



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

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

- This PDF includes Document No. 401-500
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-555

This electronic version (PDF) was scanned by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Library & Archives Service from an original paper document in the ITU Library & Archives collections.

La présente version électronique (PDF) a été numérisée par le Service de la bibliothèque et des archives de l'Union internationale des télécommunications (UIT) à partir d'un document papier original des collections de ce service.

Esta versión electrónica (PDF) ha sido escaneada por el Servicio de Biblioteca y Archivos de la Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT) a partir de un documento impreso original de las colecciones del Servicio de Biblioteca y Archivos de la UIT.

(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

此电子版（PDF版本）由国际电信联盟（ITU）图书馆和档案室利用存于该处的纸质文件扫描提供。

Настоящий электронный вариант (PDF) был подготовлен в библиотечно-архивной службе Международного союза электросвязи путем сканирования исходного документа в бумажной форме из библиотечно-архивной службы МСЭ.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY

1947

Document No. 401 TR-E

September 15, 1947

List of Documents.
of the International Telecommunications Conference

Addendum to Document No. 301 TR-E
(Documents 301 TR-E to 400 TR-E)

301 TR-E	List of Documents 201 to 300	
302 TR-E	Committee C Subcommittee 1	Report of 9th meeting
303 TR-E	Committee E	Report of 13th meeting
304 TR-E	Committee C	Report of 12th meeting
305 TR-E	Sweden	Draft Recommendation re C.C.I.R.
306 TR-E	Committee E	Report of 14th meeting
307 TR-E	Committee E, Working Group 1	Draft of Article re Settlement of Differen- ces
308 TR-E	Egypt, Iraq	Proposal 213 TR
309 TR-E	France	" 214 TR
310 TR-E	The Netherlands	" 215 TR
311 TR-E	Committee B	Report of 5th meeting
312 TR-E	Committee C	Agenda for meeting of August 27
313 TR-E	Committee C	Report of 13th meeting
314 TR-E	Correction to Doc. No. 307 TR	
315 TR-E	Committee C	Report of 14th meeting
316 TR-E	Committee G	Report of 2nd meeting
317 TR-E	Committee F	Report of 15th meeting
318 TR-E	Committee F	Article 17bis

319 TR-E	Committee E	Agenda for meetings of August 29 and 30
320 TR-E	Committee C	List of Documents concerning the C.C.I.D.
321 TR-E	Addenda to Document No. 300 TR-E	
322 TR-E	Committee C	Agenda for meeting of August 27
323 TR-E	Correction to Document No. 320 TR-E	
324 TR-E	Amendment to Doc. No. 309 TR-E	
325 TR-E	Committee F	Agenda for meeting of August 29
326 TR-E	United States of America	Work of the C.C.I.R. during transition period.
327 TR-E	United States of America	Proposal 216 TR
328 TR-E	" " "	" 217 TR
329 TR-E	Correction requested for Document No. 304 TR-E	
330 TR-E	Committee E	Texts proposed by Subcommittee E2 for Articles 22, 26, 35, 36, and 39 of the International Telecommunications Convention.
331 TR-E	Committee C	Texts proposed by Working Group 2 for the wording of Articles 10A, 10B, and 11 of Convention.
332 TR-E	Committees E and G	Texts given to Committee G by Committee E.

333 TR-E	Committee C, Subcommittee 1	Report of 10th meeting
334 TR-E	Texts presented by Working Group 1 to Committee C	
335 TR-E	Negotiations for the Establishment of Relationship between the ITU and UN	
336 TR-E	Correction to Doc. No. 333 TR	
337 TR-E	Agenda for Joint Meeting of Heads of Delegations R-TR, September 3.	
338 TR-E	Joint Proposal of Latin American Countries	Proposal 218 TR
339 TR-E	Agenda for Sixth Plenary Session, Sept. 4	
340 TR-E	Committee C, Subcommittee 1	Report of 11th meeting
341 TR-E	Correction to Doc. No. 331 TR	
342 TR-E	France	Proposal 219 TR
343 TR-E	Committee G, Drafting Committee	Plan of the Convention
344 TR-E	United Kingdom	Proposal 220 TR
345 TR-E	Committee E	Report of 15th meeting
346 TR-E	Committee E	" " 16th meeting
347 TR-E	Ethiopia	Proposal 221 TR
348 TR-E	Committee C	Report of 15th meeting
349 TR-E	Committee F	" " 16th meeting
350 TR-E	Committee F	Suggestion for the General Regulation Annexed to the Convention, re the International Consultative Committee.

351 TR-E	United States of America	Proposal 222 TR
352 TR-E	United Kingdom	Proposal 223 TR
353 TR-E	Morocco and Tunisia	Proposal 224 TR
354 TR-E	Committee C, Subcommittee	Texts proposed for the draft of Article 5 of the Convention.
355 TR-E	France	Proposal 225 TR
356 TR-E	Committee C	Report of 16th meeting
357 TR-E	Committee C	Report of 17th meeting
358 TR-E	Committee C, Working Group 1	Texts presented to Committee C
359 TR-E	Probable Schedule of Future Telecommunications Conferences	
360 TR-E	Minutes of the 2nd Joint Meeting of Heads of Delegations R - TR	
361 TR-E	Minutes of 6th Plenary Session, Sept. 4.	
362 TR-E	Committee E	Report of 17th meeting
363 TR-E	Committee C, Subcommittee 1	Report of 12th meeting
364 TR-E	Committee E, Subcommittee 2	Texts proposed for Articles 13, 33bis, 34 and for diverse definitions.
365 TR-E	Committee E and G	Texts given to Committee G by Committee E.
366 TR-E	Committee C	Agenda for meeting of Sept. 9
367 TR-E	United States of America	Suggested Draft of Resolution Relative to C.C.I.R.

368 TR-E	Committee C	Replacement of Doc. No. 358 TR
369 TR-E	Corrections to Doc. No. 363 TR-E	
370 TR-E	Morocco	Proposal 226 TR
371 TR-E	Committee C, Subcommittee 1	Provisional Report of Working Group 3 of Subcommittee 1 of Committee C.
372 TR-E	Lebanon	Proposal 227 TR
373 TR-E	Committee C, Subcommittee 1	Report of 14th meeting
374 TR-E	Committee F	Agenda for meeting of September 11
375 TR-E	Committee B	Report of 6th meeting
376 TR-E	Committee G	Report of 3rd meeting
377 TR-E	Voting Form (Replaces Doc. No. 172 TR-E)	
378 TR-E	Correction to Doc. No. 359 TR-E	
379 TR-E	Correction to Doc. No. 373 TR-E	
380 TR-E	United Kingdom	Proposal 228 TR
381 TR-E	Draft Resolution Approved by the Informal Meeting on Sept. 9 of the Countries Interested in the work of the C.C.I.R.	
382 TR-E	Correction to Doc. No. 357 TR-E	
383 TR-E	Committee G	Agenda for meeting of September 13.
384 TR-E	Committee C	Texts presented by Committee C to Committee G.

385 TR-E	United States of America	Proposal 229 TR
386 TR-E	Committee C, Subcommittee 1	Report presented to Committee C
387 TR-E	Committee E	Report of 18th meeting
388 TR-E	Morocco	Proposal 226 TR (Replacing Doc. No. 370 TR-E only)
389 TR-E	Committee C	Report of 18th meeting
390 TR-E	Committee C	Report of 19th meeting
391 TR-E	Committee C, Subcommittee 1, Working Group 3	Report of Working Group 3 to Subcommittee 1.
392 TR-E	Committee C	Report of 14th meeting
393 TR-E	Committee C, Subcommittee 1	Report of 15th meeting
394 TR-E	Iran	Proposal 230 TR
395 TR-E	Correction to Document No. 391 TR-E	
396 TR-E	Committee C, Working Group 1	Texts presented to Committee C
397 TR-E	Canada and France	Proposal 231 TR
398 TR-E	Morocco	Proposal 232 TR
399 TR-E	Committee E	Report of 19th meeting
400 TR-E	Committee E	Article 14

September 15, 1947.

1947

REPORT

of the General Regulations Committee

(Committee F)

17th meeting, September 11, 1947.

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 10:15 a.m. with an explanation of the reasons which had forced him to cancel two successive meetings. Indeed, the discussions of Committee F depend partly on the decisions still to be taken by Committee C.

A. The Chairman then proceeded to the approval of the minutes of the 16th meeting, Document 349 TR-E.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom proposed that on page 2 of the report under letter A d, the second subparagraph be phrased in the following terms: "A Delegate from the United Kingdom approved this deletion and emphasized the fact that the term 'to recognize' had a special meaning here, which it would be advisable to reserve for the private enterprises to whom the regulations apply."

After this modification, the report of the 16th meeting was approved.

B. The Chairman reminded the Committee of the decision it had made at its 13th meeting regarding proposal 21 TR-E from Canada. He wondered whether this provision, which deals with the proposals tending to modify the Conventions or the Regulations, should not be placed in Article 17 bis, rather than in Articles 2 and 2 bis, which refer to the invitation and the admission to the conferences. Possibly it would be advisable to make a new article of it.

The Delegate from Italy suggested that this provision be incorporated in one or the other of these articles, with the insertion of a reference.

The Chairman pointed out that there was agreement as to the substance of the question. The rest was up to the drafting committee.

The Delegate from Canada offered his help in the work of that committee.

The Committee approved.

C. The Chairman again pointed out that when discussing the "suggestion for the general regulations of the C.C.I.", at the 16th meeting, Committee F had actually anticipated the discussions of Committee C, relating to the provisions on the principles regarding the C.C.I., which were to be incorporated in the Convention. Document 350 TR-E, the result of these discussions at the 16th meeting, will therefore be set aside until Committee C has dealt with the matter.

D. Contrary to the agreement reached at the beginning of the Conference, Committee C dealt with Article 20 of the Convention. Therefore Committee F will not have to attend to it.

Definitions.

E. The Chairman received from the chairman of Committee E a letter suggesting the adoption of the following definition for the term "administration," contained in document 809 R-E: "a department or establishment of a government responsible for implementing the obligations undertaken in the International Telecommunications Convention and in the Regulations." The Committee was requested to express an opinion.

The Delegate from Italy agreed, but suggested that the words "annexed thereto" be added to the term "Regulations."

The Committee approved the definition thus completed, and Committee E will be informed of the decision.

The Chairman then proceeded to the definitions included in Article 1 of the General Regulations.

After some discussion, the Committee approved the following definitions:

Delegate: A person representing a Government or an Administration to a Plenipotentiary Conference, an Administrative Conference, or to an International Consultative Committee.

Delegation: The totality of the delegates, representatives (and experts) as the case may be of the same country. Each Delegation may include one or more attachés and one or more interpreters. Each Member of the Union shall be free to make up its delegation as it wishes. In particular, it may include in its delegation, in the capacity of delegates or of advisers, representatives of private telecommunication operating agencies which it recognizes, and of other private enterprises interested in the telecommunications field, which are recognized as such by their respective governments."

Representative: A person representing a private operating agency recognized by the government of its country (to a Conference, or to an International Consultative Committee).

Expert-Observer: The committee decided upon a separate definition of each of these terms, as contained in Document 194 TR-E.

Expert: A person representing a national scientific or industrial organization authorized by the government of its country to be present at a meeting (of an Administrative Conference or of an International Consultative Committee).

Observer: A person representing an international organization which the International Telecommunication Union has an interest in cooperating.

It was then agreed to send these two separate definitions of the terms "Expert" and "Observer" to the Drafting Committee, leaving this committee free to combine them in a single sentence if it so desired.

After the drafting of these definitions, the Committee approved definitively the rest of the Annex to Document No. 194 TR-E entitled "Terminology" submitted by the Drafting Group of Committee F. This "Terminology" does not claim to be a series of definitions; its purpose is rather to specify the sense in which certain terms have been used by Committee F. It can be especially useful as a guide when the Drafting Committee draws up the final texts.

F. The Committee then proceeded to consider Articles 2 and 2 bis of the Regulations. These articles had been left pending because the following questions had not been clarified:

- a) The Agreement between the I.T.U. and the U.N.,
- b) The formation of an Administrative Council,
- c) The collaboration of private enterprises,
- d) The definition of the word "Delegation."

The Chairman thought that it should now be possible to make a final draft of these two articles, and began the discussion on the basis of Document 207 TR-E.

After some discussion, the following decisions were reached:

Article 2, Paragraph 5: the second sentence is deleted.

Article 2, Paragraph 6: is to be replaced by a very general reference to the United Nations.

The Drafting Group was instructed to draft the new text of this paragraph.

Taking into consideration the other decisions reached since the publication of Document 207 TR-E, the Committee finally approved Article 2 worded as follows:

Article 2

Invitation and Admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences

§ 1. The inviting government in collaboration with the Administrative Council shall fix the definitive date and the exact place of the Conference.

§ 2. One year before this date, for an ordinary Conference, and at least six months before in the case of an extraordinary Conference, the inviting government shall send invitations to the Government Members of the Union.

§ 3. The replies of the invited Governments must reach the inviting government not later than one month before the date of opening of the conference.

§ 4. Immediately after the inviting government has sent the invitations, the Bureau of the Union shall request all the administrations of government members of the Union to forward their proposals for the work of the conference within a period of four months. The Bureau of the Union shall compile them and forward them, as soon as possible, to all members of the Union.

§ 5. The inviting government in agreement with the Administrative Council may invite non-contracting governments to send observers to take part in the conferences in an advisory capacity. In such case, it must take into account all recommendations made by the United Nations as regards the non-invitation of any government to international meetings.

§ 6. To be left blank for the time being.

§ 7. Delegations (4), and according to circumstances, the observers contemplated in § 5 are admitted to the conference.

§ 8. The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs shall apply, so far as practicable, to extraordinary plenipotentary conferences.

Article 2 bis was then approved also, worded as follows:

Article 2 bis

Invitation and Admission to Administrative Conferences

§ 1. The inviting Government in agreement with the Administrative Council shall fix the definitive date and the exact place of the conference.

§ 2. One year before this date, in the case of an ordinary conference, and at least six months before in the case of an extraordinary conference, the inviting Government shall send invitations to the government members of the Union, which latter shall communicate the invitation to the private telecommunication operating enterprises recognized by them. The inviting Government, in agreement with the Administrative Council shall itself send a notification to the international organizations which may be interested in this Conference.

§ 3. The replies of the invited governments, insofar as the Delegations of Governments and the representatives of recognized private telecommunication operating agencies, must reach the inviting Government at the latest one month before the date of the opening of the conference.

§ 4. Applications made by international organizations for admission to the conferences must be sent to the inviting Government within a period of two months from the date of the notification as provided in § 2.

Four months before the meeting of the conference, the inviting Government shall forward to the members of the Union the list of international organizations which have made application to take part in the conference, inviting them to state, within a period of two months, whether or not these applications should be granted.

§ 5. The following shall be admitted to conferences:

- (a) Delegations (4) of Governments;
- (b) Representatives of private telecommunication operating agencies recognized by their respective Governments;
- (c) Expert observers of international organizations if at least half of the members of the Union whose replies have been received within the period prescribed in § 4 have pronounced favorably.

§ 6. Any admission to a conference of other international organizations is subject to a decision of the conference itself, taken at the first plenary assembly.

§ 7. The provisions of § 4, § 5, and § 6 of Article 2 are applicable as regards the issue of invitations to non-contracting governments, and to the United Nations, as well as to the request to submit proposals to the Conference.

However, the Delegate from the United States said that he could approve this Article 2 bis only if Article 18 concerning the proposals submitted to the Plenary Assembly during the Conference were modified to the effect that no proposal or amendment might be submitted without being endorsed or approved by the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned or by his deputy. The Delegation from the United States assumed the responsibility for drafting the new text of Article 18.

The Chairman asked the Drafting Group, composed of members of the Delegations from France, the United States and the United Kingdom, to revise for the last time Articles 2 and 2 bis.

The meeting adjourned at 1 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Armand H. Wolf
Florence A. Trail

Chairman:

MÖCKLI

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

DOCUMENT NO. 403 TR-E

September 15, 1947

Committee F.

Report
of the General Regulations Committee
(Committee F)

18th Meeting
September 12, 1947

A. The Chairman called the meeting to order at 10.20 a.m. and gave some explanations concerning the discussion which had taken place on the previous day between a small number of representatives of Committees C and F. The result was that Committee C would deal immediately with questions relating to Articles 21, 22, 22 bis and 23 of the Internal Regulations, as well as with the provisions of the Convention relating to the C.C.I.'s. Once these decisions are made, Committee F would be able to deal definitively with the part of these questions which falls within its competence.

Articles 19 and 20 of the Convention have been settled by Committee C.

For the election procedure of the Administrative Council, this same Committee would draft a text which would be adequate for all requirements.

B. The Chairman then opened discussion on Article 18 of the Internal Regulations.

In accordance with its statement at the preceding meeting, the Delegation from the United States had drawn up a new draft for this article. This draft is the subject of Document No. 385 TR-E.

The Chairman requested the Committee to make a decision on this subject. Article 18 as proposed in Document No. 385 TR-E was approved without discussion.

C. Article 17 ter, Proposal 21 TR of Canada contained in Document 3 TR-E. The Committee was of the opinion that this provision should apply to all written proposals presented before as well as during Conferences. Therefore, the Committee modified the Canadian proposal slightly and

16 Sept 1947

approved it with the following wording "To be considered by the Conference, all 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."

In adopting this text, Committee F kept in mind the possibility of proposals of a general nature, which would not apply to one or several definite articles, but which should nevertheless be considered by the Conference.

D. The Chairman then proceeded to a systematic examination of all the articles of the Internal Regulations which were still in question for one reason or another.

Art. 3: Omitted, because it has been replaced by Article 2 bis adopted at the 17th meeting.

Art. 4. Documents 113/151.

The Delegate from the United States approved in principle the Moscow text but would like to have it completed by a provision specifying that petitions, resolutions or observations presented by private companies must be supported or counter-signed by the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned. This would put Article 4 in harmony with the New Article 18.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom was of the opinion, for certain reasons, that signature by the Head of the Delegation should be limited to cases where the Chairman of the respective Committee considers it desirable. In order to be in harmony with the wording of Article 2, the title of Article 4 should be: Participation of private companies in Administrative Conferences. It is understood that the proposed amendment would apply to discussions as well as to texts presented in writing.

The Committee approved in principle Article 4 thus amended and the Drafting Group was assigned the task of giving definitive form to this article, using as a basis the discussion which had just taken place.

Article 10, § 2, documents 117/151.

Approved with the following wording: "experts or observers, etc....may participate without vote, in the Committees, Subcommittees and Sub-subcommittees of Administrative Conferences."

The references contained in this Article should be verified by the Drafting Group.

Article 12, § 2, subparagraph 2, Documents 119/165 TR-E.

The Committee approved the Moscow text, as amended at its 8th meeting (Document No. 165 TR).

Article 17 § 1, Documents 271, 317 TR-E. The Committee definitively approved the text of this paragraph, with the second sentence worded as follows, after some discussion on the subject:

"As a general rule, they shall begin by announcing the name of their country or the name of their company and the country where its headquarters are located.

Articles 21, 22, 22 bis and 23. 156, 216, 217 and 177:

As is apparent from Document 265 TR-E, p.2., the fate of these articles depends on decisions which Committee C will make concerning their incorporation in the Convention.

Article 31. Internal Regulations annexed to the Madrid Convention relating to Franking privileges; also depends on the work of Committee C.

E. Immediately after the conclusion of the discussion, the Chairman announced that he was returning to Europe shortly and took leave of the Members of the Committee, and the Rapporteurs whom he thanked for their cooperation.

In the name of the Committee, the Delegate from the United States, thanked the Chairman for having directed the work of Committee F with as much patience and competence, and wished him a safe return to his country.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.05 p.m.

The Rapporteur

Armand H. Wolf

The Chairman:

A. Moekli

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 404 TR-E

September 15, 1947

Committee C

REPORT

of Working Group No. 3 of Subcommittee C1

(Finance and Personnel)

Estimates of Ordinary and Special Expenses
of the Bureau of the Union
for 1948

The Budget of the Bureau of the Union is drawn up by the Bureau itself, in accordance with the terms of the Madrid Convention, which is still in effect for 1948, and is to be submitted for approval to the Supervising Authority, that is, the Swiss Government.

However, since the credits granted by the Regulations now in force, (400,000 gold francs as a total for the two divisions, the Telegraph/Telephone Division and the Radio Division), are inadequate which was specifically recognized for the Radio Division by Committee 10 of the Radio Conference (Doc. No. 494 R-E), either to meet expenses incurred as a result of the extension of the work of the Union, or to cover the special expenses which will come up in 1948, the limit set must be raised. Therefore estimates are necessary, in order to obtain the data necessary for setting a new ceiling on credits to be granted for the transitional year, 1948.

The estimates set forth below include the following expenses:

I. Ordinary Budget for 1948

II. Special Expenses for 1948

1. Retirement Fund of the Bureau.
2. Expense of moving to Geneva.
3. Expense of establishing the Bureau in Geneva.
4. I.F.R.B.
 - a) Ordinary expenses for 1948.
 - b) Moving expenses of the members.
 - c) Establishment of the office in Geneva.
5. P.F.B. Conference of Experts, Geneva 1948.

N.B. With regard to the expenses to be incurred for the 1948 meetings of the Administrative Council, the Working Group did not include them in its calculations; since it felt that, until the new Convention becomes effective, these expenses should be borne by each country delegating a member to the Council.

I. Bureau of the Union

Ordinary Budget for 1948

A. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE DIVISION

	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>Swiss Francs</u>
I.	PERSONNEL	400,000
II.	TRAVEL EXPENSES (In Switzerland)	2,000
III.	RENT	12,000
IV.	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	5,000
V.	GENERAL OFFICE EXPENSES	15,000
VI.	PRINTED MATTER	90,000
VII/ VIII.	UNFORESEEN AND MISCELLANEOUS	<u>16,000</u>
		540,000
	<u>RECEIPTS:</u> Sale of Documents	<u>100.000</u>
	NET TOTAL	Swiss francs: 440,000

B. RADIO DIVISION

	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>Swiss Francs</u>
I.	PERSONNEL	520,000
II.	TRAVEL EXPENSES (In Switzerland)	2,000
III.	RENT	12,000
IV.	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	8,000
V.	GENERAL OFFICE EXPENSES	15,000
VI.	PRINTED MATTER	380,000
VII/VIII.	UNFORESEEN AND MISCELLANEOUS	<u>20,000</u>
		957,000

RECEIPTS: Sale of Documents 337,000

NET TOTAL Swiss francs: 620,000

C. SUMMARY

TELEGRAPH and TELEPHONE DIVISION

NET TOTAL Swiss francs: 440,000

RADIO DIVISION

NET TOTAL Swiss francs: 620,000

TOTAL Swiss francs: 1,060,000

II. Special Expenses for 1948.

1. Retirement Fund of the Bureau.

See Document 494 R-E, Report of Committee 10, on the Management of the Bureau, para. 6, (1).

The actuarial examination, carried out at the request of Committee 10 and dated July 6, 1947, shows, for the total funds of the two divisions, the following deficit, according to the technical rate adopted for capitalization:

	Telegr. Telephone		Radio		Total
3½%	100,000	+	390,000	=	490,000 Swiss francs.
3 %	170,000	+	500,000	=	670,000 Swiss francs.

Considering that the Swiss Government applies the technical rate of 3 % to the old age pension funds of the Confederation, the Working Group considers that the same technical rate of 3% should be allowed, in order to establish the above mentioned retirement fund of the Bureau of the Union on a proper basis once and for all.

2. Expenses of moving the Bureau of the Union from Berne to Geneva.

- a) Furniture and archives 25,000 Swiss francs.
- b) Moving expenses of personnel (3000 francs per family) 120,000 Swiss francs.

Total: 145,000 Swiss francs

3. Expenses of establishing offices in Geneva 50,000 Swiss francs.

II. Special Expenses for 1948

4 I.F.R.B.

a) Ordinary expenses for 1948

	Swiss francs
Salaries of the 11 members	440,000
Allowance for the Chairman	8,000
Personnel of the restricted Secretariat	155,000
Buildings, rent	27,000
Office Supplies	20,000
Printing costs	-
Miscellaneous	10,000
	<u>660,000</u> Swiss francs

b) Moving expenses of the members of the IFRB and their families

Estimate 200,000 Swiss francs

c) Establishment of the office in Geneva

Estimate 100,000 Swiss francs
Total: 960,000 Swiss francs

This budget is based on the normal budget of 1949. However, because of the meeting of the Conference of Experts of the P.F.B. in Geneva, certain costs will be borne by that meeting. The expenses of the I.F.R.B. for 1948 have therefore been reduced in an equivalent proportion. Moreover, the expenses of the Secretariat can also be transferred in part to the account of the meeting of the P.F.B.

II. Special Expenses for 1948

5. P.F.B. Conference of Experts of Geneva 1948

	Swiss francs
Frequency List:	
Establishment of the filing cards in the United States	100,000
Printing of the first list	100,000
Printing of the second list	100,000
Establishment of additional filing cards during the Conference	30,000 330,000
Rent of the meeting rooms	10,000
Supplementary personnel of the secretariat	80,000
Translators and interpreters	120,000
Supplies, telephones, etc., etc.	75,000
Total Swiss francs:	<u>615,000</u>

<u>Summary</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
I. <u>Ordinary budget of the Bureau of the Union for 1948</u>	1,060,000
II. <u>Special Expenses for 1948</u>	
1. Retirement Fund of the B.I.T.U.	670,000
2. Expenses of moving to Geneva	145,000
3. Expenses of establishing the Bureau in Geneva	50,000
4. I.F.R.B.:	
a) Ordinary expenses for 1948: 660,000	
b) Moving expenses of the Members: 200,000	
c) Establishing the office, Geneva: 100,000	960,000
5. P.F.B. Conference of Experts, Geneva, 1948	615,000
Total Swiss francs	3,500,000

Atlantic City, September 12, 1947

Working Group 3 of Subcommittee C-1

The Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 405 TR-E

September 15, 1947

Committee G

. R E P O R T

of the

Drafting Committee

(Committee G)

4th Meeting

September 13, 1947

1. The Chairman, Mr. J. Laffay of (France), called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m.

The Committee adopted the reports of the first meeting (Document 63 TR-E) and of the third meeting (Document 376 TR-E) without comment.

It then approved the appointment of Mr. J. Persin as French rapporteur, to replace Mr. J. A. de la Chevrelière.

2. Study of texts presented in Document 332 TR-E by Committee E.

The Committee decided to make the following changes in the text of Document 332 TR-E:

3. Article 1, §2:- Reference to definitions should not appear in Article 1; it shall be inserted either in an article, or in a special chapter, and shall be worded as follows: "The essential definitions of certain terms used in the present Convention are set forth in Annex...." However, the question was set aside pending decision at a later meeting.

4. Article 23 - Responsibility. The beginning of the sentence shall read: "Members and associate members accept no....."

5. Article 24 - Secrecy of Telecommunications. The beginning of §1 shall read: "1. Members and associate members agree....."

6. Article 27 - Suspension of Service. The beginning of the sentence shall read: "Each member or associate member reserves the right....," and at the end: ".....each of the other members and associate members ,.....etc."

16 Sept 1947

7. Article 28 - Notification of Infringements. The whole of the text shall read as follows:

"Members and Associate Members undertake to inform each other of infringements of provisions of the present Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto in order to facilitate the application of the provisions of Article 9."

8. Article 29 - Charges and Free Services - without change.

9. Article 30 - The title and text of this article shall be worded as follows:

"Priority for Government

Telegrams, and Telephone Calls and Conversations.

Subject to the provisions of Article 36, government telegrams shall enjoy priority over other telegrams when priority is requested for them by the sender. Government telephone calls and conversations may also be accorded priority over other telephone calls and conversations upon specific request and to the extent practicable."

10. Article 31 - Secret Language - The entire article is to read as follows:

"1. Government telegrams as well as service telegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations.

2. Private telegrams in secret language may be admitted between all countries, with the exception of those countries which have previously notified through the medium of the (Secretariat General of the Union) that they do not admit this language for these categories of correspondence.

3. Members and Associate Members who do not admit private telegrams in secret language originating in or destined for their own territory must accept them for transit, except in the case of suspension of service provided for in Article 27."

11. Article 37 - False or Deceptive Distress or Safety Signals --etc.

In the first line, replace "The Contracting Governments" by: "Members and Associate Members."

During the discussion, the Delegate from the United Kingdom pointed out that in texts of a diplomatic nature, it was not customary to use the sign " § " before numbers which mark paragraphs.

The Committee agreed that this rule should be observed in the publication of the Convention. It was agreed that the sign " § " may be used in the body of the text as the abbreviation of the word "paragraph."

13. With reference to practical methods to be employed in preparing the text of the Convention in the various languages, the Delegate from the Argentine stated that as the work of the Committee proceeded he would draw up the text in Spanish, and that he would submit it to the Secretariat for printing, simultaneously with the French and English texts. However, he was prepared to accept postponement of the printing process, should this entail insuperable difficulties.

The meeting adjourned at 1:15 P.M.

Rapporteurs:

J. Persin

F. A. Trail

Chairman:

J. Laffay

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 406 TR-E
September 15, 1947

Committees E and G

Texts given to the Drafting
Committee
(Committee G)
by
Committee E
(Convention Committee)

Description of the
Articles or Definitions

Report of Committee E
to be consulted

1. Definitions of:-

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) "Government telegrams and Government telephone calls" | Minutes of 18th Meeting (Doc. No. 387 TR) |
| (b) "Service telegrams" | ditto |
| (c) "Private telegrams" | ditto |
| (d) "Telecommunication" | ditto |
| (e) "Radiocommunication" | ditto |
| (f) "Hertzian Waves" | Minutes of the 19th Meeting (Doc. No. 399 TR) |
| (g) "Radio" | 387 TR |
| (h) "Telegraphy" | ditto |
| (i) "Telephony" | ditto |
| (j) "Telegram" | ditto |
| (k) "Broadcasting Service" | 399 TR |
| (l) "Mobile service" | 387 TR |
| (m) "Harmful interference" | 387 TR and 399 TR |
| (n) "International service" | 399 TR |
| (o) "Private operating agency" | ditto |
| (p) "Recognized private operating agency" | ditto |
| 2. <u>Article 13</u> "Special arrangements" | 387 TR |
| 3. <u>Article 15</u> "Settlement of difference" | 399 TR |
| 4. <u>Article 22.</u> "The right of the public to use the international telecommunication service" | 387 TR and 399 TR |
| 5. <u>Article 33</u> "Rendering and settlement of accounts" | 399 TR |
| 6. <u>Article 33 bis.</u> "Rational use of frequencies and spectrum space" | 387 TR as corrected by 399 TR |
| 7. <u>Article 34.</u> "Intercommunication" | 387 TR |
| 8. <u>Vocu regarding fiscal taxes</u> | Minutes of 6th Meeting (Doc. No. 202 TR) |

9. Annex

Definition of the terms used in the
International Telecommunication Convention

.....
.....

Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls.

Telegrams or telephone calls originating with any of the authorities specified below for which Government privileges are 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 the Heads of the subsidiary offices of the United Nations;
- (g) the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Replies to Government telegrams as defined herein shall also be regarded as Government telegrams.

10. "Service Telegrams

Those originating with telecommunication administrations of the Contracting Governments, with recognized private operating agencies or with the Secretary General of the Union and relating to international telecommunication or to objects of public interest mutually agreed upon by the Administrations and private operating agencies concerned."

11. Private Telegrams

Telegrams other than service or Government telegrams.

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

13. Radiocommunication: Any telecommunication by means of Hertzian waves.

14. Hertzian Waves: Electromagnetic waves of frequencies between 10 kc/s and 3 000 000 Mc/s.

15. Radio: A general term applied to the use of Hertzian waves.

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

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

18. Telegram: Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy; this term also includes radiotelegram unless otherwise specified.

19. Broadcasting Service: A radiocommunication service of transmissions to be received directly by the general public.¹⁾

1) This service may include transmissions of sounds or transmissions by television, facsimile or other means.

20. Mobile Service: A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations or between mobile stations.

21. Harmful interference: Any radiation or any induction which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of a safety service¹⁾ or repeatedly obstructs or interrupts a radio service operating in accordance with these Regulations.

1) Any radio service, the operation of which is directly related, whether permanent or temporarily, to the safety of human life and the safeguarding of property, shall be considered as safety service.

22. International Service

A telecommunication service between offices or stations in different countries or between mobile stations which are not in the same country or are subject to different countries.

23. Private operating agency

Any individual or company or corporation other than a governmental establishment or agency, which operates a telecommunication installation (a) for the purposes of an international telecommunication service or (b) capable of causing harmful interference with such a service.

24. Recognized private operating agency

Any private operating agency, as defined above, which operates a service of public correspondence or of broadcasting and upon which the obligations provided for in Article 9 are imposed by a member of the Union, in whose territory the Head Office of the Agency is situated.

25. "Article 13

Special Arrangements

The Members of the Union reserve for themselves, for the private operating agencies recognized by them and for other agencies duly authorized to do so, the right to make (regional or other) special arrangements on telecommunication matters which do not concern the Members in general. Such arrangements, however, shall not be in conflict with the terms of the Convention or of the Regulations annexed thereto, so far as concerns the harmful interference which their operation might be likely to cause to the radiocommunication services of other countries."

26. Article 15
Settlement of Difference

The Members of the Union may settle their differences on questions relating to the application of the Convention or of the Regulations contemplated in Article ----- through diplomatic channels, or according to procedures established by bilateral or multilateral treaties concluded between them for the settlement of international disputes, or by any other method mutually agreed upon. If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, any member of the Union party to a dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with Annex -----.

1. The party which appeals to arbitration shall initiate the arbitration procedure by transmitting to the other party to the dispute a notice of the submission of the dispute to arbitration.

2. The parties shall decide by agreement whether the arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, administrations or governments. If within one month after notice of submission of the dispute to arbitration, the parties have been unable to agree whether the arbitration shall be entrusted to individuals, administrations or governments, it shall be entrusted to governments.

3. If arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must be neither nationals of the parties involved in the dispute, nor have their domicile in the countries parties to the dispute, nor be employed in their service.

4. If arbitration is to be entrusted to governments, these must be chosen from among the members of the Union which are not parties to the dispute, but which are parties to the agreement, the application of which caused the dispute.

5. Within three months from the date of receipt of the notification of the submission of the dispute to arbitration, each of the two parties to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator.

6. If more than two parties are involved in the dispute, an arbitrator shall be appointed in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, by each of the two groups of parties having a common position in the dispute.

7. The two arbitrators thus appointed shall choose a third arbitrator who, if the first two arbitrators are individuals and not governments, must fulfill the conditions indicated in paragraph # 3. above, and in addition must not be of the same nationality as either of the other two arbitrators. Failing an agreement between the two arbitrators as to the choice of a third arbitrator, each of these two arbitrators shall nominate a third arbitrator who is in no way concerned in the dispute. The (Secretary-General) of the Union shall then draw lots in order to select the third arbitrator.

8. The parties to the dispute have the right to have their dispute settled by a single arbitrator, appointed by agreement or alternatively; each party may nominate an arbitrator. The (Secretary-General) of the Union shall in the latter case draw lots to decide which of the persons so nominated is to act as the single arbitrator.

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

10. The decision of the single arbitrator is final and binding upon the parties. If the arbitration is entrusted to more than one arbitrator, the decision made by the majority vote of the arbitrators shall be final and binding upon the parties.

11. Each party shall bear the expenses it shall have incurred in the investigation and presentation of the dispute. The costs of arbitration other than those incurred by the parties themselves shall be divided equally between the parties to the dispute.

12. The Union shall furnish all information relating to the dispute which the arbitrators may need.

(Note: Committee G is requested to make the consequential changes to § 4. rendered necessary by the insertion of "Administrations" in § 2.)

27. "Article 22
The right of the public to use the international
telecommunication service.

The contracting governments recognize 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 private users in each category of telegraphic correspondence without any priority or preference."

28. Article 33
Rendering of and settlement of Accounts

§ 1. The Administrations of the Members of the Union and the private operating agencies recognized by them which operate international telecommunications services shall come to an agreement with regard to the amount of their credits and debits.

§ 2. The statements of accounts in respect to debits and credits referred to in § 1 of this article shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Convention, unless special arrangements have been concluded between the parties concerned.

§ 3. The settlement of international accounts shall be regarded as current transactions and shall be effected in accordance with the current international obligations of the countries concerned, in those cases where their governments have concluded arrangements on this subject. Where no such arrangements have been concluded, these settlements shall be effected in accordance with the Regulations in the absence of special arrangements under Article ---- (13) of this Convention.

29.

Article 33 bis
Rational use of frequencies and spectrum
space

The contracting governments recognize that it is desirable to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum space used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services.

(Note: It is recommended that the above article be placed at the beginning of Chapter IV (General Provisions for Radiocommunications).

30.

Article 34
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 is not the result of devices adopted solely with the object of preventing intercommunication.

31. Committee E have agreed to invite the Plenary Assembly to adopt a resolution in the following terms: -

"The Contracting Governments recognize the desirability of avoiding the imposition of fiscal taxes on any international telecommunications."

32. Committee E request that Committee G shall undertake the task of substituting "Members of the Union" for "Contracting Governments" wherever this is felt to be desirable.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 407 TR-E
September 15, 1947

Committee C

Haiti

233 TR-E

Since the plenipotentiary Conference has decided to set the permanent seat of the international telecommunication Union in Europe, the Delegation from Haiti wishes to suggest that a Liaison Office be established in the Western Hemisphere.

Reasons

Such an Office would constitute a valuable link between the seat of the Union and its numerous members in the Western Hemisphere. It would also allow for a closer cooperation between our organization and the United Nations.

A liaison Office would facilitate the distribution of documents of the I.T.U., and would be a great help in preparing the telecommunication and short wave broadcasting conferences which are to be held in the Western Hemisphere.

16 Sept. 1947

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 408 TR-E

September 15, 1947

This document concerns only the French text.

16 Sept. 1947

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

September 16, 1947

Committee C

Report
of the Committee on Organization
of the Union
(Committee C)

Twentieth Meeting
September 9, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m., under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. Fortoushenko (Soviet Union).

The Committee approved the agenda appearing in Document No. 366 TR-E.

2. The report of the 14th Meeting (Document No. 315 TR-E) was adopted without comment.

The report of the 15th Meeting (Document No. 348 TR-E) was adopted subject to the reservation on the request of the Delegate from Guatemala of deleting the first paragraph of item 29. It would then read:

"29. The Delegate from Guatemala requested that the document etc."

3. Reports of the 16th and 17th Meetings (Documents Nos. 356 and 357 TR-E).

As the Delegate from Guatemala stated that he was not in a position to make any comments on these documents, which he had not yet had time to study, the Committee agreed to postpone consideration of these documents until the next meeting.

4. Proposal of the United States relating to the use of the simultaneous translation system. (Document No. 351 TR-E).

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the proposal of the United States as an addition to the resolution adopted at the last meeting.

5. The Delegate from Guatemala said that, before giving an opinion, it was indispensable to ascertain in which text the proposed motion would be placed (in the Convention itself, a footnote to an article of the Convention, a recommendation for publication in an annex, etc.).

17 Sept 1947

6. The Chairman remarked that this was a point of detail to be settled by the Working Group, which would be in charge of preparing the final text. That was really important was making a decision on the principle involved.

7. A discussion then began, during which the Delegates from France, Lebanon, Sweden and the Vatican supported the viewpoint of the Delegate from Guatemala, who thought that the motion relating to the use of the simultaneous translation system should appear not in the Convention - but in a footnote, or better still, in an Annex, in the form of a recommendation.

The Chairman pointed out that at that stage it was immaterial to decide where to include this recommendation. In final drafting of the Convention and the Regulation a proper place will be found for it. In any case the Soviet delegation considered the simultaneous translation system very efficient and desirable for further work of I.T.U.

8. The Delegate from the United Kingdom felt that the proposal of the United States should be extended (Document No. 351 TR-E) to provide for the use of the simultaneous translation system, not only in Administrative and Plenipotentiary Conferences, but also in Conferences or Meetings of permanent organizations like the I.F.R.B. and the International Consultative Committees. He therefore supported the proposal of the United States, amended accordingly.

9. The Delegate from France pointed out that the statement of the Delegate from the United Kingdom changed the problem completely. Speaking for himself, he agreed with the principle of admitting the simultaneous translation system in Administrative and Plenipotentiary Conferences, but he wished to make the most formal reservations as to the use of this system by the other agencies of the Union. He felt that it was not permissible to go beyond the framework of the provision voted on previously (§ 3 (1) of Document 338 TR-E), which was extremely flexible. Otherwise, it would mean tending towards "a giantism of expenses", which would inevitably result in the collapse of the Union in bankruptcy.

10. The Delegate from the United States did not underestimate the importance of budget problems, but he pointed out that, inasmuch as the permanent organizations of the Union, in Geneva as well as in New York, could use the simultaneous translation systems of the U. N., the expenses would not be large.

11. The Delegate from Italy was ready to join in supporting the original proposal of the United States, on condition that the text should be modified as follows:

"It is resolved that the Bureau of the Union make every effort to provide, as far as is possible, for the application of the simultaneous interpretation system at all..... conferences.....etc."

12. However, discussion continued on the question of ascertaining in which document and in what form the motion under consideration would appear.

13. Finally the Delegate from France pointed out that the United States proposal, amended as suggested by the Delegate from Italy, would probably win the almost unanimous support of the members of the Committee.

14. The Chairman then proposed adopting as a resolution of the Conference the proposal of the United States (Doc. No. 351 TR-E), corrected as indicated in point 11 above.

A vote was taken by a show of hands.

The Committee, by a large majority, decided in favor of the resolution.

15. Oral Languages at the Conferences.

The Committee adopted without discussion § 3 (2) of the proposal of the Latin-American countries (Document No. 338 TR-E). The provisions of this paragraph complete those of § 3 (1), adopted at the last meeting.

16. Written Languages at the Conferences.

The Delegates from the United States and the United Kingdom referred respectively to their proposals.

The Chairman indicated which were the three proposals under consideration:

- a) the proposal of the Latin-American countries (Document No. 338 TR-E, § 2 (2));
- b) the proposal of the United States (each conference shall itself decide upon the languages in which the working documents shall be drafted);

(409 TR-E)

- c) the proposal of the United Kingdom (the regular languages shall be English and French, but other languages may be used at the expense of only those countries that request their use).

17. The Delegate from Syria deemed it advisable to limit the number of languages to two (English and French), with the possible addition of the language of the country which is host to the Conference.
18. After a short discussion in which the Delegates from the United States, France, Guatemala, the United Kingdom and Sweden took part, the Chairman put to the vote the following motion, taken from § 2 (2) of Document No. 338 TR-E, modified slightly in order to specify that it is a question of Conference documents.
19. "All the other documents of the Conferences shall be worded parallelly in French, English, or Spanish."

A vote by roll call then took place.

The motion was adopted by 35 votes to 28 (4 abstentions, 11 absent).

Voted for. Argentina, Belgian Congo, Brazil, Chile, Vatican City, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ecuador, United States, United States territories, France, French Colonies, Morocco and Tunisia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela,

Voted against. Union of South Africa, Albania, Australia, Bielorussia, Burma, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, United Kingdom, Colonies, Protectorates, and territories of Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Poland, Siam, Sweden, Syria, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine, Yugoslavia.

Abstained. Austria, India, Turkey, Soviet Union.

Absent. Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Iceland, Liberia, Paraguay, Rumania, Yemen.

20. The language of service documents. The Delegate from the United States pointed out that the service documents were the most important, as they were used daily. It was therefore essential that they be understandable to the majority of Union members.

(409 TR-E)

It was for this reason that the United States proposed that they be drafted in the 5 official languages of the Union, or at least in 4 languages. This would be relatively easy and not very costly for most of the nomenclatures which contained lists of figures. As regards expenses, consideration should be given to the fact that these documents would be purchased by all the countries in great numbers.

21. The Delegate from Haiti supported the statements made by the Delegate from the United States in he thought that service documents should be available to all.

22. The Delegates from Soviet Union and China supported the proposal of the United States and respectively asked that the service documents also be published in the Russian and Chinese languages.

23. The Chairman then called a vote on the question.

By 41 votes to 12, by show of hands, the Committee decided that service documents should be published in the five official languages of the Union.

24. The languages of the periodic publications of the Union.

The Delegate from the United States believed that the "Telecommunications Journal" should be published in four languages.

25. The Delegate from Haiti was in agreement that the periodicals should be published, if possible, in several languages, but he thought that the expenses should not be thereby increased unduly.

26. The Delegate from Lebanon stated that it was of little importance to small countries and particularly to countries using the Arabic language - that the documents and the Journal should be published in two, three or five languages, on condition that only countries utilizing these languages should bear the expenses.

27. The Delegate from Guatemala, stated that the Latin-American countries supported the proposal of the United States Delegate, which was very practical. He therefore withdrew the proposals which they had made on the subject.

28. Explaining his proposal, the Delegate from the United States suggested that the Journal be published in the English, French and Spanish languages, and left it to the Delegations of China and the Soviet Union to request the addition of the Chinese and Russian languages if they so desire.

(409 TR-E)

29. The Chairman pointed out that only two proposals now remained.

- a) That of the United States, in favor of three languages (English, Spanish and French);
- b) That of the United Kingdom, in favor of two languages (English and French).

He then put the question to a vote.

A vote was then taken by a show of hands.

30 countries voted in favor of three languages.

22 countries voted in favor of two languages.

The Committee therefore decided that the periodicals of the Union should be published in three languages: English, Spanish and French.

30 Languages of documents to be submitted in future conferences.

As there were no specific proposals on the subject, the Chairman wished to know the opinion of the various delegations.

The Delegates from the United States and the United Kingdom thought that books of proposals such as minutes, reports and Conference documents should be published in the written working languages which had been decided as acceptable at the Conferences.

31. The Committee decided to follow this point of view and was in agreement not to make any special decision on the matter. The proposals and reports of the Conferences shall be published in the written working languages.

32. Division of the expenses incurred by the use of languages.

The Chairman recalled that in view of the statement which had been made previously, the Committee was now in a position to make a decision.

A long discussion started however during which the following points of view were expressed:

33. The Delegate from Morocco: "Before making a decision, it is indispensable to know the exact amount of the expenses that must be provided for. It would therefore, be necessary to make out a document showing the additional expenses which would be incurred by using five official languages, three working languages, the simultaneous translation system, five languages for service documents, and three languages for the "Telecommunications Journal." It was only when all this information had been obtained that it would be possible to have a discussion on the matter."

34. The Delegate from Greece: "A decision should immediately be made on the matter of the apportioning of expenses; the proposal of the Latin-American countries might be taken as a basis for discussion."

35. However, Greece was of the opinion that the clause which provided that 25% of the expenses should be borne by the general budget of the Union should be deleted; it would be preferable to apportion the total expense among the different languages.

36. The Delegate from Ethiopia: "It is fair that each country pay only for the language it wants to use, which was the reason for the amendment proposed by Ethiopia in Document No. 347 TR-E and on which a decision should be made."

37. The Delegate from the United Kingdom: "When finance is spoken of, it is indispensable that a discussion should take place at least on certain figures; the budget of the I.C.A.O. for the year 1947/1948 (two million and a half dollars) permits making certain deductions; Subcommittee I gave one figure only that is, 1,200,000 Swiss francs - of which half was recovered by the sale of documents; whatever it is, it is not possible to discuss practically such a question in the abstract and it is advisable to postpone discussion until the necessary figures are available."

38. The Chairman expressed his disagreement with the point of view as expressed by the U. K. delegate. In his opinion it was wrong to defer decision on the principle of distribution of the expenses. It was necessary to apportion the expenses in such a manner as not to overburden the financial obligations of the members of the Union. All expenses in connection with the languages must be distributed among countries making use of those languages. In this connection, the Chairman remarked,....."The USSR is ready to bear all expenses relating to the Russian language, on condition that it is not asked to participate in the expenses incurred by any of the other languages."

39. The Delegate from Lebanon: The expenses could be equitably divided in the following way: 40% for English, 25% for Spanish, 15% for French, 12.5% for Russian and 7.5% for Chinese; it would then be easy to do the apportioning among the countries using the various languages; for the documents, on account will be made for each country according to the number of units subscribed."

The Delegate from Guatemala: As has been already stated, the formula proposed by the Latin-American countries was not rigid; these countries solicited the collaboration of all those interested, and especially the small countries, in order to be able to perfect the most equitable formula; the proposal of Ethiopia, although it was not in their opinion absolutely complete, would receive their agreement in principle, they were also in agreement with the formula proposed by Greece and the Soviet Union designed to apportion the total expense among linguistic groups, each country contributing only for the language it would use; that was why they had decided to remove the clause in their proposal providing that 25% of the expenses should be borne by the Union.

41. The Delegate from Ireland: It is impossible to carry on a profitable discussion without a few figures; it would therefore seem necessary to ask the Secretariat or some other department of the Conference to make a tabulation of expenses based on the data now on hand; we might also consider a mathematically computed apportionment along the lines suggested in the proposal of the Latin American Countries, allowing for the fact that the costs of the use of the Russian Language would be met by the Soviet Union.

42. The Chinese Delegate: The discussions of this conference costs \$200 a minute; they must not drag on forever. China is prepared to participate in the expenses under any just and equitable system of apportionment.

43. The Delegate from Portugal: The Working Group of Subcommittee 1 has already discussed this financial question; it is impossible to give exact figures for expenses which may be anticipated for the language service, inasmuch as the data on hand is based on the past, whereas the arrangements which must be made for the future are absolutely new; the figures available are, therefore, somewhat arbitrary.

A distinction must be made between ordinary expenses - sub-divided into costs for translating personnel (\$ 40,000, approximately) and expenses incurred in the publication of documents, - and extraordinary expenses comprising the expenses entailed by Conferences and meetings and which are absolutely different. Since it would be difficult to apportion the translation expenses among the different languages, there scarcely seems to be any other solution than to charge them to all the members of the Union. In the matter of documents, there are two cases to be considered: the cost of documents published in one edition and in several languages should be borne by the Union, whereas the cost of those comprising several editions in different languages might be borne by the countries concerned with each of these editions respectively. And, lastly, although the result is the same for all the members of the Union, the system of free distribution of documents must be abandoned and replaced by a system operated on a commercial basis.

44. The Chairman then proposed that discussion be closed. He said that the Committee was then confronted by a single proposal: the proposal of the Latin American Countries, modified along the lines suggested in the Ethiopian amendment. The principle submitted is as follows: All the language costs should be apportioned among the linguistic groups of the respective countries using the different languages.

45. The Delegate from Guatemala stated that all the Latin American countries approved this formula.

46. The Delegate from Morocco reminded the meeting that the Latin American countries had allayed his fears by promising that they would be careful not to place too heavy a burden on the small countries.

47. The Delegate from the United Kingdom admitted that the principle submitted was perfectly rational but he repeated his statement that it is impossible to estimate all its implications if figures are not available to enable the committee to study its practical application. He suggested that Subcommittee 1 make the necessary estimates and insisted that the discussion be postponed.

48. The Guatemalan Delegate stated that the Latin American Countries were firmly opposed to the proposal of the United Kingdom inasmuch as the new arrangements regarding languages differ greatly from the arrangements of Madrid and Cairo and that under these conditions it is impossible to use the past as a basis for estimating future costs. He requested that the question be settled at once. In answer to the Moroccan Delegate, he repeated that the Latin American Countries had no intention of laying down an iron-clad formula and that they were ready to try to work out the most equitable system possible, and one which would be acceptable to all countries. The principle now under discussion is exceedingly advantageous for all countries since, instead of paying as in the past, for two languages (English and French), they will henceforth pay only for the language of their choice.

49. The Chairman put the question of procedure to a vote by a show of hands. The majority of the Delegates voted in favor of an immediate decision.

50. Nevertheless the Delegates from Morocco and the Vatican again took the floor to ask that the discussion be postponed until figures were available to clarify the proposed principle.

51. The Syrian Delegate expressed the most specific reservations on the subject of the increase in costs which would result from the adoption of additional languages.

52. The Delegate from Pakistan summed up the conflicting proposals, and, proceeding by successive eliminations, reached the conclusion that the only formula to be retained is the formula which prescribes that each country pay its share of the expenses incurred for the language it uses. Then, stating a simple arithmetical problem, based on the total number of contributory units of the five linguistic groups to which the different countries may belong, he proved that the English-language countries would be the most favored and that the countries using Russian and Chinese would be the least favored.

In conclusion he stated that it was unnecessary to delay the discussion.

53. Finally, the Chairman proposed putting to a vote the question of the principle stated in the proposal of the Latin American countries as modified by the Ethiopian amendment.

A roll-call vote was taken.

By 50 votes against 2 (14 abstentions and 12 absentees) the Committee decided to adopt this principle, with the understanding that Subcommittee I would make every effort to estimate as closely as possible the expenses incurred by the language service in order to enable the committee to work out the most equitable apportionment possible.

In favor: Union of South Africa, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgian Congo, Bielorussia, Burma, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ecuador, the United States of America, Territories of the United States, Ethiopia, France, the French Colonies, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, the Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Portuguese Colonies, Siam, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, the Ukraine, the Soviet Union, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Against: Afghanistan, Iran.

Abstentions: Austria, China, Vatican City, Denmark, Finland, Morocco and Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the Colonies, Protectorates and Territories of Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia, Ireland, Norway, the Netherlands Indies, Sweden, Syria.

Absentees: Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Iraq, Iceland, Liberia, Paraguay, Roumania, Yemen.

54. The Chairman proposed that Subcommittee 1 meet as soon as possible - and, if necessary in extraordinary session - in order to take up the question of the salaries of the members of the I.F.R.B. The Radio Conference, as a matter of fact, has asked to have this matter settled as quickly as possible in order that it may proceed to the election of the members of the said Board.

Adopted.

55. The Delegate from Argentina asked to take part in the work of Subcommittee 1 and the Working Group of Committee C.

The Chairman made a proposal to this effect to the Committee.

