kingdom called the attention of the Committee to two documents referred to as E/C - 1/12 and E/C - 1/13, recently issued by the United Nations. The first is an adaptation of the agreement between the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization, which was unofficially prepared as a working basis by the Committee on Negotiations in conjunction with specialized agencies of the Economic and Social Council. The second document, E/C - 1/13, is a draft of an agreement with the International Telecommunication Union proposed by the Delegation from the United Kingdom. Both documents are closely connected with the work of Committee B.

The Delegation of the United Kingdom, asked therefore, that the Bureau request the Secretary General to take the necessary steps to have these documents made available to the Committee.

The French Delegate raised no objection to the proposal of the Delegate from the United Kingdom. He was, however, of the opinion that the documents of the Congress of the Universal Postal Union now meeting in Paris would be of great value and interest to the Committee, inasmuch as the Congress is to study the relationship between the Universal Postal Union and the United Nations. The U.P.U. is a technical organization with objectives similar to those of the I.T.U. These documents would be very useful and would make it possible to expedite the work of the Committee. He pointed out that it is of the greatest interest to the Committee to collect all possible items of information which might help it to reach the prompt decision which is imperative, inasmuch as the work of Committee C (Organization of the Union) depends in great measure on the relationship established between the I.T.U. and the U.N.

The Delegate from the United States expressed his agreement with the remarks of the Delegate from France, and added that to obtain the best results the Committee should have at its disposal all documents pertaining to the question.

He likewise supported the suggestion made by the United Kingdom that the United Nations Documents mentioned above be made available to the Committee. He said that he would like to know whether the Delegate from the United Kingdom intended to propose this document as a basis for the work of the Committee.

If not, the United States Delegation is prepared to support such a proposal.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom stated his intention to advocate the use of these documents. He said that it would also be advisable to obtain all documents pertaining to the relationship between the U.P.U. and the U.N.

Belgium and Italy supported the French proposal, and Belgium raised the question as to the manner in which these documents could be made available to the Committee.

Thereupon the Delegate from the United Kingdom said that when he spoke of the documents of the Postal Union he had in mind the documents which were drawn up as a result of the meeting of United Nations Postal Experts which prepared, last December, a draft of an agreement for establishing relationship between the Universal Postal Union and the United Nations. However he said that he had no objection to the distribution of more recent documents.

An exchange of views concerning these last mentioned documents then took place between the Delegates from India, the United Nations, France, and Argentina.

France agreed to obtain the documents of the Paris Congress and to make them available to the Committee as soon as possible.

It was decided that the Representative of the United Nations would obtain copies of Documents E/C - 1/12 and E/C - 1/13 in order that they might be given to the Committee members.

The Chairman therefore suggested that the Committee take as the basis of the work of its next meeting the proposals which are submitted to it in conformity with Document 32 TR-E, and that the Committee wait till it receives the final documents concerning the establishment of relationship between the I.T.U. and the U.N., and consider them in connection with its study of the proposals enumerated in Document No. 32 TR-E.

No objection was raised to the Chairman's proposal.

The meeting adjourned at 1:15 p.m.

Rapporteur:

LEPROUX

Read:

Chairman:

R.J. MILANS

INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 73 TR-E

July 10, 1947

LIST  
OF  
THE DOCUMENTS TO BE EXAMINED  
BY  
COMMITTEE F.

| Madrid<br>Art.  | Proposals   |
|---|---|
| 19  | U.S.A., 17 TR, art. 5, § 4, Art. 6,<br>§ 4, Chile, 24 TR, art 18; Italy , 43<br>TR; U.K., 49 TR; annex 5; France 121<br>TR, art. 13.  |
| 20  | E.U.A. 17 TR, art. 5, § 5 h); U.S.S.R.<br>(22TR) Moscow doc. No. 4ter, art, 20;<br>Chile, 24 TR, art 23; Italy, 44 TR and<br>65 TR; U.K. 49 TR, art. 12; France, 121<br>art 11, § 4, nd 136 TR.   |
| General<br>Regulations<br>Including<br>the<br>Internal<br>Regulations | Canada, 21 TR, Int. reglt.; U.S.S.R.<br>(23 TR), Moscow doc. No. 5 ter; Chile,<br>24 TR, annex II Int. reglt.; Italy<br>48 TR, Int. reglt.; U.K. 49 TR, annexes<br>3 and 6; Italy 77TR, to 104 Tr, Int. reglt;<br>France, 121 TR, General Regulations and<br>144 TR Int. reglt. |

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 74 TR-E

July 10, 1947

LIST  
of the documents to be studied by  
Committee C

| Madrid<br>Art. | Proposals   |
|----------------|---|
| 1 § 1          | 17 TR, art. 1; 24 TR, art. 1; 25 TR art. 1,<br>§§ 1 and 2; 49 TR, art. 1; 53 TR, §§ 1 and 2;<br>105 TR; 106 TR; 121 TR, art. 1 § 1. |
| 3              | 4 TR; 5 TR; 17 TR, art. 36; 24 TR, art. 57;<br>28 TR; 49 TR; art 34; 72 TR; 121 TR, art. 19.  |
| 4              | 6 TR; 17 TR, art. 37; 29 TR; 72 TR; 121 TR,<br>art. 20.   |
| 5              | 7 TR; 17 TR, art. 36, § 2, and 37; 24 TR,<br>art. 62; 30 TR; 49 TR, art. 35; 73 TR; 121 TR<br>art. 21.                              |
| 6              | 17 TR, art. 35; 24 TR, art. 56; 31 TR; 49 TR,<br>art. 32; 70 TR; 71 TR; 110 TR; 121 TR, art. 17.                                    |
| 7              | 8 TR; 17 TR, art. 37; 24 TR, art. 61; 32 TR;<br>111 TR; 121 TR, art. 18.  |
| 8              | 17 TR, art. 39; 24 TR, art. 66; 33 TR; 49 TR,<br>art. 36; 120 TR; 121 TR, art. 26.  |
| 9              | 9 TR; 17 TR, art. 17; 24 TR, art. 58; 34 TR;<br>49 TR, art. 33; 121 TR, art. 22.  |
| 10             | 17 TR, art. 43; 24 TR, art. 64; 35 TR; 49 TR,<br>art. 37; 74 TR; 75 TR; 121 TR, art. 23.  |
| 11             | 10 TR; 17 TR, art. 43 and 44; 36 TR; 121 TR,<br>art. 24.  |
| 12             | 11 TR; 17 TR, art. 43, 44, §§ 1 and 2; 37 TR;<br>49 TR, art. 38; 121 TR, art. 25.   |
| 14             | 13 TR; 14 TR; 17 TR, art. 19; 24 TR, art. 59;<br>38 TR; 49 TR, art. 9; 60 TR; 61 TR; 121 TR,<br>art. 40.                            |

| Madrid<br>Art. | Proposals  |
|----------------|--|
| 16             | 17 TR, art. 8; 24 TR, art. 4; 40 TR; 121 TR,<br>art. 7.  |
| 17             | 15 TR; 17 TR, art. 5, 7, 9, 10; 18 TR; 24 TR,<br>art. 3, 9, 10, 11; 41 TR; 49 TR, art. 5; 55 TR;<br>56 TR; 121 TR, art. 10.  |
| 18             | 17 TR, art. 5 and 6; 24 TR, art. 14 to 17;<br>42 TR; 49 TR, art. 11; 62 TR; 63 TR; 64 TR;<br>121 TR, art. 11, §§ 1 to 3.   |
| 21             | 24 TR, art. 22; 49 TR, art. 13; 121 TR, art. 14;<br>123 TR; 128 TR; 130 TR; 131 TR; 139 TR.  |
| New            | 1 TR; 17 TR, art. 2 to 4, 7, 11, 14, § 2 and<br>annex 1; 24 TR, art. 5 to 8, 12 to 13 and 19 to<br>21; 45 TR; 49 TR, art. 2, § 2, art. 3 and 4,<br>art. 10 and annex 1; 66 TR; 121 TR, art. 1,<br>§ 2, art. 2 to 6, 8, 9 and 12; 129 TR. |

INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 75 TR-E

July 10, 1947

COMMITTEE D

DRAFT AGREEMENT

between

THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION  
(published as information)

PREAMBLE

In consideration of the obligations placed upon the United Nations, by art. 57 of the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

The United Nations recognises the Universal Postal Union (hereinafter called "the Union") as the specialised agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein.

ARTICLE II

Reciprocal Representation

1. Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend all the Union's Congresses, administrative Conferences and Commissions, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these meetings.
2. Representatives of the Union shall be invited to attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (hereinafter called "the Council") of its Commissions and Committees and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof with respect to items on the agenda in which the Union may be concerned.



3. Representatives of the Union shall be invited to attend the meetings of the General Assembly during which questions within the competence of the Union are under discussion, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the main Committees of the General Assembly with respect to items concerning the Union.

4. Written statements presented to the Union shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the members of the General Assembly, the Council and its commissions, and the Trusteeship Council as appropriate. Similarly written statements presented by the United Nations shall be distributed by the Union to its members.

### ARTICLE III

#### Proposal of Agenda Items

Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary the Union shall include on the agenda of its Congresses, Administrative Conferences or Commissions, or, as the case may be, shall submit to its members in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention, items proposed to it by the United Nations. Similarly, the Council, its Commissions and Committees and the Trusteeship Council shall include on their agenda items proposed by the Union.

### ARTICLE IV

#### Recommendations of the United Nations

1. The Union agrees to arrange for the submission as soon as possible, for appropriate action; to its Congresses or its administrative Conferences or Commissions, or to its members, in conformity with the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention, of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it. Such recommendations will be addressed to the Union and not directly to its members.

2. The Union agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Union or by its members to give effect to such recommendations or on the other results of their consideration.

3. The Union will co-operate in whatever further measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the activities of specialised agencies and those of the United Nations fully effective. In particular, it agrees to co-operate with any body which the Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

#### ARTICLE V

##### Exchange of Information and Documents

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Union.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the preceding paragraph:

- (a) The Union shall submit to the United Nations an annual report on its activities;
- (b) The Union shall comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information, subject to the conditions set forth in article XI;
- (c) The Union shall furnish written advice on questions within its competence as may be requested by the Trusteeship Council;
- (d) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request, consult with the Director of the International Bureau of the Union regarding the provision to the Union of such information as may be of special interest to it.

ARTICLE VI

Assistance to the United Nations

The Union agrees to co-operate with and to give assistance to the United Nations, its principal and subsidiary Organs, so far as is consistent with the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention.

As regards the Members of the United Nations the Union agrees that in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter no provision in the Universal Postal Convention or related agreements shall be construed as preventing or limiting any State in complying with its obligations to the United Nations.

ARTICLE VII

Personnel Arrangements

The United Nations and the Union agree to co-operate as necessary to ensure as much uniformity as possible in the conditions of employment of personnel and to avoid competition in the recruitment of personnel.

ARTICLE VIII

Statistical Services

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to co-operate with a view to securing the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and data.
2. The Union recognises the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardisation and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of international organisation.
3. The United Nations recognises the Union as the appropriate agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as it may be essential for its own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world.

ARTICLE IX

Administrative and Technical Services

1. The United Nations and the Union recognise the desirability, in the interests of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding, whenever possible, the establishment of competitive or overlapping services.
2. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the Union in regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

ARTICLE X

Budgetary Arrangements

The annual Budget of the Union shall be transmitted to the United Nations, and the General Assembly may make recommendations thereon to the Congress of the Union.

ARTICLE XI

Financing of Special Services

In the event of the Union being faced with the necessity of incurring substantial extra expense as a result of any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or information in accordance with Article V or with any other provisions of this agreement, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

ARTICLE XII

Inter-Agency Agreements

The Union agrees to inform the Council of the nature and scope of any agreement between the Union and any specialised agency or other inter-governmental organisation, and further agrees to inform the Council of the preparation of any such agreements.

ARTICLE XIII

Liaison

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to the

foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two organisations. They affirm their intention of taking whatever measures may be necessary to this end.

2. The liaison arrangements provided for in this agreement shall apply, as far as appropriate, to the relations between the Union and the United Nations, including its branch and regional offices.

#### ARTICLE XIV

##### Implementation of the Agreement

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Executive and Liaison Commission of the Union may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the operating experience of the two organisations.

#### ARTICLE XV

##### Entry into force

This agreement is annexed to the Universal Postal Convention concluded in Paris in 1947. It will come into force after approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and, at the earliest, at the same time as this Convention.

#### ARTICLE XVI

##### Revision

On six months' notice given on either part, this Agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the Union.

Paris, July 4th 1947

JAN PAPANEK

Acting Chairman of the Committee of the Economic and Social Council on Negotiations with Specialized Agencies.

J.J. LE MOUËL

Chairman of the XIIth Congress of the Universal Postal Union.

July 10, 1947

REPORT  
of the Credentials Committee  
(Committee B)

3rd Meeting  
July 9th 1947

The meeting was called to order at 3:30 P.M. by His Excellency, Mr. Liu Chieh, Chinese Ambassador to Ottawa, Chairman of the Committee.

The Chairman called upon the Rapporteurs who had examined communications made by Governments or the Diplomatic Missions, to which the Delegates belonged, regarding the membership of their Delegations at the The Telecommunications Conference.

Mr. A. G. David read the list of countries having regularly accredited Representatives:

I. The Bureau has proceeded with the examination of documents accrediting the Delegations of Countries listed in Article 13 of the Internal Regulations. The following Delegations were considered to be regularly accredited.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan, as observer.   | Colombia.   |
| Union of South Africa and the Mandated Territory of Southwest Africa. | Cuba.   |
| Argentina.  | Denmark.  |
| Australia.  | Dominican Republic.   |
| Austria.  | Egypt.  |
| Belgium.  | Ecuador.  |
| Belgian Congo, and mandated territories of Ruanda-Urundi.             | United States of America.   |
| Bielorussia.  | Ethiopia.   |
| Brazil.   | Finland.  |
| Bulgaria.   | France.   |
| Canada.   | Colonies, Protectorates, and Overseas Territories under French Mandate. |
| Chile.  | French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia.                            |
| China.  | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.                   |
| Vatican City State.   |   |

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| Colonies, Protectorates,<br>Overseas Territories and<br>Territories under Sovereignty<br>or Mandate of Great Britain. | Nicaragua.              |
| Greece.   | Norway.                 |
| Guatemala.  | New Zealand.            |
| Haiti.  | Panama.                 |
| Honduras.   | Netherlands.            |
| Hungary.  | Netherlands Indies.     |
| India.  | Peru.                   |
| Iraq.   | Philippines.            |
| Iran.   | Poland.                 |
| Ireland.  | Portugal.               |
| Iceland.  | Portuguese<br>Colonies. |
| Italy.  | Rumania.                |
| Lebanon.  | Siam.                   |
| Liberia.  | Sweden.                 |
| Luzembourg.   | Switzerland.            |
| Mexico.   | Czechoslovakia.         |
| Monaco.   | Turkey.                 |
|   | Ukraine.                |
|   | Uruguay.                |
|   | Venezuela.              |
|   | Yugoslavia.             |

II. The following international organizations have regularly designated representatives:

United Nations (U.N.)  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
(I.C.A.O.)  
United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural  
Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.)