Adopted.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:40 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Chairman:

J. PERSIN

A. FORTOUSHENKO

B. YUROVSKI

W. E. LINNEAVER

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 410 TR-E
September 16, 1947

Committee F

A G E N D A

of the 19th Meeting of Committee F

To take place on September 17, 1947, at 3:30 p.m.

1. Approval of reports of the 17th and 18th meetings
(Documents 402 and 403 TR-E)
2. Revision of the text relating to the C.C.I.'s
(Document 350 TR-E) taking into consideration the
decisions of Committee C - (Document 334 TR-E)
3. At 5:30 p.m., meeting of the Drafting Group, to
take up Articles 2 and 2 bis, and Article 1/
[Proposal of Canada (21 TR - Document 3 TR-E)].

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document No 411 TR

16 septembre 1947

Commission C

T E X T E S

présentés par le groupe de rédaction du
groupe de travail 1 de la Commission C
à la Commission C

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City
1947

Document No 411 TR-E

September, 16, 1947

Committee C

T E X T S

presented by drafting Group of Working Group 1 of Committee C to
Committee C

Article 12

LANGUES

1. a) Les langues officielles de l'Union sont: l'anglais, le chinois, l'espagnol, le français et le russe. *
- b) En cas de contestation le texte français fait foi.
2. Les documents définitifs des conférences de plénipotentiaires et des conférences administratives de l'Union, les actes finaux et les protocoles additionnels sont établis dans les langues indiquées ci-dessus, d'après des rédactions (autant que possible) équivalentes aussi bien dans la forme que dans le fond. **
3. a) Tous les autres documents des conférences sont rédigés parallèlement en français, en anglais et en espagnol. *
- b) Tous les documents de service de l'Union sont publiés dans les cinq langues officielles.
- c) Tous les autres documents dont le Secrétaire général doit, conformément à ses attributions, assurer la distribution générale, sont établis en français, anglais et espagnol. *.

* La Commission C a décidé de recommander que dans les textes définitifs, l'ordre dans lequel les langues seront énumérées corresponde à l'ordre alphabétique dans chaque langue.

** Se référant au § 16 du document 389 TR, le groupe de rédaction recommande que la Commission G revoie le texte précité en prenant en considération le § 2 du document 352 TR (textes ci-annexés).

Article 12

LANGUAGES

1. a. The official languages of the Union shall be Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. *
- b. In case of dispute, the French text shall be authentic.
2. The final documents of the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conference of the Union, as well as the final acts and additional protocols, shall be drafted in the languages mentioned above with versions equivalent /as far as possible/ in form and content. **
3. a. All other documents of the Conferences shall be prepared in parallel texts in English, French and Spanish.*
- b. All service documents of the Union shall be published in the five official languages.
- c. All other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary General in the course of his duties, as defined in this Convention, shall be in English, French and Spanish.*

* Committee C has decided to recommend that in the final text the order of listing in each language shall be the alphabetic order in that language.

** With reference to Paragraph 16 of Document 389 TR, the drafting group recommends that review of the wording of the resolution, taking into account paragraph 2 of Document 352 TR, be left to Committee G. Copies of Paragraph 16 (Doc. 389 TR) and Paragraph 2 (Doc. 352 TR) are attached for the convenience of the Committee.

4. a) Dans les débats des conférences et des organismes permanents de l'Union, on utilisera un système efficace de traduction réciproque en français, en anglais et en espagnol. *

b) D'autres langues parlées peuvent être utilisées au cours des débats, sous réserve que les délégations qui désirent les utiliser pourvoient elles-mêmes à la traduction orale dans l'une quelconque des langues reconnues au premier alinéa du litt. a) ci-dessus. De même, les délégués peuvent, s'ils le désirent, prendre des dispositions pour que les interventions faites dans une des langues mentionnées au litt. a) ci-dessus soient traduites oralement dans leur propre langue.

* La Commission C a décidé de recommander que dans les textes définitifs, l'ordre dans lequel les langues seront énumérées corresponde à l'ordre alphabétique dans chaque langue.

NOTE: Le groupe de rédaction n'a pas été en position d'examiner si ou dans quelle mesure il devait faire allusion dans cet article à la répartition des dépenses des traductions écrites ou orales en l'absence de décisions plus précises de la Commission C. Cette question est actuellement débattue par la sous-commission C-1.

4. a. In the Conferences and permanent bodies of the Union, the debates shall be held on the basis of an efficient system of reciprocal translation from and into English, French and Spanish.*

b. Other languages may also be used in the debates provided that the delegations using them make arrangements themselves for oral translation into any one of the languages mentioned in paragraph 4 (a). Similarly, delegates may, if they wish, arrange for speeches to be translated orally into their own languages from one of the languages mentioned in paragraph 4 (a).

* Committee C has decided to recommend that in the final text the order of listing in each language shall be the alphabetic order in that language.

NOTE : The drafting group has been unable to consider whether, or what, reference should be made in this article to the allocation of the cost of oral and written translations, in the absence of more precise decisions by Committee C on this subject, which is at present under examination in Subcommittee C-1.

ANNEXE

Paragraphe 16 du document 389 TR (rapport de la 18e séance de la Commission C).

16. La commission se rallie à ce point de vue et décide de confier au groupe de travail présidé par Mr De Wolf le soin d'établir le texte définitif de la disposition relative aux langues officielles en se basant sur la résolution adoptée au cours de la dernière séance (doc. 338 TR, §§ 1 et 2 (1) et sur l'amendement du Royaume-Uni, compte tenu des décisions (c.f. point 14 ci-dessus) et remarque (c.f. point 15) dont il vient d'être l'objet.

Paragraphe 2 du document 352 TR (proposition du Royaume-Uni concernant les langues).

2. Les documents définitifs des Conférences mondiales de plénipotentiaires et administratives de l'Union comprenant la Convention et tous les Règlements y annexés ainsi que tous protocoles additionnels seront distribués aux frais de l'Union dans les langues officielles de l'Union, leurs textes étant, dans la mesure du possible, équivalents dans la forme et dans le fond, et faisant tous également foi. Toute question s'élevant au sujet d'une différence de signification entre deux ou plusieurs textes officiels pourra être soumise au Conseil d'administration qui devra concilier les textes de façon à fournir une version faisant foi, sans cependant assumer le rôle d'arbitre dans les différends pouvant naître de l'interprétation ou de l'application de ces textes.
-

ANNEX

Paragraph 16 of Document 389 TR-E (Report of 18th Meeting of Committee C).

16. The Committee supported this view and decided to entrust the Working Group with drawing up the final text of the provision concerning the official languages, using as a basis the resolution adopted at the previous meeting (Doc. No. 338 TR-E, § 1 and § 2 (1) as well as the amendment of the United Kingdom, taking into account the decisions (see point 14 above) and the observation (see point 15) which had just been made concerning this amendment.

Paragraph 2 of Document 352 TR-E (Proposal of United Kingdom concerning Languages).

2. The final acts of World Plenipotentiary and World Administrative Conferences of the Union, comprising the Convention and all the Regulations annexed thereto as well as any additional protocols, shall be made available at the expense of the Union in the official languages of the Union in versions which shall be, as far as possible, similar in form and equivalent in content and which shall be deemed to be equally authentic. Any question arising from a difference in meaning between two or more of the official texts may be referred to the Administrative Council, which shall reconcile the texts so as to provide an authoritative version without, however, undertaking to arbitrate in any dispute which may arise from the interpretation or application of such texts.
-

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document no 412 TR-E
September 18, 1947

Committee C

T E X T
of Resolutions on Simultaneous Interpretations
prepared by Drafting Group of Working Group I
of Committee C

Resolution on Simultaneous Interpretation

The Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City

Considering:

That the experience gained at the Atlantic City Conferences demonstrates that the system of simultaneous interpretation used at these Conferences has substantially promoted the efficiency of the work and has facilitated the full exchange of views among the delegations participating therein; and

Considering:

That it is desirable to ensure that future plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the International Telecommunications Union, as well as other important meetings held under its auspices, shall enjoy the advantages of such a system;

Resolves:

That the Secretary General of the Union be authorized and instructed to make arrangements wherever practicable to provide a system of simultaneous interpretation to be available for the use of conferences and important meetings of the International Telecommunication Union.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 413 TR-E

September 16, 1947

INTERNATIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 953 R-E

September 16, 1947

Amendment

to Document No. 360 TR-E - No. 912 R-E
asked by the Delegate of
Guatemala

Page 23, replaces the 1st paragraph by the following:

The Delegate from Guatemala made the following statement:

"Our Delegation believes that the situation, as it has been explained here, is complex. I think that, in regard to this particular point, the domestic legislation of each country must be taken into account. Before the Convention and the Regulations are put into effect it is necessary that they be ratified, and, in many countries, including Guatemala, the approval of their legislative bodies is necessary for such ratification. Our country cannot definitely participate in the election of members when such election involves the execution of an international Convention before this Convention has been ratified by our National Legislative Assembly, by our National Congress. I think that we shall encounter the same situation as that which other countries are confronting, and I should like to ask you, Mr. Chairman, to have this statement entered in the minutes of this meeting so that the special situation in which Guatemala is placed in regard to the problem under discussion, may be of record."

17 Sept. 1947

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 414 TR-E

September 16, 1947

Amendment

to Document No. 361 TR-E
requested by Sir H. Shocbert

Page 21, 2nd paragraph read as follows:

After spending 27 years in India,
during which I was serving with
and under Indian officers and
ministers, I feel

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document no 415 TR-E
September 16, 1947

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

234 TR

There are set forth below salary scales as recommended by Committee C, compared with salaries proposed by the United States as a compromise.

These figures show the comparisons by type of position, by total expense and by expense for each classification of country in all cases; estimates prepared by the Working Group of Subcommittee C-1 are used as a basis. Although these estimates are subject to change, they indicate the difference, in financial effect between these two proposals.

1. By type of position

<u>Class A</u>	<u>Committee C</u> (Swiss francs)	<u>United States</u> (Swiss francs)
(IFRB, Secretary General, Directors of CCI'S)	40,000	51,000
<u>Class B</u>		
Assistant Secretary General, Vice Director of CCIR	35,000	45,150
<u>Class C</u>		
Counsellor in charge of a division	32,000	38,000
<u>Class D</u>	28,000	32,000
1st Class	17,000 - 24,000	17,000 - 25,800
2nd Class	12,600 - 18,900	12,600 - 21,500
3rd Class	11,400 - 16,200	11,400 - 17,200

2. Effect on Total Expenses

	(Swiss francs)	(Swiss francs)
Administrative Council	178,600	178,600
Bureau of the Union	2,460,115	2,579,488
IFRB	920,000	1,089,760
CCIF	340,000	350,500
CCIT	268,000	278,500
CCIR	1,020,000	1,051,500
	5,186,715	5,528,348
	Difference = 341,633	

3. Effect on Contributions

Assuming that under the proposal of Committee C as to salaries, the total annual expense of the Union will spend 5,186,715 Swiss francs, the larger salaries proposed by the United States would bring this to 5,528,348 Swiss francs.

The contribution by classes, under each proposal would be as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Committee C</u> (Swiss francs)	<u>United States</u> (Swiss francs)	<u>Difference</u> (Swiss francs)
I	30	163,800	174,600	10,800
II	25	136,500	145,500	9,000
III	20	109,200	116,400	7,200
IV	15	81,900	87,300	5,400
V	10	54,600	58,200	3,600
VI	5	27,300	29,100	1,800
VII	3	16,380	17,460	1,080
VIII	1	5,460	5,820	360

Expressed in dollars, these differences are as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Committee C</u> \$	<u>United States</u> \$	<u>Difference</u> \$
I	30	38,100	40,590	2,490
II	25	31,750	33,825	2,075
III	20	25,400	27,060	1,660
IV	15	19,050	20,295	1,245
V	10	12,700	13,530	830
VI	5	6,350	6,765	415
VII	3	3,810	4,059	249
VIII	1	1,270	1,353	83

September 17, 1947

Committee C

Report
of the Organization Committee
of the Union
(Committee C)

21st meeting
September 10, 1947

1. The meeting was opened at 10 A.M. under the chairmanship of A. Fortoushenko (Soviet Union).

The Committee adopted the report of the 16th meeting (Doc. No. 356 TR-E) without comment.

The report of the 17th meeting (Doc. No. 357 TR-E) was adopted with the reservation that the following corrections requested by the Delegate from Guatemala be made:

1) point 6, 3rd line, read: "...., from Guatemala as spokesman of the Latin-American countries,...."

2) point 11, replace the paragraph by a text which shall be transmitted to the Rapporteurs (this correction shall be published as a separate document.)

2. Study of the question of the reference language

The Chairman pointed out that the Committee would have to decide whether among the five official languages of the Union there should be a reference language, and if so, to specify which one.

There were two proposals:

- the one of France, presented as an amendment to the resolution adopted concerning the official languages and which stated that French would be the reference language;
- the one of the United Kingdom which did not mention a reference language and which provided that in case of difficulties in the interpretation of a text the question be submitted to the Administrative Council.

He opened the debate on this question.

3. The Delegate from the United Kingdom stated that the majority of the Delegates who had dealt with the question so far have emphasized the need of considering all the languages of the Union as of equal importance. It was

18 Sept. 1947

pointless to say that the United Kingdom was in no way opposed to the use of the French language, but he was of the opinion that it would hardly be logical and certainly not compatible with the opinions expressed here to give it a privileged position. Hence, the proposal set forth in § 2. of Document No. 352 TR-E.

The French proposal would be opposed by all the English-speaking countries as well as by all Latin American countries who wished to have Spanish considered of the same importance as French and English. The latter, in particular, would have no reason to support an amendment placing Spanish in a different position from that of French.

4. The Delegate from the United States concurred with the views expressed by the Delegate from the United Kingdom. After stating that he had a great admiration for the French language, he explained that in his opinion this question was based on three main points:

1) As it has been decided to adopt five official languages, if one of them were in a privileged position, the four others would be placed on an inferior level.

2) Many original proposals of the present Conference were drafted in English, and it would be most regrettable to have to refer to the French text to interpret the Articles of the Convention in which they have been admitted. It would not be any more reasonable to use English as a reference language. Under those conditions it is not necessary, from a practical standpoint, to have a reference language. Moreover, it might be pointed out that many international treaties in several languages did not have any reference language. There is no better example than the charter of the United Nations; and yet the United Nations deals with problems where every word has a more decided meaning than here.

3) Throughout the whole history of the Union there has never been a need for arbitration. However, the United Kingdom is wise to provide for the intervention of the Administrative Council in cases of difficulties in the interpretation of a text.

That is why the United States supports the views of the United Kingdom and could not accept the French proposal.

5. The Delegate from France began by refuting two arguments presented by the Delegate from the United States:

1) It was correct that the Union, already an old

organization, had never had to resort to arbitration. But there was no better argument in favor of a reference language. If there had been several official languages of equal importance, there would have been one case of arbitration after another.

2) As for the proposals submitted in English and translated into French, it was true that the wording of the resultant texts was frequently shocking. But it should also be noted that if the French language was thus mutilated it was because one had failed to apply the Madrid Convention.

Proceeding next to the crux of the problem, he expressed himself as follows:

"We have had the privilege of having Mr. DENNY among us, and twice he has spoken to us about this question. In his first statement he said: 'To choose one of the official languages as a reference language amounts to according it a dominant position among the official languages.' And MR. DENNY added 'a reference language is not indispensable, since the difficulties likely to arise from the use of several official languages could be solved by the Administrative Council.'

On the following day, MR. DENNY stated 'that a reference language seems useful, and that this language should be English.'

On the other hand, the United Kingdom, in Document No. 352 TR-E, was of the opinion that there would be no advantage in having a reference language, as the difficulties arising from the use of several official languages would be submitted to the Administrative Council.

The French Delegation was of the opinion that a reference language was necessary and that this language should be French.

As far as we are concerned, the question of a reference language is not a matter of precedence between the official languages. It is a matter of expediency.

We do not believe that this Council, which is to be neither a literary academy nor a tribunal, will be qualified to solve the difficulties of interpretation between texts drafted in five different languages, of which two at least will be practically unknown to the majority of its members.

If the Council were to be a tribunal, there would be no need to set up a procedure for arbitration. As far as its authority is concerned, it has nothing to gain, and everything to lose by becoming involved in problems where its incompetence would become evident to everyone.

In order to deny the usefulness of a reference language, we are reminded of the decision made by the U.N. at San Francisco according to which all five official languages are placed on an equal footing. To this example, the consequences of which will only become apparent later, we oppose the example of the bi-lingual Versailles Treaty of 1919. We Frenchmen have the right to remember the drama of the Versailles Treaty, a drama which ended in a tragedy; the second World War. Drafted only in French and English, without any authentic text, the execution of this Treaty has been hampered by numerous difficulties of interpretation which have brought us into conflict with our Allies. Germany, always taking its stand on the text which was most favorable to its use, played on this difficulty, and all too often we had a regrettable misunderstanding with our Allies.

That is why, in order to appraise the position taken at the U.N., it would be wise to wait until serious international difficulties arise, and we shall perhaps see then each country inclining towards the text of its choice and interpreting it in its own manner. If this were to happen, who does not see that the action of the organizations created by the Charter could be paralyzed?

A reference language is indispensable, and its usefulness increases in proportion to the number of official languages, as the conflicts likely to arise increase with the multiplicity of languages.

The reference language should be French. The choice of a reference language should be dictated exclusively by considerations based on the qualities of this language.

The qualities of the French language are scarcely ever disputed and I thank the Delegates from Switzerland, the Vatican, Portugal, and Poland for having spontaneously spoken in its favor.

Allow me to repeat what MR. CHURCHILL, the great English orator, has said about French: "Lucidity and precision in expression, these are the characteristics of the French mind. The French language has been created as an instrument of this admirable gift."

The Russian NOVICOW thinks that French is "the most coherent and the most vigorous language."

English has been proposed in place of French, but who here would dispute the fact that English is divided into two languages and that the differences, already too apparent between the language of the United Kingdom and that of the U.S.A. would only become more pronounced. Was it not Bernard Shaw who said that "England and the U.S.A. are two nations separated by a common language"?

The words of a humorist, one might say? But who does not know that very frequently humorists are the ones to state the greatest truths?

Any idea of prestige or of power must be excluded from this debate. By making French the reference language of the Union, you will undoubtedly grant it a slight privilege over the other languages. But this privilege cannot hurt anyone because it has been consecrated by tradition and usage. From 1714 until 1919 French was the universally recognized diplomatic language. No one can take offense at this old privilege, for France does not dream of making its language an instrument of power. Ask our neighbors, the Swiss and the Belgians, whether we have ever attempted to create in their countries any hotbeds of linguistic irredentism. Nor have we ever attempted to create any foci of secession in French-speaking Canada. We are satisfied that our language radiates throughout the world what we may believe to be good and useful to the world community.

In speaking of the French language, there have been some allusions made here about its quality as a historical language, and perhaps there is a slight tendency to believe that its prestige rests solely on its past. Perhaps there are some who believe that, like Latin in the 15th and 16th centuries, French has become a static language, and that as such its role is coming to an end.

To reason thus would be to commit a gross error doubled by injustice.

During the 15th and 16th centuries Latin outlived the power of Rome which had crumbled under the blows of the barbarians. Latin, the language of the few elite of western Europe then ensured a temporary language while waiting until another language had been fully formed to take its place and that language was to be French.

With regard to French, nothing similar has occurred. In spite of two wars that have decimated the best elements of its youth and have ruined it materially, France has once more painfully set out along the road of its destiny.

Its industrial production is practically equal to that of 1938.

Ardent youth strengthened by suffering is rising and PARIS remains an intellectual center of surprising intensity.

For those who doubt the future of our language I advise reading the enthusiastic book of 300 pages written before the second World War by an American, Brown SCOTT. Not satisfied with calling attention to the past, SCOTT's book is replete with perspectives of the future which are favorable to France.

The privileges that have accrued to the French language have survived our defeats, and were not questioned until our country found itself in the ranks of the victors.

In 1815, the VIENNA Congress, which has been said to have amused itself, was to establish peace in Europe. France was occupied by the Germans, the Russians, the Austrians, and the English.

However, the work of the Congress was exclusively carried out in French.

In 1870 Germany imposed upon us a Treaty, called the Treaty of VERSAILLES, but it was drafted in French.

In 1919 France was victor at the cost of great sacrifices, and the Allies imposed the famous bilingual treaty of which I have already spoken.

Since then we have had SAN FRANCISCO and the United Nations, and you know the rest.

Nobody denies the widespread use of the English language, nor its intrinsic qualities, but if one wishes to be fair with regard to French, one must admit its gift of clarity which had caused Stendhal to say "Whoever is not clear in French is in error or seeks to lead others into error."

By adopting it as a reference language you will be doing the Union a good turn."

6. The Delegate from the Vatican stated that he had studied the question very objectively and that he was very anxious to "safeguard the union of the Union." He considered that an efficient union required unity of law and that this unity could only be guaranteed - not by interpretation of the Administrative Council - but by the existence of a single reference language. Several languages have been introduced - and in particular three working languages - to meet practical demands. One must take into account the fact that these practical demands open the door to inconveniences. If the texts have not given rise to controversy in the past it is because there has been a single law drafted in a single language. This will not be the case with five languages and there is reason to fear divergences in wording leading inevitably to difficulties of interpretation which would disturb the good feeling existing within the Union.

With regard to a choice of a reference language, the Vatican will not permit itself to make a definite proposal. Nevertheless, it is obliged to stress the considerable advantages of the French mind - which is logical, clear, precise - and the advantages of a language which has these qualities.

7. The Delegate from the Netherlands was very much interested in maintaining the juridical security of the Union and this Conference had given him reasons for being anxious in this regard. In fact, differences have frequently been found between versions of a given provision in various languages. Not all the errors in translation would be discovered and some of them would inevitably remain in the final texts. Rather than to entrust the Administrative Council with the task of interpreting in case of conflict, it would be preferable to use as a basis the "immutable rock of a text which would be legally binding to all the members of the Union."

English would perhaps be preferable from a practical standpoint, but French presents a great historical advantage and it is preeminently the precise language of legal formulas. That is why the Netherlands proposed that French be the reference language, although they felt that this language would not for that reason be in a privileged position.

In conclusion, the Delegate from the Netherlands presented a final argument in favor of adopting a reference language; his own language was not admitted as an official language. The Convention and the Regulations would therefore have to be translated into Dutch. He then asked the questions "What language shall we use as a basis in case the texts are not identical? Shall we choose the one which will express the meaning that is most favorable to us?" This question was, in his opinion, very important.

8.

The Delegate from Pakistan fully supported the proposal of the United Kingdom. He had listened very carefully to the statements of the Delegates from France and the Vatican, but after the decisions which had been made concerning the languages, "All the arguments in favor of adopting French as the reference language are pathetic excuses and result from considerations which are not well founded."

He added three arguments in favor of his views:

1. Although all the languages adopted permit very divergent expressions of thought and imagination, they are used within the Union in an essentially technical field and some of them have acquired in this field a precision which excludes the possibility of sources of conflict.

2. Each article and each paragraph of the Convention and of the Regulations resulted from long discussions carefully recorded in the minutes of the meetings, and if there were any subsequent doubts and conflicts it would be possible to ask the Administrative Council to interpret the texts by consulting these minutes.

3. As for the Delegate himself, during his youth he had applied himself to the study of the French language for a long time with the greatest possible perseverance; yet on the day of the examination, he had been obliged to express himself in English to explain his French. Therefore he could not agree that French shall be chosen as a reference language.

9. The Delegate from Ethiopia reminded the Committee that he had opposed the plurality of languages. However, after having adopted five official languages and three working languages, the Committee was now facing the question of adopting a reference language. This would amount to admitting an authentic language and supplementary languages. Then the small countries would be obliged to pay for the reference language. However, they cannot accept this additional expense. That is why Ethiopia opposed the adoption of a reference language.

10. The Delegate from Lebanon stated that it would be a mistake to deprive the French language of its prestige. To all those who invoked the precedent of the U.N. he answered that this organization was new while the Union was over seventy years old. He was of the opinion that by retaining the reference privilege of the French language, the Union would be making a gesture of gratitude toward the language which has been its own for three-quarters of a century.

11. Replying to the Delegate from Ethiopia, the Delegate from France stated that the adoption of the reference language would have no effect on the finances of the Union.

Referring next to the statement of the Delegate from Pakistan (see point 8 above), he spoke as follows:

"I am sorry that the Delegate from Pakistan has not been more successful in his efforts to study French, for, at the beginning of his statement, it would have permitted him to express himself concerning me with a delicacy and shades of meaning which are obviously lacking in the English language as he has learned it.

He mentioned minutes. If he wished, at some time in the future, to take a stand on some of the minutes of certain committees of this Conference he would have great difficulty reconstituting the meaning of the discussions."

12. The Delegate from Ireland was concerned only with the practical aspect of the question. After recalling that G. B. Shaw, who was quoted by the Delegate from France, was Irish himself, and after stating that it was not his intention to reconcile the five official languages by proposing a sixth one as a reference language - namely that of his own country - he stated that he was in full agreement with the proposals of the United States and United Kingdom. He added that English tended increasingly toward becoming the international technical language, and that moreover, if difficulties of interpretation arose the question could be solved by an organ of the Union.

13. The Chairman took the floor in the name of the Delegation from the Soviet Union and made the following statement:

"Gentlemen:

It is certain that great difficulties will arise if many working languages are employed. I have already expressed my doubts to this Committee with regard to the usefulness of more than two working languages. Personally, I have no reason to doubt the qualities of the Spanish language, but considerations of a practical order have led me to indicate that it would be best to have only two working languages that would serve as reference languages.

In view of the fact that the Committee has adopted a decision concerning three working languages, I believe that it is necessary to accept the proposal of the United Kingdom and not adopt any special reference language. In case of confusion, it would be necessary to adopt the procedure prescribed by this proposal. I do not believe that this solution would present any great difficulty.

In any case, it would be necessary to take into consideration the experience of the United Nations and the fact that none of the five official languages are considered as reference languages.

The Drafting Committee has assumed great responsibilities. It must, in the course of its work, avoid divergence in the English, French and other texts. If this can be done, need for discussion would be obviated."

14. The Delegate from France repeated that the reference to the United Nations was not convincing because the procedure adopted by this organization would inevitably lead to difficulties of interpretation of the same nature as those that arose in connection with the Versailles Treaty.

On the other hand, he considered that it would be a great honor to the drafting committee - of which he was the Chairman - to be entrusted with the task of drawing up irreproachable texts in several languages. He knew that this Committee would not be successful therein. Moreover, he stated that it was not the drafting, but the interpretation that was difficult.

He asked that the amendment submitted by his Delegation be put to the vote.

15. Upon the proposal of the Delegate from the United States, the Committee decided to vote successively on the two following questions:

1. Would there be a reference language?

2. Would the reference language be English, Spanish or French?

16. Before the vote, the Delegate from Chile stated that his country withdrew the proposal presented in Document No. 6 TR-E, Article 9, and that he supported the joint proposal of the Latin American countries.

17. The Committee proceeded to vote by roll-call.

By 42 votes to 22 (0 abstention, 14 absent), the Committee decided that it was necessary to adopt a reference language.

Voted for: Afghanistan, Argentina, Belgium, Belgian-Congo, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Vatican, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, The Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ecuador, France, French Colonies, Morocco and Tunisia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, Panama, The Netherlands, The Netherlands Indies, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Voted against: The Union of South Africa, Albania, Saudi Arabi, Australia, Austria, Bielorussia, China, United States, Territories of the United States, Ethiopia, United Kingdom, Colonies - Protectorates - Territories of Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia, India, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Ukraine, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia.

Absent: Burma, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Finland, Haiti, Irak, Iceland, Liberia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Rumania, Turkey, Yemen.

18. For the second vote, the Delegate from the United States proposed that there be a roll-call of the countries and that each Delegation be asked to state what reference language it wished to have adopted.

19. The Delegates from the Vatican, Switzerland, France and Colombia in turn, firmly opposed this unusual procedure which would embarrass the Delegates of good faith who could only express their opinion on an explicit question. In their opinion, the only procedure to be followed consisted of putting to the vote the only motion proposed, namely the amendment of France.

20. Since the Delegate from the United States insisted on his proposal, the Chairman put it to the vote. The vote was taken by a raising of hands.

The majority was against the procedure proposed.

21. The Chairman then proposed voting on the amendment of France which was worded as follows: "In case of dispute, the authentic documents shall be the ones worded in French."

The Committee proceeded to vote by roll-call.

The amendment was adopted by 44 votes to 14 (8 abstentions, 12 absent).

Voted for: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Belgian-Congo, Bielorussia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Vatican, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equador, France, French Colonies, Morocco and Tunisia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Panama, The Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Voted against: Union of South Africa, Australia, Austria, Burma, United States, Territories of the United States, United Kingdom, Colonies - Protectorates- Territories of Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia, India, Ireland, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines.

Abstentions: Saudi Arabia, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Italy, Norway, Ukraine, Soviet Union.

Absent: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Finland, Haiti, Irak, Iceland, Liberia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Rumania, Turkey, Yemen.

22. The Chairman asked whether there was anyone who still had any questions to ask concerning languages.

The Delegate from Guatemala stated that the Committee should now express its opinion concerning §§ 5 and 6 of the proposal of the Latin American countries (Document No. 338 TR-E). He pointed out that § 5 merely proposed transferring to the Convention a provision which at present appeared only in the Telegraph Regulations. As to § 6 its only purpose was to inform the Secretariat of the Union what languages each of the different countries had adopted.

23. After a discussion resulting from the suggestions of the Delegates from Lebanon and Morocco who wished to have the debate reopened on the question of expenses incurred by the languages, the Committee decided by a vote by raising of hands to adopt § 5 and 6 of the proposal of the Latin-American countries.

24. The Delegate from Morocco stated that he had submitted a new proposal (Document No. 370 TR-E) concerning the apportionment of the expenses incurred by the languages, and asked that the Committee take it into consideration.

25. After a short discussion in which the Delegates from France, Lebanon, Morocco, and Vatican participated, the Committee decided that in accordance with the general principle adopted previously concerning the apportionment of expenses (proposal of the Latin-American countries amended by Ethiopia), Subcommittee 1 should study the proposal of Morocco as well as any other proposal that might be submitted to it.

26. Procedure for the election of members of the Administrative Council of the Union.

The Chairman referred to Document No. 368 TR-E presented by Working Group 1, and, pointing out that two alternatives had been proposed for Article 4, he asked the Delegates to state their observations.

27. The Delegate from Czechoslovakia made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman,

The proposal of Working Group 1, concerning election of members of the Administrative Council, is based upon a solution corresponding to the procedure for the election of the I.F.R.B. Allow me, Gentlemen, to make a few observations on this subject. You surely remember the very difficult task performed by Subcommittee 3A of the Radio Conference, which did its best to arrive at an equitable and proper solution, a compromise solution between two types of diametrically opposite proposals, one of them based upon completely free and universal elections, and the other upon a purely regional principle. The Czechoslovakian Delegation attempted to arrive at a compromise, and it submitted proposal No. 2523 R- which appeared in Document 366 R-E. According to this proposal, regions were to present a certain number of candidates to the Plenary Assembly, and the Plenary Assembly could select from among these candidates the member countries of the I.F.R.B. which were acceptable to most of the members of the Union. This proposal was formulated in order to guarantee, to all countries belonging to the Union, a voice in choosing members of the organization which should first of all represent the common interests, while at the same time taking into account the particular needs of certain regions.

The Czechoslovakian Delegation was very much pleased and satisfied when the Radio Conference adopted the principle of this compromise proposal, and it is still better satisfied as it sees that the working group has accepted the same principle for the election of members of the Administrative Council.

That is why the Czechoslovakian Delegation gives strong support to the voting procedure proposed by the Working Group, and set forth in Document 368 TR-E. As for the variants of Article 4, we are prepared to adopt one or the other, as the majority of the members of our Committee shall decide."

28. The Delegate from Greece thought that 18 members was too large a number. The number of members should be decreased in order to lower expenses. On the other hand, he did not understand why "the regional spirit" was predominant in the proposal. Reasons presented in the case of the I.F.R.B. (necessity of having representation for ionospheric, social and economic conditions in the various regions) do not hold good for the Administrative Council, "where elections should be based upon a universal scale."

29. The Delegate from India announced his preference for the first variant of Article 4, since the second variant rendered regional appointments valueless.

30. The Delegate from Lebanon proposed that headquarters be distributed on the basis of the five continents.

31. The Delegate from Pakistan made a compromise proposal (which he later withdrew): to eliminate the lower limits of 8 and 5 members in Article 4.

32. The Delegate from the United Kingdom pointed out that the Pakistan proposal was more than a compromise; it amounted to a new proposal.

He personally believed that there were considerable differences between the Administrative Council, of which members are chosen by their countries, and the I.F.R.B. of which members are employees of the Union.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom thought that in order to make the election more flexible, no maximum number of candidates to be submitted by each region should be set.

33. And finally, the Chairman proposed that the two variants appearing in Article 4 should be put to the vote.

A vote by raising of hands then took place.

31 countries declared themselves in favor of the first variant and 14 in favor of the second.

The Committee then decided to adopt the first variant.

Thereupon, it unanimously adopted the entire recommendation offered by Working Group 1, appearing in Document 368 TR-E.

The meeting adjourned at 1:20 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

J. Persin

B. Yourovski

W. E. Linaweaver

Chairman:

A. Fortoushenko

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 417 TR-E

September 17, 1947

REPORT

of the Committee on Organization
of the Union

(Committee C)

22nd Meeting
September 12, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. A.D. Fortoushenko (Soviet Union).

Salaries of the Members of the I.F.R.B. (Doc. 386 TR-E)

The Chairman announced that the Radio Conference needed to know at once what the salaries of the members of the I.F.R.B. would amount to, in order to arrange for the elections.

He explained that Subcommittee 1 had studied the question but that it had been unable to reach a unanimous agreement. It had submitted the result of its work in Document No. 386 TR-E and left to the Committee the task of choosing from among three alternatives:

1. The members of the I.F.R.B. shall have salaries equivalent to the salaries of the leading personnel of the Bureau of the Union.
2. The members of the I.F.R.B. shall have salaries slightly higher than the salaries of the leading personnel of the Bureau of the Union: that is, 40,000 Swiss francs a year.
3. The members of the I.F.R.B. shall have much higher salaries than the personnel of the Bureau of the Union, that is, 64,500 Swiss francs a year.

The Committee must decide by choosing one of the three alternatives outlined in detail in Annexes 1, 2, and 3 respectively of Document 386 TR-E.

18 Sept 1947

2. The Delegate from the United States made the following statement:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen:

At our previous meetings we have made far reaching decisions as to the constitution and functions of the IFRB. We expect that this new and important organization will do much to restore and maintain international order in the spectrum, and if it does, its value to the world will be incalculable. Now we must decide an equally important question, which will determine whether we are really willing to carry out our previous decisions--the question of salaries for members of the IFRB.

The United States attaches the greatest importance to this question because we feel that if the new organization is to get off to a good start and be maintained on the proper basis, it must be staffed by the best men we can find. And we are very anxious not to prejudice its success by a niggardly attitude. We must make financial provision for the IFRB equal to the importance of its function and the prestige and weight we expect it to carry in the international community.

Before speaking directly of the approximate salary levels to be considered, I would like briefly to touch on some practical considerations and some questions of principle.

First, we must remember that we are asking technical experts with an international reputation to leave their jobs, their countries and their local associations to go to Geneva and take up a world wide responsibility. Many of the men whom we would like to see on the IFRB simply will not make this heavy personal sacrifice unless the practical rewards of the new job are sufficiently attractive, especially in view of the temporary nature of the job. On returning home after a 5 year absence, a man may find himself a stranger in his national telecommunications field and have to seek a new place and a new position for himself.

Second, in determining an appropriate salary level for the IFRB, we must not take as a gauge national salaries at their present levels. We all know that government officials in our home countries are notoriously underpaid. In the United States, the insufficiency of national government salaries has given rise to the most serious problems, even though in our country these salaries are perhaps

higher than in others. Our leading officials have pointed out that it has been almost impossible to attract and to keep officials in the government service unless they can subsidize themselves with private means. This is so because the time eventually comes when they simply cannot afford to work for so much less than is commensurate with their earning power and their responsibilities. In our home countries, it is often difficult to correct this situation. But here in the Union, where we are building from a fresh start, we must not repeat the mistakes of the past. We must not weaken the very foundation of the structure by building into it errors of financial policy.

There is a further point to consider on the question of salary scales. The Union is the specialized agency for telecommunications, and so recognized by the United Nations. It stands as a co-equal in the family of international organizations, and its salary scale should have some relation to the salary scales in other international organization with which it will be dealing. Here are some significant figures:

The President and Secretary General of ICAO receive respectively \$27,000 and \$19,700.

The Director General of UNESCO, with headquarters in Paris, receives \$17,500.

The Secretary General of the United Nations receives \$40,000. Each of the eight Assistant Secretaries General of the UN receive \$22,000 including allowances.

The Director in charge of UN's office at Geneva, where our own Union will have its headquarters, receives \$17,000, although he is not classified as an Assistant Secretary General.

We have been told that many of the countries here represented must know what salary scale is proposed for the IFRB before the regional elections are held. These countries have indicated that they have an individual in mind for membership on the IFRB, but that unless a sufficient salary will be provided, they will not be in a position to put forward this individual, and therefore will not wish to be considered as candidates. As Mr. Townshend pointed out at the last Plenary Session: "We cannot make a real start on the appointment of the IFRB members until we are in a position to tell them what their economic situation will be."

In weighing this decision, let us remember that a difference of a few thousand dollars in the annual salary of an IFRB member may make all the difference in the world in the sort of an IFRB we will have. But this same added cost, when totalled and distributed among all the contributing countries, is so negligible as scarcely to warrant consideration.

With these general thoughts in mind, I would like to propose some specific figures. We propose for members of the IFRB an annual salary of \$17,500. We have not arrived at this figure by random guess work, but by a careful survey of salaries of other international officials, salaries in private industry, and a general scheme of salary levels for other top officials of the Union. The IFRB salaries which we propose would be a part of the following salary system:

For the Director General of the Union:	\$20,000
For the two Directors of the Union:	\$17,500
For each Director of a CCI:	\$17,500

You will note that the Directors of the CCI's, the two Directors of the Union, and the members of the IFRB will have equivalent salaries, under this proposal. The Director General will have a slightly higher salary. These officials must deal on a day to day basis with similarly placed international officials. They must be able to carry on these dealings as equals, and whether we like it or not, salary and position do play an important part in such a situation. Finally all of the leading officials of the Union will have greatly increased responsibilities, and we must recognize this fact in making provision for them.

Mr. Chairman, that is all I have to say on the matter at this time. Before concluding, I want to urge as strongly as possible that we should avoid the fatal penny-wise pound-foolish policy. We should look at the problem from the long range aspect since it affects the future of our Union for many years. And we must remember that for a negligible added cost to each member of the Union, we can assure the leading officials of the Union respectable attractive positions which will attract and hold the men of that high caliber whom we want to serve us.

3. The Delegate from Lebanon stated that the expenses of the I.F.R.B. could be considerably reduced and its efficiency increased if the eleven officials were replaced by two qualified engineers assisted by two or three secretaries.
4. The Delegate from the United Kingdom made a statement which may be summarized as follows:
 - it is difficult to make a decision until there has been time to study the report of Subcommittee 1 which has just been distributed;
 - there is no reason to provide a higher salary for the Secretary General than for the members of the I.F.R.B., who, because of the exceedingly high technical knowledge required of them, should be the highest-paid officials of the Union.
 - the salaries of the members of the I.F.R.B. should be high, but they should not be compared with the salaries of national officials because the members of the I.F.R.B. will receive no pensions and have no tenure guarantee, and must, besides, live outside their own countries.
 - salaries should not be excessive, but they should be appropriate.
 - it should be borne in mind that the salaries suggested are tax-exempt.
5. The Delegate from the Dominican Republic supported the United States proposal in all its details because it conformed to the principles of equity and justice.
6. The Delegate from Morocco would like to give some further information in addition to what had been said by the Delegate from the United States, who had given as an example the salaries paid in purely political international organizations. It seemed to him indispensable to consider other international organizations and especially those which were of a technical nature and whose headquarters were in Switzerland. The I.T.U. is at the present time one of four such organizations, placed under the supervision of the Swiss Government Officials of the I.T.U. receive salaries decided upon by the Regulations of the Swiss Federal

Council dated January 31st 1947. These organizations, including notably the Universal Postal Union, are enumerated in Annex I of Document 386 TR-E. Therefore it is impossible to find starting-point better than the status quo.

On the other hand, it might be worth while to point out that the annual salary of the President of the Swiss Confederation is 50,000 Swiss francs and the salary of the Director of the Swiss Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Administration is 35,000 Swiss francs.

The scale of salaries proposed in Annex 3 would therefore lead to giving the Secretary General of the Union a salary 50% higher than the salary of the President of the Swiss Confederation, and 100% higher than the salary to the Director of the Swiss Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Administration.

One cannot help thinking that the present salaries of the high officials of the Bureau are very satisfactory and, that there is no need to increase them and run the risk of creating really exaggerated salaries, financed by the members of the Union, and which would frequently and inevitably be granted more on the basis of the political or other backing of the parties concerned than on their technical ability.

To pay excessive salaries for these positions would only interfere with the efficiency of the work we expect from the holders of these jobs. The I.F.R.B. certainly needs active and competent engineers; but in order to be a very good member of the I.F.R.B. it is not essential to possess as many noteworthy qualities as are required for a good director of an important Administration or an extraordinary head of a corporation. It would even be regrettable if certain experts of world-wide reputation in the field of propagation should be tempted to abandon their work in order to take part in the I.F.R.B.

After reminding the Committee that foreign international officials in Switzerland enjoy the very great advantage of tax exemption, the Delegate from Morocco concluded by pointing out that between Annexes I and 3 the difference in the totals of salaries to be paid to the 11 members of the I.F.R.B. was 350,000 Swiss francs, which represents the total present expenses of the personnel of the Radio Divisions.

7. The Delegate from France expressed the following views:

- The present financial problem placed before the Plenipotentiary Conference is the result of a "legacy from the Radio Conference" and the Committee is not authorized to modify the general substance of the question;

- However, if the number of members of the I.F.R.B. can be justified by considerations which by the way have nothing whatsoever to do with technical matters, it is much more difficult to justify the permanence of these positions.

- There is a grave danger in increasing the expenses of the Union in an exaggerated way, not only for the Union itself which risks collapse due to bankruptcy, but also for governments which might refuse to ratify the Convention.

- The salaries paid to its officials by the Swiss Government should be used as a basis, since Switzerland is a rich country whose officials are well paid.

- No other supplement to the salaries should be provided for other than the expatriation allowance, as it must be considered that members of the I.F.R.B. will enjoy tax exemption and an interesting pension plan;

- Salaries paid by the U.N. or by its subsidiary organizations should not be referred to.

- If, as was pointed out by the Delegate from the United States, government officials in all countries are generally poorly paid, it could be concluded that there will be many candidates for the I.F.R.B. which offers quite a good position.

- It is possible to find very competent candidates at a far lower salary than the salary proposed by the United States.

- The French Delegation is in favor of the formula given in Annex I of Document 386 TR-E, with the understanding that when the Swiss Government increased the salaries of its officials, the Union would naturally do likewise.

The Chairman in the name of the Delegation from the Soviet Union made the following statement:

Gentlemen,

In the first place, we consider it as an undisputable fact that the I.F.R.B. is an important organization, and that its members should have technical qualifications permitting them to accomplish the difficult task with which they are entrusted. However, in making decisions concerning the question of salaries, we must not be prodigal. The more we pay, the greater will be the budget of the Telecommunications Union as well as that of the members of the Union. The decision which has just been taken in Atlantic City appreciably increases the budget of the Telecommunications Union. That is why we should deal very cautiously with the question of fixing salaries. The Soviet Delegation is of the opinion that the salaries should on the one hand correspond to the technical qualifications of the members of the I.F.R.B., and, on the other, to the standard of living of the country where they are to work, namely Switzerland. The facts mentioned in the statement of the Delegate from Morocco and Tunisia seem convincing to me and it is unacceptable to me that the salaries of the members of the I.F.R.B. be superior to that of the President of the Swiss Republic.

In the government agencies of the United States, important officials, and quite as responsible as the members of the I.F.R.B. receive salaries not above \$10,000 per year. If that is so, why should we fix salaries for the members of the I.F.R.B. greater than those of high government officials of the United States. Numerous other examples could be given which would permit comparison of the different conditions in various countries. On the basis of these considerations, I am of the opinion that there is no reason to pay salaries as great as those proposed in Annex III of Document No. 386 TR-E. I am inclined to agree with the point of view of the French Delegation, but we can adopt a compromise solution such as the one stated in Annex II of Document No. 386 TR-E, namely to fix the salaries of the members of the I.F.R.B. at a figure not above \$9,300 per year. I would like to point out that we should not, for the time being, make any decision concerning the question of the salaries of other categories of officials of the Union. It seems

quite as incomprehensible to me as it did to the Delegate from the United Kingdom, why titles of positions that such as of Director General appear in Document No. 386 TR-E. We reached an agreement on establishing the position of Secretary General and I would like to ask the Chairman of Subcommittee 1 to give the reasons for changing titles of positions.

I also request the Delegates to take into consideration another circumstance. When a salary scale for other officials of the Union is set, we shall have to work on the basis of our recent decision concerning the fixing of a salary scale for the members of the I.F.R.B. If the sum total of salaries is increased, the general budget of the Union would also increase. That is why, in order to protect the interests of countries which would find it difficult to pay their contributions to the Union, and taking into consideration the standard of living and the salaries of other officials, the Soviet Delegation is willing to accept as a maximum the salary scale indicated in Annex II of Document No. 386 TR-E.

9. The Delegate from India believed caution should be exercised, since the decisions made might have serious effects on other organizations similar to the Union. Under the circumstances, reference should not be made to the U.N., but to the U.P.U., which at its recent Congress, did not consider it necessary to place itself on the same plane as the United Nations. On the other hand, no one contemplated summoning to the I.F.R.B. scientists whose skill could not be spared from the laboratories. Members of the I.F.R.B. should be executives who are well informed about telecommunications and above all else, experienced in the matter of frequency allocations (of the I.F.R.B. Statutes); therefore, a salary likely to interest this type of official must be sought.

Otherwise, India agreed that members of the I.F.R.B. should be the best paid officials of the Union. However, it should be taken into account that their salaries would be tax exempt, and that their security would be guaranteed by their government connections. In conclusion, he stated that the conditions specified in Annex 1 were reasonable, provided that expatriation allowances were included.

10. The Delegate from Greece drew attention to the effect which high salaries paid to members of the I.F.R.B. might have upon salaries of all Bureau personnel, for to date, neither the Swiss Government nor the personnel itself had given any indication that salaries were inadequate. It should also be taken into account that these salaries are common to the personnel of four other international Bureaus, operating under the supervision of the Swiss Government.

On the other hand, the Greek Delegation considered the number of I.F.R.B. members too high; and it pointed out that since elections no longer deal with individuals but with countries, there is no longer any guarantee as to the qualifications of members who will actually be appointed. The Greek Delegation favored the plan proposed in Annex 1 of Document 386 TR-E.

11. The Delegate from Argentina made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman:

As stated on various occasions, the Argentine Delegation is opposed to the establishment of agencies which are not strictly necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Union, within the limits of the traditional policy of economy which up to the present time has been the rule of our organization. Thus, at the proper time, we expressed our opposition to the formation of the Administrative Council, although, on this point we had to respect the opinion of the majority, which considered it necessary to incorporate this Council in the structure of the Union.

We have always acknowledged the need for the I.F.R.B., and we have cooperated in the studies aiming to establish the I.F.R.B. on sound and permanent foundations. We, therefore, believe that its members should be free of any financial worries, which would diminish the efficiency of their work.

But, without being able to express a definite opinion because of lack of time to study Document 386 TR-E and its annexes, distributed only a few moments ago, we cannot help expressing our alarm at the extraordinary increase in the expenses which annex No. 3 would involve if approved, and which together with the other expenses that will have to be met in order to establish the new Union, threaten our organization with bankruptcy unless its members agree to assume extraordinary obligations which are totally unjustified for the time being.

Therefore, the Argentine Delegation believes that this problem should be reconsidered by the Subcommittee on Finance and Personnel so that, on the basis of the present salaries of officials of the Union, the necessary increases may be studied in a conservative way with due regard to the economic condition of most of its members and not only of those considered as rich countries.

In making out the new salary scale, the observations made at this meeting by the Delegates from Morocco and other countries as well as by the Chairman, should be taken into consideration so that the problem can be studied principally in the light of the standard of living in Switzerland, the country where the I.F.R.B. will operate, with

the salaries legitimately due to the different officials in particular the members of the I.F.R.B. - as a result of the change of residence required in order for them to fulfill their international obligations. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman."

12. The Delegate from Sweden stated that it should be made perfectly clear whether salaries of members of the I.F.R.B. were to be tax exempt, because this would have an important bearing upon the question of determining what salaries should be.

He added that he felt that if the I.F.R.B. organization were modeled along the lines of a national organization, it would prove far more economical, since it would be on a "triangular basis", and would include a manager, assistant manager, and other assistants. He thought it too late to make a change at this time, but he considered that the I.F.R.B. should be reorganized after the experience of five years of operation.

13. The Delegate from Peru made the following statement:

Mr. Chairman:

I am deeply impressed by the opinions expressed at this meeting by the various Delegations regarding the salaries that should be paid to officials of the Union, members of the I.F.R.B., C.C.I.'s, etc.

Personally, I believe that the functions of the I.F.R.B. are very important. I also share the belief its members should meet high standards of efficiency. However, I do not believe that they should be supermen, and that therefore we should have to pay them super-salaries. Nobody could dispute the fact that almost every country in the world is going through a severe economic crisis because of the last war nor could they doubt the desire to reduce or avoid excessive expense.

As Delegates, we are responsible to our Governments for the agreements which we reach here, and logically, for the ideas previously expressed. We must proceed with caution in making economic arrangement if we want to be successful.

The Delegation from Peru cannot support the scale of Annex III, in which, if I understand correctly, the Delegate from Morocco includes a salary for an official of the Union which is 50% higher than the salary received by the President of Switzerland. However, with the necessary reservation, until I have an opportunity to study more thoroughly the scales presented, I am inclined to favor the scale contained in Annex II of Document 386 TR-E."

14. The Delegate from Ethiopia stated that when a new organization was being formed, a distinction had to be made between preparing the plan, a relatively simple procedure, and putting it into effect, which is far more difficult. It should also be noted that this was scarcely the time for large scale expenses, since most countries were in the process of recovery, and should not be burdened with excessive expenses. That was why Ethiopia preferred the formula proposed in Annex I of Document 386 TR-E.

15. In answer to a question asked by the Chairman as to the title to be given to the official placed at the head of the Bureau of the Union, the Delegate from China, Chairman of Subcommittee 1, explained that in Document 386 TR-E, the title of "General Director" had been used, since at the last Plenary Assembly it had been proposed that the title "Director" should be retained, and therefore he had considered use of this title to be proper provided the Committee approved.

As for the salary scale appearing in Annex II, he explained that this involved a compromise agreed upon in Working Group 3; and he suggested that the Chairman of this Group explain why it had been proposed that the Secretary General be paid a higher salary than the salary of members of the I.F.R.B. and the directors of the C.C.I.'s.

16. The Delegate from Chile did not consider the situation at all tragic, since at the U.N. all Member States had agreed to share in the expenses of international organizations to which they belonged. He thought that the personnel of the Bureau and the members of the I.F.R.B. should be well paid, since it is essential for such organizations to employ officials who were fully qualified and endowed with initiative. Otherwise, these organizations would fail to meet the needs they were called upon to fulfill.

17. The Delegate from Portugal supplied the information requested by the Delegate from China. Working Group 3, of which he is Chairman, had studied the question of salaries of Union personnel in connection with their effect upon general expenses. The reasons for changing the salary scale appear in Document 371 TR-E, to which all delegates may refer; this document explains in particular why the Working Group unanimously decided that the Secretary General should be paid the highest salary. But a general agreement

on salaries could not be reached...hence the compromise presented in Annex II.

It is interesting to compare the effect which the adoption of one or the other of the formulas appearing respectively in Annexes I and II would have on the total budget:

- if the salary scale appearing in Annex II were adopted, the total ordinary budget of the Union would amount to about 5 million Swiss francs;

- if the salary scale of Annex I were adopted, about 300,000 Swiss francs could be saved...

No comparison can be made with the formula appearing in Annex III because its salary scale is incomplete.

The Delegate from Portugal favored the formula given in Annex II.

18. The Delegate from the United States was of the opinion that before making a decision, it would be necessary to make a comparison of the expenses incurred by the three proposed formulas. He therefore proposed that the vote on this question be deferred until the next meeting.

He made several remarks regarding the points of view that had just been expressed:

- the increase in the salary of the Secretary-General is justified because this official will have a greater responsibility than the present director;

- the salaries of American officials cannot be taken as a basis since they are at present so badly paid that they are leaving their official positions for private employment;

- with regard to the remark made by India, it must be taken into consideration that the United States official who enters the Service of the I.F.R.B. will sever all connection with his Government. It must furthermore be noted that the official for whom it would be possible to return to his Administration, would offer no guarantee of independence as a member of the I.F.R.B.

- the difference between formulas 1 and 3 is only 350,000 Swiss francs, and, it is at any rate ridiculous to haggle over a few thousand francs when, at the same time, Governments are investing millions of dollars for high-frequency broadcasting and for safety of life at sea, which would run the risk of being seriously affected in the I.F.R.B. did not function satisfactorily.

19. As the Delegate from the United Kingdom supported the proposal made by the Delegate from the United States to put the vote off for the next meeting, the Chairman put this question of procedure to a vote.

By a show of hands, 27 votes against 21, the Committee rejected the United States proposal and decided to reach an agreement at once on the salaries of the members of the I.F.R.B.

20. The Delegate from Cuba felt that the salaries should be in accord with the standard of living prevalent in the regions from which the members of the I.F.R.B. come. He proposed adoption of formula 3, and in addition that each region be authorized to contribute, if it believes it necessary, a supplementary sum to its representatives in order to assure them a salary corresponding to the salary they would have received in their own country.

21. The Chairman pointed out that this proposal could not be considered as it was contrary to the statutes of the I.F.R.B., particularly since it had been decided that its members could not vote on behalf of their own country in the Provisional Frequency Board.

22. The Delegate from Lebanon stated that the Plenary Conference was justified in reconsidering the statutes of the I.F.R.B. adopted by the Radio Conference. He felt that the latter had made a decision that is incompatible with the financial condition of certain countries. He repeated that, in his opinion, two engineers and two secretaries could very well carry out the task to be assigned to the I.F.R.B., and that since the majority refused to reconsider the substance of the question here, he reserved the right to appeal to the Plenary Assembly.

23. The Chairman pointed out that the time had come to reach a decision. He reviewed the four proposals under consideration with regard to the salaries of the members of the I.F.R.B.:

1. Annex 1 to Doc. No. 386 TR-E.....\$7,535 per year;
2. Annex 2 -----.....\$9,300 per year;
3. Annex 3 -----.....\$15,000 per year
4. A Compromise proposed by the United Kingdom and supported by the United States:
\$12,000 per year.

24. The voting procedure gave rise to a long discussion in which the Delegates from Chile, Denmark, the United States, France, Guatemala, Morocco, Mexico, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the Vatican participated.

The first vote by a show of hands gave the following result:

- for formula 1: 22 votes;
- ----- 2: 14 votes;
- ----- 3: 4 votes;
- ----- 4: 12 votes.

The Chairman concluded that formula 3 was ruled out, and proposed a second vote in order to show more clearly the opinion of the Committee.

25. The question of procedure was again discussed. Finally, the Committee agreed to vote by a show of hands on formulas 4, 2 and 1.

The result of the vote was as follows:

- formula 4: 12 votes;
- ----- 2: 30 votes;
- ----- 1: 21 votes.

The Committee therefore decided to grant a salary of \$9,300 per year to the members of the I.F.R.B.

26. The Chairman proposed that at the next meeting, the Committee should first discuss the question of organization of a Broadcasting Committee, and then the question of salaries for officials and personnel of the Bureau of the Union. The reports of the Working Groups would then be considered.

Adopted.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:50 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

J. Persin

B. Yourovski

W. E. Linaweaver

The Chairman:

A. Fortoushenko.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 418 TR-E

September 17, 1947.
Committee C-

Amendment
to Document 389 TR-E requested by
the Delegation
of Guatemala

Page 4: Replaces paragraph 13 by
the following:

13: The Delegate from Guatemala, on behalf of the Delegations of the Latin American countries, stated that, in the opinion of the said countries, no reference should be made to the languages used by the United Nations Organization, because it is juridically wrong to refer to a text which is likely to be changed by completely external contingencies and that under no circumstances was it appropriate to make the languages of the International Telecommunications Union subject to any decision made on this subject by the UNO. The Latin American formula, contained in Document 338 TR, set up as official languages the languages of the UNO, but designated them by their names without making reference to that Organization for the reasons indicated above.

As regards the proposal of the United Kingdom Delegation, contained in Document No. 352 TR, to the effect that the order of listing of the official languages correspond to the alphabetical order in French, the Delegate from Guatemala suggested that the official languages be mentioned in the alphabetical order of the language in which the publication is made."

Paragraph 14, replaces 2) by the following:

- 2) To adopt the proposal presented by the Delegate from Guatemala on behalf of the Delegations of the Latin-American countries, to the effect that the list of official languages be drawn up alphabetically according to the language in which the documents are published.

Page 5, paragraph 16, line 6, replaces the words "United Kingdom" by "Latin American Countries".

At the end of the paragraph delete "and the observation (see point 15) which had just been made concerning this amendment."

18 Sept 1947

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document No 419 TR

17 septembre 1947

Commission C

Textes présentés par le Groupe de rédaction du
Groupe de travail¹ de la Commission C à la

Commission C, au sujet :

1° du siège de l'Union,

2° des relations avec les Organisations internationales.

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City
1947

Document No 419 TR-E

17 septembre 1947

Committee C

Texts presented by Drafting Group of
Working Group 1 of Committee C,
to Committee C, concerning

1° Seat of the Union

2° Relations with International Organizations.

Article 1 bis

Siège de l'Union

Le siège permanent de l'Union est fixé à Genève.

Article 2 bis

Relations avec des organisations internationales

Texte de l'article 2 § 2 de Moscou:

2. Afin d'aider à la réalisation d'une entière coordination internationale dans le domaine des télécommunications, l'Union collabore avec les (autres) organisations internationales ayant des intérêts et des activités connexes.

NOTE : Le terme (autres) figure dans le § 2 de Moscou parce que le titre de l'article 2 est :

"Relations avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies et des autres organisations internationales."

Article 1 bis

Seat of the Union

The permanent seat of the Union shall be at Geneva.

Article 2 bis

Relations with International Organizations

Text of Article 2, § 2 of Moscow :

2. In furtherance of complete international coordination on matters affecting telecommunication, the Union will cooperate with (other) international organizations having related interests and activities.

NOTE : The term (other) appears in § 2 of Moscow because the title of Article 2 is "Relations with the United Nations and other International Organizations."

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
à ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document n° 420 TR
17 septembre 1947

Commission C

Textes présentés par le Groupe de rédaction du
Groupe de travail 1 de la Commission C
à la commission C

1. le Protocole concernant l'Allemagne et le Japon,
 2. le Protocole concernant l'Espagne.
-

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS,
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 420 TR-E
September 17, 1947

Committee C

Texts Presented by
Drafting Group of Working Group 1 of Committee C
to Committee C.

1. Protocol concerning Germany and Japan
 2. Protocol concerning Spain.
-

Projet de Protocole concernant
l'Allemagne et le Japon relative-
ment à l'Article/ sur l'ad-
mission des membres/ de la Con-
vention internationale des té-
lécommunications signée à Atlan-
tic City en septembre 1947.

Draft protocol concerning
Germany and Japan in relation
to Article (on membership)
of the International Tele-
communication Convention signed
at Atlantic City on September,
1947.

Il est convenu par les présentes
que l'Allemagne et le Japon pour-
ront, sans être soumis aux forma-
lités prévues à l'Article
de la Convention y accéder, con-
formément à l'Article au
moment où les autorités qualifiées
estimeront cette adhésion oppor-
tune.

It is hereby agreed that
Germany and Japan may, without
submitting to the formalities
contemplated in Article
of the Convention accede
thereto in accordance with
Article at a time when
the responsible authorities
shall consider such accession
appropriate.

Projet de protocole relatif
à l'Espagne se référant à l'arti-
cle (sur l'admission des
membres) de la Convention inter-
nationale des télécommunications
signée à Atlantic City le
septembre 1947

Draft protocol concerning
Spain in relation to Article
..... (on membership) of
the International Tele-
communication Convention
signed at Atlantic City on
..... September, 1947.

Considérant qu'aux termes d'une
résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée
plénière de la Conférence Interna-
tionale des Télécommunications le
..... septembre 1947, confor-
mément à la résolution de l'Assem-
blée générale des Nations Unies
du 12 septembre 1946, l'Espagne
(y compris la zone espagnole du
Maroc et l'ensemble des Colonies
espagnoles) est actuellement dans
l'impossibilité d'accéder à la
Convention Internationale des té-
lécommunications signée à Atlan-
tic City le septembre 1947,

Il est convenu par les présen-
tes que l'Espagne, la zone espa-
gnole du Maroc et l'ensemble des
colonies espagnoles, pourront sans
être assujetties aux formalités
prévues à l'article de la
Convention, y accéder conformément
à l'article et à l'arti-
cle aussitôt que la ré-
solution précitée de l'Assemblée
générale des Nations Unies aura
été abrogée ou sera sans objet.

Whereas by a resolution
passed at the Plenary Assembly
of the International Tele-
communication Conference on
..... September, 1947 in
conformity with the resolution
of the General Assembly of
the United Nations of 12th
December, 1946, Spain (includ-
ing the Spanish zone in
Morocco and the whole of the
Spanish colonies) is for the
time being prevented from
acceding to the International
Telecommunication Convention
signed at Atlantic City on
..... September 1947.

It is hereby agreed that
Spain (including the Spanish
zone in Morocco and the whole
of the Spanish colonies) may,
without submitting to the
formalities contemplated in
Article of the Convention
accede thereto in accordance
with Article and Article
..... as soon as the said
resolution of the General
Assembly shall be abrogated
or cease to be applicable.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS
D' ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document no 421 TR.

17 septembre 1947

Commission C

Exposé relatif à l'abrogation des Règlements
présenté par le groupe de rédaction
du Groupe de travail 1 de la Commis-
sion C à la Commission C.

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 421 TR-E

September 17, 1947

Committee C

Statement prepared by Drafting Group of
Working Group 1 of Committee C to
the Committee C, concerning the
Abrogation of Administrative Regulations.

Le groupe de rédaction du groupe de travail 1 de la commission C a étudié la question de l'abrogation des Règlements et a eu à résoudre le problème suivant: Dans le document no 14 TR, la délégation française défend la thèse que les Conférences de plénipotentiaires ne peuvent s'arroger le droit d'abroger les Règlements; à son avis, c'est là la prérogative exclusive des conférences administratives. En conséquence, le groupe de travail a inséré ci-dessous le texte des articles 26 et 27 de la proposition française (Document no 14 TR) relative à l'abrogation de la Convention et des Règlements.

Article 26

Abrogation des Conventions antérieures à la présente Convention

La présente Convention et le Règlement général y annexé abrogent et remplacent, dans les relations entre les gouvernements contractants, les Conventions télégraphiques internationales de Paris (1865), de Vienne (1868), de Rome (1872) et de St.-Petersbourg (1875), ainsi que les Conventions radiotélégraphiques internationales de Berlin (1906), de Londres (1912) et de Washington (1927), et la Convention internationale des télécommunications de Madrid (1932).

Article 27

Abrogation des Règlements

L'abrogation des Règlements autres que le Règlement général relève de la compétence des conférences administratives.

The drafting group of Working Group 1 of Committee C considered the question of abrogation and was confronted with the following problem. The French Delegation, in its Document No. 14 TR, supports the thesis that Plenipotentiary Conferences can not allocate to themselves the right to abrogate administrative regulations; this, in its estimation, is the sole prerogative of administrative conferences. The drafting group therefore appends hereunder the text of Articles 26 and 27 of the French proposal (Document No. 14 TR) on abrogation of the Convention and Regulations.

Article 26

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), Vienna (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).

Article 27

Abrogation of Regulations

The abrogation of Regulations other than the General Regulations, comes within the competence of the Administrative Conferences.

Lorsqu'aucune disposition, visant l'abrogation des Règlements antérieurs, n'est introduite dans un Règlement élaboré par une conférence administrative, le Règlement qui fait foi est le dernier en date.

D'autre part, si l'on maintient que la Conférence de plénipotentiaires, en tant qu'organe suprême de l'Union, a le pouvoir d'abroger les Règlements, le texte de l'article 36 du projet de Moscou serait applicable. Toutefois, puisque seul le Règlement des radiocommunications a été abrogé à la Conférence d'Atlantic City, le texte du projet de Moscou a été amendé en conséquence, et il figure immédiatement ci-après:

Article 36

Abrogation des Conventions et des Règlements antérieurs à la présente Convention

La présente Convention et le Règlement y annexé abrogent et remplacent, dans les relations entre les gouvernements contractants, les Conventions télégraphiques internationales de Paris (1865), de Vienne (1868), de Rome (1872) et de St.-Petersbourg (1875), et les Règlements y annexés, ainsi que les Conventions radiotélégraphiques internationales de Berlin (1906), de Londres (1912), et de Washington (1927), et les Règlements y annexés, de même que la Convention internationale des télécommunications de Madrid (1932) et le Règlement des radiocommunications du Caire (1938), y annexé.

Selon l'avis du groupe de rédaction, un protocole spécial sera nécessaire si le groupe de travail adopte la thèse contenue dans l'article 36 des documents de Moscou, à savoir qu'une Conférence de plénipotentiaires peut abroger des Règlements, de manière à modifier les Règlements télégraphiques

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.

On the other hand if it is maintained that the Plenipotentiary Conference as the supreme organ of the Union has the power to abrogate administrative regulations, the text of Article 36 of the Moscow draft would be applicable. However, since only the Radio Regulations have been abrogated at the Atlantic City Conference, the text of the Moscow draft has been amended accordingly and figures immediately hereunder.

Article 36

Abrogation of Convention and Regulations Previous to this Convention

This Convention and the 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 Radio Regulations, Cairo (1938), annexed thereto.

In the estimation of the drafting group a special protocol will be necessary should the Working Group adopt the thesis contained in Article 36 of Moscow, namely, that a Plenipotentiary Conference may abrogate administrative regulations so as to take care of the Telephone

et téléphonique qui sont encore en vigueur et le demeureront jusqu'à la prochaine Conférence télégraphique et téléphonique internationale. En ce cas, le groupe de travail estime que quelle que soit la solution choisie, la disposition suivante devrait figurer soit dans la Convention, soit dans le Protocole.

" En cas de conflit entre la Convention et les Règlements, la Convention fera foi. "

Finalement, le groupe de rédaction a ajouté une note préparée par la délégation du Royaume-Uni sur la question des Règlements télégraphique et téléphonique du Caire pour la soumettre à l'examen du groupe de travail.

Note concernant les Règlements télégraphique et téléphonique (revision du Caire) et relative au projet d'article sur l'abrogation des Conventions et Règlements antérieurs à la présente Convention

Etant donné que la Conférence télégraphique et téléphonique appelée à reviser les Règlements du Caire ne sera convoquée que dans le courant de l'année 1949, et en supposant que la nouvelle Convention entre en vigueur le 1er janvier de cette même année, il semblerait indispensable d'établir un protocole additionnel, assurant le maintien en application des Règlements télégraphique et téléphonique du Caire, lesquels, sans cela, seront formellement abrogés à partir de l'entrée en vigueur de la nouvelle Convention.

On estime que les points suivants devront faire l'objet d'une étude minutieuse:

a) la question de savoir si les Parties adhérentes au protocole proposé seront en fait identiques à celles qui étaient liées par les Règlements du Caire. Dans cet ordre d'idées, il faudrait examiner quelle serait vis-à-vis de ce protocole, la situation de l'Espagne, signataire des Règlements du Caire.

and Telegraph Regulations which are still in effect and will have to remain in force until the next Telephone and Telegraph Conference. In that event the drafting group believes that whatever alternative is chosen, the following provision should figure either in the Convention and/or in the Protocol.

"In case of a conflict between the Convention and the Regulations the Convention shall prevail."

Finally, the drafting group appends a note prepared by the United Kingdom Delegation on the question of the Cairo Telegraph and Telephone Regulations for the consideration of the Working Group.

Note on the Cairo Telegraph and Telephone Regulations in relation to the draft Article on Abrogation of Conventions and Regulations Previous to the Present Convention

Since the Telegraph and Telephone Conference to revise the Cairo Regulations will not take place until some time in 1949, on the assumption that the new Convention will enter into force on the 1st January of that year it would appear that a protocol to the new Convention will be required to provide for the maintenance in force of the Cairo-Telegraph and Telephone Regulations which will formally be abrogated under the new Convention as from the date of its entry into force.

It is considered that the following points will require careful consideration:

a) whether the parties to the proposed protocol in fact will be identical with the parties bound by the Cairo Regulations. In this connection the effect of the protocol in relation to Spain which is a signatory of the Cairo Regulations should be considered.

b) la question de savoir lesquels, parmi les amendements apportés aux Règlements du Caire, devront être spécifiés dans le protocole proposé, étant donné que lesdits Règlements dépendent actuellement de la Convention de Madrid et que, dès l'abrogation de celle-ci et dès l'entrée en vigueur de la nouvelle Convention, les Règlements devraient, toutes les fois que le besoin s'en ferait sentir, être mis en harmonie avec cette dernière.

b) what amendments to the Cairo Regulations will have to be specified in the proposed protocol in view of the fact that they are at present dependent on the Madrid Convention and that after its abrogation and the entry into force of the new Convention they should be brought into line where necessary with the provisions of the new Convention.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 422 TR-E

17 September 1947

Committees C and G

Text

of a resolution to be submitted to the
Plenary Assembly and sent to the U.N.O.
prepared by Committee C for Committee G

"The International Telecommunications Conference convened in Plenary Assembly in Atlantic City, on , recognizes the necessity of rendering immediate assistance to the countries that were devastated by the war in order to rehabilitate their telecommunications systems and recommends that the United Nations draw the attention of its competent organizations to the importance and the urgency of this problem, which is part of the general problem of reconstruction."

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 423 TR-E

September 17, 1947

INTERNATIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 956 R-E

September 17, 1947

Nominations for Administrative Council and
International Frequency Registration Board

There will be held on Thursday, September 18, 1947, four meetings of delegations whose countries fall within the regions established for the selection of members of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) and the Administrative Council as proposed by Committee 3 of the Radio Conference and Committee C of the Telecommunications Conference. The selection will be of countries and not of individuals.

The schedule of the meetings of September 18 shall be as follows:

Region A --American Region	-- Venetian Room	8:00 p.m.
Region B --Western European and African Region	-- Renaissance Room	8:00 p.m.
Region C --Eastern European and North Asiatic Region	-- Venetian Room	9:30 p.m.
Region D --China, India and Australasia	-- Renaissance Room	9:30 p.m.

IFRB

Each meeting should nominate countries, listed in the annex to this notice as belonging within its region, to be included in a panel of countries from which the Board of eleven country members will be selected on a conference-wide basis at a Plenary Assembly later to be announced. Thereafter each of the eleven selected countries will choose individuals to sit on the Board. The nominated countries from each region

18 Sept. 1947

shall not be less than four or more than five in number.

In this connection reference is made particularly to the qualifications of the Board members as they appear in Chapter V, Article 16, paragraphs 3 and 4, the Statute of the International Frequency Registration Board as it appears in blue Document No. 897 R-E (Series No. 12 R-E).

The procedure for the meetings shall in general be as follows:

- (1) Chairman or Vice Chairman of Conference will open each meeting and preside until
- (2) election of permanent Chairman by each meeting.
- (3) Decision by vote whether four or five country nominees are to be chosen.
- (4) Nominations received from floor for countries to be voted upon.
- (5) Each Delegation to cast four (or five) separate ballots for IFRB nominations.

- (6) Four (or five) countries receiving highest number of votes declared selected as nominations to be transmitted to the Plenary Session. Tie votes will be accepted in selection of the highest four (or five) countries except where the lowest position in the four (or five) to be selected is involved in a tie. In that case, a further ballot shall be taken as among the countries involved in that tie vote for the purpose of selecting the country which shall be included in the panel which is to be sent to the Plenary Assembly. Thereupon the remaining country or countries party to the tie vote shall be included in the record of the vote in the position accorded them by the first ballot. That record of the vote shall be forwarded to the Plenary Session along with the panel selected as above outlined.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Each meeting should nominate countries, listed in the annex to this notice as belonging within its region, to be included in a panel of countries from which the Council of eighteen country members will be selected on a conference-wide basis at a Plenary Assembly later to be announced. Thereafter each of the eighteen selected countries will choose individuals to sit on the Council. The nominated countries from Regions A, B and D shall not be less than seven or more than eight in number. For Region C they shall not be less than four or more than five in number.

The procedure for the meetings shall in general be as follows:

- (1) Chairman or Vice Chairman of Conference will open each meeting and preside until
- (2) election of permanent Chairman by each meeting.
- (3) Decision by vote whether seven or eight (four or five for Region C) country nominees are to be chosen.
- (4) Nominations received from floor for countries to be voted upon.

- (5) Each Delegation to cast seven or eight (four or five for Region C) separate ballots for Administrative Council nominations.
- (6) Seven or eight (four or five for Region C) countries receiving highest number of votes declared selected as nominations to be transmitted to the Plenary Session. Tie votes will be accepted in selection of the highest seven or eight (four or five for Region C) countries except where the lowest position to be selected is involved in a tie. In that case, a further ballot shall be taken as among the countries involved in that tie vote for the purpose of selecting the country which shall be included in the panel which is to be sent to the Plenary Assembly. Thereupon the remaining country or countries party to the tie vote shall be included in the record of the vote in the position accorded them by the first ballot. That record of the vote shall be forwarded to the Plenary Session along with the panel selected as above outlined.

A list of countries composing the four regions appears as an annex to this notice.

(423 TR-E and 956 R-E)

ANNEX

Region A - American Region

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

Region B - Western European and African Region

Austria
Belgian Congo
Belgium
Denmark
France
Greece
Ireland
Italy
Liberia
Luxembourg
Monaco
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Southern Rhodesia
Sweden
Switzerland
Tunis and Morocco
Union of South Africa and Mandated Territory
of Southwest Africa
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Vatican City

(423 TR-E and 956 R-E)

Region C - Eastern European and North Asiatic Region

Albania
Bulgaria
Bielorussia
Czechoslovakia
Finland
Hungary
Poland
Rumania
Ukraine
USSR
Yugoslavia

Region D - Remainder of the World

Afghanistan
Australia
Burma
China
Egypt
Ethiopia
India
Iran
Iraq
Lebanon
Netherlands Indies
New Zealand
Pakistan
Philippines
Saudi Arabia
Siam
Syria
Turkey
Yemen

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document No 424 TR

17 septembre 1947

Commissions C et G

T e x t e s
présentés à la Commission G par
la Commission C

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City

1947

Document No 424 TR-E

September 17, 1947

Committees C and G

T e x t s
presented by Committee C to
Committee G

Article 2

Relations avec les Nations Unies

1. Les relations entre les Nations Unies et l'U.I.T. sont définies dans l'accord dont le texte est annexé à la présente Convention.

2. Conformément aux dispositions de l'article XIV de l'accord ci-dessus mentionné, les services d'exploitation des télécommunications des Nations Unies jouiront des droits et seront soumis aux obligations prévus par cette Convention et les Règlements y annexés. Ils auront, en conséquence, le droit d'assister à titre consultatif, à toutes les conférences de l'Union, y compris les Comités consultatifs internationaux (et le Bureau provisoire des fréquences). Ils pourront faire partie d'aucun organe de l'Union dont les membres sont désignés par une conférence de plénipotentiaires ou administrative.

Article 2

Relations with the United Nations

1. The relations between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union are defined in the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union, the text of which is annexed to this Convention.

2. In accordance with the provisions of Article XIV of the above-mentioned Agreement, the telecommunication operating services of the United Nations shall be entitled to the rights and bound by the obligations of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto. Accordingly, they shall be entitled to attend all conferences of the Union, including the International Consultative Committees (and the Provisional Frequency Board), in a consultative capacity. They shall not be eligible for election to any organ of the Union, the members of which are elected by a plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

September 18, 1947

Committee C

Report of Subcommittee C-1
to Committee C

(This document supplants Document 354 TR)

The Subcommittee proposes the following text for the draft of Article 5 of the Convention:

Article 5
Finances of the Union

§ 1. The expenses of the Union shall consist of ordinary expenses and extraordinary expenses.

§ 2. The ordinary expenses of the Union shall be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Article 10A § 1b). They shall include, in particular, the expenses pertaining to the meetings of the Administrative Council, the salaries of the staff and other expenses of the Secretariat of the Union, of the International Frequency Registration Board, of the International Consultative Committees, and of the laboratories created by the Union. These ordinary expenses shall be borne by all Members and Associate Members of the Union.

§ 3. 1) The extraordinary expenses shall include all expenses pertaining to Plenipotentiary Conferences, Administrative Conferences and meetings of the International Consultative Committees. They shall be borne by the Members and Associate Members who have agreed to participate in these Conferences and meetings.

2) Private Operating agencies and international organizations shall contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the Administrative Conferences and the meetings of the International Consultative Committees in which they participate, in proportion to the number of units corresponding to the class chosen by them among the classes provided in paragraph 4 of this Article. The Administrative Council may, nevertheless, authorize certain international organizations to participate in these conferences and meetings, without contributing to the expenses.

3) Expenses incurred by laboratories of the Union, in special research for individual Members or Associate Members

18 Sept 1947

of the Union, shall be borne by those Members.

§ 4. For the purpose of apportioning expenses, the Members of the Union shall be divided into 8 classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed number of units, namely:

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

§ 5. Each Member and Associate Member of the Union shall inform the Secretary General of the class in which it wishes to be included. This classification shall be announced to the other Members and Associate Members of the Union by the Secretary General and shall not be changed during the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences.

§ 6. Members and Associate Members of the Union shall pay in advance their annual contributory share.

§ 7. The amounts due shall bear interest at a rate of 6 per cent (6%) per annum, reckoning from July 1st with respect to the annual contributory shares and reckoning from the day of expiration of a period of six months after the sending of the accounts with respect to the extraordinary expenses and the supplying of documents.

* * *

The Subcommittee recommends that Committee C submit to the Plenary Assembly the Resolutions which are set forth in Annexes 1 and 2. The Resolution in Annex 1 deals with the procedure for change of classification of Members and Associate Members. The Resolution in Annex 2 deals with listing arrears in the Annual Financial Report of the Union. On this subject, certain members of the Subcommittee believed that additional sanctions should be provided for enforcing the payment of contributions. One delegation proposed that countries should be prohibited from participating in conferences if they were in arrears for two years, while another delegation proposed that under these conditions, the countries in arrears should be prohibited from voting at conferences. These views, however, did not receive the support of the Subcommittee.

The Subcommittee is also of the opinion that the Bureau of the Union should be required to include the following clarification in the Annual Financial Report:

"The units shall be multiplied by the number of Members and Associate Members in each class and the sum of the products thus obtained shall indicate the number of units by which the total expenses shall be divided. The quotient shall indicate the total amount of the unit of expense."

Annex 1

The International Telecommunications Conference of Atlantic City,

Considering that:

- (a) It is provided in paragraph 5 of Article 5 of the Atlantic City Convention that no Member or Associate Member shall, during the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences change the class in which it has informed the Secretary General that it wishes to be included;
- (b) The Atlantic City Convention will not become effective until January 1, 1949; and
- (c) Some Members or Associate Members may wish to change their present class;

It is Resolved that:

Each Member or Associate Member shall announce the class in which it wishes to be placed before the new Convention becomes effective. Members of Associate Members failing to announce the class in which they desire to be included shall be bound by the number of units to which they have subscribed under the Madrid Convention. It shall be understood that the new apportionment shall go into effect at the same time as the Atlantic City Convention.

Annex 2

The International Telecommunications Conference of Atlantic City,

Considering that:

The Annual Financial Report issued by the Bureau of the Union should show in more detail the unpaid accounts;

It is Resolved that

The Bureau of the Union be instructed to show in the Annual Financial Report of the Union a list of countries in arrears, together with the sums due.

September 18, 1947

Report
of the Organization Committee of
the Union

(Committee C)

23rd Meeting
September 13, 1947

1. The meeting was opened at 3 P.M. under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. Fortoushenko (Soviet Union).

The Chairman made the following statement:

"The Director of the Berne Bureau, Dr. von Ernst, and his assistant, Mr. Gross, have told me that at the last meetings some doubts were expressed concerning the presence of the representatives of the Bureau of the Union in Committee C. I do not see why; but Dr. von Ernst has asked me to submit this question to our Committee.

I can assure Dr. von Ernst and Mr. Gross that absolutely no doubt exists that never - here or anywhere else - has anything been said on this subject, and that we are all highly honored by the presence of the Director of the Bureau and his assistant in Committee C.

I request that Dr. von Ernst and Mr. Gross participate in the most active manner in our work."

2. The Delegate from Italy firmly supported this statement.
3. The Chairman added: "Allow me to consider this point as settled and to believe that the Committee shares the opinion I have just expressed."

The Committee expressed its approval.

4. Merger of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. (Proposal of Norway - Document No. 43 TR-E).

The Chairman recognized the Delegate from Norway who said that he had nothing to add to the statement of Document No. 43 TR-E. He merely pointed out that the proposed measure was really progressive.

5. The Delegate from Italy proposed that the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. make a joint study of the possibility of such merger and submit a report on this question. It seemed to

him that for the time being the merger of the two Committees was not desirable.

6. The Delegate from Norway agreed with the Delegate from Italy. He thought that a recommendation could be made to both Committees to study the question and that the Administrative Council could be entrusted with the task of studying their conclusions and preparing adequate proposals.

7. The Committee was willing to accept this view, but a debate ensued during which the following opinions were expressed:

8. The Delegate from India: Would the Assembly of the C.C.I.T. which was to convene in 1949 receive directives not to proceed with the nomination of a Director until a decision was made concerning the merger of the two Committees?

9. The Delegate from Sweden: When the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. have studied the question, it will not be necessary to wait for the next Plenipotentiary Conference in order to put the proposed solution in effect.

10. The Delegate from the United States: The present Conference could authorize the Administrative Council to make any necessary decision before the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

11. The Delegate from the United Kingdom: The decision fell within the authority of the Plenary Assemblies of both C.C.I.'s and it was not necessary for the Plenipotentiary Conference to intervene. The Committees would be able to determine whether it was more useful and economical to have only one Director instead of two.

12. The Delegate from the Soviet Union: The question should be referred to the two Committees concerned - as proposed by the Delegate from Italy - and the Administrative Council should be entrusted with making an adequate decision on behalf of the Conference - as proposed by the Delegate from the United States.

13. The Delegate from Switzerland: The merger of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. was not desirable because, in spite of the advantage of a reduction of expenses, it would present the great disadvantage of jeopardizing the satisfactory operation and efficiency of both Committees.

14. The Delegate from France: The two Committees should not be merged. If there was a financial problem, it would

be preferable to maintain the status quo concerning the C.C.I.T. which should be able to continue to work freely in its own field. The merger would subordinate the telegraph to the telephone. But two systems, without competing with one another, should be able to develop side by side and collaborate in the general field of telecommunications.

15. The Delegate from Czechoslovakia: The views of Switzerland and France should be maintained. Both Committees would have, respectively, many problems to solve. The status quo of the C.C.I.T. should be maintained, and a specialized Secretariat supplied by the Bureau of the Union should be placed at its disposal. Then again, the Administrative Council should not be given the right to abolish the C.C.I.T., as this question fell within the sole jurisdiction of the Plenipotentiary Conference.
16. The Chairman, considering the views expressed and pointing out that it was difficult to solve the question here as the Committee did not have sufficient details on the respective problems handled by the two Committees, proposed that the Committee accept the views expressed by the Delegates from Italy (see item 5) and the United States (see item 10).

Adopted.

Creation of a broadcasting organization

17. The Chairman reminded the Committee that a large number of proposals had been made on this subject (see Document No. 320 TR-E). With a view to facilitating discussion, he outlined the main formulas proposed:

The United States had suggested creating a special broadcasting organization with seven Directors which would have as its aim:

- a. To study questions concerning allocation of frequencies to short-wave broadcasting stations;
- b. To study technical questions concerning broadcasting, particularly propagation;
- c. To study non-technical questions concerning broadcasting such as exchanges of programs.

The United Kingdom had proposed creating a Consultative Committee for Broadcasting (C.C.I.D.) organized on the same basis as the other C.C.I.'s, but including study of frequency problems.

France was of the opinion that it was necessary to call upon regional broadcasting organizations and to have a world federation to coordinate the activities of these organizations.

18. Then, speaking on behalf of the Delegation from the Soviet Union, he stated that there might be some doubt as to the advisability of the creation of a special broadcasting organization because;

1. Concerning the finances of the Union it was necessary to be very careful not to increase discontent among the numerous countries which have been affected by the considerable increase in expense due to the creation of new organizations that were not considered indispensable;
2. A study of the matter of principle showed that the questions that were to be submitted to the proposed organization could very well be solved by existing agencies (the I.F.R.B. for frequencies, the C.C.I.R. for technical questions, and the broadcasters themselves -- or their organizations -- for non-technical questions, such as for instance, exchange of programs).

In conclusion, the Soviet delegation did not see any reason to set up a new broadcasting organization, and thought that if this were done to be consistent it would also be necessary to set up special organizations for the fixed services, the maritime services, etc... which is of course impossible.

19. The Delegate from Ethiopia asked that the Committee consider his country's proposal (Document No. 59 Rhf-E) which he read.
20. The Delegate from the United Kingdom, considering that the question was one of the most important that had been raised at the Conference, expressed his views in a lengthy statement.

He referred in turn to the proposals of France (Document No. 309 TR-E) and of Morocco and Tunisia (Document No. 353 TR-E).

He particularly emphasized the following points:

- It was necessary to have within the Union an organization to coordinate and develop the technical aspects of broadcasting;

- The objective of the Union should be to permit, as far as the technique permits, that all programs be received everywhere;
- The formula of the C.C.I.'s - and in particular of the C.C.I.F. - was entirely adequate for the organization to be created;
- The new organization would not have to deal with the question of frequency allocation, and the proposal of the United Kingdom was to be modified accordingly;
- To avoid creation of a C.C.I.D. would not result in any economy;
- The C.C.I.R., already overburdened, could not fulfill the function of a C.C.I.D.

Summing up, the United Kingdom:

1. Considered that it was an important and urgent duty to act in an effective and efficient manner to improve the technique of broadcasting;
2. Considered that the experience of the C.C.I.F. was conclusive, and that the formula was entirely adequate for broadcasting;
3. Considered that it was indispensable to create a C.C.I.D. in an economical and efficient manner, and maintained its proposal without however opposing any other formula conducive to the same results.

21. The Delegate of the United States made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, you have already directed the Committee's attention to Document No. 281 TR-E -- the United States Proposal for the establishment of a High Frequency Broadcasting Board. I have before me a prepared statement elaborating our position on this subject which, with your permission, I should like to have placed in the record.

I am sure we will all agree that any broadcasting organization which would be set up within the I.T.U. should be specially designed to achieve the greatest possible economy in the use of frequencies and to work toward the advancement of high frequency broadcasting.

We all know how precious are the short wave frequencies. Unfortunately, the spectrum is not getting any larger, but the number of high frequency broadcasters is growing at an unprecedented rate. In less than a quarter of a century

we have seen high frequency broadcasting advance from the experimental stage -- with a surplus of frequencies -- to become an immense and intricate global enterprise dependent for its operation upon a resource of frequencies which is now so inadequate that we are at last required to share time on frequencies in order that we may continue to use the medium of high frequency broadcasting.

During the last year, the United States has devoted a great deal of time -- and manpower -- to the problem of frequency assignment for high frequency broadcasting. We have developed several assignment plans, each of which would require a special organization to implement it. May I emphasize this point -- the high frequency broadcasting organization must be designed to implement a frequency assignment plan which will include sharing of time on frequencies.

There are certain difficulties at this stage in predicting the exact form of the plan. However, the factors that enter into the plan are clear. It is not merely a matter of assigning stations to a certain frequency, nor is it a matter of making a list of registrations. Nor again is the problem of high frequency assignment parallel to assignment in medium frequency broadcasting. In the medium frequency bands we make agreements to operate on a certain frequency and that is all there is to it. In high frequency broadcasting we are faced with a constantly changing situation characteristic of nature itself. The sun spot cycle, the season of the year, the time of the day -- these are the variables that characterize high frequencies.

It must be evident to all of us that the present system -- perhaps I should say the present chaos -- existing in the high frequency bands should not be continued. Something else is needed. If the plan which came out of this Conference were merely a listing of frequency assignments, we would be no better off than we are at the present moment.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I invite the attention of this Committee to Section 1 of Document 281 TR. With your permission, sir, I shall read this brief section:

"The United States recognizes the impelling need for a world HFB/C organization. The following sequence of facts supports this position:

For the first time the short-wave broadcast frequencies are to be assigned by an international conference of high frequency broadcasters. In order that all countries may obtain an equitable share of broadcast time on optimum frequencies, there must be simultaneous sharing or rotational use of frequencies.

Such frequency-sharing requires a plan.

The implementation of such a frequency-sharing plan requires organization.

"The complex nature of the problem argues for a strong organization, broader in scope and responsibility than C.C.I. type of organization."

During the past year, United States engineers and propagation experts have worked up no less than seven different types of frequency assignment plans. From our experience, we have learned at least one fundamental fact: The frequency assignment plan and the organization to implement it are inter-related and inseparable matters -- they are coordinate parts of the whole machinery of high frequency broadcasting assignment. What must be established is a full-time Board endowed with the responsibility to see that the frequency assignment plan works. It must be a responsible board whose actions may win the confidence and support of governments. Obviously, any plan developed by the HFEB must receive the approval of the interested governments before it can be put into operation.

If we must have a permanent organization, what type of organization should it be? In the view of the United States it must be the High Frequency Broadcasting Board. We do not wish at this time to discuss the question of the size of the Board, nor do we see that it is essential to take the time of this Committee to discuss the details of its scope and functions. These are matters which should be dealt with by the HFEB/Conference.

It has already been decided that there shall be a full-scale High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, which will formulate a set of regulations to be annexed to the Convention of I.T.U. It is perfectly clear from the nature of the questions which we are discussing here in Atlantic City today (engineering principles and standards which are underlying frequency assignments, etc.) that only an administrative conference is competent to deal with these problems. As to how often a Conference should be held, perhaps every five years would be sufficient.

We recognize that the HFEB will cost money. But if we intend to clear up the high frequency bands, if indeed, we intend to make it possible for this important medium of communication to continue to function, it is time we began. We might ask the question: Are the frequencies in the high frequency spectrum worth preserving? Presuming the answer to be yes, then we must be willing to put up some money. It is evident that unless some means are found to keep the

services in the high frequency spectrum within the allocated limits, all services in that spectrum will be seriously impaired.

Of course, it will cost money -- not so much as the I.F.R.B., but considerably more than a committee or executive secretariat. The Board will be worth vastly more than it will cost to operate it. We should remember that there is no responsible body of men in the world devoted to the technical advancement of HFB/C. This is an amazing fact, when we consider the tremendous capital investment in HFB facilities and plant and the cost of operating these facilities. The capital investment in HFB facilities and plant must be at least \$100,000,000 and it must cost another \$50,000,000 a year to operate and program these facilities. Clearly, it would be worth a great deal of money to see to it that the life blood of this vast enterprise - the frequencies - were used to the fullest extent without overlapping or wastage. The Board is an indispensable need of the medium of HFB and the returns which would accrue from the investment would, we submit, amply justify the Board.

Before leaving this subject, I should like to comment upon a C.C.I. organization such as proposed by the U.K. Delegation.

The C.C.I. is not the type of organization to administer the type of frequency plan envisaged at this Conference. A C.C.I. type of organization seems no more fitted to do the work envisaged by the United States than is the C.C.I.R. fitted to do the work of the I.F.R.B. As a general rule, the C.C.I.'s are study groups composed primarily of engineers and scientists and not of administrative personnel. What we need is an administrative organization which can make rapid decisions, which will meet continuously and which is centralized rather than scattered.

The suggestion has also been made in the U.K. proposal that a C.C.I.D. be created to work on problems common to all forms of broadcasting, meaning, of course, high frequency, medium frequency and low frequency broadcasting. It seems to us that broadcasting having regional characteristics, i.e., medium and low frequency broadcasting, should be dealt with by regional organizations and that broadcasting having world-wide characteristics, i.e., high frequency broadcasting, should be dealt with by a world organization. At least, in the Western Hemisphere this concept seems to be valid, since the problems of medium frequency broadcasting are well taken care of by our regional broadcasting organizations.

The I.F.R.B. is not designed to perform the type of functions which it would be necessary for a high frequency broadcasting organization to perform. The I.F.R.B. will exercise functions which are in themselves so distinctly defined and integrated that it would be inconceivable for it to undertake the task which we feel needs the full-time consideration of a body which itself can function continuously in the high frequency broadcasting field.

We propose that the Convention of the I.T.U. include a provision for the establishment of High Frequency Broadcasting Board. The issue before us today does not relate to the exact scope and functions of the organization. These details must be left to the HFB/C Conference. We are today concerned with the question of whether there should be a broadcasting organization and, if there should be a broadcasting organization, whether it should embrace all forms of broadcasting or high frequency broadcasting only. The United States believes that the I.T.C. should recommend to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference now in session that it give such consideration as time will permit to the question of a High Frequency Broadcasting organization only and that, should it not be able to reach conclusion on the subject at Atlantic City, this matter be placed upon the agenda of the full scale HFB/C to be convened next year."

22. The Delegate from Cuba did not consider the creation of a new committee desirable, since the I.T.U. is already suffering from "the disease of bureaucracy."

Furthermore, insofar as broadcasting problems are concerned, the obvious thing would be to distribute technical questions among existing agencies (I.F.R.B., C.C.I.R.) and to leave non-technical questions - such as program exchange - to the conference of broadcasters themselves, or to their organizations, which are, in this respect under the special jurisdiction of their countries, and which might receive pertinent recommendations from the U.N. and not from the I.T.U.

23. The Delegate from Morocco and Tunisia discussed the principles outlined in his proposal (Document 353). He expressed astonishment at the attitude of certain delegates, who, after having accepted the competence of the I.T.U. in the matter of broadcasting, refused to have any part in the expenses which would lead to a solution of the problem. He believed that two factors capable of playing a vastly important role were being overlooked: i.e., the broadcasters and the U.N. Broadcasters are naturally in the best position to handle problems which concern them, such as, for example, the question of studios; whereas

it is the task of the U.N.O. to lay down principles of a political or cultural nature, which tend to bring about improvements in the technique of frequencies as well as in the matter of programs.

The Delegation from Morocco and Tunisia therefore proposed the establishment of a broadcasting organization of wide scope, the expenses of which would be borne, only in small part, by the I.T.U. itself, the U.N. and regional broadcasting organizations. The collaboration of the I.T.U. should consist of the creation of committees composed of special competent rapporteurs within the framework of the C.C.I.'s., whose members should meet periodically with representatives of broadcasting companies and the United Nations.

24. The Delegate from Chile proposed that the broadcasting organization be based on the provisions of Article 3, § 5, of the Inter-American Rio de Janeiro Conference. Provision should be made for a Council composed of several members who would take up fundamental problems related to broadcast engineering. Questions of frequencies would be left to the I.F.R.B. which, following the Conference of Mexico planned for 1949, would have time to devote itself to future problems connected with the allocation of broadcasting frequencies.
25. The Delegate from France noted that there seemed to be general agreement on the four following points:
 1. This was the time to economize, and any further expenses should be avoided.
 2. The I.T.U., which is already overburdened with work, cannot undertake the study of non-technical broadcasting problems (cultural problems and program questions).
 3. Broadcasting problems of a technical nature may be dealt with by the C.C.I.'s, provided that they are reorganized to include committees made up of specialized rapporteurs, which committees should include a number of broadcast technicians.
 4. Questions proper to broadcasting can only be handled by a coalition of broadcasting enterprises of different types (State organizations, private enterprises, and joint enterprises), and not by an organization composed solely of government representatives.

He thought that questions of broadcasting should be treated as follows:

1. Frequencies would be under the jurisdiction of the I.T.U. (I.F.R.B.).
2. Defining of technical standards would be within the province of the I.T.U.
(Committees of specialized rapporteurs, within the framework of C.C.I.'s.).
3. Technical questions connected with broadcasting (recording, acoustics) should be studied in the laboratories of each country, and by international organizations, both private and public.
4. Cultural questions would devolve upon the broadcasters themselves, their organizations and the U.N., especially under UNESCO.

In conclusion, the French Delegation made two recommendations:

- One to the Radio Conference: "The Plenipotentiary Conference recommends that the C.C.I.R. set up within itself one or more committees composed of rapporteurs specialized in technical broadcasting problems in connection with problems under the jurisdiction of the C.C.I.R. and available to broadcast engineers."

(A similar recommendation for the C.C.I.T. should be made at the next Telegraph Conference).

- One to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference requests that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference take up the question of improved methods of insuring coordination in the use of high frequencies on a world-wide scale."

26. The Delegate from Canada considered that broadcasting problems of a technical nature might well be handled by existing organizations (I.F.R.B., C.C.I.) Furthermore, he believed that the important question of expenses should be kept well in the foreground, and he read the statement he had made on this subject at a previous meeting of the Committee (cf. Document 109 TR-E, page 3).

He approved the two recommendations proposed by France, and proposed adoption of the following resolution:

"Committee C considers that a special broadcasting organization of the I.T.U. is not necessary in order to insure the technical control required by broadcasting."

27. The Delegate from Greece called to mind that in his Proposal 153-TR, his country had contemplated the creation of a C.C.I.D. He explained that after creation of the I.F.R.B., the reorganization of the C.C.I.R., and the institution of High Frequency Broadcasting Conferences, all broadcasting problems could be solved without having to resort to the establishment of a new agency, which would only make further demands upon the budget of the Union. That is why he was no longer in favor of a C.C.I.D.
28. Because of the necessity for emptying the room at 6 p.m. for the use of the Plenary Assembly, the Chairman postponed further discussion until the following meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 6 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

J. Persin
B. Yourovski
W.E. Linaweaver

Chairman:

A. Fortoushenko

September 18, 1947

Committee C

Report
of the Committee on Organization
(Committee C)

24th meeting
September 14, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 10 A.M. under the Chairmanship of Mr. A D. Fortoushenko (Soviet Union).

Continuation of discussions with regard to the
creation of a broadcasting organization.

At the beginning of the meeting distribution was made of Document No. 397 TR-E (containing the joint proposal by Canada and France, which included three items:

- I. A recommendation to the C.C.I.R.;
- II. A recommendation to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference;
- III. A resolution by Committee C stating that it was not necessary to create a broadcasting organization.

The Chairman opened the debate. Various delegates took the floor in turn to express the following points of view:

2. The Delegate from the United Kingdom: The majority of delegations felt that financial considerations prevented the creation of a C.C.I.D.; the United Kingdom was therefore ready to withdraw its proposal and to support the joint proposal of Canada and France, on condition, however, that it was definitely stated that as head of the C.C.I.R. there would be a qualified director who was a specialist on broadcasting questions.

3. The Delegate from the United States: Without considering the decision to be taken today, the Working Group might be permitted to add a provision to the Convention that would permit future Administrative Conferences to create eventually any organization, the use of which would be considered indispensable for the efficient carrying out of the regulations.

4. The Delegate from the Netherlands enthusiastically supported the joint proposal of Canada and France.

19 Sept 1947

5. The Delegate from Italy: For reasons already explained by speakers at the previous meeting, especially by the Chairman of the Soviet Delegation, the Italian Delegation strongly objected to the creation of any other new special broadcasting organization; existing organizations, or those just created (C.C.I.R., C.P.F. and I.F.R.B.), were also competent to handle broadcasting problems which pertained to Telecommunications; other questions could be given special study, either by the administrations or by other agencies; and any forthcoming proposals could be presented for study at the next regular High Frequency Broadcasting Conference and at the Buenos Aires World Conference; furthermore, the Italian Delegation strongly supported the recommendations submitted by the Canadian and French Delegations.

6. The Delegate from France put two questions:

- one addressed to the Delegate from the United Kingdom: "If the Director of the C.C.I.R. should be a specialist in the field of broadcasting, might this not displease the other services?"
- the other to the Delegate from the United States: "Will the text which he proposes to insert in the Convention permit the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference to create an organization of the I.T.U., preliminary steps having already been taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference?"

7. The Delegate from the United Kingdom read to the meeting the addition he proposed in item 3 of Document No. 397 TR-E: "...but that the C.C.I.R. should have a qualified assistant director who would specialize in technical broadcasting problems."

8. The Delegate from the United States stated that the Delegate from France had correctly interpreted his proposal. He proposed adding to the resolution of Canada and France (item 3) the statement that: "Committee C refers to the Mexico High Frequency Broadcasting Conference the task of deciding whether a special organization is necessary and what its form shall be."

9. The Delegate from Canada accepted the modification proposed by the United Kingdom (cf. item 7 above). He asked the Delegate from the United States whether he considered that any action taken by the Mexico High Frequency Broadcasting Conference should be a recommendation to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

10. The Delegate from the Vatican: The proposals of Canada and France could be accepted with the corrections the Committee was ready to make pursuant to the suggestions of the United Kingdom and the United States. The second recommendation was flexible enough. The World Broadcasting Organization should be supported by regional organizations.

11. The Delegate from Bielorussia: The proposal of the United States was not acceptable because the structure of the Union could be changed only by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Also all technical broadcasting problems could be handled by existing organizations or those whose creation had just been decided (C.C.I.R., P.F.B., I.F.R.B.). Bielorussia therefore supported the proposal of Canada and France without the amendments of the United States.

12. The Delegate from Chile: The resolution in item 3 of Document No. 397 TR-E must be modified because as conceived it was equivalent to limiting the scope of the next High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. By analogy with the provisions of Article 7, § 2 of the U.N. Charter, a similar provision promoting the development of telecommunications could be inserted in the Convention. Chile, therefore, supported the proposal of the United States.

13. The Delegate from the Soviet Union supported the proposal of Canada and France amended pursuant to the proposal of the United Kingdom, but he could not accept the addition proposed by the United States. He was of the opinion that it was necessary to make a definite decision that no other Conference than the regular Plenipotentiary Conference could create new organizations of the I.T.U. Other special conferences - such as the conferences of Maritime Navigation, Aviation, and Frequency List - would take place in the future, and we could not grant each one the right to create new organizations. The High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, which, without any doubt, should be an administrative and not a plenipotentiary conference, could deal only with questions of frequency allocation and, if necessary, make recommendations to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

14. The Delegate from France accepted the modification proposed by the United Kingdom (cf. item 7 above), but considered the proposals of the United States (cf. items 3 and 8 above) unacceptable; the first proposal, because it would grant to Administrative Conferences authority which belonged only to Plenipotentiary Conferences; the second proposal, because it duplicated the second recommendation of Document No. 397 TR-E.

15. The Delegate from the Argentine was in general agreement with the Canadian and French proposal but thought that the text of the resolution appearing in item 3 of Document No. 397 TR-E should be modified so as "not to finally close the door to a broadcasting organization which might prove indispensable in the near future."

16. The Delegate from Sweden supported the proposal of Canada and France and the amendment of the United Kingdom. He maintained that in matters of frequency allocation the I.F.R.B. should be granted all the necessary authority. The I.F.R.B., if it were very busy during its first years, would have sufficient time later on to make the necessary studies.

He pointed out that the first recommendation of Document No. 397 TR-E amended by the United Kingdom presented certain obligations for the Swedish Administration. In fact, the next Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. was to convene in Stockholm, and it would be necessary to designate a Director, Vice-director, and Committees specially qualified in broadcasting matters. He added that Sweden would be very happy to meet these obligations.

17. The Delegate from the United States pointed out that it was the Radio Conference which had recommended the creation of the I.F.R.B., and that there was no reason not to recognize the same right on the part of other Administrative Conferences. However, he agreed with the Delegate from France that Administrative Conferences did not have the authority to create new organizations. He believed that the Conference might propose creating an additional Bureau of the type proposed by the Delegation from Morocco and Tunisia, and that if any expense resulted therefrom, it would be necessary to await the decision of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, unless the Governments concerned were ready during the interim, to meet the expenses of the Bureau.

He added that he accepted the first two recommendations proposed by Canada and France, but concerning the resolution in item three it was necessary either to delete or amend it so as to leave the High Frequency Conference free to make a decision on this question.

18. The Delegate from Italy thought that it was not desirable to introduce in the Convention provisions which would permit conferences other than Plenipotentiary

Conferences to create new agencies. However, if the Mexico High Frequency Broadcasting Conference found it indispensable to create a Committee or special office for broadcasting, it could request the convening of a Plenipotentiary Conference with an agenda limited to deciding on this question.

19. The Delegate from Haiti supported the proposals of Argentina and the United States because he was convinced of the necessity for a world broadcasting organization in close contact with the I.T.U. It was not wise therefore, to approve the resolution in item 3 of Document No. 397 TR-E.

20. The Delegate from Denmark accepted the first two recommendations, but did not accept the third one which would prohibit the future creation of a broadcasting organization.

21. The Delegate from Egypt expressed the same opinion and proposed that the resolution in item 3 be worded as follows: "Committee C of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City considers that a special broadcasting organization of the I.T.U. is not desirable."

22. The Delegate from Guatemala accepted the first two recommendations and the amendment of the United Kingdom, but could not agree with the third recommendation because, if at the present time in view of the general impoverishment of the countries it was not possible to increase expenses of the Union excessively, it was to be hoped that it would not always be thus, and it was not desirable under present circumstances to close the door on what might soon prove to be a necessity. Therefore, he proposed to delete the resolution in item 3 of Document No. 397 TR-E.

23. The Delegate from Canada, with a view to reconciling the views first expressed, proposed to amend the resolution in item three which would read as follows:

"Committee C of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City is of the opinion that a special broadcasting organization of the I.T.U. is not necessary at the present time, and that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference may make any recommendations on the subject that it deems necessary to the next Plenipotentiary Conference."

He also proposed that the modification made by the United Kingdom be moved from item 3 to the end of item 1 of Document No. 397 TR-E.

24. The Delegate from the United Kingdom accepted this change.

(The meeting was recessed from 11:30 to 12 noon)

25. The Chairman proposed voting in turn on the two recommendations and the resolution of Document No. 397 TR-E, it being understood that if any amendments were proposed, they would be discussed at the same time as each of the items.

Recommendation to the C.C.I.R. (first item).

26. The Committee unanimously adopted this recommendation, taking into account the amendment of the United Kingdom (see Document No. 397 TR-E and items 7 and 23 above).

27. The Delegate from the Soviet Union, in accordance with the opinion expressed by several Delegations - particularly Sweden - with regard to the role of the I.F.R.B. in the matter of allocation of broadcasting frequencies, proposed the following amendment:

At the end of the recommendation add "with regard to the study and preparation of the various proposals relative to the allocation and assignment of frequencies for high frequency broadcasting, this task should be entirely assured by the I.F.R.B."

28. This amendment gave rise to a long discussion participated in by the Delegates from China, United States, France, India, Italy, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union.