III. The Bureau did not examine the documents concerning the following countries or organizations mentioned in Article 18 of the Internal Regulations.

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Albania.                      | Union of Soviet<br>Socialist Republics.                 |
| Saudi Arabia.                 | Yemen.  |
| Burma.                        | Allied Control<br>Commission of Berlin<br>(A.C.C.)      |
| Bolivia.                      | United States Army<br>Forces in Korea<br>(U.S.A.F.I.K.) |
| Costa Rica.                   | Supreme Command of<br>Allied Powers (S.C.A.P.)          |
| El Salvador.                  |   |
| United States<br>Territories. |   |
| Southern Rhodesia.            |   |
| Paraguay.                     |   |
| Syria.                        |   |

IV. The Bureau has not examined the documents concerning the following countries or organizations, no mention of which is made in Article 18 of the Internal Regulations.

People's Republic of Mongolia.  
Netherlands, Antilles (Surinam  
and Curacao).

The Chairman pointed out that the question of Credentials will be examined later.

He stressed the fact that a certain number of Countries have not yet officially accredited their Delegates. He wanted to know what position would be taken by the Committee when faced with this question.

After an exchange of views, the Committee decided that the rapporteurs would ask the Secretary General to request the Delegations concerned to have their status settled within a period of eight days from to-day.

The Chairman pointed out that since the Committee considered as sufficient notification a communication from the diplomatic mission of the country to which the delegates were subject, it seemed that no difficulty would be encountered and that the delegations would have no trouble in eventually obtaining a proper authorization so that the Committee could render an account at its July 16 plenary session.

The Chairman also pointed out that the Committee had only taken into consideration the documents emanating from Countries inscribed on the list figuring in article 18 of the General Regulations.

As there were no more comments, the Chairman adjourned the meeting at 4 P.M.

The Rapporteurs:

LEPRUCX

A. G. DAVID

The Chairman:

Dr. LIU CHIEH



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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE, ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

E  
Document No. 77 TR-E

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July 10, 1947

165 TR

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Delegation of the United States of America  
desires to replace Article 27 of Proposal 17 TR  
(Document 2 TR) with the following:

ARTICLE 27

Monetary Unit

Operating agencies may enter into special  
arrangements with respect to the monetary unit to be  
used in the composition of international telecommuni-  
cation rates and in setting up the international  
accounts. In the absence of such special arrange-  
ments, the monetary unit for the foregoing purposes  
shall be the gold franc of 100 centimes, weighing  
10/31 of a gram, and of a fineness of .900.

11 Juil. 1947

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July 11, 1947

1947

REPORT  
of the Committee for the  
Organization of the Union

(Committee C)

1. The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m.  
under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexander D.  
FORTOUSHENKO (USSR).

The Chairman thought that there had not  
been time for all the Delegates to study in detail  
the report of the 1st meeting and, consequently,  
suggested to postpone its study until the next  
meeting.

Approved.

2. The Chairman then suggested beginning with the  
basic work of the Committee, i.e. the study of all the  
proposals for the reorganization of the I.T.U. He  
deemed it timely to invite the Delegations which had  
submitted a complete draft of the Convention to  
give a brief report concerning the principles and  
general features of their proposals. A general  
discussion would follow in order to permit all the  
countries, not having submitted specific proposal,  
to express their views regarding the reorganization  
of the Union. The Committee would then proceed to  
a more careful study and to the wording of the  
Articles of the Convention.

Approved.

3. The Delegate of France stated however that  
the Committee could not usefully start its work  
until all the Delegates agree upon the distribution  
of the proposals between Committees C, E, and F.  
He pointed out that, in his opinion, the distribu-  
tion suggested in document No. 58 TR-E was not  
satisfactory.

- Article 2 was assigned to Committee E  
although it should be considered by Committee C;

- Articles 19 and 20 have been assigned to Committee F although they should be studied by Committee E and C respectively;

- Article 32, dealing with monetary unit should be also included in the organization of the Union; it was therefore wrongly assigned to Committee E.

The Chairman stated that he had intentionally refrained from opening the debate on the distribution, proposed in Document No. 58 TR-E. It was, in fact, necessary to make it possible for all the delegates to study the document which had just been distributed. The matter will be discussed during the next meeting. However, the Chairman pointed out now that Article 2 of Document 58 TR-E had one typographical error and that in column III "C" should be read instead of "E".

4. The Delegate of the United States of America gave a general report on the draft of the Convention presented by his country in document No. 2 TR-E. He read the following text:

" It is proposed by the United States of America that, instead of the loosely organized Union heretofore provided, there shall be set up an actual working Union and for that purpose an effort has been made to clarify its membership. The objective has been to place that membership on the sound foundation of recognized sovereign states which shall be capable of assuming complete responsibility not only for themselves but for all of their territories. It is believed that this will provide an improved basis for international agreement and will eliminate the long-standing and troublesome problem of colonial or plural voting. At the same time it brings the membership of the Union more nearly into conformity with the procedure and policy of the United Nations.

Having established a sound basis of membership, the next most urgent requirement of the Union is that it afford continuity of functioning. Heretofore one of the criticisms directed toward it has been its inability to make urgent decisions between plenipotentiary or administrative conferences. Several devices have been included in the United States proposals to overcome this difficulty. The

first is the setting of regular quadrennial conferences, both plenipotentiary and administrative, with provision for earlier or interim convening of such conferences if occasion demands. Supplementing these is the new concept of administrative conferences with limited agenda which may be called on short notice to consider special problems which may arise and which are of such urgency as to require immediate consideration by all the states or by groups of the interested states as the subject matter may require. Finally, the maintenance of continuity is effected by the establishment of an Administrative Council of certain member states to convene periodically, with an Executive Committee to meet between the sessions of the Administrative Council and to coordinate the day to day operations of the Union.

For the purpose of assuring not only continuity but also the most expert consideration of problems coming before the Union, it is proposed that, in close relationship with the Administrative Council and its Executive Committee, there shall be established boards and committees which shall sit with reasonable continuity and shall be composed of experts in their respective fields of endeavor. Thus, specialized problems of day to day operation, as for example the registration of frequencies with the Central Frequency Registration Board, and of scientific investigation and advice, as for example those requiring study by a continuing C.C.I.R., shall be considered promptly and effectively.

It is believed further that the financial structure of the Union, under the United States proposal, will effectively implement the proposed organization.

A Plenipotentiary Conference meeting in quadrennial sessions, and acting as the supreme organ of the Union, will carry on numerous functions assigned to it by the Convention. Included therein will be the review of the Telecommunications Convention and the adoption for ratification of such modifications as may appear necessary. It is expected, however, that revision of the Convention will not be necessary at each session of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

It is the hope of the United States that these and other changes contained in its proposals will greatly improve international relationships in the field of telecommunications. Its objectives have been directed toward the general improvement and continuing advancement of the telecommunications art throughout the world and are necessary to conform to major changes in the telecommunications field which have occurred in recent years, and particularly as a result of the war."

5. The Delegate of Chile gave a general outline of the draft of the Convention presented by his country in Document No. 6 TR-E. He declared that this draft is based on the Madrid Convention and on the Inter-American Conference of Río de Janeiro (1945). This draft aims particularly at giving the Union all the authority it may require to function effectively.

The Delegate of Chile then enumerated the different Articles of Document 6 TR-E, insisting particularly on the following points:

- Article 4 (Art. 16 of Madrid) : definition of the principal Acting Bodies of the Bureau to broaden its functions;
- Article 5 (new) : definition of the Auxiliary Acting Bodies of possible use to achieve the aims of the Convention;
- Article 8 (Art. 8 of Madrid) ; broadens the authority of the Secretariat;
- Article 10 (Art. 17 of Madrid): deals with the expenses and administration of the Union; there is no doubt that the financing should be broadened, but it must be studied in such a manner as to permit an equitable participation of all the countries.
- Article 19 (new): deals with the composition of the Conferences. It is indispensable that all the sovereign countries be represented at these Conferences;

-Article 20 (new): determines the right to vote in these Conferences, and includes provisions to incite the countries to a prompt payment of their contributions to the expenses of the Bureau of the Union.

6. The Delegate of the United Kingdom commented on the draft of the Convention presented by his country in Document No. 9 TR-E, and which was modified by document 53 TR-E. He pointed out that he would not make any comparisons, and that he would merely explain the proposal of the United Kingdom, it being understood that the proposals of other countries were, in certain cases, better, and that he is ready to support them.

The United Kingdom considers the relations between the I.T.U. and The United Nations of prime importance, and hopes that Committee D will achieve a satisfactory draft agreement in this matter. After pointing out the excellent work of the Bureau of the Union under the high supervision of the Government of Switzerland, the Delegate of the United Kingdom declared that he is in favor of constructive modifications. The United Kingdom recognizes that it is desirable 1) to clarify the definition of member of the Union, and 2) to define the rules of procedure, including those relating to the method of voting. The new structure of the Union should maintain the organization of the Consultative Committees which have proven very useful.

The United Kingdom participated in the Moscow Conference (1946). The conclusions of this Conference are well known to all the delegates. It suffices, therefore, to draw attention to the differences between the new proposals and the views expressed at Moscow. These differences relate to three questions:

- a) Executive Committee - After a study of the proposals of the United States of America, France, and Switzerland, it does not appear desirable to create an executive Board composed of the permanent salaried members. The Secretary General, the Chairmen of the Consultative Committees, and the Chairman



of the Frequency Registration Board will be responsible to the Administrative Council which will hold regular meetings.

- b) Frequency of Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences. In order to avoid machinery that would impose financial expenses too heavy for the small countries, an interval of six years between the Conferences has been proposed.
- c) Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences with a limited program. If, as has been proposed, the new provisions will ensure greater continuity for the Union than previously, it is not necessary to provide for conferences with a limited program.

The United Kingdom attached great importance to the creation of an International Frequency Registration Board and to the maintenance of the Consultative Committees. The United Kingdom proposed to strengthen the power of the C.C.I.T. and of the C.C. I.R., and to create a fourth consultative committee which would deal with international broadcasting: the C.C.I.D. As a matter of fact, the organization of international broadcasting does not appear satisfactory. If chaos is to be avoided in this field, the U.I.T. must be entrusted with the responsibility of this service, at least as far as technical problems are concerned. The United Kingdom was of the opinion that the I.T.U. should not, in matters of international broadcasting, deal with nontechnical questions, such as programs, etc.....

The Union, as now constituted, could not take care of technical problems relating to high frequency broadcasting. The creation of a fourth C.C.I. is not the only means of solving this problem, but it is the best.

In conclusion, the Delegate of the United Kingdom emphasized the necessity of ensuring the continuity of the Union. It was a question of improving the present organization, not of destroying what already existed. For this purpose, the supreme control of the Union should be entrusted to an Administrative Council rather than be left to

the Government of Switzerland, in spite of the fact that the I.T.U. owed the greatest gratitude to the Swiss Government for its devoted and efficient help up to the present.

7. The Delegate of France then gave a general outline of the complete draft of the Convention presented by his country in Document 14 TR-E.

The French draft is, perhaps, remarkable for its presentation, which is neither that of the Madrid Convention, nor that of the draft prepared at the Moscow Conference (1946). Without speaking ill of the Madrid Convention, it must be admitted that its presentation is not always logical. France presents a classification in two chapters:

- Chapter 1 : "Organization and Working of the Union", comprising 15 articles which determine the future basis of the Union;
- Chapter 2 : "Manner of Application", which are deduced from chapter 1.

The synthesis of the French draft may be summarized as follows:

a) -Statements of Fact.

- The bureau of the Union, according to its presently defined role, is practically without powers.
- The technical groups connected with the Union have developed haphazard. One of them has proven itself: the C.C.I.F. But the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.R. have no permanent organization. This constitutes a gap.
- It appears necessary, at present, to create an International Frequency Registration Board.

b) The Future.

The I.T.U. is at a crucial point of its history. Until now, it has lived modestly,

taking into consideration the requirements of the past. The Bureau of the Union and the Government of Switzerland must be congratulated for having brought this work to a successful conclusion. The future is a different problem. It is indispensable to create an organization which takes its powers and authority from the Plenipotentiary Conferences which constitute the keystone of the whole organization. As these Conferences meet infrequently, it is necessary that the Plenipotentiaries give terms of reference for the management of the Union to a permanent body which could be constituted as follows:

- I) An Administrative Council composed of 15 members elected by the Plenipotentiaries and meeting once or twice a year - or more often, if necessary -;
- II) A permanent Bureau composed of three members, which would be a development of the Administrative Council.

Moreover, it is necessary to ensure coordination between the Consultative Boards, which have, up to the present, worked separately. They must cooperate with the work of the Administrative Council which will need the advice of expert technicians. On the other hand, the Chairmen of the Consultative Committees must take no part in the responsibilities of the elected Administrative Council which is responsible to the Plenipotentiaries. Thus, the continuity of their technical work may be ensured.

Finally, it appears interesting to carry over to the General Regulations annexed to the Convention a number of important questions such as those dealing with the conditions of working of the Plenipotentiary Conferences and Administrative Conferences, and the most essential points of those questions dealing with the organization and powers of the Consultative Committees.

c) Conclusion.

The French draft may appear incomplete in that it makes no mention of the relations between the I.T.U. and the U.N.O. . There are two reasons for this:

- I) during the preparation of the draft, there was talk of calling a conference of experts at Lake Success, to study the type of relationship to be brought about between these two organizations; it is out of deference to this Conference that the French Delegation abstained from stating its stand point.
- II) France is of the opinion that the I.T.U. must retain its technical character. Therefore, in order immediately to give the I.T.U. the greatest possible universality the criteria adopted by the U.N.O., must not be followed lest the I.T.U. be compelled to exclude countries, some of which were among the founding members.

8. The Chairman took the floor in the name of the Delegation from the Soviet Union, and stated that the new text of the Convention presented by the U.S.S.R. as its proposal had been worked out at the Moscow Conference, and published in the first volume of the Documents of that Conference.

For greater convenience, this document appeared under No. 45 TR-E.

The Chairman declared that the U.S.S.R. recognized the value of the provisions of the Madrid Convention of 1932, as well as the important work accomplished by the Bureau of the Union with the efficient aid of the Swiss Government.

However, the progress in the technique of telecommunications, and the development of its importance in international relations make it indispensable to make improvements in international telecommunications organizations. Accordingly, the Chairman believed it indispensable to take into consideration the existence of the United Nations Organization.

A) Admission of the members of the Union

In the opinion of the Chairman, the admission of the members was one of the problems which must be settled. The Delegation of the Soviet Union was of the opinion that every member of the United Nations has the right to become a member of the Union, on condition of having satisfied the essential formalities. Thus, there are countries which, although not members of the United Nations, would like to become members of the Union.

It is impossible to limit oneself to the lists of definite countries, as proposed by the Delegations of the United Kingdom and of the United States. These lists differ according to the proposals because of the lack of a definite basic principle in the establishment of these lists.

The Soviet Delegation believes that Article 12 of the Pan-American Telecommunications Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1945 gives a good definition of this principle.

§ 1. Only a government satisfying the following conditions will have the right to vote at the Conferences:

- a) Permanent population.
- b) Fixed territory.
- c) Autonomous Government.
- d) Ability to establish relations with other States.

The Soviet Delegation agreed with this definition and considered that a well defined list of countries entitled to become members of the Union with the right to speak and vote should be established on the basis of this principle.

B) Duties of Members of the Union.

The Chairman stated that the second question concerns the duties of members of the Union.

Because of the development and universality of the contemporary technique of communications, the provisions of the Madrid Convention concerning the right of adherence to one set of Regulations have become obsolete, and in order to obtain an effective organization of telecommunications of all kinds, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., proposed making the adherence of members of the Union to all Regulations obligatory.

C) Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences.

Referring to the directing bodies of the Union, the Chairman stated that Plenipotentiary Conferences should meet more regularly, for instance, once every four years, and thus the length of these conferences need not exceed two weeks.

Examination of the activities of the Union during the period elapsed and election of the directing organizations would be the principal aims of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Administrative conferences should meet at the same time as the plenipotentiary conferences, in order to study proposals concerning the revision of the technical Regulations as well as the activities of the Union.

D) Strengthening the Activity of Consulting Committees.

The U.S.S.R. was of the opinion that during the intervals between conferences, the Consulting Committees of the Union, as well as the new organization for frequency registration just constituted, must form the basis of the activity of the Union. The existent Consulting Committees must be enlarged; the fact that an organization of the importance and universality of the C.C.I.R. only numbers 24 countries as members is inadmissible.

The Soviet Delegation was of the opinion that all members of the Union should simultaneously be members of consulting committees.

The financing of the work of the committees and other bodies of the Union must also be done according to the unified principles of any union.

E) The Directing Organs of the Union.

The Soviet proposal contemplated the constitution of an Administrative Council composed of 15 members elected at the Plenipotentiary Conference, for the purpose of ensuring the guidance of the activity of the Union during the intervals between conferences. The Administrative Council should not meet more than once a year. The Bureau of the Administrative Council, composed of chairmen and certain deputy chairmen, would be the permanent directing organization of the Administrative Council.

9. The Chairman noted that the different drafts were identical in many respects, and concluded from this that the task of the Committee would be easy. He proposed giving the floor to the delegates from Italy and Czechoslovakia, who had made substantial proposals in regard to the organization of the Union. He would then open a general discussion so that all countries could explain their standpoint before the Committee undertook a detailed examination of the various articles.

10. The Delegate from Italy briefly explained the proposals of his country contained in Document No. 7 TR. He emphasized the following points:

- a) Proposals referring essentially to the Madrid Convention; they aim principally at making the Union a simple, active and economical organization;
- b) All member States should be obliged to subscribe fully to the Convention and to sign all the Regulations;
- c) It is preferable that plenipotentiary conferences and administrative conferences should not be convened at the same time.
- d) A four-year interval between administrative conferences would be too short, because all the periods of enforcement being taken into account, the period of the application of the Regulations would be reduced to two years, which would not allow sufficient time to judge their value;
- e) Italy reserves the right of making other proposals as regards the right of vote.

11. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia presented the proposals made by his country in Documents 50 TR-E and 51 TR-E.

Document 50TR-E deals only with the Internal Regulations of the present Conference. He proposed adopting the important proposals of the modification of the Convention only if they are supported by a large majority. The Delegation of Czechoslovakia is of the opinion that Article 19 of the Internal Regulations modified in this

way should be included in the Convention itself.

Document 51 TR-E contains a general proposal concerning the relationship between the ITU and the UN. Czechoslovakia is of the opinion that this relationship must be examined from two different points of view. The following points must be specified:

a) The relationship between the ITU, and the UN considered from the viewpoint of operations. The Radio Conference has dealt with this question and must make a recommendation on this subject to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

b) The relations between the ITU, a technical organization, and the UN, a political organization. This question which is very different from the first, will be dealt with by Committee D.

12. The Delegate of Greece gave a brief outline of the proposals presented by his country in Document 55 TR-E. He expressed the following opinions:

a) The Union must be strengthened. With that in view it must be reorganized and enlarged with new organizations;

b) Plenipotentiary conferences should meet regularly. An interval of four years seems suitable. They should, except in exceptional cases, be held, in the same place and at the same date as administrative conferences;

c) It would be useful to create an Administrative Council which would be composed of 11 members and would meet once a year. However, the functions of the Councils must not limit the prerogatives of the conferences;

d) It would also be useful to create an Executive Board of three permanent members to be at the seat of the Union;

e) A fourth committee to deal with the technical problems of international broadcasting should be added to the three existing consulting committees;

f) All contracting states should participate in consulting committees;

g) The qualification for membership in the Union should not be based on any conception other than that of a sovereign and independent state;

h) The expenses of the Union which will be considerably increased, should be divided in a more equitable way. For this reason Greece proposed fixing at 8 the number of classes which would be scaled from 30 units to one unit.



13. The Delegate of Switzerland thanked the Chairman and the Delegates of France and the United Kingdom for their kind words towards the Swiss Confederation regarding its role in controlling and supervising the present International Bureau. He then commented on the proposals submitted by his country in Document 31 TR-E.

Switzerland agrees to modernize the Union and to create in particular, an Administrative Council, but insists on the organization remaining simple and inexpensive.

If circumstances require it, a Board to direct the Union must be created, but the Administrative Council must be a supervising organization without any executive role.

14. The Delegate of Portugal declared that the general outlines just made, and the study of the complete proposals presented by certain countries show that it will be easy enough to reach agreement on many fundamental points. However, he wishes to make the following remarks in the name of his country;

a) The continuity of work between the plenipotentiary conferences should be ensured but this necessity must not be over-estimated. Certain countries can justify their viewpoint on this matter considering the period of time which has passed since the Madrid Conference. In the future it may be considered that the intervals between the conferences will be regular and fairly short. The permanence of the Union may be ensured by the International Frequencies Registration Board and by the Consulting Committees.

b) The working possibilities and the authority of the present Bureau should be increased. With this in view, an Administrative Council could be created, but its functions would be somewhat restricted and it would meet at the most twice a year. This Administrative Council is therefore not justified and it would be preferable to substitute for it an Executive Board.

c) It is essential to unify the consulting committees and to strengthen their authority. Portugal knows by experience that the present organization of consulting committees results in much work for the managing governments and that it does not ensure continuity of work.

d) Portugal supports the proposals of Greece and the United Kingdom with regard to the creation of a consulting committee for broadcasting.

e) With regard to qualification for membership in the ITU he supports the viewpoint of France.

f) Finally, he considers of prime importance the obligation for all Member States to sign the Convention and all the Regulations as proposed by the Chairman.

In view of the late hour the Chairman proposed interrupting the general discussion and continuing it at the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:45 p. m.

The Rapporteurs:

Jean Persin

Ferney A. Rankin

Boris Yourovski

The Chairman:

A. Fortoushenko

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INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 79 TR-E

July 11, 1947

U.S.S.R.

166 TR.

Proposal to Committee E  
(Convention)

In document No 4 TR, dated March 20, 1947, the U.S.S.R. proposed, that the Telecommunications Conference adopt as a basis the draft of the Convention developed at the Moscow Telecommunications Conference.

In order to facilitate the work of Committee E, the U.S.S.R. Delegation gives below extracts from the above mentioned draft proposals.

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Madrid  
References

Article 1

Art. 1

COMPOSITION OF THE UNION.

§ 5. The terms used in this Convention are defined in annex 1.

§ 2

Article 8

Art. 13

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Members of the Union reserve the right, for themselves and for the private operating agencies duly authorized to that effect, to conclude regional or other special arrangements. However, such arrangements shall not be in conflict with the terms of

the Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto.

The Delegation of the U.S.A. proposed to add the words: "as regards the service allocation of radio frequencies or other matters affecting radio interference."

The Delegation of the United Kingdom wished to give further consideration to the proposed deletion of the following words included in the Madrid Convention: "on the matters of service which do not concern the Governments in general."

Article 6

Art. 15

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES.

Members of the Union may settle their differences regarding issues arising under the present Convention or the Regulations contemplated in Article 7 through the bodies of the Union, through diplomatic channels, or in accordance with the procedures established by bilateral or multilateral treaties concluded among them for the settlement of international disputes. In addition, recourse may be had by mutual agreement to arbitration in accordance with the procedures set forth in Annex 2.

ANNEX 2

Art. 15

PROCEDURE FOR ARBITRATION.

1. In the event of disagreement regarding issues arising from the present Convention or the Regulations contemplated in Article 6 of said Convention, the dispute may be submitted to arbitration at the request of any one of the Governments involved in the disagreement or representing a private operating agency which is involved in the disagreement.
2. The parties shall decide by mutual agreement whether the arbitration shall be entrusted to individuals or to Governments; in the absence of agreement it shall be referred to Governments as arbitrators.
3. If the arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must not be nationals of any of the parties concerned in the dispute.
4. If the arbitration is to be entrusted to Governments, the latter must be chosen from among the Members of the Union signatory or acceding to the Convention and the sets of Regulations involved in the dispute.
5. The party appealing to arbitration shall be considered as the plaintiff, and the party against which complaint is made shall be considered as the defendant. The plaintiff shall designate an arbitrator and notify the opposing party thereof. The defendant must then appoint a second arbitrator, within two months after the receipt of plaintiff's notification.
6. If more than two parties are involved, each group of plaintiffs or of defendants shall appoint an arbitrator, observing the same procedure as in paragraph 5.
7. The two arbitrators thus appointed shall agree in designating an umpire who, if the arbitrators are individuals and not governments, must not be of the same nationality as either of them or a national of the parties involved. Failing an agreement of the arbitrators as to

the choice of the umpire, each arbitrator shall propose an umpire in no way concerned in the dispute. The Secretary General of the Union shall then draw lots to determine which of the umpires is selected.

8. The parties in dispute shall have the right to have their disagreement settled by a single arbitrator. In this case, either they shall agree on the choice of the arbitrator, or the latter shall be designated in conformity with the procedure indicated in paragraph 7.

9. The arbitrators shall be free to decide on the procedure to be followed.

10. Each party shall bear the expenses it shall have incurred in the settlement of the dispute. The cost of the arbitration shall be apportioned equally among the parties involved.

11. Whenever requested by the arbitrator or arbitrators, the records of the Union or the Committee associated with it, if necessary, shall be made available.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 13

Art.22

TELECOMMUNICATION AS A PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Members of the Union recognise the right of the public to correspond by means of the international service of public correspondence. The service, the charges and the safeguards shall be the same for all senders, without any priority or preference whatsoever not provided for by the Convention or the Regulations annexed thereto.

Article 14

Art.23

RESPONSIBILITY.

The Members of the Union declare that they accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunication service.

The Delegation of the U.S.A. proposed to delete this Article.

The other Delegations recommended that this question should be left open for the next International Conference.

Article 15

Art.24

SECRECY OF TELECOMMUNICATION.

§ 1. The Members of the Union undertake to adopt all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, to ensure the secrecy of international correspondence.

§ 2. Nevertheless, they reserve the right to communicate international correspondence to the competent authorities, in order to ensure the application of their internal legislation, or the execution of international conventions to which the Countries concerned are parties.



Madrid  
Reference

Article 16

Art. 25

FORMATION, WORKING AND PROTECTION OF  
INSTALLATIONS AND CHANNELS OF TELECOMMUNICATION.

§ 1. Members of the Union shall provide, in agreement with the other Members concerned, and under the best technical conditions, the channels and installations necessary to ensure the rapid and uninterrupted exchange of telecommunication in the international service.

§ 2. So far as possible, these channels and installations must be operated according to the best methods and arrangements which practical experience of the service has made known and must be maintained in constant working order and kept abreast of scientific and technical progress.

§ 3. The Members of the Union shall ensure the protection of these channels and installations within their respective spheres of action.

§ 4. Each Member of the Union shall provide and maintain at its own expense - in the absence of special arrangements fixing other conditions - the sections of international conductors included within the territorial limits of its country.

§ 5. In countries where certain telecommunication services are performed by private operating agencies recognized by the Governments, the above-mentioned undertaking shall be given by these agencies.

Article 17

Art. 26

STOPPAGE OF TELECOMMUNICATION.

§ 1. The Members of the Union reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram or radio-telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or decency, provided that they immediately notify the office of origin of the stoppage of the said communication or of any part of it, except when the issue of such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the State.

§ 2. The Members of the Union also reserve the right to cut off any private telephone communication which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order, or decency.

Article 18

Art. 27

SUSPENSION OF SERVICE.

Each Member of the Union reserves to itself the right to suspend the international telecommunication service for an indefinite time, if necessary, either generally or only in certain relations and/or for certain kinds of correspondence, subject to the obligation to notify immediately each of the other Members of the Union through the Secretary General of the Union.

Article 19

Art. 28

INVESTIGATION OF INFRINGEMENTS.

The Members of the Union undertake to furnish information to one another in respect of breaches of the provisions of the present Convention and of the Regulations, in order to facilitate their further action.

Article 20

Art. 29

CHARGES AND FREE SERVICES.

The provisions regarding charges for telecommunication and the various cases in which free services are accorded are set out in the Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

Article 21

Art. 30

PRIORITY OF TRANSMISSION OF GOVERNMENT  
TELEGRAMS AND RADIOTELEGRAMS.

In transmission, Government telegrams and radiotelegrams for which priority has not been renounced, shall enjoy priority over other telegrams and radiotelegrams except as otherwise provided in the Regulations annexed hereto.

The Delegation of the United Kingdom wishes to add that the wording of this Article will depend on any changes which may be made in the definition of Government telegrams.

Article 22

Art.31

SECRET LANGUAGE.

§ 1. Government telegrams and radiotelegrams and also service telegrams and radiotelegrams, may be expressed in secret languages in all relations.

§ 2. Private telegrams and radiotelegrams may be expressed in secret language in relations between all countries except those which have previously notified, through the medium of the Secretary General of the Union, that they do not admit this language for those categories of correspondence.

§ 3. Members of the Union which do **not** admit private telegrams and radiotelegrams in secret language originating in or destined for their own territory, must let them pass in transit, except in the case of suspension of service defined in Article 18.

Article 23.

Art.32

MONETARY UNIT.

The monetary unit used in the composition of the tariffs of international telecommunication services and in the establishment of the international accounts is the gold franc of 100 centimes, of a weight of 10/31 sts of a gramme and of a fineness of 0,900.

The Delegations of the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and China proposed to defer consideration on this question.

The Delegations of France and the U.S.S.R. considered it possible to preserve the terms of the Madrid Convention.

Article 24

RENDERING OF ACCOUNTS.

The Administrations of the Members of the Union and also private operating agencies recognised by them, participating in the international telecommunication service, shall exchange statements for the settlements of accounts connected with the operating of international telecommunication services.

The Delegations of the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and France accept this Article for further study.