29. During the discussion, the Chairman speaking in the name of the Soviet Union, made an important statement which may be summarized as follows:

- the proposed amendment by the Soviet Union tends to bring out the importance of the role to be played by the I.F.R.B.;

- if the Conference decides to create this organization of high technical competence to take care of questions relating to frequencies, "it is not to

contemplate from afar" but to demand productive work;

- one is astonished by the present attitude of the United States, which may be congratulated as having been the promoter of the I.F.R.B., an organization of exceptional importance which should contribute so much to the efficient utilization of the entire frequency spectrum;

- this attitude on the part of the United States and certain other countries has created doubts with regard to the usefulness of the I.F.R.B. If this organization is not given elementary tasks such as the preparation of proposals with respect to allocation of frequencies, one is inclined to consider it as a subsidiary organization, and may ask why it is insisted that it shall include 11 members with high qualifications to be paid a very high salary;

- the delegation of the Soviet Union insists that those who are elected and receive big salaries work efficiently; and they cannot do so unless they are assigned the task of preparing all proposals relative to frequencies.

In conclusion, the Delegate of the Soviet Union read his amendment, slightly modified to take into account the remarks of certain Delegates, and, which as Chairman, he put to a vote:

"With regard to the study and the preparation of various proposals relative to the allocation and assignment of frequencies for High Frequency Broadcasting to be presented to the Administrative Conferences, this task should be assured by the I.F.R.B."

30. The Delegate from the United Kingdom proposed modifications of the end of the sentence as follows: "...this task should be undertaken in consultation with the I.F.R.B."

31. The Delegate from the Soviet Union, in order to facilitate an agreement, accepted this modification, but he wished to stress that his amendment, which would be of no personal advantage to his country, had only been made with the intention of profiting the Union itself. In fact, if the I.F.R.B. were to handle all frequency problems, the Conferences, being better prepared, would be shorter and more efficient, resulting in an economy of time and money.

32. The Committee finally unanimously adopted the amendment made by the Soviet Union, modified in the sense proposed by the United Kingdom.

Recommendation to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference (Item 2 of Document No. 397 TR-E).

33. The Chairman proposed to put this recommendation to the vote.

34. The Delegate from the United States proposed to delete the word "technical" in the next to the last line so that it read: "...questions concerning high frequencies."

35. A discussion ensued on this subject participated in by the Delegates from Argentina, Cuba, the United States, France, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

36. The Delegate from the United Kingdom proposed the phraseology: ".....technical questions and questions resulting from technical contingencies as to their solutions, concerning high frequency broadcasting, which questions are only of interest to the Union."

37. In conclusion it appeared that there were only divergencies in the interpretation of the words "technical questions" and that all the Delegations agreed on the principle, namely: that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference should not deal with non-technical questions.

38. As it was only a question of finding a wording that satisfied all the Delegates and did not lead to confusion, the Chairman proposed to assign this task to the Committee Drafting Group which could - as proposed by the Delegate from Italy - be guided by, if necessary, the definition of the C.C.I.R. as contained in the Cairo Radio Regulations (Article 33, § 1).

Adopted.

Resolution concerning a Broadcasting Organization (Item 3 of Document No. 397 TR-E)

39. The Chairman read the resolution amended by the Delegate from Canada (see item 23 above).

After a short discussion participated in by the Delegates from Argentina, the United States, France, Haiti, Mexico and the United Kingdom, the Committee recognized that the second part of the resolution was already covered by the second recommendation, and decided to entrust the Drafting Group with the task of combining the second and third items of Document No. 397 TR-E in one recommendation.

40. The Delegate from the United Kingdom asked that it be mentioned that in the opinion of Committee C the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference was an administrative conference of the Union.

41. In concluding the debate, the Delegate from Pakistan warmly congratulated the Chairman for having solved this very difficult question in only two meetings of Committee C. He stated: "I was Chairman of the Working Group which handled this problem in the High Frequency Broadcasting Organization, and after several weeks of discussion we did not reach an agreement. I have therefore special reason for paying tribute to your competence which has permitted finding a solution for this problem and I feel sure that all the Delegations will join me in congratulating and thanking you."

(Warm applause).

The meeting was closed at 1:40 P.M.

The Rapporteurs:

The Chairman:

J. Persin
B. Yourovski
W. E. Linaweaver

A. Fortoushenko

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

E
Document No. 428 TR-E

September 18, 1947

INTERNATIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 960 R-E

September 18, 1947

ADDITION TO DOCUMENT 423 TR-E, 956 R-E

The group of French Colonies has announced that it wishes to be placed in region D.

The group of Portuguese Colonies has announced that it wished to be placed in region B.

The group of British Colonies and the group of Colonies of the United States of America have announced that they do not wish to be placed in any region.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS
D'ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Textes

admis par la Commission de rédaction (Commission G)
et soumis à l'assemblée plénière en première lecture



INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Texts

admitted by the Drafting Committee (Committee G)
and submitted to the Plenary Assembly for first
reading



PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document n° 429 TR
18 septembre 1947

SERIE N° 1

Articles 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 37,
26, 35, 36, 39 et 32 de la Convention
Définitions des termes employés dans la Convention
Articles 13 et 15 de la Convention
Arbitrage (annexe à la Convention)

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 429 TR-E
September 18, 1947

SERIES N° 1

Articles 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 37,
26, 35, 36, 39 and 32 of the Convention
Definition of the terms used in the Convention
Articles 13 and 15 of the Convention
Arbitration (Annex to the Convention)

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Article 23

Responsibility

The Members and Associate Members accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunication service, particularly as regards claims for damages.



Article 24Secrecy of Telecommunication

1. The Members and Associate Members agree to take all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, with a view to ensuring the secrecy of international correspondence.
2. Nevertheless, they reserve the right to communicate such correspondence to the competent authorities in order to ensure the application of their internal laws or the execution of international conventions to which they are parties.

Article 27Suspension of Service

Each Member or Associate Member reserves the right to suspend the international telecommunication service for an indefinite time, either generally or only for certain relations and/or for certain kinds of correspondence, outgoing, incoming or in transit, provided that it immediately notifies each of the other Members and Associate Members through the medium of the Secretariat of the Union.

Article 28Notification of Infringements

The Members and Associate Members undertake to inform each other of infringements of the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto in order to facilitate the application of the provisions of Article 9.

Article 29Charges and Free Services

The provisions regarding charges for telecommunication and the various cases in which free services are accorded, are set forth in the Regulations annexed to this Convention.

Article 30Priority of Government
Telegrams and Telephone Calls

Subject to the provisions of Article 36, Government telegrams shall enjoy priority over other telegrams when priority is requested for them by the sender. Government telephone calls may also be accorded priority, upon specific request and to the extent practicable, over other telephone calls.

Article 31Secret Language

1. Government telegrams and service telegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations.
2. Private telegrams in secret language may be admitted between all countries, with the exception of those which have previously notified, through the medium of the Secretariat that they do not admit this language for those categories of correspondence.
3. Members and Associate Members which do not admit private telegrams 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 provided for in Article 27.

Article 37False or Deceptive Distress or Safety Signals -- Irregular
Use of Call Signs

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

Article 26Stoppage of Telecommunications

1. Members and Associate Members reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the state or contrary to its laws, to public order or to decency, provided that it immediately notifies the office of origin of the stoppage of any such telegram or any part thereof, except when such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the state.
2. Members and Associate Members also reserves the right to cut off any private telephone or telegraphic communication which may appear dangerous to the security of the state or contrary to its laws, to public order or to decency.

Article 35Interference

1. All stations, whatever 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 the other Members or Associate Members or the private operating agencies recognized by them, or of other duly authorized operating agencies which carry on radiocommunication service.
2. Each Member or Associate Member undertakes to require the private operating agencies which it recognizes and the other operating agencies duly authorized for this purpose, to observe the provisions of paragraph 1 above.
3. In addition, the Members and Associate Members recognize the desirability of taking all practicable steps to prevent the operation of electrical apparatus and installations of all kinds from causing harmful interference to the radio services or communications mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.

Articel 36Distress Calls and Messages

1. Radio stations shall be obliged to accept, with absolute priority, distress calls and messages regardless of their origin, to reply in the same manner to such messages, and immediately to take such action in regard thereto as they may require.
2. The international telegraph and telephone services must accord absolute priority to communications concerning safety of life at sea or in the air.

Article 39Installations for National Defence Services

1. Members and Associate Members retain their entire freedom with regard to military radio installations of their army, naval and air forces.
2. Nevertheless, these installations must, as far as possible, observe the regulatory provisions relative to giving assistance in case of distress and to the measures to be taken to prevent interference, and the provisions of the Regulations concerning the types of emission and the frequencies to be used, according to the nature of the service performed by such installations.
3. Moreover, when these installations take part in the service of public correspondence or other services governed by the Regulations annexed to this Convention, they must, in general, comply with the regulatory provisions for the conduct of such services.

Article 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 shall be the gold franc of 100 centimes, of a weight of 10 31 sts of a gramme and of a fineness of 0,900..

Annex No...Definition of the terms used in the
International Telecommunications Convention

Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls; Telegrams or telephone calls originating with any of the authorities specified below:

- 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 or territory under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate of the Members or Associate Members or of the United Nations;
- d) Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
- e) diplomatic or consular agents;
- f) the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations;
- g) the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

Replies to Government telegrams as defined herein shall also be regarded as Government telegrams.

Service Telegrams: Those originating with telecommunication administrations of the Members and Associate Members, with recognized private operating agencies or with the Secretary General of the Union and relating to international telecommunication or to objects of public interest mutually agreed upon by the Administrations and private operating agencies concerned.

Private Telegrams: Telegrams other than service or Government telegrams.

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

Radiocommunication: Any telecommunication by means of Hertzian waves.

Hertzian Waves: Electromagnetic waves of frequencies between 10 kc/s and 3 000 000 Mc/s.

Radio: A general term applied to the use of Hertzian waves.

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

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

Telegram: Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy; this term also includes radiotelegram unless otherwise specified.

Broadcasting Service: A radiocommunication service of transmissions to be received directly by the general public.¹⁾

1) This service may include transmissions of sounds or transmissions by television, facsimile or other means.

Mobile Service: A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations or between mobile stations.

Harmful interference: Any radiation or any induction which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of a safety service ¹⁾, or repeatedly obstructs or interrupts a radio service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

1) Any radio service, the operation of which is directly related, whether permanently or temporarily, to the safety of human life and the safeguarding of property, shall be considered as a safety service.

International Service: A telecommunication service between offices or stations in different countries or between mobile stations which are not in the same country or are subject to different countries.

Private operating agency: Any individual or company or corporation other than a governmental establishment or agency, which operates a telecommunication installation intended for an international telecommunication service or which is capable of causing harmful interference with such a service.

Recognized private operating agency: Any private operating agency, as defined above, which operates a service of public correspondence or of broadcasting and upon which the obligations provided for in Article 9 are imposed by a member of the Union, in whose territory the head office of the agency is situated.

Article 13Special Arrangements

The Members and Associate Members reserve for themselves, for the private operating agencies recognized by them and for other agencies duly authorized to do so, the right to make regional or other special arrangements on telecommunication matters which do not concern the Members and Associate Members in general. Such arrangements, however, shall not be in conflict with the terms of this Convention or of the Regulations annexed thereto, so far as concerns the harmful interferences which their operation might be likely to cause to the radiocommunication services of other countries.

Article 15Settlement of Difference

1. The Members and Associate Members may settle their differences on questions relating to the application of the Convention or of the Regulations contemplated in Article....through diplomatic channels, or according to procedures established by bilateral or multilateral treaties concluded between them for the settlement of international disputes, or by any other method mutually agreed upon.

2. If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, any Member or Associate Member party to a dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with Annex....

Annex No...Arbitration

1. The party which appeals to arbitration shall initiate the arbitration procedure by transmitting to the other party to the dispute a notice of the submission of the dispute to arbitration.
2. The parties shall decide by agreement whether the arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, administrations or governments. If within one month after notice of submission of the dispute to arbitration, the parties have been unable to agree upon this point, the arbitration shall be entrusted to governments.
3. If arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must neither be nationals of the parties involved in the dispute, nor have their domicile in the countries parties to the dispute, nor be employed in their service.
4. If arbitration is to be entrusted to governments, or to administrations thereof, these must be chosen from among the Members or Associate Members which are not parties to the dispute, but which are parties to the agreement, the application of which caused the dispute.
5. Within three months from the date of receipt of the notification of the submission of the dispute to arbitration, each of the two parties to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator.
6. If more than two parties are involved in the dispute, an arbitrator shall be appointed in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, by each of the two groups of parties having a common position in the dispute.

7. The two arbitrators thus appointed shall choose a third arbitrator who, if the first two arbitrators are individuals and not governments or administrations, must fulfill the conditions indicated in paragraph 3 above, and in addition must not be of the same nationality as either of the other two arbitrators. Failing an agreement between the two arbitrators as to the choice of a third arbitrator, each of these two arbitrators shall nominate a third arbitrator who is in no way concerned in the dispute. The Secretary-General of the Union shall then draw lots in order to select the third arbitrator.
8. The parties to the dispute may agree to have the right to have their dispute settled by a single arbitrator appointed by agreement; or alternatively, each party may nominate an arbitrator, and request the Secretary-General of the Union to draw lots to decide which of the persons so nominated is to act as the single arbitrator.
9. The arbitrator or arbitrators shall be free to decide upon the procedure to be followed.
10. The decision of the single arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the parties. If the arbitration is entrusted to more than one arbitrator, the decision made by the majority vote of the arbitrators shall be final and binding upon the parties.
11. Each party shall bear the expenses it shall have incurred in the investigation and presentation of the dispute. The costs of arbitration other than those incurred by the parties themselves shall be divided equally between the parties to the dispute.
12. The Union shall furnish all information relating to the dispute which the arbitrator or arbitrators may need.

235 TR

United States of America

Proposal for amendment of Document 425 TR
(Article 5 - Finances of the Union)

Paragraph 6 of the text proposed in Document 425 TR provides that Members and Associate Members shall pay in advance their annual contributory share. Paragraph 7 of this proposed text provides for the payment of interest. The interest on annual contributions is to run from July 1st, but it is not clear whether July 1st of the year in which the expenditure is made is intended, or July 1st of the following year. Interest on extraordinary expenses and accounts for documents is to begin running six months after the account is rendered.

The United States believes that the provision in paragraph 6 for advance payment is impractical. The amount of annual expenditure cannot be determined until the end of the fiscal year. The bills for the share of each Member cannot be rendered until a few months after the close of the fiscal year. Members cannot pay their shares in advance unless they know their share of the total expense.

The United States also believes that the amounts billed Members should contain additional charge designed to meet the cost of paying interest in advance to the Swiss Government. It will be recalled that the Swiss Government has indicated that in view of the larger budget of the Union, it would expect some recompense for acting as banker to the Union, and that this recompense should take the form of an interest payment from the date of the advance by the Swiss Government. Provision will have to be made for meeting this interest charge. Such provision could be made by including an item in the annual budget of the Union, but this would be inequitable, since it would distribute among all members of the Union a charge for interest which may be related to the delinquencies of certain members. An alternate method of meeting this interest expense is by including an item to cover it in the account rendered each member of the Union. The United States prefers the latter method.

There is set forth below a proposed text for paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 5 which would meet the points noted above.

19 Sept 1947

§ 6. Accounts for ordinary expenses for each fiscal year shall be rendered within three months after the close of the fiscal year, and accounts for extraordinary expenses shall be rendered as soon as possible after the expense has been incurred. These accounts shall include a charge of 6 % of the principal amount, for the period from the date on which the advance for the expenses in question were first made by the Swiss Government, until the date of the rendition of the account.

§ 7. Accounts shall be paid within three months after they are rendered, and shall bear interest at the rate of 6 % per annum, reckoned from such due date.

The first sentence of § 6 as proposed above reflects current practice. The second sentence provides a means for reimbursing the Swiss Government for the interest it will be charging from the date of the advances made by it. It should be noted that the 6 % charge provided for in § 6 is not a penalty charge for delinquency in payment of the account. It is a convenient method for spreading equitably among the members of the Union the cost of paying interest to the Swiss Government from the date it makes advances to the Union.

The charge of 6 % provided for in § 7 is a true penalty interest charge for delinquency in payment of the account. It begins to run only upon the expiration of three months after the account has been rendered.

The following example, as applied to an account for ordinary expenses, may indicate the details of the operation of the foregoing provisions:

Assuming that a member's contributory share of ordinary expenses for the fiscal year 1949 was \$1,000, the following would result:

\$1,000.00	Principal amount
60.00	(approximate) additional charge to cover payment of interest to Swiss Government

\$1,060.00 Total bill rendered March 1, 1950.

This amount of \$1,060 would be due and payable on July 1, 1950. If a member delayed payment after the due date for one year, until July 1, 1951, it would be required to pay the original amount of \$1,060, plus 6 % interest for one year, or:

\$1,060.00	Amount due July 1, 1950
<u>63.60</u>	One year's interest on amount due
\$1,123.60	Amount due July 1, 1951

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document No 431 TR
18 septembre 1947

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City 1947

Document No 431 TR-E
September 18, 1947

Recommandations de la Conférence de
plénipotentiaires concernant la ra-
diodiffusion

1. La Conférence de plénipotentiaires recommande au C.C.I.R. et éventuellement aux autres C.C.I. de constituer un ou plusieurs groupes d'études spécialisés dans les problèmes techniques de radiodiffusion qui sont en connexion avec les problèmes de la compétence du C.C.I.R. Ce ou ces groupes d'études devront, en plus du directeur adjoint du C.C.I.R. spécialisé dans les problèmes techniques de radiodiffusion, comporter le plus grand nombre possible de techniciens de radiodiffusion.

2. La Conférence de plénipotentiaires recommande que le C.I.E.F. soit consulté à l'occasion de l'étude et de la préparation des différentes propositions relatives aux attributions de fréquences pour la radiodiffusion à hautes fréquences destinées à être examinées par les Conférences administratives.

3. La Conférence de plénipotentiaires considère que la création d'un organisme spécial de radiodiffusion dans le cadre de l'U.I.T. n'est pas nécessaire pour le moment. La Conférence de radiodiffusion à hautes fréquences de Mexico pourra faire à ce sujet à la prochaine conférence de plénipotentiaires toutes recommandations qu'elle jugera désirables.

Recommendations of the Plenipotentiary
Conference concerning Broadcasting

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference recommends to the I.R.C.C. (and when appropriate to the other I.C.C.s) to set up one or several Study Groups specializing in the technical problems of broadcasting related to the problems which are being dealt with by the I.R.C.C. Such Study Group should include the greatest possible number of broadcasting technicians in addition to the Vice Director of the I.R.C.C. specializing in technical broadcasting problems.

2. The Plenipotentiary Conference recommends that the study and preparation of the different proposals of frequency assignments for high frequency broadcasting to be considered by administrative conferences should be undertaken in consultation with the I.F.R.D.

3. The Plenipotentiary Conference considers that a special broadcasting organization within the International Telecommunication Union is not necessary at the present time and that the Administrative High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico City can make whatever recommendations it deems desirable on this subject to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

(431 TR - 431 TR-E)

4. La Conférence de plénipotentiaires recommande à la Conférence de radio-diffusion à hautes fréquences d'étudier les moyens (ou de préparer pour la prochaine conférence l'étude des moyens) d'assurer la coordination sur le plan mondial des questions techniques et des autres questions liées à la solution de problèmes techniques qui relèvent de la compétence de l'U.I.T.

4. The Plenipotentiary Conference recommends to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference to study (or to prepare for study for the next Conference) the means of ensuring coordination on a world scale of the technical questions and other questions bound up with the solution of technical problems concerning high frequencies which are within the scope of the International Telecommunication Union.

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'ATLANTIC CITY
1947.

Document no 432 TR

18 septembre 1947.

Commission E.

Texte révisé et complété des
articles 2 et 2 bis du Règlement général par le
groupe de rédaction de la Commission F, conformément
aux décisions de la séance du 11 septembre
1947.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947.

Document No. 432 TR-E

September 18, 1947.

Committee F.

Revision of Articles 2 and
2 bis of the General Regulations by the Drafting
Group of Committee F in accordance with the de-
cisions of the meeting of 11th September 1947.

20 Sept. 1947

Article 2

Invitation and Admission to
Plenipotentiary Conferences

- § 1. The inviting government, in collaboration with the Administrative Council, shall fix the definitive date and the exact place of the Conference.
- § 2. One year before this date, for an ordinary Conference, and at least six months before in the case of an extraordinary Conference, the inviting government shall send invitations to the Members and Associate Members of the Union.
- § 3. The replies of the invited Members and Associate Members must reach the inviting Government not later than one month before the date of opening of the Conference.
- § 4. Immediately after the inviting Government has sent the invitations, the Secretary General shall request the administrations of all Members and Associate Members of the Union to forward their proposals for the work of the Conference within a period of four months. The Secretary General shall compile them and forward them, as soon as possible, to all Members and Associate Members of the Union.
- § 5. The Administrative Council shall notify the United Nations of the place and date of the Conference in order that this organization may participate in accordance with Article _____ of the Convention if it so desires.
- § 6. Any permanent body of the International Telecommunication Union shall be admitted, as of right, to the Conference and take part in its work in an advisory capacity.
- § 7. The inviting government in agreement with the Administrative Council may invite non-contracting governments to send observers to take part in the conferences in an advisory capacity.
- § 8. Delegations as defined in the Annex to the Convention, and according to circumstances, the observers contemplated in § 7 are admitted to the Conference.
- § 9. The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs shall apply, so far as practicable, to extraordinary plenipotentiary conferences.

Article 2 bis

Invitation and Admission to
Administrative Conferences

- § 1. The inviting Government, in agreement with the Administrative Council, shall fix the definitive date and the exact place of the Conference.
- § 2. One year before this date, in the case of an ordinary conference, and at least six months before in the case of an extraordinary conference, the inviting Government shall send invitations to the Members and Associate Members of the Union, which shall communicate the invitation to the private operating agencies recognized by them. The inviting Government, in agreement with the Administrative Council, shall itself send a notification to the international organizations which may be interested in this conference.
- § 3. The replies of the invited Members and Associate Members, insofar as the Delegations of Governments and the representatives of recognized private operating agencies are concerned, must reach the inviting Government at the latest one month before the date of the opening of the conference.
- § 4. (1) Applications made by international organizations for admission to the conferences must be sent to the inviting Government within a period of two months from the date of the notification as provided in § 2.
- (2) Four months before the meeting of the conference, the inviting Government shall forward to the Members and Associate Members of the Union the list of international organizations which have made application to take part in the conference, inviting them to state, within a period of two months, whether or not these applications should be granted.
- § 5. The following shall be admitted to conferences:
- (a) Delegations of Governments as defined in the Annex to the Convention;
 - (b) Representatives of recognized private operating agencies;
 - (c) Observers of international organizations if at least half of the Members and Associate Members of the Union whose replies have been received within the period prescribed in § 4 have pronounced favourably.
- § 6. Any admission to a conference of other international organizations shall be subject to a decision of the conference itself, taken at the first Plenary Assembly.
- § 7. The provisions of § 4, § 5, § 6 of Article 2 are applicable to Administrative Conferences.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document No. 433 TR
18 septembre 1947

Commission F

Chapitre concernant les Comités consultatifs internationaux
à insérer dans le Règlement général.

Texte revu et complété par le Groupe de rédaction de la
Commission F à la suite de la séance du
17 septembre 1947

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City
1947

Document No. 433 TR-E
September 18, 1947

CHAPTER ON CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES FOR INCLUSION IN THE
GENERAL REGULATIONS

revised and amplified by the Drafting Group
of Committee F following the meeting of
17th September 1947.

CHAPTER

International Consultative Committees

Article

The provisions of this Chapter supplement Article
of the Convention defining the scope and structure of the
International Consultative Committees.

Article

Conditions for Participation

§ 1. (1) The Consultative Committees shall have as members:-

- (a) as of right, Administrations of Members and Associate Members of the Union;
- (b) such recognized private operating agencies as have expressed a desire to have their experts participate in the work of the Committees in accordance with the procedure indicated below.

§ 1. (2) The first request from a recognized private operating agency to take part in the work of an International Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary General who shall inform all the Members and Associate Members of the Union and the Director of the International Consultative Committee concerned. A request from a private operating agency must be approved by the Administration of the Government recognizing it.

(3) Any private operating agency, member of an International Consultative Committee, shall have the right to withdraw from participation in the work of this International Consultative Committee when it so desires, by notifying the Director of the I.C.C. The withdrawal shall become effective one year from the date of the notification.

§ 2. (1) International organizations, which are coordinating their work with the International Telecommunication Union and which have related activities, may be admitted to participate in the work of the International Consultative Committee in an advisory capacity.

(2) The first request from an international organization to take part in the work of an International Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary General who shall invite by telegram all the Members and Associate Members of the Union to say whether the request should be granted; the request shall be granted if the majority of the replies received within a period of one month are favorable. The Secretary General shall inform all the members of the Union and the Director of the International Consultative Committee concerned of the result of the consultation.

- § 3. (1) Scientific or manufacturing organizations, which are engaged in the study of telecommunication problems or in the design or manufacture of equipment intended for telecommunication services may be admitted to participate in an advisory capacity in meetings of the Study Groups or the International Consultative Committees, provided that their participation has received the approval of the administrations of their respective countries.
- (2) The first request from a scientific or manufacturing organization for admission to meetings of Study Groups of an International Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Director of the International Consultative Committee; requests must be approved by the administrations of the countries concerned.

Article

Duties of the Plenary Assembly

The duties of the Plenary Assembly shall be to approve for issue, to modify or to reject recommendations submitted to it by the Study Groups and to draw up lists of new questions to be studied, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article of the Convention. It shall submit to the Administrative Council a statement of the financial accounts of the Consultative Committee concerned.

Article

Meetings of the Plenary Assembly

- § 1. The Plenary Assembly shall normally meet every two years, provided that a meeting shall take place about one year previous to the meeting of the relative Administrative Conference.
- § 2. The date of the meeting of a Plenary Assembly may be advanced or postponed, with the approval of at least twelve participating countries, according to the state of progress of work of the Study Group.
- § 3. Each meeting of a Plenary Assembly shall be held in a place fixed by the previous meeting of the Plenary Assembly.
- § 4. At each of these meetings, the Plenary Assembly shall be presided over by the head of the Delegation of the country in which the meeting is held; the Chairman shall be assisted by Vice-Chairmen elected by the Plenary Assembly.
- § 5. The Secretariat of the Plenary Assembly of an International Consultative Committee shall be composed of the specialized Secretariat of the I.C.C., supplemented, with the help, if necessary, of the personnel of the administration of the inviting Government and of the Secretariat of the Union.

S 1. The languages used in the Plenary Meetings and in the official documents of the C.C.I.'s shall be as provided in Article of the Convention.

S 2. The countries which are authorized to vote at Plenary Meetings of the C.C.I.'s shall be as provided in Article of the Convention. However, when a country is not represented by an administration, the representatives of the private operating agencies of that country shall, as a whole, and regardless of their number, be entitled to a single vote.

Reserved by
Committee F
Aug. 29, 1947

Reserved by
Committee F
Aug. 29, 1947

Note: The wording of this Article must be brought into harmony with the provisions of the Convention.

Article

Composition of Study Groups

The Plenary Assembly shall set up the necessary Study Groups to deal with questions to be studied; it shall designate the administrations, private operating agencies, international organizations and scientific and manufacturing organizations which shall take part in the work of the Study Groups; it shall name the Group Chairman who shall preside over each of the Study Groups.

Article

Treatment of Business

- § 1. If a Study Group cannot solve a question by correspondence, the Group Chairman may, with the approval of his Administration, suggest a meeting at a convenient place to discuss the question orally.
- § 2. However, in order to avoid unnecessary journeys and prolonged absences, the Director of the International Consultative Committee, in agreement with the Group Chairman of the various Study Groups concerned, shall draw up the general plan of meetings of groups of Study Groups in the same place during the same period.
- § 3. The Director shall send reports made during such meetings to the administrations and private operating agencies which are members of the International Consultative Committee. These shall be sent as soon as possible and, in any event, in time for them to be received at least one month before the date of the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly. Questions which have not formed the subject of a report furnished in this way shall not appear in the agenda for the meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

Article

Duties of the Director. Specialized Secretariat.

- § 1. (1) The Director of the International Consultative Committee shall coordinate the work of the Study Groups and of the Plenary Assembly.
- (2) He shall keep a file of all the correspondence of the Committee.
- (3) The Director shall be assisted by a secretariat composed of a specialized staff to work under his direction and to aid him in the organization of the work of the Committee.
- (4) The Director of the C.C.I.R. shall also be assisted by a Vice-Director in accordance with Article of the Convention.
- § 2. The Director shall choose the technical and administrative members of the secretariat within the framework of the budget as approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council. The appointment of the technical and administrative personnel is made by the Secretary General in agreement with the Director.
- § 3. The Director shall participate as of right, but in an advisory capacity in meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the Study Groups. He shall make all necessary preparations for meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the Study Committees.

- § 4. The Vice Director of the C.C.I.R. shall participate in an advisory capacity in meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the Study Groups when questions in which he is concerned are in the Agenda.
- § 5. The Director shall submit to the Plenary Assembly a report on the activities of the International Consultative Committee since the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly. After approval, this report shall be sent to the Secretary General of the Union.
- § 6. The Director shall submit for the approval of the Plenary Assembly an estimate of the expenditure proposed for each of the next two years; after its approval by the Plenary Assembly, the Director shall send this estimate to the Secretary General of the Union, to be embodied in the proposed annual budgets of the Union.

Article

Preparation of Proposals for Administrative
Conferences

One year before the appropriate administrative Conference, the interested Study Groups of each International Consultative Committee shall meet with representatives of the Secretariat of the Union in order to extract, from the recommendations issued by it since the preceding Administrative Conference, proposals for modification of the relative set of Regulations.

Article

Relations of Consultative Committees between
themselves and with other International Organizations.

- § 1. International Consultative Committees may form joint Study Groups to study and make recommendations on questions of common interest.
- § 2. Any International Consultative Committee may appoint a representative to attend, in an advisory capacity, meetings of other committees of the Union or other international organizations to which this I.C.C. has been invited.
- § 3. The Secretary General of the Union, or his representative, the representatives of the International Frequency Registration Board, and the representatives of the other Consultative Committees of the Union may attend meetings of the I.C.C.'s in an advisory capacity.

Article

Finances of International Consultative Committees.

- § 1. The salaries of the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, including the salary of the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., and the ordinary expenses of the specialized secretariats shall be included in the ordinary expenses of the Union in accordance with the provisions of Article [Finances of the Union] of the Convention.
- § 2. The expenses of the meetings of the Plenary Assemblies and of the meetings of the Study Groups, including the extraordinary expenses of the Directors, the Vice Director of the C.C.I.R., and of the whole of the Secretariat employed at such meetings shall be borne in the manner described below, by the administrations, recognized private operating agencies and scientific or manufacturing organizations participating in such meetings.
- § 3. An administration wishing to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee shall address a declaration to that effect to the Secretary General. This declaration shall include an undertaking to contribute to the extraordinary expenses of that Committee, as set forth in the preceding paragraph and also to pay for all documents supplied. This undertaking shall take effect as from the close of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly preceding the date of the declaration and shall remain in force until terminated by

the administration concerned. Any notice of termination shall take effect as from the close of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly following the date of such notice. An administration giving notice of termination shall, however, be entitled to receive all documents pertaining to the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly held during the period of validity of its undertaking.

§ 4. (1) Any private operating agency member of an International Consultative Committee must contribute to the expenses referred in § 2 above and must pay for the documents with which it is supplied as from the close of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly immediately preceding the date of its application as provided for in Article..... of the General Regulations. This obligation shall continue until any notice of withdrawal made in accordance with Article..... of the General Regulations becomes effective.

(2) The provisions of § 4 (1) above shall apply to scientific or manufacturing organizations and also to international organizations unless these latter are specifically exempted by the Administrative Council in accordance with Article..... [Finances of the Union] of the Convention.

§ 5. The expenses of the International Consultative Committees defined in § 2 above shall be apportioned among the administrations which have undertaken to contribute in proportion to the number of units which the respective Governments

contribute to the ordinary expenses of the Union under Article of the Convention. Recognized private operating agencies, international organizations and scientific or manufacturing organizations which have undertaken to contribute shall be placed in the 5th class for this purpose. (see Note 1)

- § 6. Each administration, private operating agency, international organization and scientific or manufacturing organization shall defray the personal expenses of its own participants.

Notes of the Drafting Group

I. It has been tentatively suggested above that participants other than administrations should be placed in class 5 merely because this involves payment of 10 units as provided for under the Cairo Regulations.

II. No reference has been made to the expenses of laboratories because these are dealt with in Article..... of the Convention. It is suggested, however, that some specific provision might usefully be adopted in the Convention or in the General Regulations to provide for a charge to be made for research performed for other than members and associate members.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City

1947

Document n° 434 TR
18 septembre 1947

Série n° 2.

Articles 22 et 33 de la Convention.

Article sur l'utilisation rationnelle des
fréquences et de l'espace du spectre.

Article 34 de la Convention.

Résolution concernant l'imposition de taxes
fiscales sur les télécommunications.

Voeu concernant l'aide aux pays dévastés
par la guerre.

Article sur les relations avec les Nations Unies.

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 434 TR-E

September 18, 1947

Series No. 2

Articles 22 and 33 of the Convention.

Article on Rational Use of Frequencies
and Spectrum Space.

Article 34 of the Convention.

Resolution regarding Imposition of
Fiscal Taxes on Telecommunications .

Resolution regarding Assistance to Countries
Devastated by the War.

Article on Relations with the United Nations.

Article 22The right of the public to use the international
telecommunication service.

The Members and Associate Members recognize 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 private users in each category of telegraphic correspondence without any priority or preference.

Article 33Rendering of and settlement of Accounts

1. The Administrations of the Members and Associate Members, and the private operating agencies recognized by them which operate international telecommunications services, shall come to an agreement with regard to the amount of their credits and debits.

2. The statements of accounts in respect to debits and credits referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations annexed to this Convention, unless special arrangements have been concluded between the parties concerned.

3. The settlement of international accounts shall be regarded as current transactions and shall be effected in accordance with the current international obligations of the countries concerned, in those cases where their governments have concluded arrangements on this subject. Where no such arrangements have been concluded, and in the absence of special arrangements under Article 13 of this Convention these settlements shall be effected in accordance with the Regulations.

ArticleRational use of frequencies and spectrum
space

The Members and Associate Members recognize that it is desirable to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum space used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services.

Article 34Intercommunication

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 is not the result of devices adopted solely with the object of preventing intercommunication.

RESOLUTION

The Members and Associate Members recognize the desirability of avoiding the imposition of fiscal taxes on any international telecommunications.

RESOLUTION

The International Telecommunication Conference convened in Plenary Assembly in Atlantic City, on, recognizes the necessity of rendering immediate assistance to the countries that were devastated by the war in order to rehabilitate their telecommunication systems and recommends that the United Nations draw the attention of its competent organs to the importance and the urgency of this problem, which is part of the general problem of reconstruction.

Article ...Relations with the United Nations

1. The relations between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union are defined in the agreement, the text of which is annexed to this Convention.

2. In accordance with the provisions of Article XIV of the above-mentioned Agreement, the telecommunication operating services of the United Nations shall be entitled to the rights and bound by the obligations of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto. Accordingly, they shall be entitled to attend all conferences of the Union, including meetings of the International Consultative Committees and the Provisional Frequency Board, in a consultative capacity. They shall not be eligible for election to any organ of the Union, the members of which are elected by a plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

19 September 1947

Committee C

REPORT

of Subcommittee C (Finances and Personnel)

of Committee C

16th Meeting

September 16, 1947

The Chairman Mr. J. T. Hwang called the meeting to order at 10:15 a.m. He proposed that the Subcommittee should continue the study of the budget of the Union.

The Delegate from the United States pointed out that Working Group No. 3 in its report on the estimate of ordinary expenses for the years 1949 to 1952 (Document No. 391 TR-E) had not contemplated the inclusion of allowances for living abroad in the budget. The Delegate felt that the budget should serve as a guide for the Administrative Council, but should not limit its initiative. He proposed the following resolution:

"During the period from 1949 to 1952 the Administration of Finances of the Union shall be put in charge of the Administrative Council, which shall be given full latitude to decide the question of allowances for living abroad."

Under these conditions there would be no need of information on this question in the report.

The Delegate from France pointed out that Chapter 4 of Document No. 391 TR-E stated most explicitly that the Working Group had felt that allowances for living abroad had not been included in the budget because of the high level of salaries contemplated. Committee C had voted the rate for salaries of Members of the I.F.R.B. without any question of adding allowances. The Subcommittee had no good reason to revert to this decision.

A discussion took place in which the Delegates from Portugal, India, United Kingdom, Argentina, Morocco, and Greece took part.

The Chairman said he inferred that many Members of the Subcommittee were in favor of allowances for living expenses. He then submitted Document No. 391 TR-E, chapter by chapter, for the approval of the Subcommittee.

Chapter I, relating to the single budget for the two present divisions of the Union was adopted unanimously.

With regard to Chapter II, relating to the scale of salaries, the Subcommittee agreed that the salaries should be fixed in Swiss francs; the sums in dollars are intended to permit some delegates to estimate the salary scales more easily.

Chapter III, relating to the 20% margin in the personnel expenses was adopted by the Subcommittee.

In regard to Chapter IV on allowances for living abroad, the Delegate from the United Kingdom questioned advantages accorded to officials of the Bureau by the Regulations on the organization and operation of the International Bureau placed under the supervision of the Swiss government.

The Subcommittee acknowledged that it would be necessary to prepare a complete Statute that would, no doubt, differ considerably from the present Regulation, particularly with regard to pensions. The limited time at the disposition of the Subcommittee did not permit it to undertake this study, and Subcommittee believed that it should devolve upon the Administrative Council to prepare a draft of the Statute in detail.

The Subcommittee then examined paragraph A of Chapter V relating to the number of the personnel. It noted that the magnitude of new requirements was such that the exact number could not be fixed in advance. However, it was unanimous in considering that a staff of 80 persons should be considered as a maximum that should not be reached before 1952.

In regard to paragraph B of Chapter V, dealing with printed matter, the Subcommittee noted that the Working Group in charge of studying the question of apportioning language expenses had estimated that it was necessary to have a separate accountancy department for printed matter, as language expenses were not apportioned under the same conditions as other expenses of the Union.

Point C of Chapter V, relating to rents, office maintenance and expenses was adopted without comment.

In regard to Chapter VI, dealing with the C.C.I.F., the Subcommittee was not convinced of the necessity of recruiting three employees for the translation service as a result of the introduction of additional languages.

The Chairman proposed that the Subcommittee, during the next meeting, study the question whether the projected budget should be considered as a basis or as a ceiling.

The meeting was adjourned at 1 p.m.

Rapporteur:

H. Lacroze

Chairman:

J.T. Hwang

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

E
Document No. 436 TR-E
September 18, 1947

This document concerns only the
French text.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

September 19, 1947

COMMITTEE C

REPORT

of Subcommittee 1
(Finances and Personnel)
of Committee C.

17th Meeting

September 16, 1947

The Chairman, Mr. J. T. Hwang, called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m.

He submitted for the approval of the Subcommittee the reports of the 13th, 14th and 15th Meetings (Documents 373 TR-E, 392 TR-E and 393 TR-E).

The Report of the 13th Meeting was adopted subject to the following changes:

- 1) in the title, replace "14th Meeting" by "13th Meeting";
- 2) substitute for the last sentence of the 2nd paragraph of the speech of the Portuguese Delegate the following: "The Conference might empower the Administrative Council, recommending that, insofar as possible, it remain within the budget approved as a basis, and that it proceed with the greatest possible economy in the administration of the finances of the Union."

In the Report of the 14th Meeting (Document 392 TR-E) it would seem advisable to replace the text of 5) at the bottom of the last page by the following: "Actual and proposed salary scales as they appear in Annexes 2 and 3 of Document 371 TR-E."

This report was then adopted.

The Report of the 15th Meeting (Document 393 TR-E) was adopted subject to the deletion of the word "whatsoever" in the statement of the United Kingdom as it appears on the 1st page of the French text and the 2nd page of the English text.

The Chairman opened the discussion on the question of ascertaining whether the budget estimate should be considered as a basis or as a ceiling.

The Delegate from Portugal, Chairman of Working Group No. 3, explained that this estimate had been prepared as a basic budget and that it did not place an absolute limit on the expenses in each category. For example, the budget was set up on the hypothesis that there would be one meeting of the Administrative Council each year. If there were a second meeting in any one year, it would be necessary to spend an additional 150,000 Swiss francs.

The Chairman said he feared that fixing a limit would constitute an iron-clad solution, which would make it necessary to set it too high. Furthermore, it was impossible to provide for everything for a period of 5 years.

The Delegate from France said that he felt that the budget had been very carefully calculated and that a limit was necessary. He suggested adopting the total amount of the budget, with an increase of 20%. If this limit proved inadequate, the Administrative Council should request the consent of the members to exceed it.

The Delegate from Greece pointed out that the budget estimate provided for a 20% margin on all personnel costs. But, it should be remembered that the number of the personnel provided for had been considered as a maximum. The credits contemplated must be very large, at least for the first four years. Only details might have been forgotten. The Delegate felt that it would be advisable to set a limit for the global credits without setting a limit for each heading.

The Delegates from the United Kingdom and India supported the views expressed by the Delegates from France and Greece.

The Subcommittee, therefore, felt that the limit should be set by deleting the 20% margin on salaries and by adding about 15% to the total budget thus estimated.

Some members of the Subcommittee said that the travelling allowances contemplated for Members of the Administrative Council (\$30.00 per diem) and for the members of the I.F.R.B. (\$25.00 per diem) were too high, and that they should be greatly reduced, or even abolished during voyages aboard ships.

The Subcommittee then examined the sums provided for printed matter, and the Delegate from Portugal explained that the Working Group had estimated the expenses at 1,200,000 Swiss francs and the receipts at only 620,000 Swiss francs, taking as a basis the fact that approximately one third of the printed matter was distributed free of cost and that provision must be made for the years when the production would be definitely greater than sales provided for.

This matter will be taken up again when the Working Group in charge of examining language costs has completed its work.

The Subcommittee then turned to the study of the question of Union representation at various conferences,

The Director of the Bureau believed that, if the Union accepted only 10 percent of the invitations, a credit of approximately 200,000 Swiss francs would have to be provided.

After an exchange of views, the Subcommittee said that it felt that the Administrative Council should limit representation of the Union to the really justifiable cases, and decided that a credit of 50,000 Swiss francs would be provided for this purpose in the budget.

The meeting was adjourned at 7 p.m.

The rapporteur:

H. LAGROZE

The Chairman:

J. T. HWANG

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 438 TR-E

September 19, 1947

Committee C

Report
of Subcommittee 1 (Finances and Personnel)
of Committee C

18th Meeting
September 17, 1947

The Chairman, Mr. J.T.Hwang, called the meeting to order at 3:40 p.m.

He proposed that the Subcommittee take its final examination of Article 5 of the Convention which was to be studied in Committee C, the following morning.

The Subcommittee, therefore, resumed its consideration of Document 354 TR-E.

A certain number of changes were made in the wording of this text. The Subcommittee decided also to change the enumeration of the ordinary expenses of the Union to take into account the decision of Committee C whereby all the ordinary expenses of the Consultative Committees should be charged to the Union, and it agreed to the following wording suggested by the Delegate from the United States:

"They shall include, in particular, the expenses pertaining to meetings of the Administrative Council, the salaries of the personnel and the other expenses of the Secretariat of the Union, of the International Frequency Registration Board, of the International Consultative Committees and of the laboratories which may be created by the Union."

After a discussion on the subject of the time to be allowed for the payments, the Subcommittee decided to retain the corresponding text of Document 354 TR-E.

20 Sept 1947

Another discussion arose on the subject of the penalties to be imposed on members in arrears.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom reminded the Subcommittee, that, at the 15th meeting, he had proposed that the following paragraph be added at the end of Article 5:

"No Member or Associate Member of the Union shall be represented at any Conference of the Union or at any meeting of any permanent agency of the Union whatsoever, if the contributions due under the terms of the provisions of Article 17 of the Madrid Convention or of this Article have not been paid within a period of (x) months."

The Delegate pointed out that there were already arrears for 10 and 12 years.

The Delegate from Greece did not believe that such political penalties should be applied for financial reasons.

The Delegate from Portugal shared this opinion. He pointed out that the issue had been considered by the Subcommittee at a time when it was thought that the rise in the budget would be even larger than it would prove to be.

The Delegate from the United States was in favor of imposing penalties on members in arrears.

He suggested that they be admitted to the conferences, but without the right to vote.

The proposals of the Delegates from the United Kingdom and the United States were not supported by other delegates. The Subcommittee unanimously maintained its previous decision to request the Bureau to include in the administrative report a list of the debtor countries specifying the sums due.

The Subcommittee reopened discussion on the time allowed for payment and the rate of interest to be applied to the sums due on expiration of these periods for payment. Before this issue was settled, the Chairman announced that he was obliged to adjourn the meeting to allow the delegates to take part in the Plenary Assembly which has been convened to examine the question of salaries of Members of the Bureau and of the I.F.R.B.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:20 p.m.

The rapporteur:

H. Lacroze

The Chairman:

J.T. Kwang

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document n° 439 TR
19 septembre 1947

Commission F

REGLEMENT GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 439 TR-F
September 19, 1947

Committee F

GENERAL REGULATIONS



Committee F

General Regulations

The drafting group submits the following Articles for inclusion in the General Regulations. The articles marked * have already been approved by the Committee and they are now presented in order to facilitate reference to Committee G.

Art. 4 Participation of Private Societies in Administrative Conferences.

Art. 10 Composition of Committees.

Art. 17 Order of discussion *.

Art. 17 Proposals presented before the opening of its Conference *.
bis

Art. 17 Method of presentation of proposals before and during
ter conferences.*

Art.... Procedure for calling Extraordinary, Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences or changing the date of a Conference.

Attention is invited to the remarks of a general character appended to the Article on Method of Presentation of Proposals before and during Conferences.

The Article on Procedure for Calling Conferences is submitted, in accordance with the decision of Committee G to adopt, in principle, the text of Annex No. 5 of Document 9 TR, see the Note II of Document 331 TR.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Article 4.

Participation of Private Societies
in Administrative Conferences

Societies, associations or individuals may be authorized by the Plenary Assembly or by committees to submit petitions or resolutions provided that such petitions or resolutions are countersigned or supported by the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned. Such societies, associations or individuals may also attend certain sessions of these committees, but the speakers shall take part in the discussions only in so far as the Chairman of the Committee, in agreement with the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned may deem desirable.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Article 10
Composition of Committees

§ 1. In plenipotentiary conferences, the committees shall be composed of Delegates of Members and Associated Members which have made application or which have been appointed by the Plenary Assembly.

§ 2 (1). In administrative conferences, the committees may also include representatives of recognized private operating agencies.

(2) Experts of scientific or manufacturing telecommunication organizations, observers of international organizations, persons appearing on behalf of societies, associations, or individuals may participate without vote in the committees, subcommittees, and sub-subcommittees of administrative conferences subject to the provisions of Articles 2 bis and 4 of the General Regulations.

Article 17

Order of Discussion

- § 1. Persons desiring to speak may do so only after having obtained the consent of the Chairman. As a general rule they shall begin by announcing the name of their country or the name of their company and the country where its headquarters are located.
- § 2. Any person speaking must express himself slowly and distinctly, separating his words and pausing frequently so that all his colleagues may be able to follow his meaning clearly.

Article 17 bis

Proposals Presented Before the Opening of the
Conference

- § 1. Proposals presented before the opening of the Conference shall be allocated by the Plenary Assembly to the appropriate Committees appointed in accordance with Article 9 (of the General Regulations).

Article 17 ter

Method of Presentation of Proposals Before
and During Conferences

§ 1. To be considered by the Conference, all proposals the adoption of which 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.

Note by drafting group

The foregoing text was approved at the 18th meeting of Committee F on 12th September. The group considers that, since the article covers proposals presented before a Conference as well as proposals presented during the course of a Conference, it is not proper to the Rules of Procedure of Conferences.

The group suggests that the General Regulations should be divided into Chapters which would include among others the following subjects: -

Invitation to Conferences.

Presentation of Proposals for Conferences .

Rules of Procedure of Conferences.

International Consultative Committees.

Article

Procedure for Calling Extraordinary Plenipotentiary or
Administrative Conferences or
changing the time or place of a Conference.
(Article of the Convention.)

- § 1. When a Member or Associate Member of the Union 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 Members and Associate Members of the Union 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 Government concerned shall arrange accordingly. If the answer is in the negative, the Council shall so inform the Members and Associate Members of the Union 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 Members and Associate Members of the Union 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 Members and Associate Members of the Union, the Council shall then arrange the Conference in collaboration with the "Inviting Government."

§ 4. All Members and Associate 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.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 440 TR-E
September 19, 1947

Committee C

Working Group 2, Committee C

Second Report

1. Working Group 2 submits the following text on regional conferences.

The members of the Union reserve the right to conclude regional arrangements or to form regional organizations through the medium of regional conferences for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis. Any such regional arrangements concluded or conferences held shall be in conformity with the Convention.

The Working Group was unable to reach unanimous agreement on the language in brackets and the question of its retention or deletion is submitted to Committee C for decision. In the event the words in square brackets are retained, the drafting committee should insert an appropriate reference in Article 11b to this article.

2. In the course of its work the Working Group would have found useful precise definitions of the terms Plenipotentiary Conference and Administrative Conference. Accordingly, it is suggested that Committee C may wish to direct the appropriate committee to explore the desirability of including suitable definitions in the Annex to the Convention.

A. G. Simson
Chairman

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 441 TR-E

September 19, 1947

This document concerns only the French text.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 442 TR-E

September 19, 1947

AMENDMENT TO DOCUMENT 417 TR-E.

Page 4: Replace the two first paragraphs as follows:

In weighing this decision, let us remember that a difference of a few thousand dollars in the annual salary of an I.F.R.B. member may make all the difference in the world in the sort of an I.F.R.B. we will have and its effectiveness in achieving and maintaining order in the frequency spectrum. There are several hundred thousand radio stations in operation throughout the world. A fair percentage of them are fixed and land stations which involve heavy investment in land, buildings and equipment and their total worth can be measured in billions of dollars. The total cost of I.F.R.B. salaries, \$165,000, is only a drop in the bucket when it is considered that one station may lose \$10,000 when it suffers interference for a period of 10 hours. But this same added cost, when totalled and distributed among all the contributing countries, is so negligible as scarcely to warrant consideration.

With these general thoughts in mind, I would like to propose some specific figures. We propose for members of the I.F.R.B. an annual salary of \$15,000. We have not arrived at this figure by random guess work, but by a careful survey of salaries of other international officials, salaries in private industry, and a general scheme of salary levels for other top officials of the Union. The I.F.R.B. salaries which we propose would be a part of the following salary system:

For the Director General of the Union:	\$17,500
For the two Directors of the Union:	15,000
For each Director of a C.C.I:	15,000

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 443 TR-E

September 19, 1947

236 TR

U N E S C O

Proposal
to the Plenipotentiary Telecommunications Conference

The message from Dr. Julian Huxley read at the Plenary Session of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference on August 26, 1947 (Doc. No. 53 Rhf) expressed the interest UNESCO takes in the work of the International Telecommunication Conferences. It also explained the mission and the objectives of the international educational, scientific, and cultural organization which has its headquarters in Paris, and stressed the closest solidarity between its efforts and those of the delegates assembled in Atlantic City.

UNESCO has followed with particular attention the discussions in these conferences. It appreciates highly the work accomplished here and firmly believes that the International Telecommunications Union and its new organs will not only live up to their important tasks, but will also contribute in great measure to the establishment of better international relations through the medium of communications.

The program of UNESCO includes important projects several of which touch directly the field of telecommunications, such as the reconstruction of communication facilities in devastated countries and a scheme for technical training on an international basis. A comprehensive survey of the technical needs of thirteen countries affected by the war has already been completed; and active measures are being taken to facilitate the international exchange of radio personnel. The accomplishment of these and many other projects would benefit from the advice of technical experts, and will undoubtedly serve the interests of international telecommunications.

The agreement between the International Telecommunications Union and the United Nations (Doc. No. 335 TR) provides, in Article XIII, for special arrangements between the Union and Specialized Agencies. UNESCO would welcome a close relationship with the International Telecommunications Union, and therefore proposes an agreement which, it believes, would be valuable for both organizations.

20 Sept. 1947

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS
D'ATLANTIC CITY

1947

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY

1947

- Textes présentés par le groupe de
rédaction de la Commission C à la
Commission C

Article 32

Exécution de la Convention et des
Règlements

1. Tous les Membres et Membres Associés de l'Union sont tenus d'observer les dispositions de la présente Convention et des Règlements y annexés dans tous les bureaux et dans toutes les stations de télécommunications établis ou exploités par leurs soins à l'exception des services dispensés de ces obligations conformément aux dispositions de l'Article _____ (Défense Nationale).

2. Ils sont tenus, en outre, de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour imposer l'observation des dispositions de la présente Convention et des Règlements ci-annexés* aux exploitations privées reconnues par eux et aux autres exploitations dûment autorisées à l'établissement et à l'exploitation des télécommunications (du service international) ouvertes ou non ouvertes à la correspondance publique.

* (au lieu de : qu'ils acceptent)

DOCUMENT N° 444 TR.

Commission C

DOCUMENT N° 444 TR-E

Committee C.

• Texts presented by drafting
Group of Committee C to Committee C

Article 32

Execution of the Convention and
Regulations

1. The Members and Associate Members of the Union are bound to abide by the provisions of this Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto in all the telecommunication offices and stations established or operated by them save in regard to services exempted from these obligations in accordance with the provisions of Article (Military Services) of this Convention.

2. They are also bound, in addition, to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto upon private operating agencies recognized by them upon other agencies authorized to establish and operate telecommunication (in the international service) whether open or not to public correspondence.

20 Sept 1947

Article 33

Ratification de la Convention

1. La présente Convention sera ratifiée. Les instruments de ratification seront adressés dans le plus bref délai possible, au Secrétaire Général de l'Union. Le Secrétaire Général notifiera les ratifications aux Membres et aux Membres Associés de l'Union au fur et à mesure de leur réception.