CHAPTER IV

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR RADIOCOMMUNICATION.

Article 25

Art.34

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

§1. Stations performing radiocommunication in the mobile service, and open to public correspondence, are bound, within the limits of their normal employment, to exchange radiocommunications reciprocally without distinction as to the radio system adopted by them.

§2. Nevertheless, in order not to impede scientific progress, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not prevent the use of a radio system incapable of communicating with other systems provided that such incapacity is due to the specific nature of such system and that it is not the result of devices adopted solely for the purpose of preventing intercommunication.

Article 26

Art.35

INTERFERENCE.

§1. All stations, whatever their object may be, must so far as possible, be established and operated in such manner as not to cause harmful interference to radioelectric communications of other Members of the Union or

private operating agencies recognised by those Members of the Union or other duly authorised enterprises which conduct radiocommunication service.

The Delegations of the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and France deemed it necessary to delete the words "so far as possible" in line 2.

The Delegations of the United Kingdom and China were in favour of retaining these words.

§ 2. Each Contracting Government not itself operating systems of radiocommunication shall undertake to require private operating agencies which it recognises and other operating agencies duly authorised for this purpose to observe the provisions of paragraph 1 above.

Article 27

Art.36

DISTRESS CALLS AND MESSAGES.

All stations shall give absolute priority to all distress calls and messages relating thereto and shall give such assistance as is possible under the circumstances.

Article 28

Art.37

FALSE OR DECEPTIVE DISTRESS SIGNALS.

The Members of the Union undertake to adopt the necessary steps to suppress the transmission or circulation of false or deceptive distress signals or calls, and the use by a station of call signs which have not been regularly assigned to it.

Article 29

New

MONITORING.

Each Member of the Union shall provide for monitoring the radio stations under its jurisdiction, in order to assure that their operation is in conformity with the Convention and Regulations attached thereto. This monitoring may be done by, or for the Government itself, or by a jointly established monitoring service.

Article 30

Art.38

RESTRICTED SERVICE.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 25, a station may be appropriated to a restricted service of international telecommunication determined by the object of the telecommunication or by other circumstances independent of the system used.

Article 31

Art.39

INSTALLATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

§1. Each Member of the Union retains full freedom in regard to radio installations for the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

§2. (1) Nevertheless, these installations and stations must, so far as possible, observe the provisions of the Regulations relative to giving help in case of distress and to the measures to be taken to prevent interference. They must also, so far as possible, observe the provisions of the regulations regarding types of waves and frequencies to be used, according to the class of service which such stations and installations perform.

(2) Moreover, if these installations and stations carry out an exchange of public correspondence or take part in the special services governed by the Regulations annexed to the present Convention, they shall conform, in general, to the provisions of the Regulations for the conduct of such services.

ANNEX 1

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THE  
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION.

Annex

The Delegations considered that the Definitions should be reviewed by the International Conference. Certain of these definitions will depend on the decisions of the Administrative Conference on definitions of the same terms in the Service Regulations. Special consideration should be given to the definitions of Government telegrams and of Administrations.

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INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE  
OF ATLANTIC CITY

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1947.

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Document No. 80 TR-E

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July 11th 1947

Revision of document No.60 TR-E  
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LIST OF DOCUMENTS

to be studied by Committee E.  
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| Madrid<br>Articles | Hungary<br>1 TR-E | U.S.A.<br>2 TR-E                               | Canada<br>3 TR-E | U.S.S.R.<br>79 TR-E | Chile<br>6 TR-E | Italy<br>7 TR-E | United<br>Kingdom<br>9 TR-E | Czecho-<br>slova-<br>kia<br>10 TR-E | Italy<br>11 TR-E | France<br>14 TR-E | Colom-<br>bia<br>16 TR-E | Nether-<br>lands<br>44 TR-E | Greece<br>55 TR-E  |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Art. 182           |                   | art. 15  |                  | art. 1<br>§ 5       | art. 55         | art. 1<br>§ 3   |                             |                                     | 53 TR § 3        | art. 183          |                          |                             | 148 TR<br>art. 182 |
| Art. 13            | 12 TR             | art. 20  |                  | art. 8              | art. 24         |                 | art. 8                      |                                     | 59 TR            | art. 39           | 122 TR                   |                             |                    |
| Art. 15            |                   | art. 42<br>an. 3                               |                  | app. 2              | art. 28         | 39 TR           | art. 6<br>an. 4             |                                     | 57 TR            | art. 41<br>app. 2 |                          |                             |                    |
| Art. 22            |                   | art. 21  |                  | art. 13             | art. 33         |                 | art. 14                     |                                     |                  | art. 28           |                          |                             |                    |
| Art. 23            | 16 TR             | delet.   |                  | art. 14             | art. 34         |                 | art. 15                     |                                     |                  | art. 31           |                          |                             |                    |
| Art. 24            |                   | art. 22  |                  | art. 15             | art. 35         |                 | art. 16                     |                                     |                  | art. 32           |                          |                             |                    |
| Art. 25            |                   | art. 23  |                  | art. 16             | art. 36         | 46 TR           | art. 17                     |                                     | 67 TR            | art. 33           |                          |                             |                    |
| Art. 26            |                   | art. 24  |                  | art. 17             | art. 38         |                 | art. 18                     |                                     |                  | art. 23           |                          | 141 TR                      |                    |
| Art. 27            |                   | art. 25  |                  | art. 18             | art. 39         |                 | art. 19                     |                                     |                  | art. 30           |                          |                             |                    |
| Art. 28            |                   | art. 18  |                  | art. 19             | art. 40         | 47 TR           | art. 20                     |                                     |                  | art. 34           |                          |                             |                    |
| Art. 29            |                   | delet.   |                  | art. 20             | art. 30         |                 | art. 21                     |                                     | 68 TR            | art. 35           |                          |                             |                    |
| Art. 30            |                   | art. 29  |                  | art. 21             | art. 41         |                 | art. 22                     | 50 TR<br>51 TR                      |                  | art. 36           |                          |                             |                    |
| Art. 31            |                   | art. 26  |                  | art. 22             | art. 42         |                 | art. 23                     |                                     |                  | art. 37           |                          |                             | 159 TR             |
| Art. 32            |                   | doc. 77 TR an<br>165 TR rep.<br>2nd<br>meeting |                  | art. 23             | art. 31         |                 | art. 24                     |                                     |                  | art. 15           |                          |                             | 160 TR             |
| Art. 33            |                   | art. 28  |                  | art. 24             | art. 32         |                 | art. 25                     |                                     | 69 TR            | art. 38           | 124 TR                   |                             |                    |
| Art. 34            |                   | art. 30  |                  |                     |                 |                 |                             |                                     |                  |                   |                          |                             |                    |
| Art. 35            |                   | §§ 1 & 2 19 TR                                 |                  | art. 25             | art. 44         |                 | art. 26                     |                                     |                  | art. 42           |                          |                             |                    |
| Art. 36            |                   | art. 31  |                  | art. 26             | art. 43         |                 | art. 27                     |                                     |                  | art. 43           | 125 TR                   |                             |                    |
| Art. 37            |                   | art. 32  |                  | art. 27             | art. 47         |                 | art. 28                     |                                     |                  | art. 44           | 126 TR                   |                             |                    |
| Art. 38            |                   | art. 33  |                  | art. 28             | art. 48         |                 | art. 29                     |                                     |                  | art. 45           |                          |                             |                    |
|                    |                   | art. 30  |                  | art. 30             | art. 49         |                 | art. 30                     |                                     |                  | art. 47           |                          |                             |                    |
|                    |                   | § 3  |                  |                     |                 |                 |                             |                                     |                  |                   |                          |                             |                    |
| Art. 39            |                   | art. 34  |                  | art. 31             | art. 50         |                 | art. 31                     |                                     |                  | art. 48           | 127 TR                   |                             |                    |
| Annex              |                   | an. 2  | 20 TR            | app. 1              | ann. 1          |                 | ann. 2                      | 52 TR                               |                  | app. 1            |                          |                             |                    |

|                    |                   |                  |                  |                     |   |                 |                                  |                                     |                  |                   |                          |                             |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Madrid<br>Articles | Hungary<br>1 TR-E | U.S.A.<br>2 TR-E | Canada<br>3 TR-E | U.S.S.R.<br>79 TR-E | Chile<br>6 TR-E                                       | Italy<br>7 TR-E | United<br>King-<br>dom<br>9 TR-E | Czecho-<br>slova-<br>kia<br>10 TR-E | Italy<br>11 TR-E | France<br>14 TR-E | Colom-<br>bia<br>16 TR-E | Nether-<br>lands<br>44 TR-E | Greece<br>55 TR-E |
| New                |                   |                  |                  |                     | art.25-<br>27,28-<br>37,45-<br>46,51-<br>54,63-<br>65 | 27TR            |                                  |                                     | 54 TR            | art.27<br>art.46  |                          |                             |                   |

This document constitutes a first revision of document No.60 TR-E. It should be clearly understood that this document remains subject to any modifications which may be requested later from the Delegates. The latter are requested to submit their remarks in writing to the Rapporteurs as quickly as possible.

Mr. A. David 1162

Mr. H.Lerognon 541.

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International Telecommunications  
Conference  
ATLANTIC CITY

Document No. 81 TR-E  
July 11, 1947

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1947

R e p o r t  
of the Convention Committee  
(Committee E)

Second Meeting  
July 10, 1947

The Chairman opened the meeting at 10.08 a.m. After recalling a few points of internal order, he stated that an agenda and the documents pertaining thereto would be published early enough before each meeting so that the Delegates could prepare for the meeting and bring to it all requisite documents. In conformity with agenda No. 59 TR-E (first point) the report of the first meeting (No. 56 TR-E) had been adopted with the stipulation that the "United Kingdom" be added to the list, attached to this document, of countries desiring to participate in the work of the Committee.

The Chairman then presented Document No. 58 TR-E (second point of the agenda) to the Committee. He first corrected an error which had slipped into the draft of this document (substituting C for E in the second line, Article 2, Columns II and III); he said that this document gives, in Column III, the distribution of the work of revising the Convention between the three Committees C, E and F as agreed by the Chairmen in their meeting, and announced at the first meeting.

After comments by the Delegates from Canada, Italy and India, the Chairman stated that:

1. Article 32 gives the terms of reference for the Committee in conformity with the unanimous opinion of the Chairmen of Committees C, E and F.

2. As had been decided at the first meeting, the Madrid Convention would serve as a basis for the work.

The Committee then accepted the distribution of work as indicated in column III of Document No. 58 TR-E.

The Chairman then proceeded with the study of Document No. 60 TR-E (third point of the agenda) set up with the aid of the Secretary-General of the Conference and which, with respect to each article of the Convention to be studied, showed the proposals pertaining thereto.

(81 TR-E)

After having struck out everything relating to Article 2, which was not included in the terms of reference of the Committee, the Chairman told the Committee that he planned to ask the Secretary-General to have a document drafted in regard to the proposals by the U.S.S.R. (Moscow text) relating to the articles studied by the Committee as had already been done in Document No. 45 TR-E for Committee E. Document No. 60 TR-E would then be completed by references to the Soviet proposals.

After comment by the Delegates from Greece, Italy, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, the Chairman asked the Delegates to study carefully Document No. 60 TR-E and to supply the Rapporteurs a written report of all their comments which would serve to correct and later to complete this text.

In reply to a question by the Delegate from Canada, the Chairman said that, in his opinion, the study of the appendix to the Convention was really covered by the terms of references of Committee F.

Document No. 60 TR-E was then adopted.

The Chairman next proposed that the Committee provide for two stages of work:

First stage. This would consist of a rapid examination of the various articles of the Madrid Convention by aid of Document No. 60 TR-E following the order of numbering. The Delegates would explain the important points of the proposals of their countries; the detailed study would be reserved for the second stage during which all Delegates would have the opportunity of discussing the various proposals.

This would permit:

Having a general idea of the proposals of the different nations;

Determining which articles were subject to limited or lengthy discussion;

And thus more easily direct the debates during the second stage.

Second stage. The articles would be discussed in detail. The order of study would be decided later and outlined in detail in the agendas. For a certain number of articles, especially those which refer to special techniques like Article 32 on the monetary unit and Article 15 on arbitration procedure, the formation of special sub-committees would be considered.

The Committee agreed to this method of work.

(81 TR-E)

The Chairman then undertook the first stage of the work of the Committee, following the order given in Document No. 60 TR-E.

The Delegates explained the most important points of their proposals in regard to each of the articles mentioned in Column I of Document No. 60 TR-E. Especially with respect to :

Article 1, § 2. The Delegate from Italy suggested that the definitions be included in Article 1 of the Convention as had been done in the Radio Regulations. This question would be taken up later.

Article 13. The Delegate from Hungary spoke on the proposal of his country, No. 12 TR. The Delegates of Tunisia, France and the United States agreed to delete in the first sentence, everything following the words "special arrangements".

Article 15. It was expected that the study of this article relating to arbitration procedure would be entrusted to a special subcommittee composed, in particular, of those delegates who are most competent in legal questions: The Chairman requested such delegates to make themselves known.

Article 23. The Delegate from the United States requested the deletion of this article (Document No. 2 TR).

Article 26. The Delegate from the United States explained that the American proposals (2 TR, Art. 24) contain a new additional paragraph (§ 1), intended to bring out the importance of having no restriction on international telecommunications.

Article 30. Priority of transmission of Government telegrams and radiotelegrams.

The Delegates from Greece and United Kingdom explained that they preferred to reverse the procedure proscribed in the Madrid Convention: only government telegrams for which the sender had made an express priority demand, would have priority of transmission.

The Delegate from the United States expressed his agreement with this viewpoint.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom, moreover, specified that the proposals of his country likewise contemplated the deletion of preferential charges for purposes of economy and simplicity.

The Delegate from New Zealand then specified that the Committee of the Radio Conference, of which he was Chairman, was likewise in agreement, subject to agreement by the Plenipotentiary Conference, that priority should not be accorded except upon express demand by the sender.

The Chairman then emphasized the fact that he would be happy to have the opinion of the Delegates who had taken part in the work of the Radio Conference on questions similar to those which were being handled by this Committee..

#### Article 32 Monetary Unit.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom stated that Article 14, proposal 49 TR in Document 9 TR-E, contemplated retaining at present the gold franc but wished to authorize another rate basis which is now in use in important relations in conformity with Article 13 of the Convention. The special reference to the other basis proposed was made with a view to facilitating the study of this basis before the next Conference. The proposal on the regulation of accounts had as its purpose harmonizing telecommunication accounts with current general international practices. If the Conference adopted the principle of the proposal of the United Kingdom relating to the regulation of accounts, the Drafting Committee could consider inserting these provisions in a separate article.

The Delegate from Greece was of the opinion that the evolution of the monetary system during the last fifteen years has made the gold franc unusable. He believed that only the choice of an established modern monetary unit would ensure a correct equivalence of charges in both directions and thus permit a correct application of the Regulations.

The Delegate from the United States asked that the proposal of his country contained in Article 37 of Document 2 TR, which would be revised, explained in detail later, be disregarded. (Note: this detailed statement appears in Document 77 TR-E of July 10).

The Delegate from New Zealand, stated that in the texts of the Radio Regulations relating to charges, the indication of the amount and of the monetary unit used had been left blank, awaiting decisions by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman assured the Delegate that he was considering special coordination to permit a ruling on this question in the shortest possible time.

The Delegate from Canada then made a very detailed explanation of the proposals of his country, as given in the annex.

The Chairman then said that, after comparison of the various ideas expressed on this subject in the Committee, he felt that it would be advantageous to entrust the study of this Article to a subcommittee. He asked the Delegates to begin immediately to consider the text of detailed terms of reference to be given to this subcommittee; he suggested that the report of this Committee propose two or three different versions which would represent the various opinions expressed.

(81 TR-E)

Articles 34 and 35. After comments by the Delegates from Canada and Italy, the Chairman emphasized the fact that the study of these articles brought up a special point of procedure: the study of the entire Chapter IV, relating to "Special Provisions for Radio", should be carried on in coordination with the Radio Conference.

In fact, the Plenary Assembly alone had the necessary power to decide, but a preliminary coordination is desirable between the two Conferences relative to the subjects taken up in Chapter IV of the Convention and in the Annex.

New 17 TR. Art. 38.- proposal of the United States- it was decided that the study of this proposal be referred to Committee B and that of Articles 40 and 42 for Committee C.

24 TR - proposal of Chile- upon the request of the Delegate of Chili, the examination of these proposals was postponed to a later date.

121 TR - proposal of France - No comment.

The Chairman then announced that the next meeting would take place the following week, as soon as the necessary documents were ready.

The meeting was adjourned at 11.57 a. m.

Rapporteurs:-

Chairman

A. G. DAVID

H. TOWNSHEND

H. LEROGNON



(81 TR-E)

ANNEX

Article 32. Madrid Convention 1932

Monetary Units.

In 1934 the United States of America increased the value of gold in its relation to U. S. currency from \$20.87 to \$35.00 an ounce. This resulted in an International Agreement to settle radio traffic balances in U. S. Dollars on the basis of 3.061 francs gold equals \$1.00, which automatically increased by 70% our coast, ship and landline rates published in francs and centimes, for the purpose of international accounting.

Canada, being a creditor Nation, has benefitted accordingly, but it is considered that, as the general effect is a 70% increase in rates which tends to discourage the use of telecommunications services, something should be done to return the published franc rates to normalcy. It is suggested that this could be done by one of the following methods:

- (a) Accept the Dollar or Dollar-Sterling as a monetary arrangement.
- (b) Devalue the gold franc so that 19.3¢ will again equal one franc of 100 centimes, i.e. "100 centimes of a weight of 59/310 (or 6/31) of a gram and of a fineness of 0.900".
- (c) Change the published rates in francs and centimes so that their value in the currency of the respective Administrations will approximate the original values in such currencies.

We should be glad to support either (a) or (b) and while (c) could be accepted, it would be the least desirable method insofar as Canada is concerned, because the publishing of corresponding rates in Dollars and Cents in the Tariff Books of Canadian Telegraph Companies would present considerable difficulty.

International Telecommunications  
Conference  
ATLANTIC CITY

1947

Document No 82 TR-E  
July 11, 1947

R E P O R T

of the General Regulations Committee  
(Committee F)

3rd Meeting.  
July 9th 1947.

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 10:10 A.M. As a logical sequence to the discussions of the last meeting, which had decided to recommend to the Plenary Assembly the adoption of a qualified majority for important votings, it will be necessary today to determine the figure to which the proportion of two-thirds should apply. Since the second meeting, the Committee is faced with the four following proposals:

Belgian Proposal: 2/3 of the Delegations having voting rights, and having given a positive or a negative vote.

Proposal of the U.S.S.R. and Chile: 2/3 of the members, present and having voting power.

Proposal of Morocco and Tunisia: Belgian Proposal, completed by the words: On the condition that two-thirds of the Members of the Union having the right to a vote, should have effectively declared themselves for or against.

Proposal of Argentina, supported by Uruguay and Italy: Belgian Proposal, on condition that these two-thirds should never be less than half of the members present and voting.

Today's meeting must choose between these four proposals.

A general discussion then took place on the question of abstentions. If abstentions should be considered as votes, they exercise an influence on the calculation of the two-thirds. On the other hand, it should likewise be known whether the two-thirds majority concerns the Delegations present at the meeting, or concerns the members of the I.T.U. represented at the Conference. A certain number of Delegations recommended that Delegations present and voting YES OR NO, should be considered in the calculation of the two-thirds. A minimum of votes, guaranteeing the required authority for the decisions rendered, is generally considered desirable.

In order to speed up the course of the debate, several Delegations proposed that the problem should be split up in two distinct parts:

1. Will the majority of two-thirds, when necessary, be calculated on the basis of Delegations present and voting?
2. Is it necessary to provide a safety clause which would be an integral part of this procedure, and if so, which clause?

After another debate, the Belgian Delegate suggested the following text, as an amendment to Article 19 of the Internal Regulations:

- a) In a Plenary Session except for the cases provided for in § 2, no proposal or amendment should be adopted, unless it obtains the absolute majority of positive or negative votes expressed by the Delegations having the right to vote. In case of a tie, the proposal or amendment shall be considered as rejected.
- b) In the following cases.....  
the adoption would only be secured if the majority represents at least two-thirds of the positive and negative votes cast.
- c) The vote will be accepted only if the total number of positive and negative votes is greater than two-thirds of the members of the Union.

The French Delegate supported this proposal and would like to add the following amendment to § 2, this amendment being completed by the Egyptian Delegate.

"If a first vote brings no result, a second vote will take place during the course of the next meeting, and in this instance no account will be taken of the number of abstentions."

In this latter vote, a minimum number of voters would therefore no longer be required.

Other Delegations would like to replace in § 3 the words "Members of the Union" by the words "Members present at the Conference."

The Delegate of Peru considering that the question was too complex to be settled by the full Committee, suggested that a Working Group be formed whose members would comprise the Delegates who had expressed opinions concerning questions under dispute (or at issue).

This suggestion was seconded by numerous Delegations, including that of Denmark which suggested that this Working Group be considered as a Drafting Committee, to which precise instructions should be given on the following three points:

- 1) Is a quorum desirable, yes or no?

- 2) What would this quorum be?
- 3) Should the qualified majority be represented by two-thirds of the members having voting power, or by members giving a positive or negative vote?

After an exchange of views on whether these three points should be cleared up by the Committee, or by the Working Group, the Chairman asked the Committee's opinion on questions 1 and 2 submitted by the Danish Delegation. To the first question which dealt with the necessity of a quorum, the Committee gave an affirmative majority. As for the second question (proportion of this quorum), it recommended a 50% proportion of Delegations present at the Conference.

The Chairman then requested the Representative of Uruguay to assume the Chairmanship of the Working Group, so that the different proposals might be examined, and a text drawn up which would appear in Article 19 of the Internal Regulations. Taking into consideration the decisions rendered and opinions expressed within the Committee, the following Delegations which had taken part in the discussion generally, announced their participation in the work of the Group:

|          |                |                     |
|----------|----------------|---------------------|
| Uruguay  | Cuba           | United States       |
| France   | United Kingdom | Switzerland         |
| Italy    | Venezuela      | Morocco and Tunisia |
| U.S.S.R. | Argentina      | Vatican City        |

In order not to unduly increase the work of the Group, the Delegations of Belgium, Egypt, and the French Colonies, which had also taken part in the exchange of views, kindly decided to abstain from joining this Group.

The Working Group was asked to carry out the task entrusted to it as quickly as possible.

The Rapporteurs:

WOLF

E. W. GILL

The Chairman:

MOCKLI

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International Telecommunications  
Conference  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

E  
Document No 83 TR-E  
July 11, 1947

Report  
of the General Regulations Committee  
(Committee F)

4th Meeting

July 10, 1947

The meeting was called to order at 3.30 p.m.

The Chairman, after consultation with the Delegate from Uruguay, Chairman of the Working Group, proposed adjourning the meeting till 5.30 p.m. to enable the Working Group to finish their discussion.

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R., supported by the Delegates from the Belgian Congo and the United States did not believe that the Working Group could reach any result by 5.30 p.m. It would be preferable, in his opinion, to give the Working Group an opportunity of meeting immediately to continue their discussion.

The Chairman concurred in this view. In order to give the delegations present time to prepare for the next meeting, he announced that the discussions on the following day would deal generally with the Internal Regulations proposed by the "Five Powers."

The meeting, which had lasted only a few minutes, was then adjourned.

The Rapporteurs:

Wolf  
E.W. Gill

Chairman:

Mockli

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July 11, 1947

REPORT

of the General Regulations Committee  
(Committee F)

5th Meeting  
July 11, 1947

The Chairman opened the meeting at 10.15 A.M. by setting before the Committee the following text, drawn up by the Working Group, to replace the text of Article 19 of the Internal Regulations:

Article 19

Voting in a Plenary Meeting.

- § 1. At least two-thirds of the delegations accredited to the Conference must be present to enable the Plenary Assembly to hold a meeting; this shall not, however, constitute a precedent for future conferences.
- § 2. In a plenary meeting, with the exception of the cases covered in the following paragraphs, no proposal or amendment shall be adopted if it is not supported by the absolute majority of votes for or against. In the case of a tied vote, the question shall be rejected.
- § 3. A two-thirds majority of votes for or against shall be required in cases dealing with special subjects.
- § 4. a) If 50% of the delegations represented at the Assembly abstain from voting for or against a proposal or an amendment bearing on the study of special matters, the question shall be carried over to the next meeting, and, at this time, abstentions will not be considered.  
  
b) However, the vote shall only be valid if a number of votes in favour is above 50% of the number of members present who are entitled to



vote. If at the time of the vote, the minimum of the 50% specified in 4 b) has not been reached, a second vote will be taken during the next meeting in accordance with the provisions contained in 2), for which this minimum of 50% is not required.

The Working Committee suggested, in addition, the insertion of the following paragraph:

§ 5. The classification of important questions shall be adopted by a simple majority of the plenary assembly.

Chairman:

Lieut. Commander E. Real de Azua.

The Delegate of Uruguay, Chairman of the Working Group, explained that the above text is the result of about ten hours of discussion. Agreement was reached on all important points, except on the question of abstentions. In this last case, two alternative proposals (points 4a and 4b) each supported by a certain number of members of the Group, were submitted to the Committee for decision. If the working group had deemed it necessary to exceed its mandate, it did so with the idea of conciliating the different viewpoints more easily.

The Chairman thanked the delegate of Uruguay as well as all the Delegations who were members of the Working Group for the immense effort they have made and proposed that the Committee examine, one by one the points of the text submitted to the Committee by the Working Group.

The Committee proceeded to this examination, and, after discussion, gave the following terms for the proposals made by the Working Group:

- § 1. Half, at least, of the delegations accredited to the Conference and entitled to vote must be present to enable the Plenary Assembly to cast its vote, without, however, this constituting a precedent for future conferences.
- § 2. With the exception of the cases covered in the following paragraphs, no proposal or amendment shall be adopted if it is not supported by the absolute majority of votes for and against.

In the case of a tied vote, the question shall be rejected.

- § 3. A two-thirds majority of votes for or against shall be required in cases dealing with important questions.
- § 4. If 50% of the delegations represented at the Assembly and entitled to vote, abstain from voting for or against a proposal or an amendment bearing on the study of special matters, the question shall be carried over to a later meeting and, at this time, the abstentions shall no longer be considered.
- § 5. The Plenary Assembly, on examination of the list of such questions, shall determine by a simple majority what questions shall be classified as important.

Acting on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to name a small drafting group, composed of Delegates of France, Belgian Congo, Morocco and Tunisia, as well as of English and Spanish speaking Delegates; to be put in charge of drawing up for the Plenary Assembly a correct text from the point of view of the wording. This text, which is to be submitted to the members of the Committee as soon as possible, is annexed to this report.

The Chairman next opened discussion on the manner in which the Committee is to proceed with its main task, namely drawing up the General Regulations. According to Document No. 58 TR-E which was jointly drafted by the Chairmen of Committees C, E, and F, study of articles 19 and 20 only will be the responsibility of Committee F. A certain number of proposals concerning these two articles have been submitted, and the documents relating thereto are the subject of the list, appearing in document No. 73 TR-E.

The Chairman was of the opinion that the work of the Committee would be greatly facilitated if an agreement on the procedure to be adopted were reached. The most important question to be settled is that of the document to be used as a basis for the discussion. The Internal Regulations of Madrid and the provisional Internal Regulations of the Telecommunications Conference (Doc. No. 42 TR-E) were taken into consideration.

Upon the suggestion of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by other Delegations, the Committee decided to adopt the Draft of the Internal Regulations appearing in Document 5 ter, Vol. I of the Moscow Telecommunications Conference, 1946, as a basis for discussion.

The Committee was also of the opinion that the Internal Regulations to be drawn up as a result of its deliberations might serve as a guide for future Conferences, although these Regulations will not have a rigid character.

The Chairman proposed that the Committee hold its next meeting on July 14, at 10:00 A.M. The Committee accepted this suggestion.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:30 P.M.

The Rapporteurs:

Armand H. Wolf

Evan W.T. Gill

The Chairman:

A. Moeckli

ANNEX

Committee F

Proposal relating to the final drafting  
of Article 19 of the Internal Regulations  
of the Conference at Atlantic City

Article 19

Voting in Plenary Session

- § 1. In order for a vote to be taken at Plenary Sessions, at least one-half of the delegations accredited to the Conference and having the right to vote, must be present or represented; this procedure shall not be considered as constituting a precedent for future Conferences.
- § 2. Except for important questions as provided in § 3, no proposal or amendment shall be adopted unless approved by the absolute majority of positive and negative votes cast. In case of a tie, the question will be rejected.
- § 3. (1) Important questions shall require a  $2/3$  majority of the total number of the positive and negative votes cast.
- (2) If at least 50% of the delegations present or represented at the Assembly and having the right to vote abstain from voting pro or con, the question shall be referred to a later meeting at which time a second vote shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of § 3 (1), without taking the abstentions into account.
- (3) After examination of the general list of questions submitted to it, the Assembly shall determine by a simple majority, in accordance with § 2, which questions shall be considered as important.

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INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
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ATLANTIC CITY.

Document No. 85 TR-E

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July 11th 1947

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1947

RECTIFICATION

to documents Nos. 58 TR-E, 60 TR-E and  
74 TR-E.

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Doc. No. 58 TR-E

Under article 2, col III, replace E by C.

Doc. No. 60 TR-E

Strike out all data relating to article 2.

Doc. No. 74 TR-E

Add the following data:

2 TR; 3 TR; 17 TR; article 16; 24 TR, article 2;  
26 TR; 58 TR; 49 TR; article 7; 121 TR;  
article 16.

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INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY

Document No. 86 TR-E

July 14, 1947

1947

AGENDA

of the

MEETING OF COMMITTEE F

on Monday, July 14th, at 3:30 P.M.