Article 34

Adhésion à la Convention (et aux Règlements)

1. Le Gouvernement d'un pays, qui n'est pas partie à la présente Convention, peut y adhérer en tout temps sous réserve des dispositions de l'article _____ (Membres).

2. L'instrument d'adhésion est remis au Secrétaire Général de l'Union. Il prend effet du jour de son dépôt à moins qu'il n'en soit stipulé autrement. Le Secrétaire Général de l'Union, dès réception, notifie cet acte d'adhésion aux Membres et aux Membres Associés de l'Union (auxquels il en transmet copie authentique).

Article 35

Application de la Convention (et des Règlements) aux pays ou terri- toires dont les relations extérieures sont assurées par des Membres de l'Union.

1. Les Membres de l'Union peuvent en tout temps déclarer que la présente Convention (et les Règlements y annexés) est applicable à l'ensemble, à un groupe, ou à un seul des pays ou territoires dont ils assument les relations extérieures.

Article 33

Ratification of the Convention

1. This Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratifications shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Secretary General of the Union. The Secretary General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of the Union of each ratification as soon as it is received.

Article 34

Accession to the Convention (and to the Regulations)

1. The Government of a country, not party to this Convention may accede thereto at any time, subject to the provisions of Article _____ (Membership).

2. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Union and unless otherwise specified therein, shall become effective upon the date of its deposit. The Secretary General of the Union shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each accession as soon as it is received (and shall forward to each of them a certified copy).

Article 35

Application of the Convention (and Regulations) to Countries or 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 this Convention (and the Regulations annexed thereto) applies to all or a group or a single one of the countries or territories for whose foreign relations they are responsible.

2. Toute déclaration faite conformément au § 1 du présent article, doit être adressée au Secrétaire général de l'Union qui, dès réception, la notifie aux Membres et aux Membres Associés de l'Union.

3. Les dispositions des paragraphes précédents ne sont pas considérées comme obligatoires pour les pays ou territoires énumérés dans l'Annexe 1 de la présente Convention.

Article 35 bis.

Territoires sous tutelle

(Article à insérer dans le chapitre "Nations Unies")

Les Nations Unies peuvent adhérer à la présente Convention (et aux Règlements y annexés) au nom d'un territoire confié à leur administration et faisant l'objet d'un accord de tutelle conformément à l'article 75 de la Charte.

Article 37

Dénunciation de la Convention

1. Tout Membre ou Membre associé ayant ratifié la Convention, ou y ayant adhéré, a le droit de la dénoncer par une notification adressée au Secrétaire Général qui en avise les autres Membres ou Membres associés de l'Union.

2. Cette dénonciation produit son effet à l'expiration d'une période d'une année à partir du jour de la réception de la notification par le Secrétaire Général de l'Union.

2. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the Union. The Secretary General of the Union shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each such declaration as soon as it is received.

2. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall not be deemed to be obligatory in respect of any country or territory listed in Annex 1 of this Convention.

Article 35 bis.

Trust Territories

(Article to be placed in a separate "United Nations" Chapter)

The United Nations shall have the right to accede to this Convention (and the Regulations annexed thereto) on behalf of any territory or group of territories placed under its administration in accordance with a trusteeship agreement as provided for in Article 75 of the Charter.

Article 37

Denunciation of the Convention

1. Each Member and Associate Member which has ratified, or acceded to, this Convention shall have the right to denounce it by a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Union who shall advise the other Members and Associate Members thereof.

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.

Article 38

Dénonciation de la Convention par
des pays ou territoires dont les
relations extérieures sont assumées
par des Membres de l'Union

§ 1. Il peut être mis fin à tout moment à l'application de la présente Convention à un pays, à un territoire ou à un groupe de territoires conformément à l'article _____.
Si ce pays, Territoire ou groupe de territoires est membre associé, il perd cette qualité au même moment.

§ 2. Les dénonciations prévues au § 1 ci-dessus sont faites et notifiées dans les conditions fixées au § _____ de l'article _____; elles prennent effet conformément aux dispositions du § _____ dudit article.

Article 38

Denunciation of the Convention on
Behalf of Countries or Territories
for whose Foreign Relations
Members of the Union are responsible

§ 1. The application of this Convention to a country, territory or group of territories in accordance with Article _____ may be terminated at any time, and such country, 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 paragraph 1 above shall be notified and announced in conformity with the conditions set out in paragraph _____ of article _____; they shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of paragraph _____ of the same article.

CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS
D' ATLANTIC CITY

1947

Document No. 445 TR

20 Septembre 1947

Série No. 3

Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
24, 25, 26, 27 et 28 du règlement intérieur

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY

1947

Document No. 445 TR-E

September 20, 1947

Series No. 3

Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 of the Rules of
Procedure.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS

Article 5

First Session of the Plenary Assembly

The first session of the Plenary Assembly shall be opened
by a person appointed by the inviting Government.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS

Article 6

Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen

The chairman and the vice-chairmen of the Conference shall be elected at the first session of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

INTERNAL REGULATIONSArticle 7Secretariat of the Conference

The secretariat of the Conference shall be constituted at the first session of the Plenary Assembly and shall be composed of the personnel of the secretariat of the Telecommunication Union, and, if necessary, of personnel of the administration of the inviting Government.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS

Article 8

Powers of the Chairman

1. The Chairman shall open and close the sessions of the Plenary Assembly, direct the deliberations and announce the results of the voting.

2. He shall also have the general direction of all the work of the Conference.

INTERNAL REGULATIONSArticle 9Appointment of Committees

The Plenary Assembly may appoint committees to examine questions submitted for the consideration of the Conference. These committees may appoint sub-committees, which, in their turn, may appoint sub-committees.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS

Article 11

Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Reporters of the Committees

1. The Chairman of the Conference shall submit for the approval of the Plenary Assembly the choice of the chairman, and of the vice-chairman or vice-chairmen of each committee.

2. The Chairman of each committee shall propose to his committee the nomination of the reporters and the choice of the chairman, vice-chairmen, and reporters of the sub-committees of that committee.

INTERNAL REGULATIONSArticle 12Minutes of the Sessions of the Plenary Assembly

1. The minutes of the sessions of the Plenary Assembly shall be drawn up by the secretariat of the Conference.

2. (1) As a general rule, the minutes shall contain only the proposals and conclusions, with the chief reasons for them in concise terms.

(2) However, each delegate, representative or observer shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes, either summarised or in full, of any statement which he has made. In such case, he must himself supply its text to the secretariat of the Conference within two hours after the end of the session. It is recommended that this right shall only be used with discretion.

INTERNAL REGULATIONSArticle 13Reports of Committees

1. (1) The debates of the committees and sub-committees shall be summarised, session by session, in reports in which shall be brought out the essential points of the discussion, the various opinions which are expressed and which it is desirable that the Plenary Assembly should know, and the proposals and conclusions which emerge.

(2) However, each delegate, representative or observer shall have the right to require the insertion in the report, either summarised or in full, of any statement which he has made. In such case, he must himself supply to the reporter the text to be inserted within two hours after the end of the session. It is recommended that this right shall only be used with discretion.

2. If circumstances warrant the committees or sub-committees shall prepare at the end of their work a final report in which they shall recapitulate in concise terms the proposals and the conclusions which result from the studies which have been entrusted to them.

INTERNAL REGULATIONSArticle 14Adoption of Minutes and Reports

1. (1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each session of the Plenary Assembly, or of each session of a committee or of a sub-committee, the minutes or the report, of the preceding session shall be read.

(2) However, the chairman may, if he considers such procedure satisfactory, and if no objection is raised, merely ask if any members of the Plenary Assembly, the committee or the sub-committee, have any remarks to make on the content of the minutes or of the report.

2. The minutes or the report shall then be adopted or amended in accordance with the remarks which have been made and which have been approved by the Plenary Assembly, or by the committee or sub-committee.

3. Any final report must be approved by the respective committee or sub-committee.

4. (1) The minutes of the closing session of the Plenary Assembly shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the Conference.

(2) The report of the last session of a committee or of a sub-committee shall be examined and approved by the chairman of the committee or sub-committee.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS

Article 15

Summons to Sessions

The sessions of the Plenary Assembly and the sessions of committees and of sub-committees shall be announced either by letter or by notice posted in the meeting place of the Conference.

INTERNAL REGULATIONSArticle 24Editorial Committee

1. The texts of the Convention or of the Regulations, which shall be worded so far as practicable in their definitive form, by the various Committees, following the opinions expressed, shall be submitted to an editorial committee charged with perfecting their form 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 approval of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference which shall decide on them, or refer them back to the appropriate Committee for further examination.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS

Article 25

Final Approval

The texts of the Convention and of the Regulations shall be final after they have been read a second time and approved.

INTERNAL REGULATIONSArticle 26Numbering

1. The numbers of the chapters, articles and paragraphs of the texts subjected to revision shall be preserved until the first reading at a session of the Plenary Assembly. The passages added shall bear provisionally the numbers bis, ter, etc. and the numbers of deleted passages shall not be used.

2. The definitive numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall be entrusted to the Editorial Committee after their adoption following the first reading.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS

Article 27

" Signature

The final texts approved by the Conference shall be submitted for signature to the delegates provided with the necessary powers in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS

Article 28

Press Notices

Statements to the press about the work of the Conference shall be released only as authorized by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of the Conference.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document 446 TR
20 septembre 1947.

T E X T S

présentés par la Commission C à la Commission G

Ce document contient des revisions des doc.
169 TR, 183 TR, 197 TR, 209 TR, 292 TR, 293 TR,
ainsi que de nouveaux textes

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City 1947

Document No. 446 TR-E
September 20, 1947

T E X T S

presented by Committee C to Committee G

This document includes revision of Doc. 169 TR-E,
183 TR-E, 197 TR-E, 209 TR-E, 292 TR-E, 293 TR-E,
as well as new texts.

21 Sept. 1947

Article 3.OBJET DE L'UNION

I. L'Union a pour objet :

- a) de maintenir et d'étendre la coopération internationale pour l'amélioration et l'emploi rationnel des télécommunications de toutes sortes;
- b) de favoriser le développement de moyens techniques et leur exploitation la plus efficace, en vue d'augmenter le rendement des services des télécommunications, d'accroître leur emploi et de généraliser, le plus possible, leur utilisation par le public;
- c) d'harmoniser les efforts des nations vers ces fins communes.

II. A cet effet, et plus particulièrement l'Union

- a) effectue l'attribution des fréquences du spectre et l'enregistrement des assignations de fréquences de façon à éviter les brouillages nuisibles entre les stations de radiocommunication des différents pays.

Article 3.PURPOSES OF THE UNION

I. The purposes of the Union are:

- a) to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;
- b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, as far as possible, generally available to the public;
- c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

II. To this end, the Union will in particular

- a) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries.

b) (b) favorise la collaboration entre ses Membres en vue de l'établissement de tarifs afférents aux services des télécommunications à des niveaux aussi bas que possible, compatibles avec un service de bonne qualité et une gestion financière saine et indépendante des télécommunications.

c) provoque l'adoption de mesures permettant d'assurer la sécurité de la vie humaine par la coopération des services des télécommunications;

d) procède à des études, élabore des recommandations, recueille et publie des informations concernant les télécommunications, au bénéfice de tous les Membres de l'Union.

b) (b) Foster collaboration among its Members with a view to the establishment of rates for telecommunication services at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunications on a sound basis.

c) promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services;

d) undertake studies, formulate recommendations, and collect and publish information on telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members of the Union.

Article 4STRUCTURE DE L'UNION

§ 1. L'Union est organisée comme suit :

La conférence de plénipotentiaires de ses Membres qui est l'organe suprême de l'Union.

Les conférences administratives.

Les organismes permanents désignés ci-après :

- a) Le Conseil d'administration;
- b) Le Comité international d'enregistrement des fréquences (C.I.E.F.);
- c) Le Comité consultatif international télégraphique (C.C.I.T.);
- d) Le Comité consultatif international téléphonique (C.C.I.F.);
- e) Le Comité consultatif international des radiocommunications (C.C.I.R.);

g) Le Secrétariat de l'Union.

Article 4.STRUCTURE OF THE UNION

§ 1. The Union shall be organized as follows :

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

The Administrative Conferences.

The permanent bodies of the Union which are:

- a) The Administrative Council;
- b) The International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.);
- c) The International Telegraph Consultative Committee (I.T.C.C.);
- d) The International Telephone Consultative Committee (I.F.C.C.);
- e) The International Radio Consultative Committee (I.R.C.C.);

g) The Secretariat of the Union.

(446 TR)

Article 4 bis

Le Conseil d'administration

§ 1. a. Le Conseil d'administration est composé de 18 Membres de l'Union élus par la Conférence de plénipotentiaires pour une période qui, à moins qu'il n'en soit décidé autrement par une conférence de plénipotentiaires, est la période comprise entre deux conférences de plénipotentiaires. Les membres sont rééligibles.

b. La nécessité d'une représentation équitable de toutes les parties du monde doit être dûment prise en considération lors de l'élection des Membres du Conseil d'administration.

c. S'il se produit une vacance au sein du Conseil d'administration, entre deux conférences de plénipotentiaires, le siège revient de droit au Membre de l'Union ayant obtenu lors du dernier scrutin, le plus grand nombre de suffrages parmi les Membres dont la candidature n'a pas été retenue et appartenant à la même partie du monde que le Membre dont le siège est vacant.

§ 2. Chacun de ces Membres nomme pour faire partie du Conseil d'administration une personne qualifiée en raison de son expérience des services des télécommunications.

§ 3. Chaque Membre du Conseil dispose d'une voix. Les décisions du Conseil d'administration sont prises en suivant la même procédure que celle prévue au Règlement général en vigueur. Dans les cas non prévus par le Règlement général, il établit lui-même son propre règlement intérieur.

(446 TR-E)

Article 4 bis

Administrative Council

§ 1. a. The Administrative Council shall be composed of 18 Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference for a period which, unless otherwise decided by a Plenipotentiary Conference, shall be the period which elapses between Plenipotentiary Conferences. Members are eligible for re-election.

b. In the election of Members to the Administrative Council due regard shall be paid to the need for equitable representation for all parts of the world.

c. If a seat becomes vacant in the Administrative Council between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, it passes by right to the Member of the Union from the same quarter of the world as the Member whose seat is vacated, who had obtained at the previous election the largest number of votes among those not elected.

§ 2. Each of these Members shall appoint to serve on the Administrative Council a person qualified in the field of telecommunication services.

§ 3. Each Member of the Administrative Council shall have one vote. In taking its decisions, the Administrative Council shall follow the same procedure as that provided in the General Regulations currently in force. In cases not covered by the General Regulations, the Administrative Council may adopt its own rules of procedure.

§ 4. Le Conseil d'administration élit cinq de ses Membres pour assurer la présidence et les vice-présidences pendant la période qui s'écoule normalement entre deux conférences de plénipotentiaires. Chacun de ces cinq Membres assume la présidence pendant une année seulement, y compris la présidence de toute la dernière réunion convoquée pendant cette année. La présidence est attribuée chaque année par tirage au sort.

§ 5. Le Conseil d'administration siège une fois par an et chaque fois qu'il l'estime nécessaire ou à la demande de six de ses Membres.

§ 6. Le Conseil d'administration se réunit normalement au siège de l'Union.

§ 7. Le président du Comité international d'enregistrement des fréquences et les directeurs des Comités consultatifs internationaux participent de plein droit aux délibérations du Conseil d'administration mais sans prendre part aux votes. Toutefois, le Conseil peut tenir des séances exceptionnellement réservées à ses seuls membres.

§ 8. Seuls les frais de déplacement et de séjour engagés par les Membres du Conseil d'administration à ce titre sont à la charge de l'Union.

§ 9. Le Secrétaire général de l'Union remplit les fonctions de Secrétaire du Conseil d'administration.

§ 10. Dans l'intervalle entre les conférences de plénipotentiaires, le Conseil d'administration agit en tant que mandataire de la conférence de plénipotentiaires dans les limites des pouvoirs qui lui ont été conférés par celle-ci.

§ 4. The Administrative Council shall elect five of its Members to assume the Chairmanship and Vice Chairmanship during the period which normally elapses between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. Each of these five Members shall assume the Chairmanship for one year only, including the Chairmanship throughout the last meeting convened during that year. The Chairmanship shall be decided each year by lot.

§ 5. The Administrative Council shall meet once a year and at such other times as it deems necessary or at the request of six of its Members.

§ 6. The Administrative Council normally shall meet at the seat of the Union.

§ 7. The Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall participate as of right in the deliberations of the Administrative Council, but without taking part in the voting. Nevertheless the Council may exceptionally hold meetings confined to its own members.

§ 8. Only the travelling and subsistence expenses incurred by Members of the Administrative Council in this capacity shall be a charge on the Union.

§ 9. The Secretary General of the Union shall act as Secretary of the Administrative Council.

§ 10. In the intervals between Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Administrative Council shall act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

(446 TR)

§ 11. Le Conseil d'Administration est chargé de prendre toutes mesures pour faciliter la mise à exécution par les Membres de l'Union des dispositions de la Convention ^{des règlements} et des décisions de la conférence de plénipotentiaires, et d'assurer une coordination efficace des activités de l'Union.

§ 12. En particulier, le Conseil d'administration

- a) accomplit toutes les tâches qui lui sont spécialement assignées par les conférences de plénipotentiaires;
- b) est chargé, dans l'intervalle qui sépare les conférences de plénipotentiaires, d'assurer la coordination avec les autres organismes internationaux visés à l'article ... de la Convention et à cet effet de nommer, au nom de l'Union, un ou plusieurs représentants pour participer aux conférences des dites organisations; ou, quand cela est nécessaire, aux Comités de coordination avec ces organisations;
- c) nomme le Secrétaire général et les deux Secrétaires généraux-adjoints de l'Union;
- d) contrôle le fonctionnement administratif de l'Union;
- e) examine et arrête le budget annuel de l'Union;
- f) prend tous arrangements nécessaires en vue de la vérification annuelle des comptes de l'Union établis par le Secrétaire général et les arrête en vue de les soumettre à la conférence de plénipotentiaires suivante;

(446 TRE)

§ 11. The Administrative Council shall be responsible for initiating any action to facilitate the implementation by the Members of the Union of the provisions of the Convention and of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and for the efficient coordination of the work of the Union.

§ 12. In particular, the Administrative Council shall:

- a) Perform any specific duties assigned to it by the Plenipotentiary Conferences;
- b) In the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences, be responsible for effecting the coordination with other international organizations contemplated in Article ... of the Convention, and to this end appoint, on behalf of the Union, one or more representatives to participate in the conferences of such other organizations, or, when necessary, in interagency coordinating committees;
- c) Appoint the Secretary General and the two Assistant Secretaries General of the Union;
- d) Supervise the administrative functions of the Union;
- e) Review and approve the annual budget of the Union;
- f) Arrange for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary General and approve them for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

(446 TR)

- g) prend les dispositions nécessaires pour la convocation des conférences de plénipotentiaires et administratives de l'Union en application des Articles....et....;
- h) coordonne les activités de tous les autres organismes permanents de l'Union, examine et prend les dispositions qu'il juge opportunes pour donner suite aux demandes ou recommandations qui lui sont soumises par ces organismes, et, conformément aux dispositions des règlements, procède à la désignation d'interimaires pour les sièges devenus vacants dans ces Comités;
- i) assume toute autre fonction prévue dans la présente Convention et, dans le cadre de la Convention et des Règlements, toutes autres fonctions qui peuvent être nécessaires pour assurer une bonne administration de l'Union.

(446 TR)

- g) Arrange for the convening of plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union as provided for in Articles...and....;
- h) Coordinate the activities of all the other permanent bodies of the Union, consider and take such action as it deems appropriate on requests or recommendations made to it by such bodies and fill vacancies thereon, adinterim as prescribed in the Regulations;
- i) Perform such other functions as are prescribed in this Convention and, within the framework of the Convention and Regulations, such additional functions as may be necessary for the proper administration of the Union.

(446 TR)

Article 4 ter

COMITE INTERNATIONAL D'ENREGISTREMENT
DES FREQUENCES

§ 1. Les tâches essentielles du Comité international d'enregistrement des fréquences consistent :

(a) à effectuer une inscription méthodique des assignations des fréquences faites par les différents pays, de manière à fixer, conformément à la procédure prévue dans le Règlement des radiocommunications la date, le but et les caractéristiques techniques de chacune de ces assignations, afin d'en assurer la reconnaissance officielle;

(b) à fournir des avis aux Membres de l'Union, en vue de l'exploitation d'un nombre aussi grand que possible de voies radioélectriques dans les régions du spectre des fréquences où des brouillages nuisibles peuvent se produire.

§ 2. Le Comité international d'enregistrement des fréquences est composé d'un groupe ^{onze} de membres indépendants, tous ressortissants de pays différents, Membres de l'Union.

§ 3. (a) Les membres du Comité s'acquittent de leur tâche, non comme des représentants de leurs pays respectifs, ou d'une région, mais comme des agents impartiaux investis d'un mandat international.

(b) Aucun membre du Comité ne doit, relativement à l'exercice de ses fonctions, demander ni recevoir d'instructions d'aucun gouvernement, ni d'aucun membre d'un gouvernement quelconque, ni d'aucune organisation ou personne publique ou privée. De plus, chaque Membre de l'Union doit respecter le caractère international du Comité et des fonctions de ses membres, et il ne doit en aucun cas essayer d'influencer l'un quelconque d'entre eux dans l'exécution de ses fonctions.

(446 TR-E)

Article 4 ter

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION
BOARD

§ 1. The essential duties of the International Frequency Registration Board shall be :

(a) to effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the different countries so as to establish, in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Radio Regulations the date, purpose and technical characteristics of each of these assignments, with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof;

(b) to render advice to the Members of the Union with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur.

§ 2. The International Frequency Registration Board shall be composed of a body ^{of eleven} independent members, all nationals of different countries, Members of the Union.

§ 3. (a) The members of the Board shall serve, not as representatives of their respective countries, or of a region, but as custodians of an international public trust.

(b) No member of the Board shall request or receive instructions relating to the exercise of his duties from any Government or a member thereof or from any public or private organization or person. Furthermore, each Member of the Union must respect the international character of the Board and of the functions of its members and shall refrain from any attempt to influence any of them in the performance of their functions.

(446 TR)

(c) Aucun membre du Comité et de son personnel ne doit avoir de participation ou d'intérêts financiers, de quelque nature que ce soit,

dans une branche quelconque des télécommunications.

§ 4. Les membres du Comité sont élus par la Conférence administrative normale des radiocommunications suivant une procédure arrêtée par cette conférence.

§ 5. Les méthodes de travail du Comité sont définies dans le Règlement des radiocommunications.

(446 TR-E)

(c) No member of the Board nor any of its staff may take any part or have any financial interest whatsoever in any branch of telecommunications.

§ 4. Members of the Board shall be elected by each ordinary Administrative Radio Conference according to the procedure established by that Conference.

§ 5. The working arrangements of the Board are defined in the General Radio Regulations.

(446 TR)

Article 4, quater

COMITES CONSULTATIFS INTERNATIONAUX

§ 1. Le Comité consultatif international télégraphique (C.C.I.T.) est chargé d'effectuer des études et d'émettre des avis sur des questions techniques, d'exploitation et de tarification concernant la télégraphie et les fac-similes;

Le Comité consultatif international téléphonique (C.C.I.F.) est chargé d'effectuer des études et d'émettre des avis sur des questions techniques, d'exploitation et de tarification concernant la téléphonie;

Le Comité consultatif international des radiocommunications (C.C.I.R.) est chargé d'effectuer des études et d'émettre des avis sur les questions techniques relatives aux radiocommunications ainsi que sur des questions d'exploitation dont la solution dépend principalement de considérations liées à la technique radioélectrique;

(446 TR-E)

Article 4, quater

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

§ 1. The duties of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (I.T.C.C.) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and facsimile and to issue recommendations on them;

The duties of the International Telephone Consultative Committee (I.F.C.C.) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telephony and to issue recommendations on them;

The duties of the International Radio Consultative Committee (I.R.C.C.) shall be to study technical radio questions and operating questions the solution of which depends principally on considerations of a technical radio character and to issue recommendations on them;

(446 TR)

§ 2. Les questions qui doivent être étudiées par les Comités consultatifs internationaux, et sur lesquelles ces Comités sont chargés d'émettre des avis, sont celles qui leur sont soumises soit par la conférence des plénipotentiaires, soit par une conférence administrative, soit par le Conseil d'administration de l'Union, soit par un autre Comité consultatif international de l'Union, soit par le Comité international d'enregistrement des fréquences, ainsi que celles dont la mise à l'étude est décidée par les assemblées plénières de ces Comités consultatifs internationaux eux-mêmes ou bien qui sont présentées par au moins douze Membres de l'Union dans l'intervalle entre deux réunions de l'assemblée plénière du Comité correspondant.

§ 3. Les Comités consultatifs internationaux ont pour Membres:

(a) les administrations des Membres de l'Union;

(b) celles des exploitations privées, qui ont déclaré vouloir faire participer leurs experts aux travaux de ces Comités.

§ 4. Le fonctionnement de chaque Comité consultatif international est assuré par:

(a) L'assemblée plénière, qui se réunit normalement tous les deux ans étant entendu qu'une réunion doit avoir lieu environ un an avant la réunion de la conférence administrative correspondante. Chaque réunion de l'assemblée plénière a lieu dans un endroit fixé par la réunion précédente de l'assemblée plénière;

(b) Les Commissions d'études, qui sont constituées par l'assemblée plénière pour traiter les questions mises à l'étude;

(446 TR-E)

§ 2. The questions to be studied by International Consultative Committees, and on which these Committees shall issue recommendations, are those which are submitted to them by the Plenipotentiary Conference, by an Administrative Conference, by the Administrative Council of the Union, by another International Consultative Committee of the Union, or by the International Frequency Registration Board, as well as those adopted for study by the Plenary Assemblies of these International Consultative Committees themselves or which are presented by at least twelve Members of the Union in the interval between meetings of the Plenary Assembly concerned.

§ 3. The International Consultative Committees shall have as Members:

(a) Administrations of members of the Union;

(b) Such private operating agencies as have expressed a desire to have their experts participate in the work of these Committees.

§ 4. Each International Consultative Committee shall comprise:

(a) A Plenary Assembly, which shall normally meet every two years, provided that a meeting shall take place about one year previous to the meeting of the corresponding Administrative Conference. Each meeting of a Plenary Assembly shall be held in a place fixed by the previous meeting of the Plenary Assembly;

(b) Study Groups, which shall be set up by the Plenary Assembly to deal with questions to be studied;

(446 TR)

(c) Le Directeur, qui est nommé par l'assemblée plénière pour une durée indéfinie mais avec faculté réciproque de résiliation;

(d) Le secrétariat spécialisé, qui assiste le Directeur pour l'exécution des travaux;

(e) Eventuellement, les laboratoires ou installations techniques créés par l'Union;

(f) Un Vice-directeur qui sera spécialisé dans le service de la radio-diffusion.

§ 5. (a) Les Comités consultatifs internationaux doivent suivre les Règles de procédure contenues dans le Règlement général annexé à la Convention.

(b) L'assemblée plénière d'un Comité consultatif international peut adopter des règles additionnelles de procédure pour faciliter les travaux du comité, sous réserve qu'elles ne soient pas incompatibles avec le Règlement général.

§ 6. Les méthodes de travail des Comités consultatifs internationaux sont définies dans le Chapitre _____ du Règlement général annexé à la Convention.

(446 TR-E)

(c) The Director, who shall be appointed by the Plenary Assembly for an indefinite period, but with the reciprocal right of terminating the appointment;

(d) The specialized Secretariat, which assists the Director in the performance of the work;

(e) Such laboratories or technical installation as may be set up by the Union;

(f) A Vice Director specialized in Broadcasting.

§ 5. (a) The International Consultative Committee shall observe the rules of procedure contained in the General Regulations annexed to the Convention.

(b) The Plenary Assembly of an International Consultative Committee may adopt such additional rules of procedure as may facilitate the work of the Committee, provided that they do not conflict with the General Regulations.

§ 6. The working arrangements of the International Consultative Committees are defined in Chapter _____ of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention.

(C 446TR)

Article 4 (quinquies)

SECRETARIAT

§ 1. Le Secrétariat de l'Union est dirigé par le Secrétaire général, qui est responsable envers le Conseil d'administration de l'accomplissement de ses fonctions;

§ 2. Le Secrétaire général:

- a) Nomme le personnel du Secrétariat de l'Union, conformément aux directives données par la conférence de plénipotentiaires et au règlement établi par le Conseil d'administration;
- b) Organise et prend toutes les mesures susceptibles d'assurer le travail du Secrétariat de l'Union, y compris celles concernant autant de Sections spécialisées qu'il est nécessaire pour les organismes permanents de l'Union. Ces sections spécialisées sont placées sous les ordres du Secrétaire général, à des fins administratives exclusivement, et elles travaillent directement sous les ordres des Directeurs des organismes en question. La nomination du personnel technique et administratif de ces sections est arrêtée par le Secrétaire général conformément aux décisions prises par l'organisme intéressé et en accord avec son Directeur;
- c) Assure le travail de secrétariat qui précède ou qui suit toutes les conférences de l'Union;

(446 TR-E)

Article 4. (quinquies)

SECRETARIAT

§ 1. The Secretariat of the Union shall be directed by the Secretary General, who shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for the performance of his duties;

§ 2. The Secretary General shall:

- a) Appoint the staff of the Secretariat of the Union in accordance with any directives of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the rules established by the Administrative Council;
- b) Organize and make provision for the work of the Secretariat of the Union including provision for such specialized divisions as may be required by the permanent bodies of the Union. These specialized divisions shall be under the control of the Secretary General for administrative purposes only and they work directly under the orders of the Directors of the bodies concerned. The appointment of technical and administrative staff to these divisions shall be made by the Secretary General in accordance with the decisions of the body concerned and in agreement with the appropriate Director;
- c) Carry on secretarial work preparatory to, and following all Conferences of the Union

(446 FR)

- d) Assure, s'il y a lieu en coopération avec le gouvernement invitant le secrétariat de toutes les conférences de l'Union et, sur demande ou lorsque les Règlements ci-annexés le prévoient, le secrétariat des réunions des organismes permanents de l'Union ou des réunions placées sous son égide;
- e) Tient à jour les nomenclatures officielles établies d'après les renseignements qui lui sont fournis à cet effet par les organismes permanents de l'Union ou par les administrations;
- f) Publie les recommandations et les rapports principaux des organismes permanents de l'Union;
- g) Publie les accords internationaux et régionaux concernant les télécommunications qui lui auront été communiqués par les parties intéressées à ces accords et tient à jour les documents qui s'y rapportent;
- h) Prépare, publie et tient à jour:
 - 1) Une documentation indiquant la composition et la structure de l'Union;
 - 2) Les statistiques générales et les documents officiels de service de l'Union prévus dans les Règlements ci-annexés;
 - 3) Tous autres documents dont l'établissement est prescrit par les conférences et le Conseil d'administration;
- i) Distribue aux Membres, ^{et aux Membres associés} de l'Union les documents publiés, proportionnellement au nombre d'unités souscrites par chacun d'eux conformément à l'article.... de la présente Convention;

(446 FR-E)

- d) Provide, where appropriate in cooperation 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 the permanent bodies of the Union or meetings placed under its auspices;
- e) Keep up to ^{date} the official master lists compiled from data filed with him for this purpose by the permanent bodies of the Union or by administrations;
- f) Publish the recommendations and principal reports of the permanent bodies of the Union;
- g) Publish international and regional telecommunication arrangements communicated to him by the parties thereto and keep up to date complete records of them;
- h) Prepare, publish and keep up to date:
 - 1) A record of the composition and structure of the Union;
 - 2) The general statistics and the official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the Regulations annexed hereto;
 - 3) Such other documents as the Conferences or the Administrative Council may direct;
- i) Distribute the published documents to ^{and associated Members} Members of the Union, in proportion to the number of units of subscription of each Member, as provided for in Article ... of the Convention;

(446 TR)

(446 TR-E)

- j) Rassemble et publie, sous la forme appropriée, les renseignements nationaux et internationaux concernant les télécommunications dans le monde entier ;
- k) Rassemble et publie tous les renseignements susceptibles d'être utiles aux Membres et Membres associés de l'Union concernant la mise en oeuvre de moyens techniques afin d'obtenir le meilleur rendement des services des télécommunications et notamment le meilleur emploi possible des fréquences radioélectriques en vue de réduire les brouillages ;
- l) Publie périodiquement à l'aide des renseignements réunis ou à sa disposition, y compris ceux qu'il pourrait recueillir auprès d'autres organisations internationales, un journal d'information et de documentation générales sur les télécommunications ;
- m) Prépare et soumet au Conseil d'administration un budget annuel lequel, après approbation par ce Conseil, est transmis à titre d'information à tous les Membres et aux Membres associés de l'Union ;
- n) Etablit le rapport de gestion financière à soumettre chaque année au Conseil d'administration ainsi qu'un rapport récapitulatif à la veille de chaque conférence de plénipotentiaires. Ces rapports, après vérification et approbation par le Conseil d'administration, sont communiqués aux Membres de l'Union et soumis par ce dernier à la conférence de plénipotentiaires suivante pour examen et approbation définitive ;
- j) Collect and publish, in suitable form, data both national and international regarding telecommunication facilities throughout the world ;
- k) Collect and publish such information as would be of assistance to Members and associated Members of the Union regarding the development of technical methods with a view to achieving the most efficient operation of telecommunication services and especially to the best possible use of radio frequencies so as to reduce interference ;
- l) Publish periodically, on the basis of information put at his disposal or which he may gather, including that which he may obtain from other international organizations, a journal of general information and documentation concerning telecommunications ;
- m) Prepare an annual budget for submission to the Administrative council which, when approved by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members and Associated Members of the Union ;
- n) Prepare a financial operating account for submission annually to the Administrative Council and a consolidated account immediately preceding each Plenipotentiary Conference. These accounts after audit and approval by the Administrative Council, shall be circulated to the Members of the Union and submitted by it to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for examination and final approval

(446. TR)

o) Etablit, sur son activité officielle, un rapport annuel transmis après approbation du Conseil d'administration, à tous les Membres de l'Union;

p) Assure toutes les autres fonctions du Secrétariat de l'Union.

§ 3. Le Secrétaire général, les secrétaires généraux adjoints et les membres du Secrétariat reçoivent des traitements calculés sur les bases fixées par la conférence de plénipotentiaires.

§ 4. La considération dominante dans le recrutement et la fixation des conditions d'emploi du personnel doit être la nécessité d'assurer à l'Union les services de personnes possédant les plus hautes qualités d'efficience, de compétence et d'intégrité. Sera dûment prise en considération l'importance d'un recrutement effectué sur une base géographique aussi large que possible.

§ 5. a) Dans l'accomplissement de leurs devoirs le Secrétaire général, les secrétaires généraux adjoints et le personnel ne solliciteront ni n'accepteront d'instructions d'aucun gouvernement ni d'aucune autorité extérieure à l'Union. Ils s'abstiendront de tout acte incompatible avec leur situation de fonctionnaires internationaux et ne sont responsables qu'envers l'Union.

b) Chaque Membre de l'Union s'engage à respecter le caractère exclusivement international des fonctions du Secrétaire général et du personnel et à ne pas chercher à les influencer dans l'exécution de leur tâche.

(446. TR-E)

o) Prepare an annual report of his official activities which, after approval by the Administrative Council, shall be transmitted to all Members of the Union.

p) Perform all other secretarial functions of the Union.

§ 3. The Secretary General, the Assistant Secretary General and the members of the Secretariat shall receive salaries on a basis established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

§ 4. The paramount consideration in the recruitment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

§ 5. a) In the performance of their duties the Secretary General, the Assistant secretaries general and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Union. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Union.

b) Each Member of the Union undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary General and the staff and not seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

(446 TR)

Article 7

REGLEMENTS

§ 1. Le Règlement général contenu dans l'Annexe _____ a la même validité que la Convention, sous réserve des dispositions de l'article _____ de la Convention. (Règlement intérieur).

§ 2. Les dispositions de la présente Convention sont complétées par les Règlements administratifs suivants: (1)

Le Règlement télégraphique,

Le Règlement téléphonique,

Le Règlement des radiocommunications,

§ 3. Ces règlements lient tous les Membres et les Membres associés de l'Union.

(1) Réserves des E.U.
Réserves de la Chine

(446 TR-E)

Article 7.

REGULATIONS

§ 1. The General Regulations contained in Annex _____ have the same validity as the Convention, subject to the provisions of Article _____ of the Convention.

Rules of Procedure.

§ 2. The provisions of the Convention are completed by the following Administrative Regulations: (1)

The Telegraph Regulations,

The Telephone Regulations,

The Radio Regulations,

§ 3. These Regulations shall be binding for all Members and Associate Members of the Union.

(1) Reservations of U.S.A.
Reservations of China.

(446 TR)

Pour le Protocole Final :

La disposition du § 3 de l'article ... de la Convention ne deviendra obligatoire pour les Membres qui n'ont pas encore approuvé les Règlements télégraphique et/ou téléphonique qu'à la date de la signature des Règlements télégraphique et téléphonique qui seront révisés et arrêtés par la prochaine conférence administrative télégraphique et téléphonique.

(446 TR-E)

For the Final Protocol :

For those members who have not yet approved the Telegraph and/or Telephone Regulations, the provisions of Paragraph 3 of Article ... of the Convention shall become binding only on the date of the signing of the Revised Telegraph and Telephone Regulations to be established by the next Telegraph and Telephone Administrative Conference.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 447 TR-E

September 20, 1947

Committee C

Report
of the Committee on Organization of the Union
(Committee C)

25th Meeting
September 15, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 9 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. D. Fortoushenko (Soviet Union)

The Committee adopted the report of the 18th meeting (Doc. 389 TR-E) subject to changes in points 13, 14 and 16 requested by the Delegate from Guatemala. These corrections would be the subject of a special document.

The report of the 19th meeting (Doc. 390 TR-E) was then adopted subject to correction of a translation error in the English text (Point 9), and the addition of Greece to the list of the Countries given in point 8.

Salaries of Officials of the Union other than Members of the I.F.R.B.

The Chairman gave the floor to the Delegate from China who, as Chairman of Subcommittee 1, stated that the conclusions of the Subcommittee were set forth in Document 386 TR-E. He reminded the meeting that the Committee had determined the salaries of members of the I.F.R.B. on the basis of the proposals appearing in Annex II, and pointed out that the following points now remained to be settled:

1. The salaries of the Director-General of the Union, the Vice-Directors, and the Directors of the C.C.I.'s;
2. Allowance to the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. for official entertainment (8000 Swiss francs per year are proposed);
3. Creation of a new position with a "Class C" salary;
4. New salary scale for minor personnel.

22 Sept. 1947

3. The Chairman reminded the Committee that at the last meeting, in determining the salaries of the members of the I.F.R.B. on the basis of the figures given in Annex II of Document 386 TR-E, the Committee had clearly understood that this did not mean that it would adopt, for the other classes of officials, the figures given in the same annex. He put the question; "Is it necessary to have a general increase in the salaries of officials of the Union, the present level of which is indicated in Annex I?" Also as the present Director of the Bureau would now be called the Secretary General with functions essentially the same as those of the Director of the Bureau. It was necessary first to settle the question of principle, namely what would be the salary of the Secretary General in relation to the salary of the present Director.

4. The Delegate from Morocco cautioned against a change in the existing status. He pointed out that the scale in Annex II of Document 386 TR-E marks a 20% increase as compared to the present scale, and that in addition it provides for the creation of two additional grades at the top of the scale.

He was strongly in favor of maintaining the expatriation allowance. The present status seemed satisfactory to him, but he proposed amending it on the following three points:

1) to consider extending to the Swiss officials of the Bureau the benefit of the tax exemption granted at present to the non-Swiss officials;

2) to decide that the salaries of officials of the Bureau should be automatically revalorized in the future according to the same percentages and at the same dates as the salaries of officials of the Swiss Government;

3) to add to the present family allowance which is uniformly 300 francs per child per year an increase equal to 5% of the salary of the official concerned for each child up to 18 years of age, and possibly up to 21 years of age per child continuing his studies.

In conclusion, he drew the attention of the Committee to the proposal he had made on this subject, the text and reasons for which are given in Document 398 TR-E.

5. The Delegate from the United Kingdom emphasized the following four points:

1) He was opposed to the provision appearing in § 1 of Document 398 TR-E aiming at an increase in the salaries

of personnel of the Union at the expense of the Swiss Government to which the Union is already heavily in debt;

2) It was necessary to know whether members of the IFRB would enjoy an expatriation allowance;

3) The salary of the Secretary General should not be higher than salary of members of the I.F.R.B.;

4) The question of family allowances is very interesting, but it is necessary to have more detailed information to study a general plan on this subject.

6. The Delegate from France reminded the Committee that he was in favor of the status quo, with the understanding that the salaries of officials of the Union would automatically be increased when the Swiss Government decides to increase the salaries of its own officials. But, when the salaries of the members of the I.F.R.B. were fixed, he had pointed out that the decision made would necessarily influence the decision to be made concerning the salaries of other officials of the Union.

He expressed the following views:

- There is a definite interdependence between the salaries of the various classes of officials of the I.T.U. The salary accepted for members of the I.F.R.B. should serve as a starting point in setting up the salary scale of officials of the Bureau;
- The committee is not qualified to measure the intellectual merit of the Secretary-General as compared with the intellectual merit of Members of the I.F.R.B.;
- It is inadmissible for the Secretary-General to be outclassed by a member of the I.F.R.B.;
- Immediately below the Secretary-General, there is a level on which the two Deputy Secretaries-General, the Directors of the C.C.I's and the members of the I.F.R.B. should be with the understanding that the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. would enjoy an allowance for official entertainment;
- It is inadmissible that there should be some technicians who surpass the Directors of the C.C.I's. It is impossible to suppose, for instance, that a member of the I.F.R.B. is more competent than the Director of the C.C.I.R.;
- The expatriation allowance should be maintained.

- the tax exemption for Swiss Officials is desirable, if it is possible to arrange it.

In conclusion, the Delegate from France stated that it is necessary to follow a logical scale both in regard to salary and rank.

7. The Delegate from India was of the opinion that members of the I.F.R.B. should have the highest salary in the Union, but he believed that for the Secretary-General, the present salary of the Director fixed at 40,000 Swiss francs could be maintained. He was also of the opinion that the Directors of the C.C.I.'s should reserve the same salary as members of the I.F.R.B.

He pointed out that comparison of Annexes I and II of Document TR-E shows that two additional grades had been placed at the top of the scale. In his own opinion this was not correct, since it would effect a 20% increase in the higher salaries, while making no change in the lower salaries, which are however the ones which deserve the greatest increase in view of changes in the cost of living.

The Delegation from India therefore proposed the following salaries:

a) for the Secretary General, members of the I.F.R.B. and Directors of the C.C.I.'s.: 40,000 Swiss francs;

b) for the Deputy Secretaries General: 35,000 Swiss francs;

And if it becomes necessary to increase the salaries of minor personnel because of the increase in the cost of living, all that need be done is to eliminate the 8th class.

8. The Delegate from the Vatican supported the viewpoint expressed by the French Delegate. He stated that in order to avoid confusion in the Union, it would be necessary to decide upon the scale of positions before establishing a salary scale. Above all, the Secretary General must remain at the head of the Union.

The Vatican strongly supported the proposal of Morocco on the question of increasing family allotments.

9. The Delegate from Portugal, speaking as Chairman of the Working Group in charge of budgetary provisions, gave the following explanations:

- the salary scale given in Document 386 TR-E was set up merely as a basis for computing expenses, and if it is not approved, it could be very rapidly altered;

- this scale does not take into account any salary increase in terms of the cost of living;

- the increase in the higher brackets was decided upon after lengthy deliberations; especial attention had been paid to the positions of the Secretary General and of members of the I.F.R.B., respectively and it was acknowledged that the Secretary General should have the highest salary, in view of his future responsibilities;

- during the last few years, the Swiss Government has on various occasions increased the salaries of its officials on a scale varying from 100% in the case of small salaries, to 30% in the case of higher ones, rather than to provide for a systematic salary increase for Union officials, it would be preferable to give the Administrative Council the necessary powers to act in this matter;

- in view of the fact that most members of the I.F.R.B. in Switzerland would be foreigners, the Subcommittee considered it preferable to avoid disguising, as an allowance, part of their salary, which should be uniform for all; that is why it had not provided for an expatriation allowance for them; the Committee, however, was free to act otherwise;

- the increase in family allotments as proposed by Morocco, is not fair, since it provides for a uniform 5% rate from bottom to top of the salary scale, whereas a graded rate should be provided; furthermore, although expenses resulting from this increase have not yet been estimated, it is to be expected that these will prove to be considerable;

- generally speaking, the Working Group considered that in this matter of salaries, the Administrative Council should have a certain amount of authority;

10. The Delegate from Morocco pointed out that the remark made by the Delegate from Portugal, relative to family allotments, was without foundation, since his proposal states that the increase of 5% is to be added to the present allotment of 300 Swiss francs, and the actual increase would vary from 11% at the foot of the scale, to 6% for the higher salaries;

On the other hand, he agreed with the Delegations from France and the Vatican regarding basing the salaries on the scale of positions, but he pointed out that with an equal salary, members of the I.F.R.B. would be at a disadvantage as compared with officials of the Bureau, who enjoy the benefit of a social security fund, to which the Union

contributes 15% of the salary-and a retirement fund - to which the Union also contributes 15% of the salary. It is therefore evident that salaries of officials of the Bureau should be increased 30%, if they are compared with those of I.F.R.B. members.

11. The Delegate from Greece believed that the Secretary General should remain at the head of the scale. Subcommittee 1 had agreed unanimously on this matter, as well as on the question of placing Deputy Secretaries General, Directors of the C.C.I's, and the members of the I.F.R.B. in the second rank.

The Greek Delegation had favored maintaining the status quo; but now that it has been decided to set a salary of 40,000 Swiss francs for members of the I.F.R.B., it considered a readjustment necessary in the matter of Bureau personnel. It therefore proposed adoption of the figures appearing in Annex II of Document 386 TR-E.

On the other hand, the Delegation believed that the present status of the personnel, particularly insofar as allowances and allotments for the high cost of living are concerned, should be maintained; and in the case of minor employees, it considered that the formula proposed is satisfactory, since the setting up of 8 classes would bring about both a horizontal and a vertical increase.

12. The Chairman stated that the title "General Director" employed by some delegates might cause some doubts, and he suggested that the Committee definitely decide to employ the title "Secretary General."

He then stated that he considered the functions of the Secretary General to be of a purely administrative nature, that they in no way outclass the functions of Directors of the C.C.I's, and in even lesser degree, those of the members of the I.F.R.B. Moreover, the Directors of the C.C.I's. are not at all under the control of the Secretary General.

13. The Delegate from Lebanon did not wish to discuss either the powers or the salaries of members of the I.F.R.B., since he considered that this organization should comprise, in all, and to all intents and purposes, no more than two engineers and two secretaries. He was interested solely in the situation of the present personnel of the Union, and he proposed that the Conference follow the example of the U.P.U. Congress by voting an annual credit of 200,000 Swiss francs to enable the Administrative Council to take steps eventually in the matter of allowing salary increases in terms of the increase in the cost of living.

14. The Chairman asked the Committee whether there were objections to prescribing the functions of the Secretary General.

15. The Delegate from the Vatican made a reservation with respect to the general question of the Administrative Council: unity in the daily functioning of the Union is essential, and to this end, a head is necessary. The Administrative Council does not sit every day; and furthermore, it is not of the slightest use from a technical viewpoint. It might therefore be said that "the organization had grown old before it is born."

16. The Delegate from France clarified his point of view: the Secretary General holds the highest position, and should, therefore, receive the highest remuneration; however, it is agreed that he is to be in charge only of the "administrative machinery", and that he shall have no authority either over the C.C.I's. or the I.F.R.B. When a Plenipotentiary Conference is not in session, its authority is partially delegated to the Administrative Council, and a union of organizations which are independent of one another, can only be brought about within this Council; hence the Directors of the C.C.I's take part in the work of the Administrative Council; in an advisory capacity.

17. The Chairman referred to Document 334 TR-E, which gives the scale of officials of the Union as proposed by the Working Group. He stressed the fact that the Directors of the C.C.I's. were not responsible to the Secretary General, but solely to the Plenary Assembly of their Committee and to the Administrative Council.

He therefore proposed that the Committee decide to adopt the functions of the position of Secretary General, as they are prescribed in Document 334 TR-E: Adopted.

18. The Chairman concluded that this decision cleared the way for a better consideration of the question of salaries; and he proposed that the salary of the Secretary General and the Directors of the C.C.I's. be fixed on the same level as the salary of members of the I.F.R.B.

19. The Delegate from France was unable to accept this proposal. He stressed the fact that the two present Vice-Directors should necessarily receive a lower salary than the Secretary General to whom they are subordinate, but it is inadmissible that their salary be less than the salary of the Directors of the C.C.I. or members of the I.F.R.B. He stated "that it is not a question of men

but of principles," for, when France sent officials to the Bureau, they were chosen from the top of the scale and in the French Administration these officials supervised technicians. The Vice-Directors of the Bureau -- that is to say the future Deputy Secretaries General -- should, at least, be on an equal footing with the members of the I.F.R.B., and the Secretary General should be on a higher level than the latter.

20. The Chairman summed up the question. He pointed out that the Committee agreed to recognize that the functions of the Secretary General would be the same as the functions of the present Director of the Bureau, and that, on the other hand, his authority was not higher than that of members of the I.F.R.B. and the directors of the C.C.I.s. The latter were not "purely and simply" administrators, but men of high technical ability. It must furthermore be considered that the members of the I.F.R.B. and the directors of the C.C.I.s are elected by an International Conference. In view of these considerations, it may be concluded that there is no reason why the Secretary General should receive a higher salary; and, with this principle accepted, it is right to give the Deputy Secretaries General a slightly lower salary, while at the same time maintaining their present salary rate.

21. The Delegate from the United States stated that, in general, he shared the point of view expressed by the Delegate from France, and that he saw no objection to giving the Secretary General a higher salary than members of the I.F.R.B. In that case, his salary should be higher than the salary of the Vice-Directors and members of I.F.R.B.

22. The Delegate from the United Kingdom expressed the following views:

- the technical qualification required of members of the I.F.R.B. justifies their higher salary;
- the responsibility of the Secretary General justifies a lower salary than that of members of the I.F.R.B.

Although he maintained his point of view in favor of giving the members of the I.F.R.B. a salary higher than the salary of the Secretary General, he proposed, as a compromise, to give the same salary -- that is, 40,000 Swiss francs -- to the Secretary General and to the members of the I.F.R.B. and the Directors of the C.C.I.s.

He therefore proposed that the Deputy Secretaries General and the Assistant Director of the C.C.I.R. should have a slightly lower salary.

23. The Delegate from Cuba thought that the most harmonious manner of fixing salaries on an equitable basis would be to assure the highest salaries to the Secretary General and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. and to create a second class of salaries for the Deputy Secretaries General, the Directors of the C.C.I.s and all other Members of the I.F.R.B. Under these conditions, the highest administrative post of the Union would be equivalent to the highest post in the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate from Cuba felt that, under the circumstances, there was no need to haggle, and that the officials of the Union should receive a salary commensurate with their great ability and with international mandate which they have received.

24. The Delegate from Italy believed that it would be easier to reach an agreement if the personnel of the Bureau and the technical experts were not included in the same table. He fully concurred in the view that the technical experts should receive a salary commensurate with their abilities.

He recalled that he had agreed that the title of Director General should be retained until the new Convention came into effect.

25. With regard to the comment of the Delegate from Cuba, the Chairman stated that, in ~~his~~ opinion, there was no reason why the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. should have a salary higher than that of other members of that organization, as it was understood that the Radio Conference would elect all members on an equal footing.

Taking as a basis the various views which had been expressed, he proposed assigning the same salary to the Secretary General and the Directors of the C.C.I.'s as to members of the I.F.R.B.

26. The Delegate from France adduced further arguments in favor of his thesis:

- refusing to give the Secretary General the classification that he had requested was departing from the general practice, in particular, that followed by the United Nations, the Secretary General of which had a much higher salary than that of the technical experts and particularly of the eminent jurists who worked with him;

- it is idle to discuss whether the specialist or the cultured man should have the higher rank, but there was no doubt that the total of the knowledge of the specialist, - even though he were a master in his specialty might not always equal the total qualities he should possess to excel in complex-administrative duties.
- however that may be, logic and practice demand that the Secretary General be at the top of the hierarchy.

27. The Chairman pointed out that there was a difference between the United Nations, an organization which is principally political, and the I.T.U. an essentially technical organization which must know how to estimate at its exact value the technical ability of its officials.

28. The Delegate from Morocco supported the view expressed by the Delegate from Italy, who felt that it was impossible to decide on the salaries of officials of the Bureau and the remuneration of members of the I.F.R.B. and Directors of the C.C.I.'s at the same time.

He reminded the meeting that the remuneration of members of the I.F.R.B. could not be compared with that of the Secretary General, who, as he had already explained (cf. point 10 above), benefits from advantages that represent a sum equal to 30% of his salary.

29. The Chairman stated that he was still convinced of the justice of his point of view, and called for a vote on his proposal which consisted in giving the Secretary General and the Directors of the C.C.I.'s the same salary as members of the I.F.R.B., that is, 40,000 Swiss francs.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

By 35 votes against 17, the Committee adopted this proposal.

30. The Chairman then stated that it was still necessary to fix the salary of Deputies Secretaries General and of the Deputy Director of the C.C.I.R. at a somewhat lower level.

31. The Delegate from the United Kingdom, referring to Annex 2 of Document 386 TR-E, proposed the figure indicated for Class C, that is, 35,000 Swiss francs.

32. The Delegate from India recalled that he had already proposed the same figure.

33. The Delegate from France stated: -

"There are principles which merit the highest consideration. You have just decided that the members of the I.F.R.B. shall have the same salary as the Secretary General. But it is impossible to admit that a Deputy Secretary General should have a lower salary than a Director of the C.C.I. I wish to register a formal protest, and I ask for a decisive vote to ascertain whether future Deputies Secretaries General are to have a salary equal to that of the Directors of the C.C.I.'s."