Last reading of Article 19 of the  
Internal Regulations.

Consideration of the first proposals  
of the General Regulations.



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INTERNATIONAL  
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1947

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Document No. 87 TR-E

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July 14, 1947

This document refers only to the French text.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 88 TR-E

July 14, 1947

R E P O R T

of the Committee on Relationship  
between I.T.U. and United Nations

(Committee D)

2nd Meeting

July 10, 1947

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The meeting was opened at 10.15 a.m. by the Chairman,  
Colonel Rafael S. Milans.

The agenda called for discussion of proposals submitted  
by various delegations with regard to the establishment of  
future relations between the I.T.U. and the United Nations.

To carry on the work in an orderly manner, the Chairman  
proposed that the Committee begin to examine paragraphs 1  
and 2 of Documents 9 TR-E of the United Kingdom and 2 TR-E  
of the United States which are concerned with the very  
principle of this relationship.

The Delegate of France felt that discussion of the  
documents should be preceded by a general discussion.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia called the attention of  
the Committee to the two aspects presented by relations with  
the I.T.U. (Document 51 TR-E). On the one hand, there may be  
relations on a technical plane within the scope of the I.T.U.,  
as the U.N. operates a communications organization; and, on  
the other, there are relations that result from the United  
Nations Charter (Art. 57 and 63). These two kinds of reports  
should be considered separately.

The Delegate of Uruguay asked for a general discussion  
before taking up the study of the documents.

The Delegate of Egypt agreed to this proposal and stated  
that he held at the disposal of the Committee the projected  
agreement between the U.P.U. and the U.N.

The Delegate of Denmark supported the proposal made by Egypt. He pointed out that the discussions of the Committee would be expedited if it took into account the work of the representatives of the Governments that had met at Lake Success in December, many of whom had since participated in the Paris Congress, and who are now here and have taken a position on behalf of their Governments on all of these questions.

The Delegate of the United States stressed the fact that the I.T.U. was an entirely different kind of organization. The character and the goal of the U.N. are such, however, that a liaison is necessary. One may therefore now examine only the question of relations on a political plane, and defer for later examination the purely technical problems to which the Delegate of Czechoslovakia had called attention.

The representative of the United Nations enumerated the documents that would be placed at the disposal of the Committee for its information, and gave indications with regard to their respective interest. He indicated in particular that the document concerning I.C.A.O. had received the approval of the Economic and Social Council, and that the agreement between the U.P.U. and the U.N., resulting from the work of the Committee on Negotiation and the Paris Congress are legally not of the same scope.

The Delegates of Belgium and France wanted to know what disposition would be made of the U.N.- U.P.U. agreement if it did not receive the sanction of the U.N. Postal congresses, in fact, take place only every five years.

The Delegates of Ethiopia, the United States, Great Britain, and Argentina asked for a decision on the question of principle.

The Delegate of China asked that all the documents cited serve as a reference, especially the one concerning I.C.A.O.

The Delegate of France did not think that the question of principle should create any controversy, and that it was necessary that the I.T.U. maintain relations with the United Nations. But these organizations are radically different in their nature and in their objectives; the first, technical and universal, contemplates promoting methods of facilitating and developing telecommunications; the second, political and more restricted, is ruled by a charter, certain consequences of which would be in contradiction with the goals of the

first. For these reasons, the representative of France expressed his preference for an amendment to the Charter -- taking into account the possibilities offered by Article 108. This solution would be more favorable to the proper functioning of the I.T.U. than its transformation into a specialized agency of the U.N.

The Delegate of India indicated that the difficulties stressed by the Delegate of France were known to the negotiators who had examined similar questions at Lake Success. The U.P.U. is very jealous of its authority. Its independence had been safeguarded in the flexible draft agreement which has been further broadened by the Paris Congress. It seems that the delegations that are not in favor of establishing relations with the U.N. might be invited to say so.

The Delegate of Argentina supported the French proposal.

The Delegate of Portugal, after having stated his agreement with the French proposal, pointed out that his country was not a member of the U.N., and made the following statement:

"The Portuguese delegation considers it desirable that relations between the U.N. and the I.T.U. shall be established, but it reserves its final agreement to this principle with the view that the autonomy, independence, and technical character of the I.T.U. shall not be affected."

The Delegates of New Zealand and Egypt expressed the desire that the question of principle should first be settled, declaring themselves to be in general accord with the proposals of the United States and France, and asked that the examination of the draft agreement should then be taken up. An exchange of views then took place among the Delegates of Belgium, France, and the representative of the United Nations with regard to the cancellation, for practical reasons, of the conference of experts that was to take place on June 16 at Lake Success.

The Delegate of the Dominican Republic insisted on the technical, non-political and universal character of the I.T.U. He was in favor of simply establishing relationship and avoiding all appearance of subordination.

The Delegate of Ireland indicated that his country, which is not a member of the U.N., had no objections to an arrangement on condition that the independence of the Union is safeguarded.

After an exchange of views among the Delegations of the United States, France, and Belgium, the Chairman requested the Committee to state its position with regard to the principle of establishing relations, based on the British and American documents.

The discussion was opened.

The Delegate of Australia emphasized that the significance of Article 57 of the Charter did not lend itself to ambiguity. He accepted the United Kingdom formula.

The Delegates of Argentina and Uruguay asked that as the principle had been settled by the Charter, the U.N. recognize the technical and universal character of the I.T.U.

On the proposal of the Chairman a draft proposal was made by France, Belgium, and Great Britain offered amendments.

After discussion by the Delegations of Ethiopia, Uruguay, Argentina and New Zealand, the committee unanimously approved the following motion:

"The Committee manifests the desire of seeing the Union enter into relations with the Organization of the United Nations according to methods to be determined by common agreement."

After a statement by the representative of the United Nations who pointed out that the proposed arrangements with the United Nations did not concern technical questions, and that the proposals with regard to the functions of the U.N. as an operating organization would be made later, the meeting was adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

LEPROUX  
FLORENCE TRAIL

Approved:

The Chairman:  
R. J. MILANS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

DOCUMENT NO. 89 TR-E

July 14, 1947

Committee E.

Third Meeting to be held on Thursday 17 July at 3:30 p.m.

AGENDA

1. To approve the minutes of the Second Meeting (Doc. 81 TR).
2. To note revised analysis of articles and proposals allocated to the Committee (Doc. 80 TR).
3. To consider appointment of a Subcommittee to examine Art. 15 of the Madrid Convention - see reference on page 3. Doc. 83 TR.
4. Detailed (second stage) consideration of the following Articles (so far as time permits):-
  - (a) Article 13. Madrid Convention - "Special Arrangements"
  - (b) Article 30. Madrid Convention - "Priority of Transmission of government Telegrams and Radiotelegrams."
  - (c) Article 24. Madrid Convention - "Secrecy of Telecommunication" (See individual proposals referred to in Document 80 TR).
  - (d) Articles 26 and 27. Madrid Convention - "Stoppage of telecommunication" and "Suspension of service". (See individual proposals referred to in Doc. 80 TR).
  - (e) Article 28. Madrid Convention - "Investigation of Infringements". (See individual proposals referred to in Doc. 80 TR).



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INTERNATIONAL  
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CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 90 TR-E

July 15, 1947

Committee E

Comparison of the texts of  
the Madrid Convention with the  
corresponding proposals

MADRID

Article 13.  
Special Arrangements.

The Contracting Governments reserve, for themselves, for the private enterprises recognized by them and for other private enterprises duly authorized to do so, the right to make special arrangements on the matters of service which do not concern the governments in general. These arrangements, however, must remain within the limits of the Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto, so far as concerns the interference which their bringing into operation might be capable of producing with the services of other countries.

HUNGARY 12 TR-E

12 TR

Art. 13. Read:.... on the matters of service and charges which do not concern....

Motives.

The countries are at liberty to conclude agreements not only on matters of service but also concerning the rates to be charged in the different telegraph, telephone and wireless relations.

U. S. A. 17 TR-E Art. 20.

Article 20.  
Special Arrangements.

The contracting states reserve the right, for

themselves, for the private operating agencies recognized by them, and for other agencies authorized to that effect, to conclude regional or other special arrangements. However, such arrangements shall not be in conflict with the terms of this Convention.

Reason.

To restrict the application of this article to the Convention. To the extent that this subject applies to the Regulations, the matter should be dealt with in the respective Regulations.

CHILI 24 TR-E Art. 24.

Special Arrangements.

Article 24.

Regional Arrangements.

§ 1. The Contracting Governments may conclude regional arrangements or found regional organizations for the purpose of settling questions concerning telecommunications and for general regional purposes. These arrangements and organizations shall however always be compatible with the aims and principles of the present Convention and its Regulations.

§ 2. Before submitting local questions concerning telecommunications to the Bureau of the Union, the Governments of the countries, parties to the arrangements in question or having constituted the aforesaid organizations, shall endeavour to solve them, as far as possible, with the help of these arrangements or regional organizations.

§ 3. In order to maintain international cooperation, the Bureau of the Union must be kept informed of the activities proposed or undertaken in conformity to the regional arrangements.

Reason.

It is advisable to allow the meeting of regional Conferences and the constitution of organizations which, while maintaining the nature of the Convention, facilitate the solution of problems peculiar to different regions.

Article 25  
Recognition of regional arrangements.

No parties to a regional agreement that has not been registered at the Bureau of the Union in conformity to article 3, §2, let. (c), may appeal to that agreement before the Contracting Governments or the Bureau of the Union.

Reason.

This article defines under what condition a regional arrangement is recognized.

Article 26.

Compass of regional arrangements.

When there is a disagreement between the obligations assumed by the Contracting Governments in pursuance of the present Convention and the obligations assumed in pursuance of any other international Convention, it is the former that are valid.

Reason.

To prevent conflicting interpretations.

Article 27.

Delimitation of the regions.

The Regulations annexed to the present Convention assign the limits of the regions.

Reason.

No regions have been indicated, the task of fixing them having been left to the Conference.

UNITED KINGDOM 49 TR-E Art. 8.

Special and Regional Arrangements.

§1. The Contracting Governments reserve, for themselves, for the Private Operating Agencies recognized by them and for other

Private Operating Agencies duly authorized to do so, the right to make special arrangements on the matters of service which do not concern the Governments in general. These arrangements, however, must remain within the limits of the Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto, so far as concerns the interference which their bringing into operation might be capable of producing with the services of other countries.

§2. The Contracting Governments shall be free to conclude regional agreements within the terms of the Convention and Regulations. Such regional agreements and regional conferences held under them shall conform to the provisions for membership and voting applicable to Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences. The regional arrangements shall be notified to the Secretary General of the Union for publication in accordance with Article 4, §13, (e), of this Convention.

Reason.

Article 13 of the Madrid Convention amplified to cover regional arrangements.

ITALY - 59 TR-E

Special Arrangements.

The members of the Union reserve for themselves, for the private enterprises recognized by them and for other enterprises duly authorized to do so, the right to make regional or other special arrangements on matters of service which do not concern the Governments in general. These arrangements however must not be contrary to the clauses of the Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto, in what concerns the allocation of the frequencies to the services, or other questions capable of producing interference with the services of the other countries.

FRANCE - 121 TR-E Art. 39

Special Arrangements.

The members of the Union reserve, for themselves, for the private enterprises recognized by them and for other enterprises duly authorized to do so, the right to make special arrangements. These arrangements must however remain within the limits of the Convention and the Regulations annexed

thereto, as far as concerns the interference which their bringing into operation might produce in the services of other countries..

COLOMBIA - 122 TR-E

122 TR' Art. 13, Read: The contracting governments reserve the right, for themselves, for the private operating enterprises recognized by them, and for other operating enterprises duly authorized to that effect, to conclude special arrangements in order to accord to the users more advantageous conditions than those established by the Convention and its Regulations. (The rest unchanged).

Reason.

This change should be made because of the lack of clarity in the existing text; the proposed form clearly defines the purpose of the "special arrangements."

U.S.S.R - 142 TR-E Art. 8

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Members of the Union reserve the right, for themselves and for the private operating agencies duly authorized to that effect, to conclude regional or other special arrangements. However, such arrangements shall not be in conflict with the terms of the Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto.

The Delegation of the U.S.A. proposed to add the words: "as regards the service allocation of radio frequencies or other matters affecting radio interference."

The Delegation of the United Kingdom wished to give further consideration to the proposed deletion of the following words included in the Madrid Convention: "on the matters of service which do not concern the Governments in general."

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July 15, 1947

Committee E  
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Comparison of the texts of the Madrid Convention  
with the corresponding proposals.

MADRID

Article 30

Priority of Transmission of Government Telegrams and  
Radiotelegrams

In transmission, Government telegrams and radio-  
telegrams have priority over other telegrams and radio-  
telegrams except where the sender declares that he  
renounces this right to priority.

U.S.A. 17 TR. Art. 29

Priority for Government Telegrams

Subject to the provisions of article 32, Madrid,  
Art. 36, government telegrams shall enjoy priority  
over other telegrams, provided that such priority is  
expressly claimed by the sender.

Reason

To avoid degrading the priority system by requiring  
the government user to make an affirmative claim of  
priority when needed, in order to prevent automatic in-  
clusion of much traffic which does not in fact require  
such priority. The term "transmission" is deleted in  
order to indicate the priority shall be accorded in all  
phases of government telegraph traffic.

CHILE. 24 TR. Art. 41

(Madrid text. No change)



United Kingdom. 49 TR. Art. 22

Government Telegrams and Radiotelegrams: Priority  
and Rates.

§1. Subject to the provisions of Article 28, Government telegrams and radiotelegrams shall enjoy priority over other telegrams and radiotelegrams provided that such priority is expressly claimed by the sender.

§2. Members and Associate members shall not concede preferential rates for Governments telegrams and radiotelegrams on their own systems. Neither shall they accept nor require such concessions from any other Member, Associate Member or Private Operating Agency.

Reason.

Modification of the Madrid text (Article 30), designed to limit priority to telegrams for which it is essential. In view of the resolution on voluntary renunciation of priority adopted at the Paris Telegraph Conference, 1925, the United Kingdom has adopted an arrangement, solely for its own outward Government telegrams, of renouncing priority as a matter of course unless priority is specially authorised by an official of specified rank.

Even with the restrictions aimed at in the amended definition of a Government telegram proposed by the United Kingdom (see Annex No. 2) it is thought probable that the volume of Government traffic will continue to increase. It is therefore of great importance to refrain from claiming priority wherever possible in order to minimise delays both to Government telegrams of real urgency and to private telegrams.

If the proposed Article is adopted, and the Convention comes into force before the completion of the Telegraph and Telephone Conference, certain special interim arrangements will have to be agreed for signalling the preamble of Government telegrams.

At present there is no provision in the Convention or Regulations regarding the rates applicable to Government telegrams apart from the passing reference to preferential rates in § 901 of the Telegraph Regulations. Even when priority is renounced Government telegrams enjoy privileges at least equal to those enjoyed by private telegrams paid for at the ordinary rate. Many Governments

require telegraph companies to which they give concessions to accord reduced rates for Government telegrams. This not only gives rise to many practical difficulties but it is a potential incentive, in competitive conditions, to extension of Government privileges to organizations not strictly entitled to them. It is suggested that §2, if adopted, should constitute an undertaking on the part of the Contracting Governments not to concede reduced rates on their own systems or to accept or require any rebates whatsoever from private operating agencies.