34. The Delegate from India pointed out that compared with 1938, the functions of the Directors of the C.C.I.'s have been very much broadened and that there was no difference now between these officials and the Deputies Secretaries General.

35. The Chairman proposed the salary of 35,000 Swiss francs for the Deputies Secretaries General.

36. The Delegate from France stated: "We have just decided that the Secretary General and the members of the I.F.R.B. would receive a salary of 40,000 Swiss francs. I propose that the Directors of the C.C.I.'s and the Deputies Secretaries General also receive a salary of 40,000 Swiss francs."

37. The Chairman pointed out that this was not equitable, but that he was willing to put this proposal to the vote immediately.

38. The Delegate from Italy proposed a salary of 38,000 Swiss francs for the Deputies Secretaries General.

39. The Delegate from France, completing his last statement, proposed, in addition, an allowance for the Secretary General.

40. The Delegate from Cuba strongly supported the French proposal to grant the same salary to the Secretary General; the Deputies Secretaries-General, the Directors of the C.C.I.'s, and the members of the I.F.R.B. He further proposed, that an allowance of 8,000 Swiss francs be granted the Secretary General and to the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

41. The Chairman pointed out in regard to the Secretary General, that the Directors of the C.C.I.'s, and the members of the I.F.R.B., the question had been solved, and that it was not advisable to revert to it. The question now was fixing the salaries of the Deputies Secretaries-General and of the Deputy Director of the C.C.I.R.

Three proposals on the question of the salaries for the Deputies Secretaries-General and the Deputy Director of the C.C.I.R. were under consideration;

- the proposal of France for 40,000 Swiss francs;
- that of Italy for 38,000 Swiss francs;
- that of the United Kingdom and India for 35,000 Swiss francs.

Before voting, the Chairman noted that the figure of 35,000 Swiss francs was higher than the present salary of Vice-Directors of the Bureau.

A vote by show of hands gave the following results:

- for a salary of 40,000 Swiss francs: 14 votes.
- for a salary of 38,000 Swiss francs: 0 votes.
- for a salary of 35,000 Swiss francs: 35 votes.

The Committee thereupon decided that the salary of Deputies Secretaries General of the C.C.I.R. will be 35,000 Swiss francs per annum.

42. The Chairman, pointed out that it was not necessary to discuss the rest of the salary scale of the Bureau personnel at this point, and he proposed that Subcommittee 1 be instructed to prepare proposals on that subject

Adopted.

44. The Delegate from Cuba thought that, before referring the question to the Subcommittee, one other point should be clarified: in Document 386 TR-E, it was proposed that an allowance of 8,000 Swiss francs for official entertainment be allotted the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.; he suggested that a like allowance be assigned to the Secretary General.

45. The Chairman stated that, in his opinion, this would amount to a pure and simple salary increase; he thought that the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. should be on an equal footing with other members.

46. The Delegate from the United Kingdom put this question: "Would such allowances be annual contractual allotments intended to cover special expenses?"

47. The Delegate from France supported the proposal of the Cuban Delegate, and stated that "not much imagination was required to realize that a high international official, residing in a city which is the headquarters of many other international organizations, would need an allowance for official entertainment.

48. The Delegate from the United Kingdom regretted the necessity of pressing the point, but said that he could not vote without knowing whether the allowance in question amounted to a salary increase, or not. Personally, he agreed that certain expenses, such as those connected with receptions, be reimbursed upon request.

49. The Chairman called for a double vote:

a) the proposal of the Working Group to assign an allowance of 8,000 Swiss francs to the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. for official entertainment was unanimously rejected;

b) the proposal of the Cuban Delegate to assign a similar allowance to the Secretary General was rejected by 28 votes to 16.

The Chairman announced that the question of salaries was terminated, and observed that Subcommittee 1 should now prepare the final budget.

50. The Delegate from China, Chairman of Subcommittee 1, pointed out that there were still two minor points to be considered:

1. Should a new post of Adviser be created to take charge of the administrative division?
2. Should an eighth class of minor personnel be created?

51. After the Chairman had reminded the meeting that, as an exception, it must end at noon, the Committee agreed that the study of these two questions should be taken up at the beginning of the next meeting, in other words, that same afternoon.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:50 a.m.

Rapporteurs:

Chairman:

J. Persin

A. Fortoushenko

B. Yourovski

W. E. Linaweaver

September 20, 1947

Committee F

Working Document
presented by The Chairman of Committee F
for the study of Articles 21, 22 and 23 (Voting)

Article 21
Voting at Conferences

§ 1. The delegation of each Member of the Union shall have one vote only.

§ 2.(1) To exercise the right to vote at the conference, each delegation shall possess full credentials signed by the Chief of the government or by the Minister of foreign Affairs of the Member of the Union.

(2) A special board shall verify the full credentials of each delegation during the first week of the conference.

(3) If the full credentials of a delegation are found not to be in order, this delegation may participate in the work of the conference, but without voting rights, until such time as his full credentials are duly presented and verified.

§ 3.. If the government of a Member of the Union is not able, for sufficient reason, to send its own delegation to the conference, the Head of the Government or the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country may empower another Member of the Union present at the conference to vote in its name.

§ 4. Each delegation, the full credentials of which have already been verified may empower, if necessary, another delegation to vote temporarily in its name at one or several meetings of the conference.

§ 5. A delegation may not cast a proxy vote in the name of more than two other delegations of Members of the Union.

Article 22

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.

§ 3. If the number of abstentions exceeds 50% of the delegations present and voting, the measure shall be reconsidered at a subsequent meeting.

§ 4.(1)As a rule, Delegations which have not succeeded in convincing the Conference to accept their opinions with regard to a new decision on the Convention or Regulations shall accept (concur with) the opinion of the majority.

(2)Nevertheless, should a Delegation be of the opinion that the proposed undertaking would prevent its Government from ratifying the new acts, it may declare its refusal (final or temporary) to concur with the majority.

§ 5. 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 become necessary, at the request of any one Delegation, to take a record of the vote, this shall be done by a roll-call in alphabetical order of the names of the countries represented by the Delegations, in accordance with Article 16 of the present Regulations.

Article 23

THE RIGHT OF VOTE AND VOTING PROCEDURE IN THE COMMITTEES.

The right of vote and voting procedure in the committees shall be determined by the provisions of Articles 21 and 22 of the present Regulations.

The Chairman
F. V. Popovic

September 20, 1947
Committee C

REPORT

of the Organization of
the Union

.(Committee C)

26th Meeting

September 15th, 1947

The meeting was called to order at 3:30 p.m., by the Chairman, Mr. A. D. Fortoushenko. At the request of the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Finances and Personnel, the Chairman asked the Committee to give its views on a new class of positions. This referred to the appointment of officials belonging to the new class of "advisers in charge of a division," for whom a maximum salary of 32,000 Swiss francs had been proposed. Since there was no objection, the Chairman proposed that the Subcommittee on Finances and Personnel be instructed to prepare a budget estimate to include this new classification of officials and also to deal with any other decisions which had been concluded.

After statements by the Delegates from the United Kingdom and the United States, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Finances obtained the following details from the Committee: Salary scales for Class C would amount to 32,000 Swiss francs; for Class D, the maximum rate would be 28,000 Swiss francs. On the other hand, the creation of a new class with salaries from 17,000 to 24,000 Swiss francs was accepted.

The Chairman requested the Committee to proceed with the study of the text of the Convention. On the basis of recommendations made by the Committee, the Working Group of the Committee had drawn up the proposals, which had already been distributed, for various articles of the Convention; the work would be continued in such manner that there was every reason to expect that within two days Committee C would be in possession of complete texts of the articles which had been submitted to it, so a final draft might be presented to the Plenary Session.

21 Sept. 1947

On the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee decided to refer to Documents 396 TR-E and 334 TR-E, to table Article I, and to discuss Articles 2, 3 and 4.

DOCUMENT 396 TR-E

Article 2 - "Relations with the United Nations"

The Representative of the United Nations reported that the services of the United Nations which are engaged in telecommunication matters, are attached to the "Information" Division of the United Nations. He had no comment to make on the proposed text, which was adopted.

DOCUMENT 334 TR-E

Article 3 - "Purposes of the Union"

The Committee proceeded to study the article, paragraph by paragraph.

§1 was adopted.

§2, the first line of the English text should be corrected to read "the Union shall in particular" instead of "the Union will."

In the same §2, two versions were proposed under b). After an exchange of opinions between the Delegations of the United States and France on the scope of the special agreements and the nature of international competition in the matter of rates, the Chairman asked the Committee to express its views by voting for one of the two proposals before it. The first version received 11 votes, (Ireland - United States), the second, 30; the latter was adopted. (United Kingdom - France - India - U.S.S.R.)

The rest of Article 3 was adopted without comment.

Article 4 - "Structure of the Union"

The Chairman pointed out that, because of decisions reached previously, any items concerning the International Broadcasting Consultative Committee would not be included in the discussion.

The Delegation from the United States deemed it advisable to complete the enumeration so that it would always be possible to constitute any organization or committee which might be provided for in the Regulations.

After comments by the Soviet Delegation, which felt that this addition was not expedient, because only a Plenipotentiary Conference could create new agencies of the Union, the Committee decided to retain the Article in the form in which it was proposed.

Article 4 bis - "Administrative Council"

The Chairman asked the Committee not to attach any importance to the numbering of the Articles, which was subject to change by the Drafting Committee.

§1a - no comments - adopted.

b. Ditto.

c. At the request of the Delegate from France, the Committee agreed that a "vacancy" meant the vacant seats of "countries", not individuals. Members of the Council might be replaced by their governments.

A proposal presented by Italy, Czechoslovakia and the United Kingdom, specifying the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, under c) and a), by indicating that this referred either to ordinary conferences or to the period which normally elapses between two conferences, was not accepted by the Committee.

§ 2.- § 3. No comments.

§4. The Committee decided that there was no reason to delete the word "normally" in the sentence "the period which normally elapses between two Plenipotentiary Conferences." Explanations were requested on what would occur if the period between two conferences exceeded 5 years, and likewise how keeping the same chairman in office could be avoided if the chairmanship were decided by drawing lots.

On the first point it is agreed that the Convention need not provide for exceptional circumstances; if such circumstances arose, the Administrative Council would take whatever measures it deemed necessary. The second point could not arise, because each year only members elected by the Administrative Council who had not held the chairmanship would take part in drawing lots. The text was retained as proposed.

§ 5. Adopted.

§ 6 to § 10. Adopted.

§ 11. The Delegate from Italy pointed out that the "Regulations" had not been mentioned. The Delegate from the United States considered that this was a question of principle decision which lay with the Committee. After an exchange of views, the Committee decided that the text would be completed by mentioning the "Regulations".

With this reservation § 11 was adopted.

§ 12. Points a, b, c, d and e were adopted without comment.

In regard to point f, the Delegation from Egypt wanted the relations between the Administrative Council and the Swiss Government clarified. The Delegate from the United States thought that the Administrative Council would receive terms of reference from the Plenipotentiary Conference annually to approve the yearly accounts and budgets. The Plenipotentiary Conference would approve the accounts for five years. The Swiss Government would make an annual audit of the accounts. The Delegate from Switzerland anticipated the following procedure. The Secretary General would prepare the accounts, present them to the Administrative Council which would submit them once a year to the Swiss Government.

The Chairman did not think that the Administrative Council, an elected international organ, should submit its accounts to the Swiss Government; it should examine the conclusions reached by the government to which the Secretary General had transmitted the accounts.

The Delegates from the United Kingdom and France specified that the Secretary General prepare the budget and that the Administrative Council decide upon the budget without any intervention of the Swiss government. The budget would be drawn up by the Secretary General. An audit of the accounts would be carried out by the Swiss government and following this audit, the Administrative Council would decide upon the accounts.

The Chairman specified that it lay with the Administrative Council to get in touch with the Swiss government to establish the method of auditing the accounts, which would be submitted to it by the Secretary General. Approval of the accounts would remain within the competence of the Plenipotentiary Conference, as approval by the Administrative Council would concern only submission of the accounts to that Conference.

At the request of the Delegate from Egypt, this information will appear in the minutes. In view of these explanations, the Delegate from Switzerland stated that he had no objections against the interpretations which had just been given.

Paragraphs e and f were adopted.

Paragraph g was adopted.

Paragraph h was adopted, subject to the following change in the English text; read: "and fill vacancies thereon 'ad interim' and not 'and interim'."

i) was adopted without comment.

Article 4 ter. International Frequency Registration Board

§ 1. Adopted without comment.

§ 2. Adopted subject to this correction in the 3rd line of the English text: "shall be composed of a body of independent members."

The Delegate from Lebanon stated that he was opposed to the election of the members of the International Frequency Registration Board, and advocated their appointment.

§ 3, a). Adopted subject to a correction in the 4th line of the English text, which should read "of their respective countries or a region" instead of "regions."

The Delegate from India asked for more information on the participation of the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board in Administrative Conferences. Moreover, he considered it desirable that (c) contain provisions enabling a member of the Board or its personnel to continue to receive a pension.

The Chairman pointed out that the first item would be studied at the same time as the Articles dealing with Administrative Conferences; the question of the pension payments was already provided for in the Regulations annexed to the Convention.

The Delegate from Cuba felt that c) did not clearly exclude the possibility that an official might take part in The Board. Certain members of the Committee, on the other hand, were of the opinion that no doubt could arise on this subject; it was made clear that the I.F.R.B. must be an absolutely independent agency and this assumes that it would be impossible for an official to take part in it.

The Delegate from Lebanon said he was still sceptical about the practical consequences of this prohibition.

The Delegate from Cuba thought that some officials might be on leave, and that this fact would give them necessary independence.

The Delegate from Chile pointed out that provisions made were consistent with those which govern international officials in the Charter of the United Nations. The Committee felt that as long as its interpretation appeared in the minutes, it was not necessary to change the proposed text.

(At the end of the meeting, the Delegate from Cuba reverted to his proposal, which, he thought, might not have been understood. It concerned the legal interpretation of the text. There was apparently no doubt that the proposed text concerned only the non-governmental enterprises under consideration. A modification of the text seemed necessary. Various proposals had been made by the Delegations from France and the United States. As the details involved in them brought up new questions, it was agreed to abide by the first text.

Mention would be made in the minutes that c) excluded any possibility of an official becoming a member of the Board or of belonging to the personnel of the I.F.R.B.)

§ 3 was adopted in its entirety without comment.

§4 Some Delegates asked whether the number of members composing the Board should not appear in the Convention. After an exchange of views, the present wording was retained.

§5 The Committee decided to delete the word "General" in the English text.

Article 4. Quater International Consultative Committees

The Chairman pointed out that it would be advisable to

omit from this Article any mention of the International Broadcasting Consultative Committee.

S1 was adopted subject to this modification.

In S2, line 14, of the English text, the following change was adopted: "themselves or those which" instead of "themselves or which".

S3. The French Delegate asked if the part of the text referring to private operating agencies should not be completed in such a way as to indicate agreement that it concerns only operating agencies recognized by the respective governments. After an exchange of views, the text as proposed was retained.

S4 a) adopted without comment.

b) the text was adopted as proposed: the General Regulations contain the particulars requested by some delegates.

c) the question arose as to whether mention should be made in this paragraph of the Deputy Director in charge of Broadcasting.

The Delegation from the United Kingdom proposed that, after c), the following be inserted; "for the C.C.I.R., a Vice-Director, to deal especially with technical broadcasting questions."

This proposal was adopted.

d) adopted.

e) in the English text read; "laboratories or technical installations" instead of "laboratory or technical installation".

S5 a) In the English text the word "Committee" should be plural. The rest of the Article was adopted without comment.

Article 4 (quinquies)

Secretariat

S1 In the English text, complete the first sentence to read: "of the Union shall be "

S2 Upon the suggestion of the Delegate from France, discussion was opened on an obvious contradiction between

a) which reads that the Secretary General shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat, and b) which says that these appointments shall be made by the said Secretary General in accordance with the decisions made by the Director of the specialized divisions. An adjustment was evidently necessary.

The Chairman pointed out that it wished to leave the Directors of the International Committees free to choose their own technical staff and the Secretary General made the appointment only after the proper selection by the respective committee. He proposed retaining the present wording. This proposal was adopted.

---points c), d), e), f) and g) were accepted without modification.

---with regard to point h) the Committee noted that Committee E had rules that a text which it had prepared on the subject of documents had no place in the Convention.

---with regard to i) the Delegate from Czechoslovakia pointed out that revision might be necessary if the proposal on the apportionment of expenses on a commercial basis, now under advisement in another Committee, were adopted.

The Delegate from Guatemala remarked that, in his view, it would be necessary to make i) consistent with §5 of Document 338 TR-E giving the American proposal on languages.

The Chairman said that he saw no need to add anything to this article; he suggested, on the contrary, the deletion of the phrase: "in proportion to the number of units" to the end. Any question which might arise would be covered by the articles concerning financial questions or languages. This proposal was adopted.

The Committee agreed, further, to add "associate members" to "members". Moreover, at the request of the Argentine Delegation, mention would be made of the Article of the Convention referring to the publication of documents: "Distribute the published documents to members and associate members, in conformity with Article....of the Convention."

Paragraphs k, l and m were adopted subject to mention of "associate members" after "members".

It was agreed that Committee G would complete the texts later by the same mention whenever necessary.

When n) was reached, a discussion took place on a proposal from Lebanon tending to "submit" the budget to the Swiss authorities.

On the intervention of the Delegate from Switzerland and the Delegation from the United Kingdom it was agreed that it was necessary to revise the English text in order to avoid any ambiguity. The French text was satisfactory.

A proposal of the Delegate from Uruguay which made mention of sending the budget to the United Nations was not accepted, after the Chairman pointed out that the agreement with the U.N. did not contemplate such a communication.

Paragraphs o) and p) were adopted without comment. Subject to the use of the plural form of "Secretary-General", the following §3 was adopted.

In the English text of §4 a change was made: in line 2, instead of "the employment of the staff" read "the recruitment of the staff".

§5 The Delegate from Czechoslovakia pointed out that the texts just reviewed mentioned the duties of the Secretary-General, but that no mention was made of the right to take part in meetings of and of the International Consultative Committees in an advisory capacity.

Although this appeared in various parts of the Convention and the Regulations, the Chairman could see no objection to adding this detail to the text. The Drafting Committee would submit it immediately.

The Delegate from Egypt wanted to have some mention made of the position of the Secretary-General, in regard to the accounts of the Union.

A discussion took place on this subject.

The Delegate from Lebanon wanted all expense vouchers audited by the Swiss Government. The Delegations from the United Kingdom and France felt that it was desirable to find a formula which would define the responsibilities of the Secretary-General in regard to accounts. As there were formulae before them and it was already late in the

day, the Chairman suggested that the Drafting Group be instructed to propose a new text. This suggestion was accepted.

The Delegate from Guatemala considered that paragraph b) of §5 on the obligation of Members of the Union to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff was a useless repetition.

The Committee raised no objection to deleting it.

After a speech by the Delegate from Cuba, referred to above in quotes under Article 4 ter, the Chairman noted that Article 4 had been adopted in its entirety.

The Delegate from France would be in charge of preparing the new draft of n) on page 16, in agreement with the Delegates from Great Britain and the United States.

It was so decided.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 7:20 p.m.

The Rapporteurs:

The Chairman:

Lepraux

A. Fortoushenko

Linaweaver

Yurovsky

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY,
1947

E
DOCUMENT No. 450 TR-E

September 20, 1947

EIGHTH PLENARY SESSION
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE
RENAISSANCE ROOM, SEPTEMBER 22, 1947, 3:30 P.M.

AGENDA

1. Elections for Administrative Council
2. First reading of all available blue Convention texts.
3. Resolution on work of C.C.I.R. (Doc. No. 381 TR).
4. Approval of action of Radio Conference designating certain experts to attend preparatory meeting for coordination of International shipping, aviation and telecommunication matters. (Doc. No. 759 R)
5. Discussion of nature (Administrative or Plenipoten - tiary) of forthcoming European Broadcasting Conference.

21 Sept. 1947

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Article 12

LANGUES

1. a) Les langues officielles de l'Union sont : l'anglais, le chinois, l'espagnol, le français et le russe.
- b) En cas de contestation le texte français fait foi.
2. Les documents définitifs des conférences de plénipotentiaires et des conférences administratives de l'Union, les actes finaux et les protocoles additionnels sont établis dans les langues indiquées ci-dessus, d'après des rédactions équivalentes aussi bien dans la forme que dans le fond.
- a) Tous les autres documents des conférences sont rédigés parallèlement en français, en anglais et en espagnol.
- b) Tous les documents de service de l'Union sont publiés dans les cinq langues officielles.
- c) Tous les autres documents dont le Secrétaire général doit, conformément à ses attributions, assurer la distribution générale, sont établis en français, anglais et espagnol.

Article 12

LANGUAGES

1. a) The official languages of the Union shall be Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
- b) In case of dispute, the French text shall be authentic.
2. The final documents of the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences of the Union, as well as of the final acts and additional protocols, shall be drafted in the languages mentioned above with versions equivalent in form and content.
3. a) All other documents of the Conferences shall be prepared in parallel texts in English, French and Spanish.
- b) All service documents of the Union shall be published in the five official languages.
- c) All other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary General in the course of his duties, as defined in this Convention, shall be in English, French and Spanish.

21 Sept. 1947

(451 TR - 451 TR-E)

4. a) Dans les débats des conférences et des organismes permanents de l'Union, on utilisera un système efficace de traduction réciproque en français, en anglais et en espagnol.

b) D'autres langues parlées peuvent être utilisées au cours des débats, sous réserve que les délégations qui désirent les utiliser pourvoient elles-mêmes à la traduction orale dans l'une quelconque des langues reconnues au premier alinéa du litt. a) ci-dessus. De même, les délégués peuvent, s'ils le désirent, prendre des dispositions pour que les interventions faites dans une des langues mentionnées au litt. a) ci-dessus soient traduites oralement dans leur propre langue.

4. a) In the Conferences and permanent bodies of the Union, the debates shall be held on the basis of an efficient system of reciprocal translation from and into English, French and Spanish.

b) Other languages may also be used in the debates provided that the delegations using them make arrangements themselves for oral translation into any one of the languages mentioned in paragraph 4 a). Similarly, delegates may, if they wish, arrange for speeches to be translated orally into their own languages from one of the languages mentioned in paragraph 4 a).

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

T E X T S

présentées par la Commission C à la
Commission G

Document no. 452 TR
20 septembre 1947

Commission C

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City
1947

T E X T S

presented by Committee C to
Committee G

Document No 452 TR-E
September 20, 1947

Committee C

Article 1 bis

Siège de l'Union

Le siège permanent de l'Union
est fixé à Genève.

Article 2 bis

Relations avec des organisations
internationales

Texte de l'article 2 § 2 de Moscou:

2. Afin d'aider à la réalisation d'une
entière coordination internationale
dans le domaine des télécommunications,
l'Union collabore avec les organisa-
tions internationales ayant des inté-
rêts et des activités connexes.

Article 1 bis

Seat of the Union

The permanent seat of the Union shall
be at Geneva.

Article 2 bis

Relations with International Organiza-
tions

Text of Article 2, § 2 of Moscow:

2. In furtherance of complete interna-
tional coordination on matters affecting
telecommunication, the Union will coop-
erate with international organizations
having related interests and activities.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 453 TR-E
September 20, 1947

Committee F

REPORT
of the General Regulations Committee
(Committee F)

19th Meeting

September 17, 1947

1. Mr. Pocovic, Vice-Chairman of the Committee called the meeting to order at 3:45 p.m.
2. He stated that owing to the departure of Mr. Möckli, Chairman of the Committee, he would assume the duties of Chairman of the Committee.
3. He then took note of the work done by the Committee which had been entrusted with the task of drafting the General Regulations. Until now, it had dealt with the Internal Regulations on the basis of the Moscow document which included twenty-eight articles.

To date Committee F had finished and submitted to Committee G the following 15 articles.

5-6-7-8-9-11-12-13-14-15-24-25-26-27-28.

The following 8 articles were being studied by the Drafting Group of Committee F.

1-2-2bis-4-10-17-17 ter-18.

The following 3 articles have been approved by the Committee and will be sent to Drafting Committee G, 16-19-20.

Article 3 of Moscow has been deleted.

Therefore Committee 5 still has to study the following four Articles: 21-22-22 bis- and 23.

These four articles deal with voting procedure. However, a letter from Mr. Denny, Chairman of the Conference, requested Committee F not to take any further action on this question until Committee C has reached a decision.

4. The Delegate from the United States was of the opinion that at a joint meeting of Committees F and C, it had been decided that questions of voting would be dealt with in the Convention and that it was not necessary, in view of Article 7 of the Convention, to include them again in the

General Regulations.

5. The Delegate from the United Kingdom expressed his agreement with the Delegate from the United States - he specified, however, that

a) it had been decided in Committee C that Articles and 2bis would refer to the C.C.I. and the I.F.R.B.

b) it would be useful to make certain that sufficient details on the question of voting were given in the Convention, otherwise it would be necessary to complete this question in the Internal Regulations.

6. The Chairman asked the Committee to approve Reports No. 402, and 403 TR-E of the 17th and 18th Meeting.

7. These were approved with the reservation suggested by the Delegate of the United States, that on p. 2 of Document 402 TR-E, second line, definition of "Representative," insert the words "an administrative" before "conference" and delete "a".

8. The Chairman proposed that, in accordance with item 2 on the agenda, the Committee proceed to review the text concerning the C.C.I. (Document 350 TR-E) taking into account the decisions of Committee C (Document 334 TR-E).

9. The Delegate from France proposed that the articles in Document 350 TR-E be read and compared with the text of Document 334 TR-E and with Article 33 of the Radio Regulations dealing with the C.C.I.R. (Document 809 R-E).

The proposal was adopted.

10. After reference to the above-mentioned documents, with the intent of modifying Doc. 350 TR-E, if necessary, the first Article was adopted with modification. (page 2).

11. After the reading of § 1 (1) of Article.....(p.3) "Conditions governing participation" some changes were made.

The Delegate from Czechoslovakia pointed out that according to Document 334 TR-E, Article 4, it was decided that the Administrations of countries which are members of the Union would ipso facto be members of the C.C.I.'s whereas Document 350 TR-E prescribes that the Administrations shall make application for participation in the work of the C.C.I.'s. The Delegate from the United Kingdom

proposed that in accordance with the decision of Committee E "recognized private operating companies" be written in.

This proposal was adopted.

After a short discussion, in which the Delegates from the United Kingdom, the United States, and France took part, it was decided to add a new subparagraph to S1 which would read as follows:

"1. (1) The following shall take part in the work of the Consultative Committees as members:

(a) As a matter of right, the Administrations members of the Union.

(b) Upon request, those private operating agencies which have notified their desire for their experts to take part in the work of these Committees."

It was agreed to delete reference to Administrations in both following paragraphs and substitute "The Secretary General" for "The Chairmen of the Administrative Council" so that these paragraphs would read:

S 1. (2) The first request from a recognized private operating agency to take part in the work of an International Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary-General who shall inform all the members of the Union and the Director of the International Consultative Committee concerned. A request from a private operating agency must be approved by the Governments recognizing it.

(3) Any private operating agency, member of an International Consultative Committee, shall have the right to withdraw from participation in the work of this International Consultative Committee when it so desires, by notifying the Director of the I.C.C. The withdrawal shall become effective one year from the date of the notification.

12. After the reading of S2 (1), the Delegate from France proposed that, in the third line of the French text "être admises" be substituted for "demander". This modification was adopted. In the fourth line of the English text it was agreed to substitute "be admitted to participate" for "apply to take part".

13. It was likewise decided to replace "Chairman of the Administrative Council" by "Secretary General", in S2 (2).

14. S2, will therefore read as follows:

S2. (1) International organizations, which are co-ordinating their work with the International Telecommunication Union and which have related activities, may be admitted to participate in the work of the International Consultative Committee in an advisory capacity.

(2) The first request from an international organization to take part in the work of an International Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary General, who shall invite by telegram all the Members of the Union, to say whether the request should be granted; the request shall be granted if the majority of the replies received within a period of one month are favorable. The Secretary General shall inform all the members of the Union and the Director of the International Consultative Committee concerned of the result of the consultation.

15. After the reading of S3 (1), the Delegate from France suggested that the wording of Document 350 TR-E be modified to correspond to that of Article 33, S3, (3) of the Radio Regulations.

16. After some discussion among the different members of the Committee the following wording was adopted for S3, (Note 1)

S3. (1) Scientific or manufacturing organizations, which are engaged in the study of telecommunication problems or in the design or manufacture of equipment intended for telecommunications services may be admitted to participation in an advisory capacity to meetings of the Study Groups of the International Consultative Committees provided that their participation has received the approval of the Administrations of countries, members of the Union.

(2) The first request from a scientific or manufacturing organization for admission to meetings of Study Groups of an International Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Director of the International Consultative Committee; requests must be approved by the administrations of the countries concerned.

17. The Delegate from France then suggested that the Chairman of the Committee send to the Chairman of the Radio Conference a letter informing him of the change in wording which the Committee had just decided upon for S3

Note 1: In the English text "study group" shall be substituted for "study committee" wherever it occurs. The French expression "commission d'études" remains unchanged.

Sub-paragraph (1) of this Article, suggesting that he make a similar modification of §3 Subparagraph (3) of Article 33 of the Radio Regulations.

This proposal was adopted.

18. After the reading of the Article entitled... "Duties of the Plenary Assembly", the Delegate from Czechoslovakia, referring to Article 14 of Document 809 R-E dealing with Article 33 of the Radio Regulations, proposed:

1) the insertion in the first line of the French text of this Article the words "de considérer" before "d'approuver" and at the end of the first line of the English text the words "consider and".

2) the addition of a new sentence to the end of the article as follows: "It shall submit to the Administrative Council of the Union a statement of the financial accounts of the respective C.C.I.'s."

19. After a brief exchange of views, the Delegate from Czechoslovakia withdrew his first proposal, and the Committee then decided to adopt the second proposal of the Delegate from Czechoslovakia.

20. The Article entitled: "Duties of the Plenary Assembly" will therefore read as follows:

The duties of the Plenary Assembly shall be to approve for issue, to modify or to reject recommendations submitted to it by the Study Groups and to draw up lists of new questions to be studied, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article.....of the Convention. It shall submit to the Administrative Council of the Union a statement of the financial accounts of the respective C.C.I.'s.

21. After being read, the Article: "Meetings of the Plenary Assembly" as it appears in Document 350 TR-E, was adopted without modification except to change "Comité" to "Group" in §2.

22. This Article will therefore read as follows:

§1. The Plenary Assembly shall normally meet every two years, provided that a meeting shall take place about one year previous to the meeting of the relative Administrative Conference.

S2. The date of the meeting of a Plenary Assembly may be advanced or postponed, with the approval of at least twelve participating countries, according to the state of progress of work of the Study Group.

S3. Each meeting of a Plenary Assembly shall be held in a place fixed by the previous meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

S4. At each of these meetings, the Plenary Assembly shall be presided over by the head of the Delegation of the country in which the meeting is held; the Chairman shall be assisted by Vice-Chairmen elected by the Plenary Assembly.

S5. The Secretariat of the Plenary Assembly of an International Consultative Committee shall be composed of the specialized Secretariat of the C.C.I., supplemented with the help, if necessary, of the personnel of the administration of the inviting Government and of the Secretariat of the Union.

23. After being read, the article...."Languages and method of voting at plenary assemblies", was adopted without modification subject to later reconsideration after Committee C has made definite decisions on these questions regarding the Convention.

Article

Languages and Method of Voting at Plenary Assemblies.

S1. The languages used in the Plenary)	Reserved
Meetings and in the official documents)	by Committee
of the C.C.I.'s shall be as provided)	F
in Article.....of the Convention.)	Aug. 29, 1947
S2. The countries which are authorized)	
to vote at Plenary Meetings of the C.C.I.'s)	
shall be as provided in Article.....)	Reserved
of the Convention. However, when a country)	by Committee
is not represented by an administration,)	F
the representatives of the private opera-)	Aug. 29, 1947
ting agencies of that country shall, as a)	
whole, and regardless of their number, be)	
entitled to a single vote.)	

24. After being read, the Article "Composition of Study Committees", was adopted, as it appears below without modification.

Article

Composition of Study Committees

The Plenary Assembly shall set up the necessary Study Committees to deal with questions to be studied; it shall designate the administrations, private operating agencies, international organizations and scientific and manufacturing organizations which shall take part in the work of the Study Committees; it shall name the principal Reporter who shall preside over each of the Study Committees.

24 bis. After being read, the article.... "Treatment of Business" was adopted as it appears below, without modifications in the French text.

Article

Treatment of Business

§ 1. If a Study Group cannot solve a question by correspondence, the principal Reporter may, with the approval of his Administration, suggest a meeting at a convenient place to discuss the question orally.

§ 2. However, in order to avoid unnecessary journeys and prolonged absences, the Director of the International Consultative Committee, in agreement with the principal reporters of the various Study Groups concerned, shall draw up the general plan of meetings of groups of Study Groups in the same place during the same period.

§ 3. The Director shall send reports made during such meetings to the administrations and private operating agencies which are members of the International Consultative Committee. These shall be sent as soon as possible and in any event in time for them to be received at least one month before the date of the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly. Questions which have not formed the subject of a report furnished in this way shall not appear in the agenda for the meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

25. After the reading of § 1, 2, and 3 of the Article "Duties of the Director. Specialized Secretariat", the Delegate from France pointed out that the C.C.I.R. includes a Vice-Director who is a specialist in the matter of broadcasting, and proposed that this should be mentioned in sentence 3 of § 1. He suggested, moreover, that it should be pointed out to the Chairman of the

Radio Conference that article 33 of the present Radio Regulations does not mention the Vice-Director anywhere.

26. The Committee then decided to adopt the following fourth sentence to paragraph 1.

"The Director of the C.C.I.R. shall also be assisted by a Vice-Director in conformity with Article....of the Convention."

The Delegate of France suggested the following addition to § 3:

"Moreover the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. shall participate as a matter of right in the Plenary Assembly and the Study Groups in those items on the agenda which concern him."

He later referred to the UN-ITU agreement, however, as a source of wording and the matter was deferred until that could be examined.

27. Therefore, § 1, 2, and 3 of this article will read as follows for the present:

Article

C. Duties of the Director. Specialized Secretariat

§ 1. The Director of the International Consultative Committee shall coordinate the work of the Study Committees and of the Plenary Assembly.

He shall keep a file of all the correspondence of the Committee.

The Director shall be assisted by a secretariat composed of a specialized staff to work under his direction and to aid him in the organization of the work of the Committee. The Director of the C.C.I.R. shall also be assisted by a Vice-Director in conformity with Art. _____ of the Convention.

§ 2. The Director shall choose the technical and administrative members of the secretariat within the framework of the budgetary decisions of the Plenary Conference. The appointment of the technical and administrative personnel is made by the Secretary General in agreement with the Director.

§ 3. The Director shall participate as of right in meetings of the Plenary Assembly and the Study Groups, but without

taking part in the voting. He shall make all necessary preparations for meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the Study Groups.

(see notes re addition)

28. After the reading of § 4 and 5 of this same article, the Delegate from the United Kingdom suggested that the words "proposals" in the second line of paragraph 5 be deleted, and that the third line be changed to read "after approval of the budget."

29. - After a short discussion on the question whether of "The budgets for the next two years" or "the budget for the next two years" should be used, the Delegate from the United States pointed out that § 5 states that the budget shall be submitted for approval of the Plenary Assembly, while § 2 specifies that the appointment of the personnel of the secretariat should be made within the limits of the budgetary decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Apparently the two paragraphs lack uniformity.

30. Finally, the Committee decided to postpone adoption of a definitive draft of § 5 until a subsequent date, in order to enable the various delegates to consult the financial experts of their delegations.

31. § 4, as it appears was adopted without modifications.

32. Before adjourning the meeting, the Chairman recommended that the members of the Drafting Group try to finish their work before the next meeting.

33. The Delegate from the United Kingdom proposed that after the meeting of the following day when Committee F would continue the study of the remaining articles of Document 350 TR-E, the Working Group should continue its task. This was approved.

34. The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 6:25 p.m.

The Rapporteurs:
H. Lerognon
D.R. Mac Quivey

The Chairman:
D. V. Popovic

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

September 20, 1947

STATUS OF EUROPEAN BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

(Item 5 on Agenda for Eighth Plenary Session of
International Telecommunications Conference)
Monday, Sept. 22, 3:30 p.m.

The Chairman of the Conference has received the following communication from Dr. Van der Pol, Chairman of the European Broadcasting Committee:

The Chairman,
Atlantic City Conferencos. Atlantic City,
New Jersey
September 13, 1947

1. The Nations of the European Broadcasting Region have been considering the arrangements to be made in connection with the settlement of a new assignment plan for broadcasting stations in Europe following the changes to be made in the bands of frequencies allocated to broadcasting under the new Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table.

2. It is clear that the final assignment plan can only be settled at a conference of the countries in the European Broadcasting Region and the question of the status of that conference, whether to be Plenipotentiary or Administrative, has arisen.

3. The problem is whether, under the new Convention which is now being drawn up, it is possible for a group of countries interested in a regional frequency assignment problem, to decide to call (1) an Administrative Conference or (2) a Plenipotentiary Conference to conclude agreements on detailed assignments of frequencies within the bands authorized for the particular service concerned.

4. The Chairman of Committee C, who was informally approached as to whether Committee C could give a decision on this question, advised that the matter was not one affecting the Convention as being in the field of Regional Agreements, and was therefore not proper to be settled by Committee C.

5. One matter which should perhaps be considered in this connection is, since the European broadcasting Conference will be only one of several conferences which will be held, during the forthcoming 12-18 months, to conclude frequency assignment Agreements in conformity with the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City, whether or not the conferences dealing with such assignments must have a uniform status.

6. The existing texts are incomplete and sometimes inconsistent as may be seen from the extracts annexed.

7. I have, therefore, been requested to ask you that the matter, which is one of urgency, should be clarified by an authoritative decision.

(Signed) Balh van der Pol

Chairman
European Broadcasting Committee

Attached as Annex 1 are excerpts from Conventions and protocols, which have been transmitted with the foregoing communication. Attached as Annex 2 are excerpts from the notes to the Atlantic City Allocation table which relate to the question at issue.

The question may be considered from two aspects:

1. Shall the European Broadcasting Conference be considered as an Administrative Conference, in the sense that it cannot take action inconsistent with the provisions of the basic Convention of the International Telecommunications Union?
2. If it is considered as an Administrative Conference in this sense, may the delegates to such an Administrative Conference hold plenipotentiary powers from their governments, authorizing them to take such action as is necessary to carry on the work of the Administrative Conference?

ANNEX 1

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION
MADRID 1932

Article 13

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Contracting Governments reserve, for themselves, for the private enterprises recognised by them and for other private enterprises duly authorised 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.

DOCUMENT

annexed to

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL

DIRECTIVES FOR THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

Chapter 1

Composition and Task of the European
Conference

§ 1

The Conference will be composed of representatives of all the countries comprised in the European region parties to the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid.

Translation

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING CONVENTION LUCERNE 1933

Article 4

Revision of the Convention and Plan

§ 1. The present Convention will remain in force until the date of application of the decisions which will be taken by the first Administrative International Radiocommunication Conference which will take place after the conference of Madrid 1932.

§ 2. In the course of that Administrative Conference, or during the three months following its termination, the Administrations will agree together the view to calling a new European Conference charged to examine the modifications to be made to the present Convention.

§ 3. Administrative European Conferences may be held at any time to revise the Plan if the request for it is made by one or more Administrations to the Bureau of the Union and if this request receives the agreement of one-third of the Administrations within the period fixed by the said Bureau.

However, if no such Conference has taken place before the 15th January 1936 an Administrative Conference will meet in full right immediately after that date.

§ 4. The provisions of the present Convention or of the plan annexed hereto respectively will be abrogated between all the contracting parties on the date of coming into force of a new Convention or of a new Plan.

Translation

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING CONVENTION MONTREUX
1939

Article 6

Revision of the Convention

The present Convention will be revised by Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Governments of the countries of the European Region when it shall be decided upon by an International Plenipotentiary Radiocommunication Conference or when at least ten contracting Governments have expressed the wish for such revision to the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

Translation

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING CONVENTION MONTREUX
1939

Article 9

Revision of the Plan

§ 1. The revision of the Plan will be effected by the Conferences envisaged in Article 6.

It can equally be effected by Administrative Conferences of delegates of Governments of countries of the European Region when it shall be decided upon by an International Radiocommunication Conference, or on request made by one or more Administrations to the Bureau of the Union on condition that within the period fixed by the Bureau at least ten Administrations expressed themselves as favouring such revision.

§ 2. For the approval of a new Plan, the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention relating to the approval of Regulations are applicable.

ANNEX 2

EXCERPTS FROM NOTES TO ATLANTIC CITY ALLOCATION TABLE

(Note 13) The necessary special arrangements which will be made by an Administrative Conference for the European Area of Region 1 will take into account the following considerations:

- (a) In the western part of the European Area, the band 255-285 kc/s will be used for the aeronautical radionavigation service. Additionally the United Kingdom will share portions of the band with the maritime mobile service.
- (b) In the U.S.S.R., the band 255-285 kc/s will be shared between the broadcasting and maritime mobile services.
- (c) The Norwegian broadcasting stations at present working in the band 255-285 kc/s may continue to do so if authorized by the above mentioned Conference.

(Note 21) This band is allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical radionavigation services. Nevertheless, in the European Area, subject to authorization by the Convention concluded by the next European Administrative Broadcasting Conference and the conditions specified in that Convention, the Administrations concerned may place in the bands 325-365 kc/s and 395-405 kc/s those of the following broadcasting stations which will not cause harmful interference to the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical radionavigation services.

The broadcasting stations now in operation in the whole of the band 325-405 kc/s are:

Banska Bystrica
Bergen

Finmark
Lulea

(Note 26) The band 415-490 kc/s is allocated exclusively to the maritime mobile service on a world-wide basis and the band 510-525 kc/s is allocated exclusively to that service in Region 1. Nevertheless, in the European Area, subject to authorization by the Convention concluded by the next European Administrative Broadcasting Conference and to the conditions specified in that Convention, the Administrations concerned may place in the bands 415-485 kc/s 515-525 kc/s such of the following broadcasting stations as will not cause harmful interference to the maritime mobile service:

Geneva
Hamar
Innsbruck

Oestersund
Oulu

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 455 TR-E

September 20, 1947

Committees E and G

Texts given to the Drafting Committee
(Committee G)
by
Committee E
(Convention Committee)

<u>Description of Articles or definitions</u>	<u>Report of Committee E to be consulted</u>
1. <u>Article 14</u> "Relations with non-contracting States."	Minutes of Special Meeting of 19th Sept.
2. <u>Article 25</u> "establishment, Operation, and Protection of the Telecommunications Installations and Channels"	Minutes of the 12th Meeting (Doc. No. 276 TR)
3. <u>Definition of "Administration"</u>	Minutes of the 16th Meeting (Doc. No. 346 TR)
4. Texts	

Article 14.

"Relations with non-contracting States"

§ 1. Each member and associate member reserves to itself and to the recognized private operating agencies the right to fix the conditions in which it admits telecommunications exchanged with a country which is not a party to this Convention.

§ 2. If a telecommunication originating in the territory of a non-contracting State is accepted by a member or associated member, it must be transmitted, and insofar as it follows the routes of a Member or Associate Member, the obligatory provisions of the Convention and Regulations and the usual charges are applied to it.

5. Article 25

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

1. Members and Associate Members 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. Members and Associate Members shall insure the protection of these channels and installations within their jurisdiction.

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

6. Administration:

Any department or service of a government responsible for implementing the obligations undertaken in the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations.

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 456 TR-E

September 20, 1947

Committee C

Report to Committee C
by Subcommittee C1 (Finance and Personnel)
concerning the apportionment of expenses
resulting from the use of the various
Official Languages of the Union.

1. Pursuant to the decision taken by Committee C at its 20th Meeting (Document No. 409 TR) to entrust to Subcommittee C1 the task of studying and making necessary recommendations in respect to apportioning the expenses resulting from Committee C's decisions, the Subcommittee entrusted the study of this question to a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mayo, delegate from Argentina. On September 18, 1947, that Working Group submitted to the Subcommittee its report which is attached to this report as Annex I.
2. Subcommittee C1 held two sessions on September 19 and 20, 1947, to consider the report of the Working Group and noted that the Working Group had examined three alternative schemes, namely:
 - a) to establish the expenses of each language separately.
 - b) to form a "pool" for all authorized languages, and after dividing into five or three equal parts, to fix, as the case may be, payment of each part according to the contributing units.
 - c) to regroup all language expenses in three language categories and adopt, in this connection, the methods of payment which follow from the principle that has already been established.

Because of the practical difficulties which are enumerated in its Report, the Working Group rejected the first two alternatives.

3. Subcommittee C1 concurred with the Working Group on the desirability of adopting the third alternative mentioned. It then proceeded to study and modify the provisions recommended by the Working Group.
4. The Subcommittee recommends the following provisions adopted by Committee C, for implementation of the principle namely, "all the language costs should be apportioned, among the linguistic groups of the respective countries using the different languages" (par. 44 of Document 409 TR-E).

21 Sept 1947

5. Recommendations of Subcommittee C1

A. WRITTEN LANGUAGES

1. General Provisions.

a. A separate budget and account, maintained on an annual basis, shall be established to show the expenses for and the receipts from these documents. This account shall include three separate sections, one for each of the following language groups:

1. English, French and Spanish
2. Chinese
3. Russian

b. Each Member and Associate Member shall indicate in which language group it desires to receive each type of document. A free distribution of documents shall be made to each Member and Associate Member, in the language chosen by it for each type of document, equal to the number of units in its classification under Article 5, § 4 of the Atlantic City Convention.

2. Service Documents

a. The total cost of production and printing of service documents in each of the three language groups shall be established and a uniform cost price shall be fixed for each document in each of the three language groups.

b. Documents may be sold, at cost price to Members and Associate Members of the Union, and at 20% above cost price to non-Members.

c. If the total cost of production and printing of the documents exceeds the total amount received from the sale of such documents, the difference shall be shared proportionately among the Members and Associate Members in each of the three language groups set forth in sub-paragraph 1 above, in accordance with the number of their respective units, provided, however, that for this purpose, the units for Members and Associate Members whose mother tongue is not included in such language groups, shall be one half the units in their classification under Article 5, § 4 of the Atlantic City Convention. If, on the other hand, a profit results in any of the three language groups, such profit shall be carried as a credit in the appropriate section of the account and budget pertaining to such language group.

3. Conference and C.C.I. Documents

a. Proposals prior to the Conferences
(English, French and Spanish)

Same procedure as that contemplated in sub-paragraph 1 and 2 above (limited to three languages).

b. Documents for each Conference
(English, French and Spanish)

Same procedure as above (Sub-paragraph 1 and 2) but limited to the languages accepted and to the Members or Associate Members who have agreed to participate in the Conferences, or in meetings of the C.C.I.'s, as the case may be.

c. Final Documents

Same procedure as that provided in sub-paragraph 1 and 2 above, but applicable to the five languages for Conferences documents and to English, French and Spanish for documents pertaining to Plenary Assemblies of C.C.I.'s.

NOTE: Private operating agencies and international organizations shall contribute to the expenses of the documents of Administrative Conferences and of meetings of the C.C.I.'s in which they participate in proportion to the number of units of the class they have chosen.

4. Periodical Publications

Periodical publication (English, Spanish, French) shall be entirely at the expense of the Union which shall apportion the expenses in accordance with the respective number of units. The Subcommittee did not consider it necessary to propose a special procedure because the limited amount of the expenses would neither justify the accounting complications nor the resultant increase in expenses.

B. ORAL LANGUAGES (English, French, and Spanish)

For reasons set forth in the report of the Working Group (par. IX - Annex I) it was found impossible to establish separate accounts for each language. Subcommittee C1 suggests the two following alternatives:

- a. Apportion the total cost of oral languages among all the participants in conferences and meetings in proportion to their units.
- b. Assess those countries whose mother tongue is neither French, Spanish nor English, only 50% of units in the classification they have chosen.

Chairman

J. T. Hwang

ANNEX I

Report of the Working Group No. 4 to Subcommittee C 1

With a view to accomplishing the task entrusted to it by Subcommittee C 1, Working Group No. 4 has studied, during two lengthy meetings, the very complex question concerning the expenses incurred by the adoption by the Union of the new system of several official languages.

It should be pointed out that, in the first place, the suggestions proposed below were unanimously approved by the Working Group. In the second place, it should be stressed that the technical information supplied by the representatives of the Berne Bureau who were present at the meetings was fully taken into account.

I) The Working Group was of the opinion that from the financial point of view, it was necessary for the Bureau to keep special accounts for written languages in order to make arrangements for the various decisions adopted by Committee C.

II) In order to facilitate its work in establishing a suitable contributive system, the Working Group has examined separately the expenses in connection with official written languages and official oral languages, in accordance with the proposal of the Latin American countries which was approved by Committee C.

III) Concerning written languages, the questions were studied according to the following table:

WRITTEN LANGUAGES

<u>Type of Documents</u>		<u>Officially adopted languages</u>
1. <u>Service Documents</u>	(a) <u>Nomenclatures</u> (b) <u>Lists</u> (c) <u>Statistics</u> (d) <u>Cards</u>	English Chinese Spanish French Russian
2. <u>Conference Documents</u>	(a) <u>Proposals</u> filed before Conferences (b) <u>Documents</u> of each Conference (Proposals made during Conferences, reports, minutes, etc..) (c) <u>Documents</u> published after Conferences (Collected proposals, reports, minutes, etc.) (d) <u>Final Documents</u>	English Spanish French English Chinese Spanish French Russian
3. Documents of the C.C.I's	(a) <u>Proposals</u> (b) <u>Reports and minutes</u> (c) <u>Opinions</u>	English Spanish French
4. Periodicals	(a) <u>Journal</u> (b) <u>Notifications and circulars</u> (c) <u>Documents of the I.F.R.B.</u> (d) <u>Minutes and reports of the Administrative Council</u> (e) <u>Management reports</u>	English Spanish French

IV. With regard to oral languages, the question was summed up and studied according to the following table:

B. - ORAL LANGUAGES

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Official Languages</u>
1. Plenipotentiary Conference and Administrative Conferences	English Spanish French
2. Meetings of the C.C.I.	
3. Meetings of the Administrative Council and of the I.F.R.B.	

V. The Working Group has adopted, as the basis for the financial system which it is suggesting, the fundamental principle adopted by Committee C, i.e., the proposal of the Latin-American countries (Doc. 338 TR-E § 4) as amended by the Delegation from Ethiopia (Doc. 347 TR-E). This principle is as follows:

"The expenses resulting from the use of written languages shall be met, for each language by the countries having chosen this language. Each member of the Union shall therefore be obliged to pay only for the language that it decides to use."

VI. For the application of this principle the Working Group has taken into full account the following three possibilities:

- a) to establish the expenses of each language separately
- b) to form a sort of "pool" for all languages, and after dividing it into five or three equal parts, to fix, as the case may be, payment of each part according to the contributing units.
- c) to regroup all language expenses in three language categories and adopt, in this connection, the methods of payment which follow from the principle that has already been established.

(a) Determination of costs for each language separately.

This would no doubt be the ideal solution. Unfortunately its application would be very costly and quite complicated. As a matter of fact, two stages must be considered in producing a document:

1. preparing and setting up the text
2. the actual printing.

During the first stage, the stage of production, it is sometimes impossible in a practical way to determine where the expenses connected with one language stop, and those of another begin. Furthermore, the original language frequently varies: sometimes, it is French, at other times, English, Spanish, etc. In addition, certain general administrative expenses are common to all or several of the languages hence the practical impossibility of dividing them accurately.

The same situation applies to the printing of documents-particularly service documents-when it involves printed matter for which the composition is more or less recast between each printing in the successive languages.

These difficulties encountered during the first stage of the work, have led the Working Group to consider the possibility of proposing simpler and more practical solutions, in harmony with the principle adopted.

b) Formation of a general "pool".

Inasmuch as the determination of expenses incurred in the case of each language appears to be, if not utterly impossible, at least very complicated and extremely arduous, a second solution presents itself, namely, to total all language expenses in one general account, and to divide this by the corresponding number of languages, indicating the charges due for each language, so that the respective countries involved may contribute to the payment thereof according to the number of units which they have subscribed or which they may subscribe in the future.

This solution also had to be set aside for various reasons. First of all, certain languages such as Russian and Chinese are not included in the production and printing of all documents. This implies the necessity of establishing a series of secondary accounting classifications which involves work which is complicated and extremely expensive.

Secondly, if the translations into Russian and Chinese can be done in Switzerland, as has been the case on various occasions, it is easier and less expensive to turn them over to the countries concerned.

On the other hand and from a strictly juridical point of view, there is a point of law that it is indispensable to consider and to respect. In view of the fact that the documents are not drawn up in Russian and Chinese during the Conferences, it is quite evident that the countries concerned cannot in any way recognize, without previous agreement, the accuracy of a text subsequently drawn up in their respective languages. Even if the translation were done in Switzerland, it would be necessary in any case to obtain the formal agreement of the interested countries for each translation, and it would be necessary to transmit under these circumstances the documents respectively to the U.S.S.R. or to China, either for translation or after translation.

To sum up, for practical, economic, and juridical reasons that stand in the way of the adoption of a general "pool" comprising all the languages of the Union, the Working Group was obliged to abandon such a solution.

c) Establishment of three categories of languages.

On the other hand, the Working Group considered that there were valid reasons for establishing three language classifications on the basis of a partial regrouping of the Anglo-Latin languages, in view of the fact that it is impossible to separate accurately certain production and printing expenses which are absolutely common. If it is decided especially to issue certain publications jointly in three columns when their character or nature make this arrangement possible.

In addition it can be noted that there is a certain equivalence among the three languages, from the standpoint of the contributing units as well as from the standpoint of the approximate number of copies sold at the final cost price.