So far as the U.K. is aware reduced rates are never accorded to Government telephone calls.

#### Annex 2

Government Telegrams and Radiotelegrams: Telegrams or radiotelegrams originating with, and sent on the official business of, one of the persons specified in (a) to (f) below, provided that transmission as a Government telegram is claimed.

- (a) The Head of a State;
  - (b) A Minister who is a member of a Government;
  - (c) The Head of a colony, protectorate, overseas territory under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate of the Contracting Governments or of the United Nations;
  - (d) Commanders in Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
  - (e) Diplomatic or consular agents of the Contracting Governments;
  - (f) The Secretary General of the United Nations;
- and also replies to such communications.

#### Reason.

A telegram or radiotelegram sent by one of the persons specified is not ipso facto a Government telegram. He has the choice of sending a deferred or letter telegram if he so desires.

The volume of Government traffic is increasing and it seems desirable to restrict its dimensions in the general interest of the service (see also proposal on Article 22). The Madrid definition is, in terms, sufficiently restrictive, but it is believed that devolution by (b) and (e) or loose interpretation results in the transmission as Government telegrams and radiotelegrams of messages initiated by persons not possessing the requisite authority or by agencies not directly subject to a Minister.

The text has been modified to include territory under trusteeship and telegrams sent by the United Nations.

Czechoslovakia. 50 TR.

Art. 30. Delete the words: except where the sender declares that he renounces this right of priority.

Reason.

There are, as a matter of fact, no Government telegrams that do not take priority; the mention of such telegrams in article 30 can consequently be deleted. If this proposal is accepted, the next Telegraph Conference can alter the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations concerning Government Telegrams.

51 TR.

Art. 30. Add the following new paragraph:

The provisions of the preceding §1, are, in principle, also applicable to Government telephone conversations, except where the Telephone Regulations decide otherwise.

Reason.

As the Convention ought to include all the general provisions applicable to all telecommunications (see, for example, article 26, §2) it is necessary as well as logical to complete the present provisions, which only deal with telegrams in those provisions that now figure in the Telephone Regulations. If this proposal is accepted, the Annex must be completed by the definition of "Government Conversations" (article 15, §1 (1), of the Telephone Regulations). The proposed wording would facilitate the maintenance of the present provisions relating to urgent Government conversations with priority and to ordinary Government conversations without priority.

52 TR.

Annex, definition of Government telegrams and Radiotelegrams. Read:

Those which, on the condition of being designated as Government telegrams, originate with:

a) a head of the Government;

.....

f) The Secretary-General of the Organization of the United Nations, as well as the replies thereto.

Reason.

The definition of Government telegrams as given in the Annex seems to exclude the persons mentioned from the right to send other kinds of telegrams, that is to say, from the right given to every sender to choose the kind that suits him. For that reason the Czechoslovakian Administration proposes that the definition of Government telegrams be expressed by two conditions, namely:

1. that these telegrams shall be handed in by certain persons only,
2. that they shall be designated as Government telegrams.

If proposal 51 TR is adopted, a definition of Government conversations must also be included in the annex.

France. 121 TR. Art. 36

Priority of Transmission of Government Telegrams,  
Radiotelegrams and Government Conversations.

Government telegrams, radiotelegrams and conversations, for which priority has not been renounced, enjoy priority of transmission over other telegrams, radiotelegrams and conversations.

The extent of priority is defined in the Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

Greece. 159 TR.

Art. 30. Replace this article by the following:

Article 30.

Priority of Transmission for Government Telegrams  
and Radiotelegrams

Government telegrams shall enjoy priority over all other telegrams, on condition that this priority be expressly requested by the sender at the moment of filing each telegram of this category.

Reasons

To assure a real priority for government telegrams, properly speaking whose text relates to important matters concerning

(91 TR-E)

the contracting governments. In regard to the multitude of telegrams to which the characterization of government telegram is given as a matter of routine, they must take their place among the telegrams of the public service, without any preference whatsoever.

U.S.S.R. 166 TR. Art. 21

PRIORITY OF TRANSMISSION OF GOVERNMENT  
TELEGRAMS AND RADIOTELEGRAMS

In transmission, Government telegrams and radio-telegrams for which priority has not been renounced, shall enjoy priority over other telegrams and radio-telegrams except as otherwise provided in the Regulations annexed hereto.

The Delegation of the United Kingdom wishes to add that the wording of this Article will depend on any changes which may be made in the definition of Government telegrams.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
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1947

E  
Document N° 92 TR-E

July 15, 1947

A D D I T I O N S

to document No 89 TR-E (Commission E)

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Under 4.a), add: (See doc. No 90 TR)

Under 4.b), add: (See doc. No 91 TR)

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
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DOCUMENT NO. 93 TR-E

July 15, 1947

167 TR

United States of America

The delegation of the United States of America desires to amend its proposal (Proposal 17 TR, Document 2 TR) for revision of the Madrid Convention in the following respects:

Add a new paragraph 4 to Article 3, Proposal 17 TR, Document 2 TR, to read as follows:

Article 3 - Membership

4. "Any territory or any group of territories which is not responsible for the conduct of its international relations but which has a separate telecommunications administration may become an Associate Member of the Union when this Convention shall have been adhered to on its behalf by the Member State having responsibility for the conduct of its international relations. Associate Members may participate without vote in the Conferences of the Union and shall have such other rights and obligations as may be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference."

Reason: To provide for Associate Membership, which will enable colonies and dependencies to participate in conferences, without, however, involving the problem of colonial voting.

Replace the first sentence of Article 6, §1 in Proposal 17 TR, Document 2 TR, with the following:

Article 6 - Administrative Conferences

1. "There shall be a Radio Conference, a Telegraph Conference, a Telephone Conference, and such other conferences as may be necessary to revise the several sets of Regulations provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 16."

Reason: To provide for a High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

16 Juil. 1947



Add the following to Article 14 in Proposal 17 TR, Document 2 TR:

Article 14 - Relations with the UN and  
other inter-governmental organizations

- §3. "Upon mutually acceptable terms and after at least two-thirds of the States parties to this Convention have signified approval, world-wide inter-governmental organizations in the field of telecommunications may be brought within the framework of the Union. The terms shall stipulate that the Regulations adopted by such an organization shall at no time be in conflict with this Convention and the applicable Regulations referred to in Article 16."

Reason: To enable the Plenipotentiary Conference to bring within the framework of the Union any High Frequency Broadcasting organization which may be established at the High Frequency Conference.

Replace Article 16, §1 in Proposal 17 TR, Document 2 TR with the following:

Article 16 - Regulations

- §1. "The provisions of the Convention shall be supplemented by the following Regulations: The Radio Regulations, the Telegraph Regulations, the Telephone Regulations, and such other sets of Regulations as may become effective pursuant to Article 14, paragraph 2. Such Regulations shall be binding only as among those states which have undertaken to apply them."

Reason: To make it possible to supplement the Convention with any regulations which may be adopted by the High Frequency Conference.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
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Document No. 94 TR-E

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July 15, 1947

COMMITTEE F

Compared texts of Document No. 5 b  
of the Moscow Conference and of the  
corresponding proposals.

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INTERNAL REGULATIONS FOR CONFERENCES  
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Article 1

DEFINITIONS

1. In the present Regulations the name DELEGATES or DELEGATIONS shall be applied to persons delegated by the Governments.

Each Delegation shall be entitled to have a staff of one or more attaches, one or more interpreters and one or more experts.

2. The name REPRESENTATIVES shall be applied to persons nominated by private operating agencies recognized by the Governments.

3. The name EXPERT OBSERVERS shall be applied to persons nominated by scientific and industrial telecommunication organizations and international organizations interested in co-ordinating their work with the organizations in charge of the operation of international telecommunication.

-----  
The corresponding text of the appendix  
to the Madrid Convention (Art. 1) is as  
follows:

DEFINITIONS

§ 1. In these regulations the titles "delegates" or "delegations" denote persons sent by Governments.

§ 2. Each delegation may be assisted by one or more attaches, one or more interpreters, and one or more experts.

§ 3. The title "representatives" denotes persons sent by private enterprises recognized by the Contracting Governments.

§ 4. The title "observer-experts" denotes persons sent by other radiocommunication enterprises and international organizations interested in radiocommunication services.

---

The corresponding text of the provisional internal regulations of the International Telecommunications Conference of Atlantic City (Art. 1) is as follows:

#### DEFINITIONS

In the present regulations, the terms "delegates" and "delegations" denote persons sent by Governments.

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CHILE. 24 TR, annex II.

#### DEFINITIONS

In the present Regulations the terms "government", "delegates", "representatives", and "expert-observers" have the following signification:

- a) Governments: Governments of the countries that have ratified the Charta of the United Nations and which form the International Telecommunication Union.
- b) Delegates: Persons officially nominated by the Participating Governments, with powers to act in their name.
- c) Representatives: Members of the public or private institutions or organizations connected with the telecommunication branch, or persons who represent enterprises or groups of enterprises, and organizations or persons who undertake the performance of the working of telecommunication services and who are authorized by their Governments to follow the work of the Conference.

- d) Expert observers: Persons trained in the scientific technique required in telecommunications, who have no commercial or industrial connections with enterprises of that branch and who are authorized by their Governments to follow the work of the Conference.

ITALY: 48 TR.

Art. 1, S 4. Read:

S 4. The term expert observers designates the delegates of scientific and industrial telecommunication organizations and of international organizations interested in telecommunication services.

Reason.

To agree with the proposals of the Conference of Moscow.

UNITED KINGDOM. 49 TR, annex 2.

Delegation: Persons deputed by a Government to attend a Conference or Plenary Meeting of a Consultative Committee including staff, which may consist of one or more attachés and of one or more interpreters.

Reason.

Definition of term used in Art. 1. of the Cairo Internal Regulations.

Delegate: A member of a delegation who is not specifically designated as an attaché or an interpreter.

Reason.

See reason under "Delegation".

Reporter: Either (a) An expert of an Administration, Private Operating Agency or International Organization nominated to take part in a permanent or provisional committee of reporters of a Consultative Committee or (b) A Member of a Delegation or Representative, as defined, nominated to service alone, or jointly with other Members of Delegations or Representatives, as secretary of a committee or subcommittee during a Conference or Plenary Meeting of a Consultative Committee.

Reason.

At present the term "rapporteur" is used in the two senses (a) and (b). The Conference may consider it desirable to adopt a new title, for example, reporter-secretary for (b).

Principal Reporter: An expert of an Administration nominated to take charge of a permanent or provisional Committee of Reporters of a Consultative Committee.

Representative: A Person deputed by a recognized Private Operating Agency to speak on its behalf at a Conference or in a Plenary Meeting Consultative Committee.

Reason.

See reason under "Delegation".

Expert Observer: A Person deputed by an International Organization at a Conference or in a Consultative Committee or by an approved Scientific or Industrial Telecommunication Organization in a Consultative Committee.

Reason.

See reason under "Delegation".

Plenary Meeting: A meeting of a Consultative Committee as a corporate body as distinct from a meeting of one or more committees of Reporters.

Reason.

See reason under "Plenary Assembly".

Plenary Assembly: The convocation of all Delegations and Representatives at a Conference or of these persons entitled to attend a Plenary Meeting of a Consultative Committee.

Reason.

The desirability of codifying the terms "Plenary Assembly", "Plenary Meeting" and "Sessions" has been felt by previous Conferences particularly in view of the fact that all persons present at a conference are not eligible to take part in all the proceedings. The formal adoption of Definitions is accordingly suggested.

Session: A sitting of a committee or subcommittee, etc., during a Conference or Plenary Meeting of a Consultative Committee.

Reason.

See reason under "Plenary Assembly."

ITALY. 77 TR.

Art. 1., Add the following definitions:

4. The term Inviting Government signifies the Government charged to convene a Conference.

5. The term envoys signifies the representatives of private groups.

FRANCE. 121 TR, General Regulations, preamble, Art.1.

#### DEFINITIONS.

The definitions of the principal terms used in the present Regulations are given hereafter. They have been fixed in such a way as to meet the needs of the International Telecommunication Union and are, in principle, not applicable outside that Union.

1. Delegate: An envoy of the Government or of a Telecommunication Administration of a member of the Union.

2. Delegation: All the delegates of one and the same member of the Union at a Conference or a Plenary Assembly. A delegation may be accompanied by one or more attachés, one or more interpreters and one or more experts.

3. Representative: The envoy of a private telecommunication enterprise recognized by the Government of a member of the Union.

4. Observer-expert: A designation that applies:

- (a) to an envoy of a scientific or industrial telecommunication organization recognized by the Government of a member of the Union:

- (b) to an envoy of an international organization which has an advantage in co-ordinating its work with that of the organizations that perform international telecommunications.

5. Plenipotentiary Conference: All the delegates with full powers of members of the Union met in conformity with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention.

6. Telegraph and Telephone Administrative Conference: All the delegates, representatives and expert observers met in conformity with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of the General Regulations, for the revision of the Telegraph and the Telephone Regulations.

7. Radiocommunication Administrative Conference: All the delegates, representatives and expert observers met in conformity with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of the present General Regulations for the revision of the Radiocommunication Regulations.

8. Commissions: A group of delegates designated by a Plenipotentiary Conference or of delegates and representatives designated by an Administrative Conference to examine and express an avis on a question submitted to the deliberations of the Conference.

9. International Consultative Committee: A Committee, the members of which are the Telecommunication Administrations (belonging to members of the Union) and the private telecommunication enterprises (recognized by the Government of a member of the Union), who have expressed a wish to participate, on the conditions laid down by the present General Regulations, in the work assigned to that Committee by the Regulations of the Union.

10. Plenary Assembly of an International Consultative Committee: All the delegates and the representative of the members of that Committee, and the expert observers of the international acting bodies accepted, met in conformity with the provisions of the present General Regulations (Art. 29 and following).

11. Reporters' Commission of an International Consultative Committee: All the delegates and representatives designated by certain members of this Committee, entrusted especially by the Plenary Assembly and the said Committee to pursue the examination of a given question, from the fact that they are able to contribute very largely to its solution.

12. Principal Reporter: The Chairman of a Reporters' Commission specially designated by the Plenary Assembly on account of his special knowledge of the question entrusted to the Commission for examination.

13. Specialized Secretariat of an International Consultative Committee: The permanent organ of this Committee, placed at the disposal of the Director of the Committee for co-ordinating the work of his various Reporters' Commissions and Subcommissions, preparing the work of its Plenary Assembly, drafting the minutes and comptes-rendus of the Plenary Assembly and the minutes and reports of the Commissions.

14. Meeting: A general term denoting a period (of a certain number of days, weeks or even months) during which a Conference, a Plenary Assembly, a Commission or a Reporters' Subcommission carries on its work continuously with all its members assembled in one place.

15. Sitting: A general term denoting part of the day during which a Conference or a Plenary Assembly, a Commission or Reporters' Subcommission or another Commission or Subcommission meet for working purposes. A meeting generally comprises a certain number of sittings, the first of which is called the opening sitting and the last the closing sitting.

16. Plenary Sitting: A sitting to which all the members of a Conference, a Plenary Assembly, a Commission or Subcommission are summoned.

17. Compte-rendu: A document containing a summary of the debates and the results of a meeting of a Conference or a Plenary Assembly.

18. Minutes: A general term denoting a document giving a summary of the declarations made, the views exchanged and the conclusions reached in the course of a sitting of a Conference, a Plenary Assembly, a Commission or Subcommission.



19. Report: A document in which a Commission (or Subcommission) submits to a Conference or a Plenary Assembly (or a Commission) the results of the examination entrusted to it.

Definitions to be added under UNITED KINGDOM  
19 TR, annex 2.

Inviting Government: Any contracting Government which is the host of a Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference. This title applies from the moment the place of the Conference is fixed until the departure of the Secretariat after the Conference.

Reason.

The advisability of formulating a definition corresponding to the terms "Managing Government" and "Managing Administration" used in the existing acts.

Inviting Administration: The administration of a Contracting government which is the host of a plenary assembly of a consultative committee. This title applies from the moment when the place of the plenary assembly is fixed until the departure of the secretariat after the assembly. When the meeting takes place at the permanent seat of the Union, there is no inviting administration.

Reason.

See reason under "Inviting Government."

July 16, 1947

R E P O R T  
of the General Regulations Committee  
(Committee F)

6th Meeting  
July 14th 1947

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 3.40 P.M. and inquired whether there were any objections regarding the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia wanted the report of the 2nd meeting (Document No. 68 TR-E), to be completed on page 3 in the following manner: "The Delegate of Czechoslovakia, referring to Proposal No. 144 TR, declared himself in favour..."

The Committee approved the report as modified and decided to wait until the English documents should have been distributed, before approving the reports of the 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings.

The Chairman was of the opinion that the first question to be clarified was that of definitions. To begin with, he wanted to know whether the Committee would like to include these definitions in the Convention and the Regulations, or whether it would like to see them appear in a special annex.

The French Delegate, with the support of the Delegations of the United States, Italy and the United Kingdom, considered that the obvious thing to do would be to group the definitions in a special annex, as had been done in Madrid.

The United Kingdom Delegate drew attention to the danger of overlapping with the work of the corresponding Committee of the Radio Conference.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported by the Delegate of Switzerland was of the opinion that the definitions should be separated into technical definitions and non-technical definitions; the former, not falling within the scope of Committee F, would have to appear in a special annex, while the latter would be included in the General Regulations.

The majority of the Committee approved this point of view.

The Chairman expressed the opinion that this question should be settled by the Drafting Committee and then commenced examination of Article 1 of the Internal Regulations. After a short discussion, the French Delegate stated that it did not seem advisable to continue the exchange of views as long as the Committee was unaware of the definitions which had to be considered, and which proposals were concerned. He, therefore, recommended that a list of definitions be set up which would be examined by the Committee, and that a comparative table should be afterwards drawn up of the various proposals referring to it. The comparative table would be set up by the Conference Secretariat.

Moscow Document 5 b Art. 1. Definitions.

The Chairman, upon this decision with the idea of gaining time, then commenced the examination of each successive article of Moscow document 5 b. There then followed a brief exchange of views relating to Article 1 of this document, after which it was decided to wait until the setting up of the "comparative texts" of the proposals.

Article 2: Invitation to the Conference.

The discussion then continued on Moscow Article 2.

The French Delegate pointed out that two different kinds of Conferences existed, the Administrative Conferences and the Plenipotentiary Conferences; Document 14 TR-E embodying the French proposals, takes this difference into consideration.

The Chairman, after discussion, proposed the nomination of a Working Group entrusted with the task of examining this question in the light of the proposals made by other Countries. The following will be members of this Working Group, the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, France, the U.S.S.R., the Netherlands, and also the Yugoslavian Delegate in his capacity of Group Chairman.

Article 19 of the Provisional Internal Regulations.

The Committee then proceeded to approve the text of Article 19 of the provisional Internal Regulations of Atlantic City, proposed by the Drafting Group. As this text had only been distributed to the Delegates

that very day, the meeting was interrupted for 30 minutes in order that the Delegate of U.S.S.R. might have the necessary time to get an accurate translation made.

After discussion, the Committee decided, for Article 19, to submit the following revised and corrected text to the Plenary Session, replacing the text published as an annex to Document No. 84 TR-E.

"Article 19

§ 1. In order for a valid vote to be taken at Plenary Sessions, at least one-half of the delegations accredited to the Conference and having the right to vote must be present or represented at such Plenary Session.

§ 2. Except for important questions as provided in § 3, no proposal or amendment shall be adopted unless approved by the absolute majority of positive and negative votes cast. In case of a tie, the question will be rejected.

§ 3. For the important questions:

a) A majority of two-thirds of the total number of the positive and negative votes cast shall be required.

b) If at least half of the delegations present or represented at the Assembly and having the right to vote abstain from voting pro or con, the question shall be referred to a later meeting, at which time, a second vote shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of paragraph a) without taking the abstentions into account.

Note. After an exchange of views, the Committee suggested that the Plenary Assembly, when examining the questions appearing on the Agenda, should itself determine by an absolute majority and according to the provisions of § 2, those questions which would be considered important."

Concerning the English translation, it was decided to delete at the beginning of the text, the superfluous words "in order."

- 4 -  
(95 TR-E)

The meeting adjourned at 7 P.M.

The Rapporteurs:

WOLF

E.W.T. GILL

The Chairman:

MOCKLI

INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
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Document No. 96 TR-E

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July 16, 1947

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1947

168 TR

United States of America

The delegation of the United States of America desires to amend its proposal (Proposal 17 TR, Document 2 TR) for revision of the Madrid Convention by replacing Article 20 in Proposal 17 TR with the following:

Article 20  
Special Arrangements

"The members of the Union reserve the right, for themselves, for the private operating agencies recognized by them, and for other agencies authorized to that effect, to conclude regional or other special arrangements. However, such arrangements shall not be in conflict with the terms of the Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto as regards interference which their application might be likely to cause to the services of other countries."

Reason: To permit flexibility in regional or special arrangements by eliminating the vague restriction implied in the phrase "on service matters which do not concern the governments in general."

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INTERNATIONAL  
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Document No. 97 TR-E

July 16, 1947

Committee F

Committee F.

Comparison Between Texts of Document  
No. 5 ter of the Moscow Conference and the Corres-  
ponding Proposals.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS of the CONFERENCES

Article 5

Opening of the Conference

The first Plenary Assembly shall be opened by a per-  
son appointed by the Inviting Government, or by the Chair-  
man of the Administrative Council, as the case may be.

-----  
The corresponding text on the appendix of the Madrid  
Convention, Art. 5, is as follows:

Opening Session

The first plenary Assembly is opened by a represen-  
tative of the country organizing the conference.

-----  
The corresponding text of the Provisional Internal  
Regulations of the International Telecommunications Con-  
ference at Atlantic City, Art. 3 (Document No. 42 TR) is  
as follows:

Opening Session

The first Plenary Session shall be opened by a rep-  
resentative of the country organizing the conference.

CHILE  
24 TR, Annex II, Art. 4 (Doc. No. 6 TR)

Inaugural Assembly

The first Plenary Assembly is presided over by a mem-  
ber of the Government of the country organizing the Con-  
ference.



UNITED KINGDOM. 49 TR, Annex 6,  
Section II, Art. 3 (Doc. No. 9 TR)

Opening of the Conference.

The first Plenary Assembly shall be opened by a person appointed by the Inviting Government; or where the conference is held at the permanent seat of the Union by the Chairman of the Administrative Council.

Reason.

Article 4 of the Cairo rules amplified to provide for a conference held at the permanent seat of the Union.

ITALY. 82 TR (Doc. No. 12 TR).

Art. 5. Delete in conclusion: or as the case may be, by the Chairman of the Administrative Council.

FRANCE. 121 TR, General Provisions,  
Art. 5 (Doc. No. 14 TR)

Opening Sitting.

The first Plenary Sitting of the Conference is opened by a person of position representing the Inviting Government.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 98 TR-E  
17 July 1947

Committee F

Committee F.

Comparison of texts of document 5 ter of the  
Moscow Conference with the corresponding proposals.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF THE CONFERENCES

Article 6

Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the  
Conference

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen shall be  
elected at the first Plenary Assembly.

The corresponding text of the appendix to the  
Madrid Convention, art. 6, is as follows:

Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen are elected  
at the first plenary assembly.

The corresponding text of the Provisional  
Internal Regulations of the International Telecom-  
munications Conference of Atlantic City, art. 4  
(doc. no. 42 TR-E is as follows:

Selection of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall be  
selected at the first plenary session.

CHILE. 24 TR, annex II, art. 5 (doc. no. 6 TR)

Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.

The permanent Chairman and at least three  
Vice-Chairmen who shall, when necessary, take the  
place of the Chairman are elected at the first  
plenary assembly. The order of precedence of the  
Vice-Chairmen is decided by lot.

ITALY. 48 TR, art. 6 (doc. no. 8 TR-E).

Election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen are elected at the first plenary Assembly, which decides on the number of Vice-Chairmen.

Reason.

It might be advisable to nominate several Vice-Chairmen, as has been seen in previous Conferences.

UNITED KINGDOM. 49 TR, annex 6, section II, art 4 (doc. no. 9 TR-E)

Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference shall be elected at the first Plenary Assembly.

Reason.

As Article 5 of the Cairo Rules.

ITALY. 83 TR (doc. no. 12 TR)

Art. 6. Replace the words: of the Vice-Chairman and the Vice-Chairman by of the Vice-Chairmen.

FRANCE. 121 TR, General Regulations, art. 6 (doc. no. 14 TR-E)

Election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference are elected at the opening sitting.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 99 TR-E  
July 16, 1947

Committee F

Committee F.

Comparison of the Texts of Document  
No. 5 ter of the Moscow Conference  
with the Corresponding Proposals.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF THE CONFERENCES.

Article 7  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The first Plenary Assembly shall institute the General Secretariat of the Conference, which shall be composed of employees of the Secretariat of the International Telecommunications Union, and, if necessary, of members of the staff of parties to the Convention.

The corresponding text of the Appendix to the Madrid Convention, Article 7, is as follows:

General Secretariat

A general secretariat of the Conference is formed, consisting of officers of the Bureau of the Union, and if necessary, of officers of Administrations which are Parties to the Telegraph Convention.

The corresponding text of the Provisional Internal Regulations of the International Telecommunications Conference at Atlantic City, Article 5 (Document No. 42 TR-E) is as follows:

The first plenary session shall constitute a General Secretariat of the Conference consisting of employees of the Bureau of the Union and if necessary, of employees of the administrations which are parties to the Convention.

CHILE. 24 TR, Annex II (Document No. 6 TR-E)  
Article 6  
Secretary-General.

The Secretary General of the Bureau of the Union functions as such in the Conferences.

Article 7  
Secretariat General

A Secretariat General of the Conference is constituted with the personnel nominated by the organizing Government and with that provided by the Bureau of the Union; it functions under the direction of the Secretary General.

ITALY. 48 TR, Article 7. (Document No. 8 TR-E).

Art. 7. Read in conclusion: .... of the Union, and, if need be, of the personnel of members of the Union.

Reason.

In agreement with the proposal of the Conference of Moscow.

UNITED KINGDOM. 49 TR, Annex 6, section II.  
Art. 5 (Document No. 9 TR-E)

General Secretariat

A general secretariat of the Conference shall be formed consisting of officers of the secretariat of the Union, and, if necessary, of officers of Administrations of Members or Associate Members. The constitution of this general secretariat shall be approved by the first Plenary Assembly.

Reason.

Art. 6 of the Cairo Rules with slight modifications.

ITALY. 84 TR (Document No. 12 TR-E).

Art. 7. Replace the words: Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union by Bureau of the Union.

FRANCE. 121 TR, General Regulations, Art. 7. (Document No. 14 TR-E).

Secretariat-General

A Secretariat-General of the Conference is formed, composed of members of the Administrative Secretariat-General of the Union and, if necessary, of officers of the Administrations, members of the Union.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CONFERENCE  
ATLANTIC CITY  
1947

Document No. 100 TR-E

July 17, 1947

Committee F

Committee F

Comparison Between Texts of Document 5 ter  
of the  
Moscow Conference and the Corresponding Proposals.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF THE CONFERENCES

Article 8

Powers of the Chairman

1. The Chairman shall open and adjourn the Plenary Assemblies, direct the discussions and announce the results of the voting.
2. He also has the general direction of all the work of the Conference.

The corresponding text of the appendix to the Madrid Convention, Art. 8, is as follows:

Authority of the Chairman

(1) The Chairman opens and closes the plenary assemblies, directs the deliberations and announces the results of the votes.

(2) He also has the general direction of all work of the Conference.

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The corresponding text of the Provisional Internal Regulations of the International Telecommunications Conference at Atlantic City, Art. 6 (Doc. No. 42 TR), is as follows:

Authority of the Chairman

- (1) The Chairman shall open and close the plenary sessions, conduct the discussions and announce the results of votes.
- (2) Moreover, he shall have general direction of all the work of the Conference.

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CHILE. 24 TR, Annex II, Art. 8 (Doc. No. 6 TR)

Powers of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen

The Chairman assumes the general direction of all the work of the Conference. He opens, interrupts and closes the plenary assemblies, directs the deliberations, gives the floor to those who ask for it and declares the discussions ended; he puts the questions to the vote, announces the results of the voting, ensures the observance of the present Regulations and exercises all the functions appertaining to the Chairman.

In the absence of the Chairman it is the Vice-Chairmen who assume and exercise his functions in the order of precedence prescribed in Article 5.

Article 9

Powers of the Secretary General

The Secretary General has the following powers:

- (a) He organizes, directs and coordinates the work of the personnel of the Secretariat;
- (b) He receives the official correspondence of the Conference and deals with it as occasion requires;
- (c) He acts as medium between the delegations and the organizing Government in all administrative matters connected with the Conference;
- (d) He prepares and distributes the Acts of the sittings and the information and documents of the Conference and he drafts the agenda

in accordance with the instructions of the Chairman.

UNITED KINGDOM. 49 TR, Annex 6, Section II;  
Art. 6 (Doc. No. 9 TR)

Powers of the Chairman

- (1) The Chairman shall open and close the Plenary Assemblies, direct the discussions and announce the results of the voting.
- (2) The Chairman shall also have the general direction of all the work of the Conference.

Réason..

As Article 7 of the Cairo Rules.

FRANCE 121 TR, General Regulations,  
Art. 8 (Doc. No. 14 TR)

• Powers of the Chairman

- (1) The Chairman opens and adjourns the Plenary Sitzings, directs the deliberations and announces the results of the voting.
- (2) He also has the general direction of the work of the Conference.



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