For these reasons, without detriment to the principle of the juridical equality of the five official languages, the Working Group considered that the most practical and most economical solution of the problem would be the formation of three language groups or classifications, as follows:

- 1) Anglo-Latin (Spanish, French, English)
- 2) Russian
- 3) Chinese

VII. In order to take the Ethiopian amendment into account, the Working Group was of the opinion that the countries whose mother tongue is not one of the official languages of the Union should enjoy some discount on the production expenses of documents in order to enable them to defray the cost of an eventual translation of these documents into their own language. This rule will also apply to Chinese and Russian when documents are published in English, Spanish and French exclusively.

VIII. In short, the Working Group submits the following suggestions:

1) Service documents (5 languages)

A. Three classifications for accounting

- a) Spanish
French
English
- b) Chinese
- c) Russian

B) Division of production and printing expenses for category a) among all countries using English, Spanish and French in proportion to their units. Setting of a uniform Selling price for additional copies.

C) Accounting and payments in proportion to their units for categories b) and c) i.e. for countries using Russian or Chinese.

D) A 50% discount on production expenses to those countries whose mother tongue is not included in classifications a), b), and c).

E) Free distribution to all members of the Union in proportion to the respective number of units contributed. Additional copies will be furnished at cost price to members of the Union. This price will be increased by 20% for individuals and countries that are not members of the Union.

F) The proceeds from the sales shall be credited to the corresponding language classification.

2) Conference Documents

a) Proposals prior to the conferences
(Spanish, French, and English)

A procedure similar to that contemplated in sub-paragraph 1) above, limited to three languages.

b) Documents for each conference
(Spanish, French, English)

Same procedure as precedes (See sub-paragraph 1 above) but limited to the languages accepted and moreover to the members attending the conferences.

c) Final documents

Identical procedure to that provided for in sub-paragraph 1, but applicable to the five languages.

3) C. C. I. Documents

Although in amending paragraph 2 (2) of the proposal of the Latin-American countries (Doc. 338 TR-E) Committee C did not at the time deal with the question of C.C.I. documents, the Working Group using as a basis the principle applied to Conference documents took up this question again and adopted similar rules, as follows:

a) Same procedure as the one provided for in above limited to the three languages accepted for conference documents.

- b) Participation of private individuals, international organizations, financial enterprises, etc., in the corresponding expenses in proportion to the number of units of the class they have chosen.

4) Periodical Publications

Periodical publication (English, Spanish, French) shall be entirely at the expense of the Union which shall apportion the expenses in accordance with the respective number of units. The Working Group did not consider it necessary to propose a special procedure because the limited amount of the expenses would neither justify the accounting complications nor the resultant increase in expenses.

IX) As for oral languages used either at the conferences or at the C.C.I., as well as in other permanent bodies, the Working Group considers it impossible to carry separate accounts for the following reasons:

- 1) Reciprocal translations in any of the three accepted languages may be heard and used.
- 2) Within each delegation there are delegates who know one or the other accepted languages in addition to their own.
- 3) Division of the expenses in the case of oral languages is even more difficult and more complex than in the case of written languages.

For all these reasons the Working Group considered that it would be more equitable and more logical to divide the total cost for oral languages in proportion to the number of contributing units of each country.

However, in the interests of international co-operation as regards small countries which should not be taxed with heavy financial burdens, the Working Group is of the opinion that Subcommittee C 1 could propose a reduction the amount of which would be determined.

The classes who would enjoy this reduction should be strictly limited.

X) In conclusion, the Working Group considers it proper to recommend to Subcommittee C 1 that the expenses arising from the use of written and oral languages should be included in the ordinary and/or extraordinary estimates, of the budget of the Union as the case may be.

Jose Ramon Mayo

Chairman, Working Group 4

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

DOCUMENT NO. 457 TR-E

September 21, 1947

Committee G

Report
of the
Drafting Committee
(Committee G)

5th Meeting
September 17 and 18

1. The Chairman called the meeting to order at 3:40 p.m.

2. The Committee approved the report of the 4th Meeting (Doc. No. 405 TR) subject to the following amendments:

(I) /English text/

(i) Para. 5. delete "s" from "Telecommunications"

(ii) Para. 7.; second line of text, delete "the present" insert "this"

(iii) Para. 10. sub-para. 2. place square brackets around "Secretariat General of the Union" in place of parentheses.

(iv) Para. 10. sub-para. 3.; third line, delete "for" insert "in".

(v) Para. 11., page. 3., second line, delete "deplomatic" insert "diplomatic".

3. The Committee then reviewed the texts agreed at the 4th Meeting (Doc. No. 332 TR) and agreed the following amendments: /English text/

(i) Article 24 § 2. delete "international" in its first reference and insert "such".

(ii) Article 27 delete "connections" and insert "relations"

4. The Committee considered the texts submitted by Committee E. in Doc. No. 365 and approved them subject to the following Amendments: /English text/

(1) Article 26.1.

(i) Delete "Each contracting government reserves" and insert "Members and Associate Members reserve"

(ii) delete "or radiotelegram"

(iii) delete "communication" insert "telegram"

(2) Article 26.2.

Delete "Each contracting government - also reserves" and insert "Members and Associate Members also reserve"

(3) Article 35.1.

- (i) delete "either"
- (ii) delete "contracting governments", insert "Members and Associate Members"
- (iii) insert a comma after "recognised by them" delete "and" after the comma and insert "or"
- (iv) write "radiocommunication" as one word

Article 35.2.

Delete "contracting government" insert "Member or Associate Member"

Article 35.3.

- (i) Insert a comma after "in addition" and delete the words from "to the" to "above"
- (ii) delete "contracting governments" and insert "Members and Associate Members"
- (iii) add "of this Article" at the end of the paragraph.

(4) Article 36. - no amendments

(5) Article 39.1.

Delete "The contracting governments" and insert "Members and Associate Members"

(6) Article 39. 2. and 3.

- (i) in the first line of paragraph 2. delete "so" and insert "as"
- (ii) delete the comma after "distress" delete full stop at end of paragraph 2. and insert ", and"
- (iii) In paragraph 3. delete from "3" to "observe" and incorporate the remainder of the paragraph in paragraph 2.

(7) Article 39. 4.

- (i) Renumber paragraph 4. as paragraph 3.
- (ii) delete "if" and insert "when"
- (iii) delete "the present" and insert "this"

5. Article 32.

The Committee agreed to adopt the English translation of Article 32. of the Madrid Convention as prepared by the United Kingdom with the deletion of "is" and the insertion of "shall be"

6. The Committee considered the texts submitted by Committee E. in Doc. No. 406 TR and approved them subject to the following amendments: [English text]

(1) Definition of "Government-Telegrams and Government-Telephone Calls" -

(i) In preamble delete "for which government-privileges and claimed"

(ii) In (c) insert after "territory" the words "or territory", delete "contracting governments" insert "Members or Associate Members"

(iii) In (e) delete "of the contracting governments"

(iv) In (f) delete "offices" insert "organs"

(2) Definition of "Service Telegrams" -

delete "contracting governments" insert "Members and Associate Members"

(3) Definition of "Harmful interference" -

Delete "these" insert "Radio" and in the Note insert "a" before "safety service"

(4) Definition of "Private operating agency" -

(i) Delete "(a)", insert "intended" (ii), delete "the purposes of" (iii) delete "(b)", insert "which is"

(5) Article 13.

(i) Delete "of the Union" insert "and Associate Members"

(ii) Delete parentheses

(iii) Insert "and Associate Members" between "Members" and "in general"

(iv) In the second sentence delete "the" before "Convention" and insert "this"

(6) Article 15

- (i) Delete "of the Union" in two places where the phrase appears and insert "and Associate Members" and "or Associate Members" respectively.
- (ii) Make the second sentence a sub-paragraph

(7) Annex referred to in Article 15 -

(i) paragraph 2.

In second sentence delete "whether....
...it shall" and insert "upon this point, the
arbitration shall"

(ii) paragraph 3.

Delete "be" before "neither" and insert
it after the latter word.

(iii) paragraph 4.

Insert after "governments," the words
"or to Administrations thereof,"; delete "of the
Union" and insert "or Associate Members"

(iv) paragraph 7.

In the first sentence insert "or admini-
strations" after "governments" and before the comma
and delete the parentheses in the third sentence.

(v) paragraph 8.

(i) delete "have the right" and insert
"may agree"

(ii) insert a semi-colon after "agree-
ment" and a comma after "alternatively"

(iii) insert before "Secretary General"
the words ", and request"; delete
the full stop and the parentheses.

(iv) delete "shall in the latter case"
and insert "to"

(vi) paragraph 9.

Insert "arbitrator or" before "arbitrators"

(vii) paragraph 10.

In the first sentence delete "is" and
insert "shall be"

(viii) paragraph 12.

Insert "or arbitrator" before "arbitrators"

7. The Chairman left, to attend a Plenary Session, during
consideration of Article 15. and requested M. Lefroux to take
the chair.

When Article 15. had been considered the Committee
agreed to suspend their deliberations and resume the meeting
at 3:30 p.m. on the 18th September.

8. The Chairman reopened the meeting at 3:40 p.m. on 18th September.

9. The Committee resumed consideration of the remaining texts in Doc. No. 406 TR and approved them subject to the following amendments: - [English Text]

(1) Article 22

Delete "contracting governments" and insert "Members and Associate Members"

(2) Article 33. 1.

- (i) Delete "of the Union" and insert "and Associate Members"
- (ii) Insert a comma after "services"

(3) Article 33. 2.

Insert "paragraph" in the first sentence in place of "§" and insert "this" in place of "the" before "Convention".

(4) Article 33. 3.

Rewrite the last sentence to read "Where no such arrangements have been concluded and in the absence of special arrangements under Article 13. of this Convention, these settlements shall be effected in accordance with the Regulations"

(5) Article 33 bis

- (i) Delete "Contracting Governments" and insert "Members and Associate Members"

10. The Committee agreed that this Article should be placed at the beginning of the Chapter "General Provisions for Radiocommunication" (now Ch IV)

11. The Committee agreed to amend the proposed resolution by deleting "Contracting Governments" and inserting "Members and Associate Members"

12. The Committee reviewed the texts submitted by Committee C. in 384 TR-E and approved them subject to the following amendments: - [English Text]

(1) Article 2. B.
Delete "down" and insert "south"

(2) Article 3.

(i) Delete "Members of the Union" in the third line.

(ii) Insert "of the Union" after "Members" in the fifth line.

(iii) Delete parentheses

(3) Article 4.

Delete "the provisions of Articles 2 and 3"
and insert "Article 2."

13. The Committee considered the texts submitted by Committee C. in 424 TR and approved them subject to the following amendments: - /English text/

(1) Article 2. 1.

(i) write "agreement" with a small "a"

(ii) delete "Between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union"

(2) Article 2. 2.

(i) write "agreement" with a small "a"

(ii) In the second sentence after "including" insert "meetings of"

14. The Meeting considered a text submitted by Committee C. in 422 TR and approved it subject to the following amendments: -

(i) write "telecommunication" (singular) in both references

(ii) delete "organizations" insert "organs"

15. The Chairman adjourned the meeting. at 5:57 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

A. G. David
J. Persin

Chairman:

J. Laffay

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947.

Document No. 458 TR-E

September 21, 1947

M I N U T E S

of the Seventh Plenary Session

September 17, 1947

First Part

The meeting was called to order at 6 p.m. by
Mr. Charles R. Denny, Chairman.

The Chairman informed the Assembly that the Director-
of the Bureau of the Union and also the two Secretary
Generals would not be present at this meeting, since the
agenda included the fixing of salaries of members of the
I.F.R.B. and highly placed officials of the Union. He
proposed that Mr. Adams of the United States Delegation
be designated as provisional Secretary-General.

Adopted.

The minutes of the Sixth Plenary Session (Document
361 TR-E) were adopted, with due consideration to the change
requested in Document 414 TR-E.

The Chairman stated that the two following points
were to be submitted for consideration by the Assembly:

- 1) fixing of the salaries of members of the I.F.R.B.,
and highly placed officials of the Union.
- 2) planning of the work of the Conferences and
procedures for completing this work.

In regard to point 1,

The Chairman announced that, at two recent meetings, Committee C had made decisions on the question of salaries for various officials of the Union. It was particularly urgent that these salaries be settled because they would affect the formulation of budget estimates and the position of various countries in the regional elections to be held the following day. That is why a final decision should be arrived at promptly, that very day.

The United States had submitted a new proposal regarding salaries, which appears in Document 415 TR-E. In order to save time, Mr. Denny suggested to the Assembly that he would present the proposal himself, as Head of the United States Delegation.

With the consent of the Assembly, he made a statement which may be summarized as follows:

The United States originally emphasized the importance of the question of salaries for members of the I.F.R.B. and other members of the Union based on a scale which could attract the personnel we need to fill the positions provided. We still think our original proposal answered this need. But we have realized that several delegations cannot accept the figures we set in the beginning. We have therefore drafted a new compromise proposal which includes the following salaries:

12,000 dollars, or 51,600 Swiss francs for members of the I.F.R.B., the Secretary General, and the Directors of the C.C.I.'s.

10,500 dollars, or 45,150 Swiss francs for Deputy Secretaries General and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.

9,000 dollars, or 38,000 Swiss francs, and 7,500 dollars, or 32,000 Swiss francs, for officials of classes C and D, respectively.

Before telling you why such salaries are necessary, in our opinion, I would like to point out that the difference in the salaries we propose will play but a negligible part in the contributions to be made by each country. In return, the advantages are so great that we must certainly agree upon higher figures than those allowed by Committee C. For countries contributing in the first category, i.e., 30 units, the difference between the total costs of the two proposals which have been submitted to you would be only \$2,500 a year. For a country in the lowest category, this difference would be \$83 a year. Such would be the financial consequences of a decision which would permit our organization to be staffed by the best men available.

Speaking of the advantages, the I.F.R.B., for example, cannot perform its tasks unless it is made up of experts who have the necessary background and experience to be able to deal with questions of frequency assignments on an international scale. The I.F.R.B. must have full authority and its recommendations must be respected and followed.

These advantages will not be assured unless we have experts of international reputation in their respective fields.

I do not wish to embarrass certain delegates mentioning their names. However, can there be any shadow of doubt that Dr. van der Pol would make an ideal candidate for the I.F.R.B.? And further is there any one here who would seriously expect Dr. van der Pol to leave his home, work, and associations, to accept a position in Geneva at the salary proposed by Committee C?

Let us remember that we are setting up an organization to administer one of the world's most valuable resources. The value of the spectrum cannot be calculated; each country spends millions and millions of dollars annually for technical developments looking toward a better utilization of the spectrum, and many million of these dollars are wasted because of the present chaos in the spectrum. Hence, we would have for the I.F.R.B. members who would handle questions concerning utilization of the spectrum, an annual expense of \$102,000 according to the proposal of Committee E; and, an expense of \$132,000, according to the United States proposal.

In our opinion, this total difference of \$30,000 is really not considerable. It certainly would be justified by the difference between these I.F.R.B. whose work would be crowned with success, and a mediocre I.F.R.B., and we cannot hesitate. This difference of \$30,000, spread over 77 countries is truly insignificant. The members of the I.F.R.B. will in most cases be giving up secure permanent positions in their home countries; they will undertake a task and assume responsibilities of the greatest importance. They cannot count on returning to their former positions; they must be free of any affiliation with their respective administrations, and their term is for five years.

When it comes to the question of determining their salary, we should take this lack of security into account, and we must not take as our guide national salaries which are in general much too low, even with government security - a security which I.F.R.B. members will not have.

It is perfectly conceivable that the individual who will be working in the I.F.R.B. may receive a higher salary than that of the Delegation Head who appointed him, but in this connection, we must take into consideration the responsibilities involved in this situation, and the very special conditions under which any international organization is founded.

I beg you, gentlemen, not to think in terms of national salaries, when you determine the salaries of the upper bracket officials of the new international organization. Similar considerations must be kept in mind for the other leading officials of the Union. In my opinion, Mr. von Ernst, Mr. Mulatier, and Mr. Gross are relatively very much underpaid. They have responsibilities and perform services which, in other fields, would provide them with salaries very much larger than the \$12,000 we are proposing for the Secretaries-General and the \$10,500 we are proposing for the two Assistant Secretaries-General.

The services performed by them at these Conferences are indication enough of their extreme competence and devotion to duty.

Now, we cannot decently hold men of first-class caliber at second-rate salaries, particularly in view of the increasing cost of living. We want the staff of the Union to be recruited from all the countries in the world, so that our organization may be truly international. This is not true of our present secretariat, which has a staff of 30, 28 of whom are Swiss.

We have made plans to revitalize our Union, to inject new blood in it. This step is indispensable, particularly in our field of telecommunications where increasingly difficult problems must be solved.

If we compare our Organization with other international organizations, we must admit that the salary scales of the latter are much higher than those we propose. The Chairman of I.C.A.O. - the most pertinent example - receives \$27,000 per annum and the Secretary-General over \$19,000. We are proposing \$12,000 for the Secretary-General and the Members of the I.F.R.B., and \$10,500 for the Assistant Secretaries-General of the Union. Like our Union, I.C.A.O. is an organization dealing with highly technical questions - but in the field of aviation. It is the same type of organization as our own, and offers a logical basis for comparison. I believe that this comparison is far preferable to that which has been made with the U.P.U. which is not developing in an expanding field like that of telecommunications or of aviation.

Before I close, I want you to think again about the figures I mentioned earlier in my remarks. \$2,500 a year for a country of the highest classification, and \$83 a year for a country of the latter class are insignificant amounts in a national budget.

I ask you to consider favorably the American proposal, and venture to hope that it will meet with your unanimous approval.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom, comparing the salary scale proposed by Committee C with that set forth in the American proposal, repeated that he had always been in favor of high salaries for the highly qualified specialists who would be appointed as members of the I.F.R.B. They must have the confidence and respect of all the members of the Union, if the Union is not to be jeopardized.

He said that he was in agreement with the principle laid down in both proposals, which provided for the same salaries on the one hand for the Members of the I.F.R.B., the Secretary-General and the Directors of the C.C.I. (Class A) and on the other hand, for the Assistant Secretaries-General and the Vice Director of the C.C.I.R., who must be a specialist in technical broadcasting matters (Class B). But he wanted to know whether the expatriation allowances in the proposal of Committee C, were also included in the United States proposal. Eventually, he would like to see them applied to the salary scale as a whole.

The Chairman replied that, in his opinion, the expatriation allowances provided for in the Regulations annexed to the statute of the International Bureaus established in Switzerland, should be retained, although the United States proposal made no mention of them.

At the present time, these allowances were as follows:

Class A.	5,000 Swiss francs
Class B.	2,600 Swiss francs
Classes A and D	2,200 Swiss francs

In order to avoid any misunderstanding, he asked that a note be added at the bottom of Page 2 of Document 415 TR-E, specifying that the above-mentioned allowances were to be paid in addition to the proposed salaries.

The Delegate from Lebanon called the attention of the Chairman to his proposal (Document 372 TR-E), which dealt with excessive expenses of the Union, and in particular, with the composition of the I.F.R.B. It seemed to him that this proposal involved a question of principle which should be settled before everything else. He agreed with the Chairman with regard to the salaries of the officials of the Union, but he said that he was opposed to the formation of an eleven member I.F.R.B. In particular, he feared that political and economic questions might arise. It would seem to him that his proposal involved a question of principle which should be settled at the outset, and he asked the Chairman to authorize him to explain his point of view.

The Chairman believed that the proposal of Lebanon could be discussed later, during the general discussions on finances.

Since the Delegate from Lebanon did not agree with this opinion, the Chairman read the document in question and asked whether the proposal was seconded.

As this was not the case, the proposal was considered as rejected, and the discussion of the salaries of the Members of the I.F.R.B. continued.

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R., speaking first as Chairman of Committee C, pointed out that this Committee had arrived at the proposed figures after long discussions, and that these figures represented a compromise on which had been voted, by a strong majority.

Then, speaking as Head of the Delegation from the U.S.S.R., Mr. Fortoushenko stated that the members of the I.F.R.B. do not necessarily have to be men of exceptional ability such as for instance Professor van der Pol, mentioned by the Chairman, with highly scientific problems to solve. According to several of the delegates present, as well as certain documents published at this Conference, it appears that the task assigned to the I.F.R.B. will rather be of secondary importance, because at the time when it begins its functions, the frequency list, which is the main task, will have been drawn up. He would gladly have agreed to the payment of high salaries for members of the I.F.R.B. if they had been assigned more important tasks, as, for instance, the drafting of proposals for the next High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. Since this was not the case, he regretted that he was unable to support the proposal of the United States, and recommended that the Assembly approve the proposal of Committee C.

The Delegate from Mexico had been very pleased at the draft constitution of the I.F.R.B., because he had always been a staunch defender of this new agency. He had a very high opinion of the tasks which would be assigned to this Board; that is why he considered that the members of the I.F.R.B. should be placed on a very high level and that the salaries should correspond to the important tasks with which they will be entrusted. Therefore, he supported the proposal of the United States.

The Delegate from Australia also supported the compromise proposal of the United States, and emphasized that it would not involve any considerable extra expenses for the Union.

Although alarmed by the substantial increase in the expenses of the Union, the Delegate from Greece did not believe that the difference between the proposal of Committee C and the proposal of the United States was very great. The new employees of the Union, as well as those who are already permanent members of the staff of the Berne Bureau must not be dissatisfied from the outset by salaries that are set at too low a level. He supported the United States proposal, but felt that the figures contained therein are ceiling figures to which no further allowances should be added. He asked the Chairman if the United States Delegation would agree to modify its proposal by deleting the note concerning expatriation allowances.

The Chairman replied that he would prefer to have the entire proposal of the United States put to a vote, and if necessary to take another vote on this same proposal with the Greek amendment.

Mr. Laffay, Head of the French Delegation, stated that his Delegation is one of the Delegations which are dissatisfied with the decision made by Committee C. Why? Because his Delegation considers that the decision of this Committee

does not correspond to a logical order in the scale of positions, and when this scale of positions is not respected, it follows inevitably that the salary scale is not respected either.

He cited a concrete example which proves beyond a doubt that we have reached a situation bordering on the absurd. If we consider the present position of the Director of the Bureau, the two Vice-Directors and an Adviser, taking into account the tax exemption granted a foreign official in Switzerland, we see that the Director of the Bureau receives at present 40,000 Swiss francs, that is, after deduction of taxes amounting to 9,000 francs, a net salary of 31,000 francs. The two Vice-Directors now receive 32,000 francs; in the future they will receive 35,000 francs. Inasmuch as they have no taxes to pay, this salary remains at 35,000 francs, that is, 4,000 francs more than the salary of the Director. The Adviser now receives 24,000 francs; in the future he will receive 32,000 francs. If he is not Swiss, he will, therefore, receive 32,000 francs - that is, 1,000 francs more than the Director. This proves that by refusing to respect the scale of positions, we have upset the salary scale.

The fact that the Bureau is to be transferred to Geneva, and the additional fact that the Secretary-General will be in contact with new colleagues from other international organizations will make it essential for him to be a man of culture and refinement with vast knowledge and experience. If he is to represent the Union suitably, obliged as he will be to attend receptions - for he will receive invitations and will have to issue invitations in his turn - the Secretary-General must be at the top of the scale within the Union.

After him, come the Directors of the various C.C.I.'s, the two Vice-Directors and the Members of the I.F.R.B.

The French Delegate was not opposed to granting the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. a special service allowance to distinguish him from the other members. On examining the question of salaries and expenses, he noted that international affairs are becoming more and more diversified, that countries must meet the obligation of paying contributions to the United Nations and to all the auxiliary organizations.

It is agreed, he said, - and rightly so - that high moral and technical qualifications should be required for the I.F.R.B. I stress the former, he said, and I rank them above all others. But these moral qualifications are independent of salaries, and the man who possesses them cannot generally be bought at any price.

It is obvious that, in the United States, the salaries proposed by Committee C, perhaps even the salaries suggested in the American proposal, would not be adequate to attract the outstanding men whom we should like to see on the I.F.R.B. But the United States will send only one representative; the other members will be furnished by the Administrations of the countries here represented. I have taken the trouble to consult some of them regarding possible candidates, and the replies were far less satisfactory than I had hoped. I am very much afraid that we shall not find eleven men with the required qualifications. Should we then offer salaries which are out of proportion with the technical abilities of the men we shall appoint to the I.F.R.B? For a good many countries, I believe that the figures adopted by Committee C will make it possible to recruit the best men. I can promise it for a country like France and for many others, for, it must not be forgotten that aside from their salaries, foreigners enjoy tax exemption.

In Committee C, more attention was paid to the Members of the I.F.R.B. than to the Secretary-General and his Deputies. Now, the Secretary-General will have to be replaced some day, and it is possible that one of his Deputies may succeed him. We have no right to disregard the recruiting of the future Secretary-General by refusing to give his two Deputies the material security they have a right to claim.

The French Delegation is surprised that the considerable amount of work done by the Working Group which submitted Document 386 TR-E was not taken into account purely and simply.

In Annex II, this document contains a table which respects the present scale of positions. It proposes a return to this solution.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Laffay for the analysis he had just given. With regard to the unfavorable position of the Director of the Bureau of the Union, arising from the taxes levied on his salary, the Chairman suggested that a second note, which might be worded as follows, be added to the United States proposal:

"In case officials of Swiss nationality are nominated to a position in Class A or in Class B they will receive a compensatory allowance equivalent to the income tax on their salaries levied by the fiscal authorities of the Swiss Government."

The Delegate from the Vatican explained the reasons why he would abstain from voting. He noted that, on the one hand, the small countries were alarmed by the increase in expenses, and that on the other hand, the division of expenses was unfavorable to these countries. It would be preferable, according to him, for the question of the division of expenses to be settled first.

The Delegate from Morocco pointed out that the American proposal especially dwelled on the very small increase for each of the member countries of the Union. He thought that this argument had little value, as it could be invoked for any new expense. It would be necessary to take into account the living conditions of the country where one must live. If it was realized that the Director of the Swiss Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Administration received a salary of 35,000 francs, and that he was subject to income tax, it might be asked what his attitude would be if he were called on to designate an engineer as member of the I.F.R.B. In view of the fact that this official would be receiving a higher salary than his own, would he not select this official from outside his own administration, without worrying as to his ability?

What we need, are intelligent and active engineers, familiar with the works of scientists, but not such scientists themselves.

He did not believe that it should be necessary to refer again to the subject of the salary scales fixed by Committee C, but he would very much like to get some information regarding the expatriation allowance (overseas subsistence), as well as about pension rights, and the social security insurance fund, which now existed for the benefit of the officials of the Bureau.

The Delegate from Chile also gave his support to the United States proposal.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom noted that the agreement with the United Nations opposed any reimbursement of taxes to officials of Swiss nationality. The United Nations and the I.T.U. have agreed to establish, for the personnel, standards, methods and mutual arrangements. The Delegation from the United Kingdom believed that it was preferable not to make any decision on the matter at this time, in order not to conflict with any agreed upon arrangements. It would support the proposal of the United States if the amendment relating to this reimbursement were withdrawn.

The Chairman stated that he was in agreement with respect to deleting the second note he had proposed, but reserved the right to return to this point again, in the light of the usual practice in other international organizations.

The Delegate from Pakistan pointed out that, with reference to the expenses of the I.F.R.B., the agreement was only binding for the next five years. This period would furnish a basis for the fixing of salaries for the ensuing years.

The Chairman then proceeded to a vote, by roll call, on the proposal of the United States, completed by the note relating to expatriation allowances.

The vote gave the following results:

In favor of the proposal: 29 votes.

Against the proposal: 27 votes.

Abstentions: 9 -- Absentees: 13.

Voted for: Union of South Africa and Territories under Mandate of South-West Africa; Argentina; Australia; Brazil; Canada; Chile; China; Colombia; Cuba; the Dominican Republic; El Salvador; the United States of America; Territories of the United States of America; Finland; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Sovereignty or Mandate of Great Britain; Southern Rhodesia; Guatemala; Haiti; Ireland; Italy; Mexico; Norway; Panama; Peru; Philippines; Switzerland; Uruguay; Venezuela,

Voted against: Albania; Belgium; Belgian Congo and the Territories under Mandate of Ruanda Urundi; Bielorussia; Burma; Egypt; France; Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories under French Mandate; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Hungary; India; Iraq; Luxembourg; Monaco; New Zealand; Netherlands; Netherlands Indies; Poland; Portugal; Portuguese Colonies; Siam; Sweden; Syria; Czechoslovakia; Ukraine; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Yugoslavia.

Abstained: Afghanistan; Austria; Vatican City;
Denmark; Greece; Iran; Lebanon; Pakistan and Turkey.

Absentees: Saudi Arabia; Bolivia; Bulgaria; Costa
Rica; Ecuador; Ethiopia; Honduras; Iceland; Liberia;
Nicaragua; Paraguay; Roumania; Yemen.

The Chairman noted the fact that the United States proposal
was accepted.

The first item on the agenda having been taken
care of, he asked the Director of the Bureau of the
Union, as well as both Secretary-Generals to resume
their seats.

The Secretary-General
ad interim

The Secretaries:

The Chairman:

David C. Adams

P. Oulevey
H. Voutaz

Charles R. Denny J

Part II

When Messrs. von Ernst, Mulatier, and Gross had returned to their seats, the meeting continued.

As regards the second point on the agenda, the Chairman made a statement on the status of the work of the Conferences and the procedures, for completing this work.

The texts of the Radio Conference are now in the hands of the printer and the signing of the acts of this Conference can take place on September 28.

As far as the Plenipotentiary Conference is concerned, certain Committees have already completed their work. Committee C, entrusted with a very heavy task, and Committee E, are in charge of the texts of the Convention. Committee E has almost finished its work, and Committee C is working as rapidly as possible, but the difficulty and the importance of the problems to be solved, require long and detailed discussions. The Drafting Committee will meet every day, if necessary, to revise the texts submitted to it. In this way it is hoped that the main work regarding the Convention will be completed by the end of the week.

Every effort is being made to try to terminate this Conference also by September 28, as scheduled, but no assurance can be given that this goal will be reached. The Chairman proposed that the Assembly forgo signing printed copies of the text of the Convention this time, as had already been done at international conferences, and sign a mimeographed or typewritten copy.

Moreover, he requested authorization to form a small group of 5 people, composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of Committees C, E, and G, with whom he would take every practicable measure likely to accelerate in an orderly fashion, the completion of the work of the Conference. If, in spite of all these efforts, the work of the Conference cannot be completed by September 28, the Chairman suggested that each Delegation designate a representative to remain until October 15 in order to sign the acts in the name of his Delegations, unless the signature had already been filed with the Secretary General, in accordance with the usual procedure.

The Assembly approved the proposal of the Chairman.

The Delegate from Lebanon stated that he was fully confident that the work would be completed by September 28. In order to allow the Delegates who have booked return passage for the end of the month to sign earlier, he requested that a Plenary Session be called at the beginning of the following week, in order to discuss the expenses and the election of the members of the Administrative Council.

The Chairman requested that the following statement from the Delegate from Ethiopia be read, which replaces that which appears in the minutes of the Sixth Meeting under item 3.

"Mr. Chairman,

I beg to apologize for raising this question now but as the question to be studied is of fundamental importance, I would ask you, Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, to kindly allow me to clarify the position of my delegation on this subject.

Ordinarily, international treaties come into force after their ratification by the signatory powers, parties to such treaties. It is only in certain exceptional or unimportant cases that they come into force without being ratified. In these exceptional cases, the signatory powers must give their formal consent in advance, so that such treaties may not have to be ratified.

But I do not think that we all possess the advance consent of our respective governments which is necessary in order for the Treaty to come into force without being ratified.

As far as the Ethiopian Delegation is concerned its powers are expressly limited to the effect that all signatures affixed by it at the end of the documents issued from the Atlantic City Conferences are subject to ratification.

Under these conditions, I wish to state clearly that the Government of Ethiopia is not by any means bound by the signatures which the Ethiopian Delegation will have affixed to the Convention, the General Regulations, and / or any additional protocol resulting from the Conferences now being held at Atlantic City, before such documents have been duly ratified by the competent authorities of the Ethiopian Government.

I therefore request, Mr. Chairman, that you kindly place the present statement in the minutes of the Plenary Session."

The Chairman advised that he had received a letter from the group of countries of the European region requesting him to give his opinion on the question of whether the next European Broadcasting Conference would be a Plenipotentiary Conference or an Administrative Conference.

He proposed that the question be submitted at the next Plenary Assembly, and he then adjourned the meeting at 8:15 p. m.

Secretary Generals . . . Secretaries

Chairman

L. Mulatier

P. Oulevey

Charles R. Denny

Gerald C. Gross

H. Voutaz

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City

1947

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City

1947

Textes soumis à la Commission
de rédaction G par la Com-
mission C

Préambule

Il est pleinement reconnu, à
chacun des pays, membres de l'Union
internationale des télécommunica-
tions, le droit souverain de régle-
menter ses télécommunications. Néan-
moins, les plénipotentiaires des
gouvernements contractants ont,
d'un commun accord, arrêté la Con-
vention suivante, en vue d'assu-
rer le bon fonctionnement des té-
lécommunications.

Article 1

Composition de l'Union

1. L'Union internationale des
télécommunications comprend des
membres et des membres associés.

3. a) Les membres ont le droit
de vote dans toutes les conféren-
ces et autres organismes de l'Union
et sont éligibles dans tous les or-
ganismes de l'Union.

b) Chaque membre a droit à
une voix.

4. Est membre associé de l'U-
nion :

a) Tout pays non membre de l'U-
nion aux termes du paragraphe 2
ci-dessus, dont la demande d'admis-
sion à l'Union en qualité de membre

DOCUMENT n°459 TR

21 septembre 1947

Commission G

DOCUMENT n°459 TR-E

September 21, 1947

Committee G

Texts submitted to Committee G
drafting Committee
by Committee C

Preamble

The sovereign right of each
country, Member of the Internatio-
nal Telecommunication Union, to
regulate its telecommunication is
fully recognized. Nevertheless,
the plenipotentiaries of the Con-
tracting Governments have agreed
to conclude the following Conven-
tion, in order to ensure the ef-
fectiveness of telecommunication.

Article 1

Composition of the Union

1. The International Telecom-
munications Union shall comprise
Members and Associate Members.

3. a) Members shall have the
right to vote in any conference or
other body of the Union, and shall
be eligible for election to any
organ of the Union.

b) Each Member is entitled to
one vote.

4. An Associate Member shall
be :

a) Any country which has not
become a Member of the Union in
accordance with paragraph 2 of
this article, by acceding to this

associé est acceptée par la majorité des membres de l'Union et qui adhère à la Convention conformément à l'article

b) Tout territoire ou groupe de territoires, n'ayant pas l'entière responsabilité de ses relations internationales, pour le compte duquel la présente Convention a été signée et ratifiée par un membre de l'Union, lorsque sa demande d'admission, en qualité de membre associé, présentée par le membre de l'Union a été approuvée par la majorité des membres de l'Union.

c) Tout territoire sous tutelle, au nom duquel les Nations Unies ont adhéré à la Convention conformément à l'article et dont la demande d'admission a été présentée par les Nations Unies.

5. Les membres associés ont les mêmes droits et obligations que les membres de l'Union. Toutefois, ils n'ont pas le droit de vote dans les conférences ou autres organismes de l'Union et ne sont pas éligibles dans les organismes de l'Union, dont les membres sont désignés par les Conférences de plénipotentiaires ou les conférences administratives.

Convention, in accordance with Article provided that its application for Associate Membership secures approval by a majority of the Members of the Union ;

b) Any territory or group of territories, not fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which this Convention has been accepted by a Member of the Union in accordance with Article, provided that its application for Associate Membership is sponsored by such Member, and secures approval by the majority of the Members of the Union;

c) Any trust territory on behalf of which the United Nations has acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article and the application of which for Associate Membership has been sponsored by the United Nations.

5. Associate Members shall have the rights and obligations of Members of the Union, except that they shall not have the right to vote in any Conference or other body of the Union nor be eligible for election to any organ of the Union of which the Members are elected by a Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference.

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 460 TR-E
September 21, 1947

Committee G

Texts submitted by Committee "C"
to Committee "G"

Article 5
Finances of the Union

§ 1. The expenses of the Union shall consist of ordinary expenses and extraordinary expenses.

§ 2. The ordinary expenses of the Union shall be kept within the limits prescribed by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Article 10A § 1b). They shall include, in particular, the expenses pertaining to the meetings of the Administrative Council, the salaries of the staff and other expenses of the Secretariat of the Union, of the International Frequency Registration Board, of the International Consultative Committees, and of the laboratories created by the Union. These ordinary expenses shall be borne by all Members and Associate Members of the Union.

§ 3. 1) The extraordinary expenses shall include all expenses pertaining to Plenipotentiary Conferences, Administrative Conferences and meetings of the International Consultative Committees. They shall be borne by the Members and Associate Members who have agreed to participate in these Conferences and meetings. (No change)

2) Private Operating agencies and international organizations shall contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the Administrative Conferences and the meetings of the International Consultative Committees in which they participate, in proportion to the number of units corresponding to the class chosen by them among the classes provided in paragraph 4 of this Article. The Administrative Council may, nevertheless, authorize certain international organizations to participate in these conferences and meetings, without contributing to the expenses. (No change)

3) Expenses incurred by laboratories of the Union, in measurements, testing, or special research for individual Members or Associate Members, groups of members or regional organizations, shall be borne by those Members, groups or organizations.

23 Sept. 1947

§ 4. For the purpose of apportioning expenses, the Members of the Union shall be divided into 8 classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed number of units, namely:

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	(No change)

§ 5. Each Member and Associate Member of the Union shall inform the Secretary General of the class in which it wishes to be included. This classification shall be announced to the other Members and Associate Members of the Union by the Secretary General and shall not be changed during the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences. (No change)

§ 6. Members and Associate Members of the Union shall pay in advance their annual contributory share evaluated on the bases of the estimated budget.

§ 7. The amounts due shall bear interest reckoning from the beginning of each fiscal year of the Union with regard to ordinary expenses and reckoning from the date accounts are sent for extraordinary expenses, and for the Documents furnished. This interest shall be at the rate of 3% per annum during the first six months after the date the accounts are due and at the rate of 6% per annum at the beginning of the 7th month and thereafter.

Plenary Session

Article 1
Composition of the Union

At the 30th meeting of Committee "C" it was decided to submit to the Plenary Assembly of Plenipotentiary Conference for decision on questions of principle included in the texts of paragraphs 2 and 6 as presented in Document 396 TR:

§ 2. A member of the Union shall be:

- (a) any country or group of territories listed in Annex I upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention.
- (b) any country not listed in Annex I which becomes a member of the United Nations and which accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article....
- (c) any sovereign country not listed in Annex I and not a member of the United Nations which applies for membership in the Union and which, after having secured approval of such application by two thirds of the members of the Union, accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article.....

§ 6. 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 applicable to all specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations:

The Delegation of Argentina has requested that the following alternate wording of § 6 be submitted for consideration of the Plenary Session of the Conference:

- § 6. "The pertinent clauses of the agreement signed between the Union and the United Nations annexed to this Convention shall be applicable in relations between the Union and its Members and Associate Members."

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 462 TR-E
21 September 1947

INTERNATIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

Document No. 972 R-E
21 September 1947

Correction.

to Document No. 360 TR-E, 912 R-E requested by the Delegate from France.

Page 23, 2nd sub-paragraph, read:

"After a short debate in which the Delegations from France (See Annex) and Colombia took part"

add to the Document, the following Annex:

ANNEX

Statement of the French Delegation

We have learned with great interest, and also with considerable surprise about the offer from the Mexican Delegation of which the Chairman of Committee 14 has spoken. Until now it was absolutely unknown to the members of this Committee and of the Subcommittee, to which France also belongs, which had been entrusted with the task of drafting for the Committee proposals relating to the location and date of the HF Broadcasting Conference. This Subcommittee, in the only unofficial meeting it held, under the Chairmanship of the distinguished Delegate from Brazil - who has confirmed my own recollections on this point had, on the contrary, decided on a different principle, but of which it seems not the slightest account has been taken, namely, that the H.F. Broadcasting Conference should be held at the same place and the same time as the Conference for the approval of the Frequency List (that is, in Geneva in about March 1949). This was for reasons of economy and convenience on which it is unnecessary to dwell.

Not that the French Delegation did not view with pleasure the offer of the Mexican Government. But, as it represented a country for which the supply of foreign currency of other countries constitutes a well known and major difficulty - as a matter of fact it was not the only Delegation in such a predicament - we were obliged to make every reservation on the choice of a capital of the Western Hemisphere for a conference of long duration, which would necessitate the presence of a large delegation, and which would follow the Conference of Atlantic City. On the other hand with regard to the date of this Conference, we request every possible consideration in connection with fixing of this date, of decisions already taken in all details, which were also submitted to the Plenary Assembly relative to the European Broadcasting Conference (medium and long waves). As a matter of fact, the same technicians of the Administrations have to participate not only in the preparation for the two types of Conferences but also in their development. But none of these Administrations, and much less the Administrations of small countries, has the means to provide at the same time participants for both these locations.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

237 TR

Proposal
of the Chairman of Committee C
on the State of Membership in the Union

§ 2. A member of the Union shall be:

Any country listed in Annex I, the Plenipotentiaries of the Government of which have signed this Convention subject to proper ratification. As well as those countries listed in Annex I the Governments of which were unable to send their Plenipotentiaries but which formally acceded to this Convention.

§ 3. A member of the Union may also become

- (a) Any country not listed in Annex I which becomes a member of the United Nations and which accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article....
- (b) Any sovereign country not listed in Annex I and not a Member of the United Nations which applies for membership in the Union and which accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article.....

The Application shall become effective after having secured approval of two-thirds of the number of members of the Union who shall state their opinion within 4 months. Members of the Union who have not stated their opinion within this period shall be considered as having abstained from voting on the application.

... Portoushenko

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

September 21, 1947

Committee F

REPORT
of the General Regulations Committee,
(Committee F)

20th Meeting
September 20, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 3:45 p.m. by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Popovic of Yugoslavia, who referred to Document 433 TR-E and asked for comments. He explained that the document had already been considered in Committee 9.

The U.S. Delegate referred to p. 10 § 3 and suggested insertion of the words "as a result of correspondence or" in the first line between "made" and "daring". He also suggested insertion on p. 13 of the words "representatives of " in line 1 after "Conference," and the words "correspond with or" after "shall" at the beginning of line 3.

The suggestions were approved and the document as modified will be sent to Committee G.

2. The Chairman then referred to Document 432 TR-E and asked for comments. Two typographical errors were corrected, as follows:

P. 2 of the French text - At the end of § 8 change "5" to "7" to correspond with the English text which is correct.

P. 3 - In the first line of § 7 of the English text add " and § 7" after " § 6" to correspond with the French text which is correct and in the first line of the French text insert " § 6" to correspond with the English text, which is correct.

The Document was then approved.

3. The Chairman then turned to Document 439 TR-E and asked for comments.

The U.S. Delegate inquired should not the note on p. 6 be considered.

The U.K. Delegate said Committee G was planning to consider this and suggested leaving the matter to that Committee. This was agreed.

4. The agenda for the day having been completed, the Chairman said it yet remains for Committee F to consider the details of voting but this must await Committee C action. He had conferred with Mr. Fortoushenko, Chairman of Committee C regarding expediting the work. He then inquired of the Committee whether the three articles (21, 22, and 23) concerned could be considered in the drafting group and then transmitted directly to Committee C without a full meeting of Committee F. This was agreed.

5. The Chairman indicated this was the last meeting and the committee work was complete unless addition work is required as a result of decisions in Committee C.

The Delegate from the U.K., speaking for the other Delegates, thanked the Chairman and complimented him on the manner in which he had conducted the meetings since Mr. Mockli had left. His work was particularly difficult as new reporters were also necessary. Their assistance, however, was also appreciated.

6. The meeting then adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

J. A. de la Chevrelriere
D. R. Mac Quivey

Chairman:

D.V. Popovic

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document No 465 TR
21 septembre 1947.

Commissions C et G

T E X T

soumis par la Commission C à la Commission G
(Commission de rédaction)

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City
1947

Document No 465 TR-E
21 septembre 1947

Committees C and G

T E X T

submitted by Committee C to Committee G
(drafting Committee)

La Commission C propose d'insérer
dans un article de la Convention le
paragraphe suivant :

" En cas de conflit entre les dispo-
sitions de la Convention et celles
des Règlements, le texte de la Con-
vention prévaudra."

Committee C proposes to include in
some article of the Convention the
following paragraph :

" In case of conflict between the
provisions of the Convention and
the Regulations, the text of the
Convention shall prevail."

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document No 466 TR
21 septembre 1947

Commissions C et G

Textes soumis à la Commission de
rédaction (Commission G) par la Commission C

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City
1947

Document No 466 TR-E
September 21, 1947

Committees C and G

Texts submitted to the Drafting
Committee (Committee G) by Committee C

Article 36

Abrogation des Conventions et des
Règlements antérieurs à la présente
Convention

La présente Convention et le Règlement y annexé abrogent et remplacent, dans les relations entre les gouvernements contractants, les Conventions télégraphiques internationales de Paris (1865), de Vienne (1868), de Rome (1872) et de St. Petersburg (1875), et les Règlements y annexés, ainsi que les Conventions radiotélégraphiques internationales de Berlin (1906), de Londres (1912), et de Washington (1927), et les Règlements y annexés, de même que la Convention internationale des télécommunications de Madrid (1932) et le Règlement des radiocommunications du Caire (1938), y annexé, *

*) Le statut du Règlement télégraphique et du Règlement téléphonique du Caire (1938) fait l'objet d'une disposition dans le protocole final de la présente Convention.

Article 36

Abrogation of Convention and Regulations Previous to this Convention

This Convention and the 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 Radio Regulations, Cairo (1938) annexed thereto. *

*) The Status of the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations of Cairo (1938) is dealt with in the final protocol of this Convention.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document No 467 TR
21 septembre 1947.

Commissions C et G

Texte soumis à la Commission de
rédaction (Commission G) par la Commission C

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City
1947

Document No 467 TR-E
September 21, 1947

Committees C and G

Text submitted to the Drafting Committee
(Committee G) by Committee C

La Commission C propose que l'article
suivant soit inclus dans la Convention:

"Les membres de l'Union se réservent
le droit de conclure des accords ré-
gionaux et de former des organisations
régionales par l'entremise de confères-
ces régionales en vue de régler des
questions des télécommunications sus-
ceptibles d'être traitées sur un plan
régional. Chacun de ces arrangements
régionaux conclus devra être en accord
avec la Convention."

The Committee^C proposes that the
following article be included in the
Convention:

"The members of the Union reserve the
right to conclude regional arrangements
or to form regional organizations
through the medium of regional confer-
ences for the purpose of settling
telecommunication questions which are
susceptible of being treated on a
regional basis. Any such regional
arrangements concluded shall be in
conformity with the Convention. "

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document n° 468 TR
21 septembre 1947

Commissions C et G

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City
1947

Document No. 468 TR-E
September 21, 1947

Committees C and G

Textes soumis par la commission C à
la commission G (commission de rédaction)

Texts submitted by Committee C to
Committee G (Drafting Committee)

Article 32

Article 32

Exécution de la Convention et des
Règlements

Execution of the Convention and
Regulations

1. Tous les Membres et Membres associés de l'Union sont tenus d'observer les dispositions de la présente Convention et des Règlements y annexés dans tous les bureaux et dans toutes les stations de télécommunications établis ou exploités par leurs soins à l'exception des services dispensés de ces obligations conformément aux dispositions de l'Article _____ (Défense Nationale).

1. The Members and Associate Members of the Union are bound to abide by the provisions of this Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto in all the telecommunication offices and stations established or operated by them save in regard to services exempted from these obligations in accordance with the provisions of Article _____ (Military Services) of this Convention.

2. Ils sont tenus, en outre, de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour imposer l'observation des dispositions de la présente Convention et des Règlements ci-annexés aux exploitations privées reconnues par eux et aux autres exploitations dûment autorisées à l'établissement et à l'exploitation des télécommunications ouvertes ou non ouvertes à la correspondance publique.

2. They are also bound, in addition to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto upon private operating agencies recognized by them upon other agencies authorized to establish and operate telecommunications whether open or not to public correspondence.

Article 33

Ratification de la Convention

1. La présente Convention sera ratifiée par chacun des gouvernements contractants. Les instruments de ratification seront adressés dans le plus bref délai possible, au Secrétaire général de l'Union par la voie diplomatique et par l'intermédiaire du gouvernement du pays où se trouve le siège de l'Union. Le Secrétaire général notifiera les ratifications aux Membres et aux Membres Associés de l'Union au fur et à mesure de leur réception.

Article 34

Adhésion à la Convention

1. Le Gouvernement d'un pays qui n'est pas partie à la présente Convention, peut y adhérer en tout temps sous réserve des dispositions de l'article (Membres).

2. L'instrument d'adhésion est remis au Secrétaire Général de l'Union. Il prend effet du jour de son dépôt, à moins qu'il n'en soit stipulé autrement. Le Secrétaire général de l'Union, dès réception, notifie cette adhésion aux Membres et aux Membres Associés de l'Union auxquels il transmet une copie authentique de l'acte d'adhésion.

Article 35

Application de la Convention aux pays ou territoires dont les relations extérieures sont assumées par des Membres de l'Union.

Article 33

Ratification of the Convention

1. This Convention shall be ratified by each of the contracting governments. The instruments of ratifications shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Secretary General of the Union by diplomatic channels through the intermediary of the government of the country where the seat of the Union is located. The Secretary General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of the Union of each ratification as soon as it is received.

Article 34

Accession to the Convention

1. The Government of a country, not party to this Convention may accede thereto at any time subject to the provisions of Article (Membership).

2. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Union and unless otherwise specified therein, shall become effective upon the date of its deposit. The Secretary General of the Union shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each accession as soon as it is received and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the act of accession.

Article 35

Application of the Convention to Countries or Territories for whose Foreign Relations Members of the Union are responsible.

1. Les Membres de l'Union peuvent en tout temps déclarer que la présente Convention est applicable à l'ensemble, à un groupe, ou à un seul des pays ou territoires dont ils assument les relations extérieures.

2. Toute déclaration faite conformément au § 1 du présent article, doit être adressée au Secrétaire général de l'Union qui, dès réception, la notifie aux Membres et aux Membres Associés de l'Union.

3. Les dispositions des paragraphes précédents ne sont pas considérées comme obligatoires pour les pays ou territoires énumérés dans l'annexe 1 de la présente Convention.

Article 35 bis

Territoires sous tutelle

Les Nations Unies peuvent adhérer à la présente Convention au nom d'un territoire confié à leur administration et faisant l'objet d'un accord de tutelle conformément à l'article 75 de la Charte.

Article 37

Dénunciation de la Convention

1. Tout Membre ou Membre associé ayant ratifié la Convention, ou y ayant adhéré, a le droit de la dénoncer par une notification adressée au Secrétaire Général de l'Union par la voie diplomatique et par l'intermédiaire du gouvernement du pays où se trouve le siège de l'Union. Le Secrétaire général en avise les autres Membres et Membres associés de l'Union.

1. Members of the Union may declare at any time that their acceptance of this Convention applies to all or a group or a single one of the countries or territories for whose foreign relations they are responsible.

2. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the Union. The Secretary General of the Union shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each such declaration as soon as it is received.

3. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall not be deemed to be obligatory in respect of any country or territory listed in Annex 1 of this Convention.

Article 35 bis

Trust Territories

The United Nations shall have the right to accede to this Convention on behalf of any territory or group of territories placed under its administration in accordance with a trusteeship agreement as provided for in Article 75 of the Charter.

Article 37

Denunciation of the Convention

1. Each Member and Associate Member which has ratified, or acceded to, this Convention shall have the right to denounce it by a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Union by diplomatic channels through the intermediary of the government of the country where the seat of the Union is located. The Secretary General shall advise the other Members and Associate Members thereof.

2. Cette dénonciation produit son effet à l'expiration d'une période d'une année à partir du jour de la réception de la notification par le Secrétaire général de l'Union.

Article 38

Dénonciation de la Convention par des pays ou territoires dont les relations extérieures sont assumées par des Membres de l'Union.

§ 1. Il peut être mis fin à tout moment à l'application de la présente Convention à un pays, à un territoire ou à un groupe de territoires conformément à l'Article _____. Si ce pays, territoire ou groupe de territoires est membre associé, il perd cette qualité au même moment.

§ 2. Les dénonciations prévues au § 1 ci-dessus sont faites et notifiées dans les conditions fixées au § _____ de l'article _____; elles prennent effet conformément aux dispositions du § _____ dudit article.

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.

Article 38

Denunciation of the Convention on Behalf of Countries or Territories for Whose Foreign Relations Members of the Union are responsible.

§ 1. The application of this Convention to a country, territory or group of territories in accordance with Article _____ may be terminated at any time, and such country, 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 paragraph 1 above shall be notified and announced in conformity with the conditions set out in paragraph _____ of article _____; they shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of paragraph _____ of the same article.

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document n° 469 TR
21 september 1947

Commissions C et G

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City
1947

Document No. 469 TR-E
September 21, 1947

Committees C and G

T E X T E

soumis à la commission de rédaction

(commission G)

par la commission C

T E X T

submitted to the Drafting Committee

(Committee G)

by Committee C

Article 40

Mise en vigueur de la Con-
vention

La présente Convention entrera
en vigueur le premier janvier
mil neuf cent quarante neuf.

En foi de quoi, les plénipoten-
taires respectifs ont signé
la Convention en un exemplaire
qui restera déposé aux archives
du gouvernement des Etats-Unis
d'Amérique et dont une copie
sera remise à chaque gouvernement.

Fait à Atlantic City, le octo-
bre 1947.

Article 40

Effective date of the Convention

The present Convention shall come into
effect on January first nineteen forty
nine.

In witness whereof, the respective
plenipotentiaries have signed the
Convention in a single copy which
shall remain deposited in the archives
of the Government of the United States
of America and one copy of which shall
be forwarded to each government.

Done at Atlantic City, October , 1947.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY,
1947

Document No. 470 TR-E
September 21, 1947
Committee C

Amendments
to Document 417 TR-E

asked:

1° by the Delegate of Mexico:

After paragraph 22, insert:

22a.- The Delegate from Mexico stated that the high standards of technical excellence set for members of the I.F.R.B., required correspondingly high salary, even higher than the salary proposed by the United States. However, he realized that this proposal had certainly been made with due consideration to the conditions prevailing in other countries, particularly in Europe. Therefore, the Mexican Delegation strongly supported the proposal of the United States.

After paragraph 24, insert:

24a.- The Delegate from Mexico pointed out that the previous vote did not represent the true feelings of certain delegations, since some confusion had arisen due to the fact that the United States proposal, formula 3, was included in the vote, although the Delegation of that country had for all practical purposes withdrawn this proposal, in accepting the transactional proposal of the United Kingdom. This meant that adding the number of countries that voted for formula 3, to those that voted for formula 4, would give a total of 16 votes, for formula 4 so that the true general feeling would probably indicate a divergence of opinion between formulas 1 and 4.

2° by the Delegate of the United Kingdom:

After paragraph 22a, insert:

22b.- The Delegate from the United Kingdom proposed as a compromise between the various views which had been expressed that the members of the I.F.R.B. should be paid \$12,000 per annum.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Projets de texte préparés par le Groupe de Rédaction du
Groupe de Travail 1 de la Commission C pour la Commission C :

concernant :

1. le Protocole concernant l'Allemagne et le Japon,
2. le Protocole concernant l'Espagne.

Draft Texts Prepared by Drafting Group of Working Group 1
of Committee C for the Committee C.

concerning :

1. Protocol concerning Germany and Japan
2. Protocol concerning Spain.

Projet de Protocole concernant
l'Allemagne et le Japon relative-
ment à l'Article/sur l'ad-
mission des membres/ de la Con-
vention internationale des té-
lécommunications signée à Atlan-
tic City en septembre 1947.

Draft protocol concerning Germany and
Japan in relation to Article /on
membership/ of the International
Telecommunication Convention signed
at Atlantic City on September, 1947.

Il est convenu par les présentes
que l'Allemagne et le Japon pour-
ront, sans être soumis aux forma-
lités prévues à l'Article
de la Convention y accéder, con-
formément à l'Article au
moment où les autorités qualifiées
estimeront cette adhésion oppor-
tune.

It is hereby agreed that Germany and
Japan may, without submitting to the
formalities contemplated in Article
..... of the Convention accede there-
to in accordance with Article....at
a time when the responsible
authorities shall consider such
accession appropriate.

(471 TR)

Projet de protocole relatif
a l'Espagne se référant a l'arti-
cle ... (sur l'admission des
membres) de la Convention inter-
nationale des télécommunications
signée a Atlantic City le.....
septembre 1947

Considérant qu'aux termes d'une résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée plénière de la Conférence Internationale des Télécommunications le septembre 1947, conformément a la résolution de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies du 12 septembre 1946, l'Espagne (y compris la zone espagnole du Maroc et l'ensemble des Colonies espagnoles) est actuellement dans l'impossibilité d'accéder a la Convention Internationale des télécommunications signée a Atlantic City le septembre 1947,

Il est convenu par les présentes que l'Espagne, la zone espagnole du Maroc et l'ensemble des colonies espagnoles, pourront sans être assujetties aux formalités prévues a l'article de la Convention, y accéder conformément a l'article et a l'article aussitôt que la résolution précitée de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies aura été abrogée ou sera sans objet.

(471 TR-E)

Draft protocol concerning Spain
in relation to Article.....
(On membership) of the International
Telecommunication Convention signed
at Atlantic City on
September 1947

Whereas by a resolution passed at the Plenary Assembly of the International Telecommunication Conference on September, 1947 in conformity with the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 12th December, 1946, Spain (including the Spanish zone in Morocco and the whole of the Spanish colonies) is for the time being prevented from acceding to the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Atlantic City on September 1947.

It is hereby agreed that Spain (including the Spanish zone on Morocco and the whole of the Spanish colonies) may, without submitting to the formalities contemplated in Article of the Convention accede thereto in accordance with Article and Article as soon as the said resolution of the General Assembly shall be abrogated or cease to be applicable.

September 22, 1947

Committee C

Report
of Committee on Organization
of the Union
(Committee C)

27th Meeting
September 17, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. by the Chairman, Mr. A.D. Fortoushenko (Soviet Union).

The Delegate from France recalled that at the last meeting, he had been instructed to draw up the text of Article 4 quinquies, § 2, sub-paragraphs n and o. He then read the proposed draft:

"n) Prepare accounts and draw up an annual report on its financial operation corresponding to the preceding budgetary year. This report shall be submitted to the Administrative Council, which shall study and approve it and transmit it to Members and Associate Members of the Union for final approval by the first Plenipotentiary Conference.

"o) Prepare an annual report on its administrative management which shall, after due study by the administrative Council, be transmitted to all Members of the Union."

He added that the Working Group had expressed the opinion that, to keep down expenses, these two reports should be published in the same document.

Moreover, he reported that the Committee had before it a proposal from Egypt purporting to specify the responsibilities of the Secretary General. He said that, in his opinion, if any specifications were to be applied, it would be necessary to study in detail the ideas of financial and civil responsibilities, that this would mean attacking a complicated problem that would give rise to long discussions which in the last analysis, appeared out of order here.

The Committee approved this viewpoint and adopted the proposed draft of sub-paragraphs n) and o).

Continuation of the study of texts proposed in Document 334 TR-E.

2. Article 7 - Regulations.

The text was adopted with the following reservations:

1. § 1: read "value" instead of "validity".
2. § 3: the Delegates from China and the United States reiterated that they might perhaps be led to made reservations as to this provision.

3. Final Protocol.

The text was adopted without change.

Study of texts proposed in Document 331 TR-E.

4. Article 10 A - Plenipotentiary Conferences.

The text was adopted subject to the following changes:

- § 1 - d) read: "elect the Members of the Union who are to serve on the Administrative Council."
- § 1 - e) read: "revise the Convention if it considers this necessary."
- § 1 - f) delete "or modify."
- § 1 - g) read: "deal with any other telecommunications questions as may be necessary."
- § 3 a) strike out: "President of the".

5. The remarks of the Working Group given on page 2 of Document 331 TR-E gave rise to a discussion in

which the Delegates of the United States, France, the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia took part. The main points was to ascertain what persons might have the right to be present at Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences respectively, and to specify in which text the corresponding provisions should be placed.

6. The Delegate from France explained that persons participating in Plenipotentiary and those taking part in Administrative Conferences were in different categories; the former spoke in the name of their governments whereas the latter defended the interests of the government administrations or of the private enterprises which they represented. In actual practice, it was rather difficult to make a distinction, because delegations to both types of conferences were composed of the same persons; but from the legal standpoint, there was a sharp difference: duly accredited Plenipotentiaries made commitments for their governments, whereas delegates to Administrative Conferences made commitments for the administrations or private enterprises which they represented. It should, however, be noted that each government was free to choose its plenipotentiaries, and could grant the requisite powers to individuals-whether interested in private enterprises or not-as well as to officials. However this might be, pertinent provisions appear in the General Regulations, both for Administrative and Plenipotentiary Conferences.
7. The Delegate from the United Kingdom also considered this point fully covered by the General Regulations, and preferred to wait until the exact text of the Regulations were made known before proceeding to discuss the question of introducing a provision of this subject into the Convention.
8. The Delegate from the United States wished to withhold his opinion until the General Regulations were approved.
9. Article 10 - B - Administrative Conferences.

The text was approved subject to the following changes:

§ 1 (1) a) read: "revise the Regulations provided for in Article 7 § 2 with which they are respectively concerned."

§ 1 (2) read: "The Radiocommunications Administrative Conference:

- a) shall elects Members of the I.F.R.B.;
- b) shall study the report of the I.F.R.B. on the activities of that organization."

§ 3 (1) b) delete "Chairman of the."

10. The Delegate from Lebanon objected to the insertion of the provisions of § 1 (2) in the Convention, since he considered that the I.F.R.B. - which has not yet been elected - might perhaps to be replaced in a few years by a technical board composed of several members appointed by the Administrative Council.
11. § 2, although no change had occurred therein, gave rise to a fairly long discussion in which the Delegates from the Argentina, the French Colonies, Cuba, the United States, Italy, Lebanon and Portugal took part.
12. Finally, the Committee concurred in the opinion of the Chairman, who had brought out the following points:
 - Administrative Conferences and Plenipotentiary Conferences should be convened at the same place and at the same time, so as to allow high officials in charge of telecommunications in their own countries to be present, without thereby absenting themselves for too long a period from their offices.
 - the expression "at the same time" did not mean that Conferences must open on the same date; organizations might make the proper necessary arrangements in this connection, paying special attention to preparing a schedule for sessions which would best suit the convenience of the various delegations;
 - future conferences would certainly have a less onerous program than the Atlantic City Conferences, and it would be possible to hold them on relatively short notice.
13. It should be noted that all the delegates agreed that the Plenipotentiary Conference should be convened following Administrative Conferences, so as to be able to act upon the recommendations of the latter without delay, should the occasion arise.

14. The Delegate from the United States recalled that the question had arisen including in the Convention a provision specifying that the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. might participate in the Radio Conference as an expert observer.
15. The Delegate from France stated that the same principle should be applied in the case of the Directors of the C.C.I.s., who should be able to attend Administrative Conferences at which problems within their competence were discussed.
16. The Delegate from the United Kingdom observed that this point had to be precisely stated in the General Regulations.
17. Finally, the Committee unanimously recognized the right of the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. and the Directors of the C.C.I. to attend in a consultative capacity the Administrative Conferences and Plenipotentiary Conferences which concerned them, and it decided to entrust the Chairman of the Drafting Committee with the task of seeing that the necessary provisions appeared in the General Regulations and of defining this point clearly, if the text submitted to it appeared incomplete.
18. The Delegate from China recalled that the majority of delegations agreed that there should be inserted in the Convention provisions relating to administrative conferences of a regional nature, and he asked why no mention of this point had been made in Article 10 B.

A discussion commenced in which the Delegates from Chile, China, the United States, France, the United Kingdom and Uruguay participated.

The Committee finally decided to invite Working Group No. 2 to meet immediately to reconsider this question, taking into account all the proposals which had been submitted, -- especially the proposal appearing in Document 9 TR-E of the United Kingdom. It would submit its report to the Committee within two days.

19. The Delegate from the United Kingdom proposed that the attention of Committee F be drawn to remarks II and III in Document 331 TR-E, following Article 10 B.

Adopted.

20. Article 11. Internal Regulations of Conferences.

This article was adopted without comments.

*

*

The meeting adjourned at 1.30 p.m.

The Rapporteurs

The Chairman:

J. Persin

A. Fortoushenko

B. Yourovski

W.E. Linaweaver

September 22, 1947

Committee C

Report
of the
Committee on Organization of the Union
(Committee C)

28th Meeting
September 18, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. D. Fortoushenko (Soviet Union).

Study of Document 419 TR-E.

2. Article 1 bis - Seat of the Union.

The text was adopted without modification, but, at the suggestion of the Delegate from the United States, the Committee agreed eventually to add another paragraph to this article when a decision had been made regarding the seat of the C.C.I.'s.

3. Article 2 bis - Relations with International Organizations.

The text was adopted subject to deletion of the word "others".

Study of Document 411 TR-E.

4. Article 12 - Languages.

The text was adopted subject to the following changes:

1. In § 2, delete "as far as possible".

2. Group in § 2 the provisions relating to documents of the Conferences and in § 3 the provisions relating to other documents. The text therefore reads:

"§ 2 a) The final documents of the Conferences....
in form and content.

b) All other documents of the Conferences
shall be prepared in parallel texts in English,
Spanish, and French.

23 Sept. 1947

§ 3 a) All service documents of the Union shall be published in the five official languages.

b) All other documents prepared by the Secretary-GeneralSpanish."

5. The note that follows Article 12 gave rise to a discussion in which the Delegates from Argentina, China, the United States, Greece, Guatemala, Lebanon, and the United Kingdom participated.

6. The Delegate from Guatemala pointed out in particular that the Drafting Group had not taken into consideration § § 5 and 6 of the Latin-American proposal (Document 338 TR-E) which had nevertheless been adopted by the Committee.

7. Finally, the Committee decided to defer the discussion, regarding the sharing of expenses for languages as well as regarding the inclusion of § § 5 and 6 of Document 338 TR-E, until it was in possession of the conclusions of Subcommittee 1 which is to present its report not later than September 20.

(The meeting was recessed from 11:30 a.m. to noon.)

Study of Document 425 TR-E.

8. Article 5 - Finances of the Union.

The text of the first four paragraphs was adopted subject to the following changes:

9. § 2, read: "The ordinary expenses of the Union shall be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Article 10A § 1 b) and kept within the limits set by this body."

10. § 3) Read: "Expenses incurred in laboratories of the Union, by testing, measurements, or special research for individual Members or Associate Members, groups of Members, or regional organizations, shall be borne by these Members, groups or organizations."

11. With regard to § 2, the Delegate from the United States pointed out that at the present time there is only one laboratory in existence, the laboratory of the C.C.I.F., which operates only for the benefit of countries in the European region. He stated that, under these conditions, it was unjust for the expenses incurred by this laboratory to be borne by all Members of the Union.

12. The Delegate from Pakistan shared this point of view and proposed that, without changing the text of § 2, it should be decided that the expenses of the laboratory of the C.C.I.F. should be borne exclusively by the countries in the European region, at least until the new Telephone-Regulations which are to be drawn up in 1949, become effective.

13. The Delegate from Guatemala stated that the observation made by the Delegate from the United States should be taken into consideration and that action should not be limited merely to making a note in the report of the meeting. He proposed that an explicit provision be inserted in the Convention stating that the expenses "shall be paid by the countries that benefit from the results of these experiments".

14. The changes then made to § 3 3) satisfied these three Delegates who accepted § 2 without any change other than the change indicated in point 9 above.

15. During the discussion of § 2, the Delegate from Lebanon, referring to the remark made by the Delegate from the United States concerning the laboratory of the C.C.I.F. (see point 11 above), stated:

"I agree with the honorable Delegate from the United States, and I protest against the expenses of the I.F.R.B." He later clarified his remark: "I protest against the expenses of the elected I.F.R.B."

16. With regard to § 4, the Delegate from China, Chairman of Subcommittee 1, explained that an 8th Class with one unit was being proposed in order to enable small countries to limit their participation in accordance with their financial situation. A 30 unit class had been created at the same time in order to increase the participation of big countries, thus balancing the eventual transfer of Members whose resources are limited.

17. The Delegate from Lebanon stated that the division proposed by Subcommittee 1 was unjust. It was necessary, in his opinion, to divide the expenses in terms of the importance of a country's traffic. He proposed the following basis:

1st class	:	100 units,	5th class	:	10 units.
2nd	--	: 50 -- ,	6th	--	: 5 -- .
3rd	--	: 25 -- ;	7th	--	: 3 -- .
4th	--	: 15 -- ,	8th	--	: 1 -- .

18. The Delegate from the Vatican stated that if comparison is made between development of the services in the big and in the small countries the proportion is much greater than 30/1. He concluded that the increase in expenses which had been decided upon to meet the needs of the big countries weighs - proportionately speaking - much more heavily on the small countries. He would therefore like, under these conditions, to have "the largest and the richest countries make a gesture so that the luxury of their requirements would not be borne above all by the small countries."

19. He admitted the "necessary luxury of certain countries in view of their size and wealth", but he requested that these countries bear the expenses in a more just proportion. He proposed that failing this, consideration be given to having the small countries contribute only a half unit notably for extraordinary expenses which are very high. Finally he suggested that the new classification should be applied immediately, rather than from the effective date of the new Convention, for, beginning with the next fiscal period expenses would be considerably higher.

20. The Delegate from the United Kingdom pointed out that in considering questions of finances figures must be discussed; and no one can present any figures in connection with the subject under consideration. He indicated, however, that, according to the new provisions, a country that subscribed to the 8th class would bear only one thousandth of the expenses of the Union. He further stressed that on the other hand, in the proposal made by Lebanon, the countries in the intermediate classes would be favored and that this would certainly lead to transfers from the higher classes to the middle of the scale.

21. In conclusion, the Chairman put the question to a vote. Only four countries voted against the scale proposed by Subcommittee 1.

§ 4 was therefore adopted without change.

*
* *

22. §§ 5, 6 and 7 of Article 5 would be examined during the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:10 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Chairman:

J. Persin

A. Fortoushenko

B. Yourovski

W. E. Linaweaver

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1947

22 septembre 1947

Commission C

Projets de texte concernant les questions
des membres de l'Union.

1. Protocole concernant l'Allemagne et le Japon (du groupe de rédaction, Commission C).
2. Protocole concernant l'Espagne (Du groupe de rédaction, Commission C)
3. Autre projet pour articles de la Convention concernant l'Espagne (de la page 4, document 396 TR, article 1, alinéa 6).
4. Autre projet proposé par l'Argentine (Doc. 461 TR).

1947

September 22, 1947

Committee C

Draft Texts Concerning Membership

1. Protocol concerning Germany and Japan (From Drafting Group of Committee C).
2. Protocol concerning Spain (From Drafting Group of Committee C).
3. Alternative proposal for Convention Article covering question of membership (From page 4, Doc. n°396 TR, article 1, paragraph 6).
4. Alternative Proposal submitted by Delegation of Argentina (Doc. 461 TR).

1

Projet de Protocole concernant l'Al-
lemagne et le Japon relativement à
l'Article ... /sur l'admission des
membres/ de la Convention interna-
tionale des télécommunications si-
gnée à Atlantic City en septembre
1947.

Draft protocol concerning Germany and
Japan in relation to Article..... /on
membership/ of the International Te-
lecommunication Convention signed at
Atlantic City on September, 1947

Il est convenu par les présentes
que l'Allemagne et le Japon pour-
ront, sans être soumis aux formalités
prévues à l'Article de la
Convention y accéder, conformément
à l'Article au moment où les
autorités qualifiées estimeront
cette adhésion opportune.

It is hereby agreed that Germany and
Japan may, without submitting to the
formalities contemplated in Article
..... of the Convention accede thereto
in accordance with Article at
a time when the responsible authorities
shall consider such accession appro-
priate.

2

Projet de protocole relatif à l'Es-
pagne se référant à l'article
(sur l'admission des membres) de la
Convention internationale des télécom-
munications signée à Atlantic City
le septembre 1947.

Draft protocol concerning Spain in
relation to Article /on membership
of the International Telecommunication
Convention signed at Atlantic City on
..... September 1947.

Considérant qu'aux termes d'une ré-
solution adoptée par l'Assemblée plé-
nière de la Conférence Internationale
des Télécommunications le septem-
bre 1947, conformément à la résolution
de l'Assemblée générale des Nations
Unies du 12 septembre 1946, l'Espagne
(y compris la zone espagnole du Maroc
et l'ensemble des Colonies espagnoles)
est actuellement dans l'impossibilité
d'accéder à la Convention Internatio-
nale des télécommunications signée
à Atlantic City le septembre 1947.

Whereas by a resolution passed at the
Plenary Assembly of the International
Telecommunication Conference on
September, 1947 in conformity with the
resolution of the General Assembly of
the United Nations of 12th December,
1946, Spain (including the Spanish
zone in Morocco and the whole of the
Spanish colonies) is for the time
being prevented from acceding to the
International Convention signed at
Atlantic City on September 1947.

(474 TR)

(474 TR-E)

Il est convenu par les présentes que l'Espagne, la zone espagnole du Maroc et l'ensemble des colonies espagnoles, pourront sans être assujetties aux formalités prévues à l'article de la Convention, y accéder conformément à l'article et à l'article aussitôt que la résolution précitée de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies aura été abrogée ou sera sans objet.

3

6. Aucun pays ou territoire ne peut devenir ou rester Membre ou Membre Associé de l'Union à l'encontre d'une résolution de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies applicable à tous les organismes spécialisés.

It is hereby agreed that Spain (including the Spanish zone in Morocco and the whole of the Spanish colonies) may, without submitting to the formalities contemplated in Article of the Convention accede thereto in accordance with Article and Article as soon as the said resolution of the General Assembly shall be abrogated or cease to be applicable.

6. 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 applicable to all specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations.

4

La délégation de l'Argentine a demandé que l'assemblée plénière examine la possibilité de rédiger le § 6 comme suit:

§ 6. "Dans les relations entre l'Union et ses membres et membres associés, il y a lieu d'appliquer les clauses pertinentes de l'accord souscrit entre l'Union et les Nations Unies et dont le texte figure en annexe à la présente Convention."

The Delegation of Argentina has requested that the following alternate wording of § 6 be submitted for consideration of the Plenary Session of the Conference:

§ 6. "The pertinent clauses of the agreement signed between the Union and the United Nations annexed to this Convention shall be applicable in relations between the Union and its Members and Associate Members."

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1947

22 septembre 1947

Projet d'Annexe I mentionné à l'article 1,
Chapitre 2, concernant la qualité de membre
(Document 396 TR) *

1. Afghanistan
2. Union de l'Afrique du Sud
et territoire sous mandat
de l'Afrique du Sud-Ouest
3. Albanie
4. Arabie saoudite
5. Argentine
6. Australie
7. Autriche
8. Belgique
9. Congo belge et territoires
sous mandat du Ruanda Urundi
10. Biélorussie
11. Birmanie
12. Bolivie
13. Brésil
14. Bulgarie
15. Canada
16. Chili
17. Chine
18. Cité du Vatican
19. Colombie
20. Costa Rica
21. Cuba
22. Danemark
23. République Dominicaine
24. Egypte
25. El Salvador
26. Equateur
27. Etats-Unis d'Amérique
28. Territoires des Etats-Unis
d'Amérique
29. Ethiopie
30. Finlande
31. France
32. Colonies, protectorats et
territoires d'Outre-mer
sous mandat français
33. Protectorats français du
Maroc et de la Tunisie
34. Royaume-Uni de la Grande-
Bretagne et de l'Irlande
du Nord
35. Colonies, protectorats, terri-
toires d'Outre-mer et territoi-
res sous souveraineté ou man-
dat de la Grande Bretagne
36. Rhodésie du Sud
37. Grèce
38. Guatemala
39. Haïti
40. Honduras
41. Hongrie
42. Inde
43. Iraq
44. Iran
45. Irlande
46. Islande
47. Italie
48. Liban
49. Libéria
50. Luxembourg
51. Mexique
52. Monaco
53. Nicaragua
54. Norvège
55. Nouvelle Zélande
56. Panama
57. Paraguay
58. Pays-Bas
59. Indes néerlandaises
60. Pakistan
61. Pérou
62. Philippines
63. Pologne
64. Portugal
65. Colonies portugaises
66. Roumanie
67. Siam
68. Suède
69. Suisse
70. Syrie
71. Tchécoslovaquie
72. Turquie
73. Ukraine
74. Union des Républiques Socia-
listes Soviétiques
75. Uruguay
76. Vénézuéla
77. Yemen
78. Yougoslavie

* Toute addition possible à cette liste sera étudiée en
Assemblée plénière.

Draft Annex I referred to in Article 1, Section 2, Concerning Membership (Document 396 TR). *

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Afghanistan | 37. Greece |
| 2. Union of South Africa and territory under mandate of South-west Africa | 38. Guatemala |
| 3. Albania | 39. Haiti |
| 4. Saudi Arabia | 40. Honduras |
| 5. Argentina | 41. Hungary |
| 6. Australia | 42. India |
| 7. Austria | 43. Iraq |
| 8. Belgium | 44. Iran |
| 9. Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi | 45. Ireland |
| 10. Bielorussia | 46. Iceland |
| 11. Burma | 47. Italy |
| 12. Bolivia | 48. Lebanon |
| 13. Brazil | 49. Liberia |
| 14. Bulgaria | 50. Luxembourg |
| 15. Canada | 51. Mexico |
| 16. Chile | 52. Monaco |
| 17. China | 53. Nicaragua |
| 18. Vatican City | 54. Norway |
| 19. Colombia | 55. New Zealand |
| 20. Costa Rica | 56. Panama |
| 21. Cuba | 57. Paraguay |
| 22. Denmark | 58. Netherlands |
| 23. Dominican Republic | 59. Netherlands Indies |
| 24. Egypt | 60. Pakistan |
| 25. Salvador | 61. Peru |
| 26. Ecuador | 62. Philippines |
| 27. United States of America | 63. Poland |
| 28. Territories of the United States of America | 64. Portugal |
| 29. Ethiopia | 65. Portuguese Colonies |
| 30. Finland | 66. Roumania |
| 31. France | 67. Siam |
| 32. Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories under French Mandate | 68. Sweden |
| 33. French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia | 69. Switzerland |
| 34. United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland | 70. Syria |
| 35. Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under the suzerainty or mandate of Great Britain | 71. Czechoslovakia |
| 36. South Rhodesia | 72. Turkey |
| | 73. Ukraine |
| | 74. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics |
| | 75. Uruguay |
| | 76. Venezuela |
| | 77. Yemen |
| | 78. Yugoslavia |

* Any additions proposed to this list will be considered in Plenary Assembly

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City

1947

DOCUMENT n°476 TR

22 septembre 1947

S E R I E n° 4

Article concernant les conférences régionales

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City

1947

DOCUMENT n°476 TR-E

September 22, 1947

S E R I E S n° 4

Article regarding regional Conferences

Article ...

Members and Associate Members of the Union reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to conclude regional agreements and to form regional organisations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis. However, such agreements must not be in conflict with this Convention.

September 22, 1947

THIS DOCUMENT REPLACES DOCUMENT 448 TR-E

Working Document
presented by The Chairman of Committee F for
the study of Articles 21, 22 and 23 (Voting)

Article 21
Voting at Conferences

§ 1. The delegation of each Member of the Union shall have one vote only.

§ 2. (1) To exercise the right to vote at the conference, each delegation shall possess full credentials signed by the Chief of the government or by the Minister of foreign Affairs of the Member of the Union.

(2) A special board shall verify the full credentials of each delegation during the first week of the conference.

(3) If the full credentials of a delegation are found not to be in order, this delegation may participate in the work of the conference, but without voting rights until such time as his full credentials are duly presented and verified.

§ 3. If the government of a Member of the Union is not able, for sufficient reason, to send its own delegation to the conference, the Head of the Government or the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country may empower another Member of the Union present at the conference to vote in its name.

§ 4. Each delegation, the full credentials of which have already been verified may empower, if necessary, another delegation to vote temporarily in its name at one or several meetings of the conference.

§ 5. A delegation may not cast a proxy vote in the name of more than two other delegations of Members of the Union.

Article 22

VOTING PROCEDURE IN PLENARY SESSIONS

§ 1. In plenary sessions, each proposal or amendment shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

§ 2. 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 the session during which the vote is cast.

§ 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 become necessary, at the request of any one Delegation, to take a record of the vote, this shall be done by a roll-call in alphabetical order of the names of the countries represented by the Delegations, in accordance with Article 16 of the present Regulations.

§ 4. In Plenary Sessions, no proposal or amendment shall be adopted unless it is supported by a majority of the delegations present and voting. In determining the number of votes required for a majority, abstentions shall not be taken into account. In case of a tie the measure shall be considered rejected.

§ 5. If the number of abstentions exceeds 50% of the delegations present and voting, the measure shall be reconsidered at a subsequent meeting.

§ 6.(1) As a rule, Delegations which have not succeeded in convincing the Conference to accept their opinions with regard to a new decision on the Convention or Regulations shall accept (concur with) the opinion of the majority.

(2) Nevertheless, should a Delegation be of the opinion that the proposed undertaking would prevent its Government from ratifying the new acts it may declare its refusal (final or temporary) to concur with the majority.

Article 23

THE RIGHT OF VOTE AND VOTING PROCEDURE IN THE COMMITTEES.

The right of vote and voting procedure in the committees shall be determined by the provisions of Articles 21 and 22 of the present Regulations.

The Chairman

D.V. Petrovic

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY

1947

Document No. 478 TR-E

September 22, 1947

Committee F

CORRECTION TO DOCUMENT No. 453 TR-E

Page 2 (last line) - after "of the C.C.I.'s" add:

"In his opinion, it seemed desirable to start
§ 1 with a new sub-paragraph under the terms
of which the following would be members of
the C.C.I.

- a) legally: administrations.
- b) on application: private operating agencies."

23 Sept. 1947

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 479 TR-E

September 22, 1947

This document concerns only the French text.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947.

DOCUMENT NO. 480 TR-E

September 22, 1947

Committee E

Report
of the Convention Committee
(Committee E)

Special meeting (20th and last)
September 19, 1947

1. Mr. Mulatier, Secretary-General, announced that the Chairman, Mr. Townshend, who was temporarily indisposed, wished the meeting to proceed. In the absence of both the Vice Chairman, Mr. Mulatier suggested that Mr. Lewis of the United Kingdom Delegation should take the chair. The Committee agreed.

2. The Acting Chairman opened the Meeting at 8:36 p.m.

3. The Minutes of the 19th Meeting (Document No. 399 TR) were approved subject to the following amendments: -

English text

- (i) Para. 9., delete "Haitian" and insert "Italian"
- (ii) Para. 25 (i); delete "our" insert "one"
- (iii) Para. 38, delete "post" insert "prior"
- (iv) Para. 41, delete "Radar" insert "Radio"; delete "AN eric" insert "ARINC"
- (v) Para. 42. (v) delete "(not previously discussed)"

4. Article 14 (Madrid) "Relations with non-contracting States"; (Document No. 400 TR)

The Committee noted that the article had been accepted in principle by Committee C and had been referred to Committee E so that that Committee might bring it into harmony with the general terminology which it had recommended.

The Committee approved the text contained in Document No. 400 TR and agreed that this text should be submitted to Committee G.

5. Review of the Convention in the light of the definitions of "private operating agency" and "recognised private operating agency" adopted at the 19th meeting.

Following a survey of the Delegate of the United States, the Committee discussed the effect of the definitions of the above terms upon Articles 9, 13, 14, 18, 25 § 5 and

35 of the Convention and agreed that no modifications of the texts already approved by the Committee was necessary.

The Delegate of Lebanon paid tribute to the masterly manner in which Mr. Townshend had presided over the Committee.

The Committee applauded these remarks. The Acting Chairman said that he would have great pleasure in informing Mr. Townshend of this expression of goodwill. For his own part the Acting Chairman thanked the Committee for the indulgence which they had extended to him.

The Acting Chairman closed the meeting at 9:17 p.m.

Reporters

A. G. David
H. Lerognon

Chairman

Townshend

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY

1947

Document No. 481 TR-E

September 22, 1947

Committees C and G

T E X T
submitted to Committee G by Committee C.

Article 7

Approval of the Regulations.

.....

§3. These Regulations shall be binding on all Members and Associate Members of the Union. However, Members and Associate Members should notify the Secretary General of the Union of their approval of any revision of any of the Regulations made by an Administrative Conference in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. The Secretary General of the Union shall give notice to Members and Associate Members regarding such approvals as they are received.

(see the report of the 31st meeting of Committee C,
point 12.)

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY

1947

Document No. 482 TR-E A

September 22, 1947

E

INTERNATIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY, 1947

Document No. 977 R-E

September 22, 1947

REPORT
of the
MEETING
of
COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAN REGION
held
SEPTEMBER 18, 1947
to nominate candidates for election to the I.F.R.B.
and the Administrative Council.

1. The meeting was opened at 8:15 p.m. by Mr. Charles R. Denny, Chairman of the Conference.
2. Mr. C.E. Arboleda, Chairman of the Colombian Delegation, was unanimously elected Chairman of the meeting.
3. It was decided that the American Region should nominate five members to the I.F.R.B. instead of four.
4. The meeting then proceeded to nominate the following five countries for membership on the I.F.R.B.:

Argentina
Brazil
Chile
Cuba
United States

5. The Chairman pointed out that the next item on the Agenda was to proceed to nominations for seats on the Administrative Council. In this connection, the meeting decide that the American Region should nominate eight countries instead of seven.

6. The following countries were nominated for seats on the Administrative Council:

Argentina
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Cuba
United States
Uruguay

7. The Chairman congratulated the meeting on the extremely expeditious manner in which it had accomplished its task, and pointed out that the meeting had indeed set a record for brevity.

8. The meeting was adjourned at 8:35.p.m.

Rapporteurs:

G.G. Riddell

S. Rodríguez Lora

Chairman:

C.E. Arboleda

Report
of the
Drafting Committee
(Committee G)

6th Meeting
19th September 1947

1. The meeting was opened at 3:40 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Laffay (France).

2. The Committee considered the texts of Articles of the Internal Regulations submitted by Committee F (Annex to 247 TR) and approved them subject to the following amendments:- [English text.]

(1) Throughout write "sub-committee" and "sub-subcommittee."

(2) Article 5.
Write "Government."

(3) Article 7.
(i) Write "secretariat."
(ii) Delete "s" at end of "Telecommunications."
(iii) Write "Government."

(4) Article 12.1.
Write "minutes."

(5) Article 12.2.(2).
(i) After "insertion" write "in the minutes."
(ii) Delete parentheses; write "summarised"; insert a comma after full; delete "in the minutes."
(iii) Write "secretariat"; delete "such" insert "the."

(6) Article B. 1.- (1).
Write "summarised".

(7) Article 13.1 (2).
(i) Insert comma after "delegate and delete" "cr".

- (ii) Write "in the report," after "insertion"; delete parentheses; write "summarised"; insert comma after "full"; delete "in the report."
 - (iii) Delete "such" insert "the."
- (8) Article 13.2.
Delete inverted commas.
- (9) Article 14.1(1).
(i) Delete parentheses.
(ii) Insert a comma respectively after "Assembly", "sub-committee" and "report."
- (10) Article 14.1(2).
(i) Delete parentheses.
(ii) Insert a comma respectively after "may", "Assembly" and "sub-committee."
(iii) Delete "text", insert "content."
(iv) Insert "of" before "the report."
- (11) Article 14.2.
(i) Delete parentheses.
(ii) Insert a comma after "Assembly."
(iii) Delete "or" in the last line.
- (12) Article 14.3.
Write "committees" and "sub-committees."
- (13) Article 14.4(2).
Delete "such" insert "the."
- (14) Article 15.
Delete first "or" and write "Conference."

3. The Committee considered the texts of Articles of the Internal Regulations submitted by Committee F (Annex to 317 TR) and approved them subject to the following amendments:-

- (1) Article 24.1.
(i) Insert "or" after "or" in the first line.
(ii) Insert "in their definitive form" after "practicable."
- (2) Article 25.
Delete "or" and insert "and of the."
- (3) Article 28.
Insert "a" after "or"

Rapporteurs:

A.G. David
J. Persin

Chairman:

J. Laffay

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY

1947

DOCUMENT No. 484 TR-E

September 22, 1947

Committee G

REPORT
of the Drafting Committee
(Committee G)

7th Meeting
September 22, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.
under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Laffay (France)

2. The Committee first took up the revision of
the following documents already adopted at preceding
meetings: 429, 434, and 445 TR-E

3. It then proceeded with the study of the texts
appearing in the following documents:

Document 446 TR-E: Articles 3, 4, 4 bis.

Document 467 TR-E: Draft of an Article concerning
Regional Conferences

4. The Committee then took note of a letter addressed
to the Chairman by the Chairman of Committee F, the text
of which appears as an annex to this report

5. The meeting adjourned at 1 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

A.G. David

J. Persin

Chairman:

J. Laffay

23 Sept. 1947

(484² TR-E)

ANNEX
to the Report of the Drafting Committee
(Committee G)

7th Meeting
September 22, 1947

Atlantic City, September 21, 1947

Reference to Document No. 464 TR-E

From the Chairman of Committee F
to the Chairman of Committee G

I have the honor of sending you herewith Documents

-432 TR - TR-E

-433 TR - TR-E

-439 TR - TR-E

which were examined by Committee F at its meeting on
September 20, 1947

The remarks of Committee F appear in the Report
of Committee F (Document 484 TR-E) which you will find
attached hereto

I shall be glad to give you any further infor-
mation you may deem necessary.

The Chairman of Committee F

D. V. Popovic

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY

1947

DOCUMENT No 485 TR-E

September 22, 1947

Committee B

REPORT
of the Credentials Committee
(Committee B)

7th Meeting

September 20, 1947

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A.M. by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Stamatios J. Nikolis, Delegate from Greece.

In preparation for the final report of its Chairman, the Committee studied the recommendations to be submitted to the Plenary Assembly and the form in which these recommendations should be made.

After an exchange of views in which the Delegates from Great Britain, France, Syria and Pakistan took part, it was agreed that the Committee had been assigned the very limited terms of reference of reporting to the Assembly regarding the observance of definitely specified formalities.

The Committee agreed that, as a result of special circumstances, certain Delegations, notably those of Pakistan and Syria, for example, had been unable to date to carry out these formalities. It also took note of the information received from the Delegate from Iran.

The Delegates from Great Britain, the United States and France would consider it advantageous if a formula could be found making it possible for the Convention to receive the maximum number of signatures.

The Chairman pointed out that such a recommendation would exceed the powers of the Committee.

The Committee took note that the credentials received from Southern Rhodesia and Saudi Arabia were in good order.

It then adopted the proposals submitted by its Chairman in connection with the final report which he would submit to the Plenary Session.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Rapporteurs:

A.G. David

J.M. Leproux

Chairman:

S.J. Nikolis

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 486 TR-E
September 22, 1947

Committee B

Report
of the
Credentials Committee
(Committee B)
to the
Plenary Assembly of the International
Telecommunication Conference

1. The full powers submitted to the Committee have been examined in the light of the criteria recommended in its report, Doc. No. 107-TR, and approved by the Second Plenary Assembly, (Doc. No. 193-TR page 114). In the Annex hereto is a list of the full powers which the Committee considers to be in order. Against the names of countries are set the names of the persons who are duly authorised to sign on their behalf.

2. IT IS RECOMMENDED

that this Conference confirm that the countries whose names are set forth in the annex have submitted valid full powers and that the persons designated therein, (whose names appear in the Annex) are duly authorised to sign the final document or documents of this Conference on behalf of their governments.

3. The Committee feels that this Conference may deem it desirable that the final document or documents shall be signed on behalf of the maximum number of participating governments and that, in cases where governments have issued full powers to their delegates, the latter should not be prevented from signing merely by reason of the fact that their full powers may not have arrived.

4. The Committee, therefore, wishes to draw attention to the following procedure which, it considers, might recommend itself to this Conference:-

(a) that delegates, whose full powers have not arrived, be permitted to sign the final document or documents provided that their governments have informed the Secretary General by letter or telegram from one of the persons competent to issue full powers, that full powers have been issued to the (named) delegates and are being forwarded as expeditiously as possible.

24 Sept 1947

(b) that the signatures of such delegates to the final document or documents be accepted as valid signatures on behalf of their governments provided that their full powers are received within a reasonable time after such signature and, when examined, are found to be in order.

(c) that the United States Government be requested to examine and pronounce upon the validity of any full powers which may arrive after the end of this Conference and to notify all the Contracting Governments, through the diplomatic channel, of the results of such examination:

Reporters:

A. G. David
J. Leproux

Chairman:

Dr. Lui Chieh

Vice Chairman

S. Nikolis

Annex

- 3 -
(486 TR-E)

Union de l'Afrique du
Sud et le Territoire
sous mandat de l'Afrique
du Sud-Ouest

Union of South Africa
and territory under
mandate of South-west
Africa

Albanie
Albania

Arabie saoudite
Saudi Arabia

Argentine
Argentina

Australie
Australia

Autriche
Austria

E. C. Smith
W. A. Borland
H. S. Mills

Theodor Heba

Sheikh Ahmed Abdul
Jabbar

Dr. Oscar Ivanissevich
Don Ricardo Esteban
Braganolo

Vice Admiral Harold
Cappus

Dr. Don Marco Aurelio
Andrada

Don Fioravanti Dellamula
Colonel Anibal

Francisco Imbert
Capitaine de Fregate
Alfonso Rene Malaganba

Dr. Don Jose Ramon Mayo
Lieutenant-Colonel

Eduardo A. Novarro
Don Antonio Navatta

Commandant Juan Bautista
Otheguy

Don Alfredo Oscar Planas

L. B. Fanning
R. V. McKay

Ferdinand
Henneberg

Belgique
Belgium

Rene Corteil
Leon Lambin
Raymond Lecomte
Georges Hansen

Congo belge et territoires
sous mandat du Ruanda Urundi
Belgian Congo and territories
of Ruanda Urundi

Pascal
Geulette

Biélorussie
Bielo-Russia

L.V. Kostyushko
N.M. Sankin

Birmanie
Burma
Bresil
Brazil

V. Maung Maung Tin
Romeu de Albuquerque
Gouveia e Silva
Libero Oswaldo de
Miranda
Horacio de Oliveira e
Castro
Lieutenant Colonel.
Lauro A. de Meideros
Joao Victorio
Parcto Neto

Bulgarie
Bulgarie.

Boyan Athanassov

Canada
Canada

Thomas A. Stone

Chili
Chile

Ismael Carrasco Santander
Hector Calcagni Pozzoni
Commandant Luis Recart
Schmidt

Chine
China

Dr. Liu Chieh
J.T. Hwang
N.H. Teng
T.C. Loo
T.K. Wang
S.S. Wong
Dr. Y.Y. Mao

Cité du Vatican
Vatican City

Reverent Ph. Soccorsi
William Smith

Colombie
Colombia

Carlos E. Arboleda
Major G. Ayerbe
Lieutenant-Commandant
Luis Carlo Guzman
Capitaine Harnando Melani
Gustavo Piquero
Santiago Quijano Caballero
Hernando Ruiz Cuevas

Cuba
Cuba

Dr. Guillermo Belt
Dr. Nicolas G. de Mendoza
Dr. Alfonso Hernandez Cata
Dr. Luis Machado
Capitaine Mario Terres
Menier
Dr. Ramon L. Bonachea y
Lopez del Rincon
Dr. Ricardo Sarabasa y
Gonzalez

Danemark
Denmark

Kristian Johannes Jensen
Niels Erik Holmblad
K.J.A. Lomholdt
Crumlin Pedersen
Gunnar Villads

République Dominicaine
Dominican Republic

Dr. Sebastian Rodriguez
Lora
Manuel E. Nanita

Equateur
Ecuador

Humberto Francheno

Egypte
Egypt

Shoukry Bey Abaza
Annis Bey Abdel Kaier
Annis El Bardai

El Salvador
El Salvador

Carlos Garcia Bauer
Benjamin Herrarte Lopez

Etats-Unis d'Amérique
Territoires des Etats-
Unis
United States of America
Territories of the United
States of America

Charles R. Denny
Francis Colt de Wolf

Ethiopie
Ethiopia

Haddis Alemayehou

Finlande
Finland

Viljo Viktor Ylostalo

France
France

Eugene Thomas
Jean Laffay

Colonies, Protectorats et
territoires d'Outremer
sous mandat français
Colonies, Protectorates
and Overseas Territories
under French Mandate

Jean Meyer
Jean Lalung-Bonnaire

Protectorats français du
Maroc et de la Tunisie
French Protectorates
of Morocco and Tunisia

M. Lacroze
Jean Dezes

Royaume-Uni de la Grande
Bretagne et de l'Irlande
du Nord
United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern
Ireland

H. Townshend, C. B.
D. C. H. Abbot
L. V. Lewis

Colonies, protectorats,
territoires d'Outre-
mer et territoires sous
souverainete ou mandat
de la Grande-Bretagne
Colonies, Protectorates
Overseas Territories and
Territories under the
sezerainty or mandate of
Great Britain

H. Townshend, C. B.
D. C. H. Abbot
L. V. Lewis

Rhodesia du Sud South Rhodesia	H. Townshend, C. B.
Grèce Greece	Stamatios J. Kikolis Stephanos Eleftheriou
Guatemala Guatemala	Carlos Garcia Bauer Benjamin Herrarte Lopez
Haïti Haiti	Jules Domond
Honduras Honduras	Guillermo Montes
Hongrie Hungary	Dr. Odon Udvarhelyi Gyula Erdoss Barna Balazs Pal Merik
Inde India	Sir Harold Shoberg Krishna Prasada Shyamanada Banerji H. R. Thadhani Mohammad Nazir Mirza M. Rajagopaul
Irak Iraq	Jamil Hamdi Raghib Rashid
Irlande Ireland	Leon O'Broin T. S. O'Muineachain M. O'Dochartaigh
Islande Iceland	Gudmundur J. Hliddal Gunnlaugur Briem
Italie Italy	Giuseppe Grème Antonio Pennetta

Liban Lebanon	Jamil Nammour
Libéria Liberia	John L. Cooper
Luxembourg Luxembourg	Hugues Le Gallais
Mexique Mexico	Emilio Azcarraga Vidaurreta Arturo Melgar Villasenor Augustin Flores Urrutia Heriberto Zarata Adame Rafael Arias Sanchez Ramon Macias Garcia Rafael Antonio Hernandez Garcia Lazaro Barajas Gutierrez
Monaco Monaco	Arthur Crovetto Marcel Palmaro
Nicaragua Nicaragua	Capitan Francisco Medal
Norvège Norway	Sverre Rynning Toennessen Andreas Strand
Nouvelle-Zélande New Zealand	Henry William Curtis Thomas Reynolds Clarkson
Panama Panama	Julio Ernesto Heurtematte
Pays-Bas, Curaçao et Surinam Netherlands, Curacao and Surinam	(for the Netherlands) J.D.H. van der Toorn A. Speans A.C. den Hartog (for Curacao and Surinam) H. van der Veen
Indes néerlandaises Netherlands Indies	H.J. Schippers Dr. H. van der Veen Dr. J.J. van Rijsinge G. Coemen F. Liewakabessy

Pérou Peru	German Llosa Pardo Lieutenant-Commandant Miguel Florez Lieutenant Humberto Pellegrini
Philippines Philippines	Jose S. Albansa Narciso Ramos
Pologne Poland	Roman Pallasch Eugeniusz Stalinger Kazimierz Szymanski
Portugal Portugal	Carlos Ribeiro Oscar Saturnino Amaro Vieira J. Ramos Pereira Lieutenant A. Ferraira Monteiro A.M. Bivar
Colonies portugaises Portuguese Colonies	Arnaldo de Paiva Carvalho Teodoro de Matos Ferriera de Aguiar Mario Monteiro de Macedo
Siam Siam	Luang Praisance Dhuranurak
Suède Sweden	Hakan Karl August Sterky Ernst Daniel Efraim Magnusson Artur Heribert Ohnermark Sven Gunnar Wold
Suisse Switzerland	Dr. Victor Wef Dr. Fritz Hess Albert Mockli Dr. Vincente Tuason Dr. Ernest Metzler
Tchécoslovaquie Czechoslovakia	Jindrich Krapka Josef Ehrlich Jaromir Svoboda Jan Busak

Turquie
Turkey

Necati Toner
Ibrahim S. Esgun
Nejat Saner

Ukraine
Ukraine

Michael Fedorovich Golovnin

Union des Républiques
Soviétiques Socialistes
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

Alexander D. Fortoushenko
D.D. Erigin
Leonid A. Koptin

Uruguay
Uruguay

Colonel Rafael J. Milans

Vénézuéla
Venezuela

Renato Gutierrez Romero
Jesus M. Chango
Gustavo Nouel
Pedro Ignacio Paohano
Gerardo Manuel Siblesz
Gonzalo Trujillo

Yougoslavie
Yugoslavia

Josip Culjat
Dusan Popovic

CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS
D'ATLANTIC CITY

1947

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

DOCUMENT N° 487 TR.

22 septembre 1947

DOCUMENT N° 487 TR.E

September 22, 1947

Les textes établis pour la Commission G par la Commission F - Règlement Général - sont joints au présent document en Annexe I. De toute façon on a mentionné le numéro du document qui donne le texte approuvé.

On a joint aussi, en Annexe II, une partie du document 194 TR (amendé par le document 402 TR) intitulé "Terminologie", que la Commission F a utilisé comme guide pour la publication de ces textes. Cette annexe est communiquée à la Commission G à titre d'information.

Additional Texts prepared for Committee G by Committee F - General Regulations - are attached to this paper as Annex I. In all cases a reference is made to the number of the document in which the approved text appears.

There is also attached, as Annex II, a portion of document 194 TR-E (as amended by Document 402 TR-E) entitled "Terminology" was used by Committee F as a guide in drafting these texts. This annex is submitted for the information of Committee G.

ARTICLE I

Definitions

Reference
Doc. 402 TR-E

Delegate: A person representing a Government or an Administration to a Plenipotentiary Conference, an Administrative Conference, or to an International Consultative Committee.

Delegation: The totality of the delegates, representatives (and experts) as the case may be of the same country. Each Delegation may include one or more attaches and one or more interpreters. Each Member of the Union shall be free to make up its delegation as it wishes. In particular, it may include in its delegation, in the capacity of delegates or of advisers, representatives of private telecommunication operating agencies which it recognizes, and of other private enterprises interested in the telecommunications field, which are recognized as such by their respective governments."

Representative: A person representing a private operating agency recognized by the government of its country (to a Conference, or to an International Consultative Committee).

Expert-Observers: The committee decided upon a separate definition of each of these terms, as contained in Document 194 TR-E.

Expert: A person representing a national scientific or industrial organization authorized by the government of its country to be present at a meeting (of an Administrative Conference or of an International Consultative Committee).

Observer: A person representing an international organization which the International Telecommunication Union has an interest in cooperating.

(It was then agreed by Committee F to send these two separate definitions of the terms "Expert" and "Observer" to the Drafting Committee, leaving this committee free to combine them in a single sentence if it so desired.)

Article 2

Invitation and Admission to
Plenipotentiary Conferences

Reference
Doc. 432 TR and
Doc. 464 TR-E

- § 1. The inviting government, in collaboration with the Administrative Council, shall fix the definitive date and the exact place of the Conference.
- § 2. One year before this date, for an ordinary Conference, and at least six months before in the case of an extraordinary Conference, the inviting government shall send invitations to the Members and Associate Members of the Union.
- § 3. The replies of the invited Members and Associate Members must reach the inviting Government not later than one month before the date of opening of the Conference.
- § 4. Immediately after the inviting Government has sent the invitations, the Secretary General shall request the administrations of all Members and Associate Members of the Union to forward their proposals for the work of the Conference within a period of four months. The Secretary General shall compile them and forward them, as soon as possible, to all Members and Associate Members of the Union.
- § 5. The Administrative Council shall notify the United Nations of the place and date of the Conference in order that this organization may participate in accordance with Article _____ of the Convention if it so desires.
- § 6. Any permanent body of the International Telecommunication Union shall be admitted, as of right, to the Conference and take part in its work in an advisory capacity.
- § 7. The inviting government in agreement with the Administrative Council may invite non-contracting governments to send observers to take part in the conferences in an advisory capacity.
- § 8. Delegations as defined in the Annex to the Convention, and according to circumstances, the observers contemplated in § 7 are admitted to the Conference.
- § 9. The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs shall apply, so far as practicable, to extraordinary plenipotentiary conferences.

Article 2 bis

Invitation and Admission to
Administrative Conferences

Reference
Doc. 432TAL
and 434 TR.

- § 1. The inviting Government, in agreement with the Administrative Council, shall fix the definitive date and the exact place of the conference.
- § 2. One year before this date, in the case of an ordinary conference, and at least six months before in the case of an extraordinary conference, the inviting Government shall send invitations to the Members and Associate Members of the Union, which shall communicate the invitation to the private operating agencies recognized by them. The inviting Government, in agreement with the Administrative Council, shall itself send a notification to the international organizations which may be interested in this conference.
- § 3. The replies of the invited Members and Associate Members, insofar as the Delegations of Governments and the representatives of recognized private operating agencies are concerned, must reach the inviting Government at the latest one month before the date of the opening of the conference.
- § 4. (1) Applications made by international organizations for admission to the conferences must be sent to the inviting Government within a period of two months from the date of the notification as provided in § 2.
- (2) Four months before the meeting of the conference, the inviting Government shall forward to the Members and Associate Members of the Union the list of international organizations which have made application to take part in the conference, inviting them to state, within a period of two months, whether or not these applications should be granted.
- § 5. The following shall be admitted to conferences:
- (a) Delegations of Governments as defined in the Annex to the Convention;
 - (b) Representatives of recognized private operating agencies;
 - (c) Observers of international organizations if at least half of the Members and Associate Members of the Union whose replies have been received within the period prescribed in § 4 have pronounced favourably.
- § 6. Any admission to a conference of other international organizations shall be subject to a decision of the conference itself, taken at the first Plenary Assembly.
- § 7. The provisions of § 4, § 5, § 6 and § 7 of Article 2 are applicable to Administrative Conferences.
- (Article 3 has been combined with Articles 2 and 2 bis)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

References

Article 4

Doc.439 TR-E

Participation of Private Societies
in Administrative Conferences.

and

464 TR-E

Societies, associations or individuals may be authorized by the Plenary Assembly or by committees to submit petitions or resolutions provided that such petitions or resolutions are countersigned or supported by the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned. Such societies, associations or individuals may also attend certain sessions of these committees, but the speakers shall take part in the discussions only in so far as the Chairman of the Committee, in agreement with the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned may deem desirable.

Article 10
Composition of Committees

Reference
Doc. 439 TR-E
and 464 TR-E

S1. In plenipotentiary conferences, the committees shall be composed of Delegates of Members and Associated Members which have made application or which have been appointed by the Plenary Assembly.

S2.(1). In administrative conferences, the committees may also include representatives of recognized private operating agencies.

(2). Experts of scientific or manufacturing telecommunication organizations, observers of international organizations, persons appearing on behalf of societies, associations, or individuals may participate without vote in the committees, subcommittees, and sub-subcommittees of administrative conferences subject to the provisions of Articles 2 bis and 4 of the General Regulations.

Article 16

Reference

Order of Seating

Doc. 271 TR-E
and 317 TR-E

At sessions of the Plenary Assembly, the delegates, representatives, experts and attaches shall be grouped in delegations, and the delegations shall be seated in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries represented.

Article 17

Reference

Order of Discussion

Doc. 439 TR-E
and Doc. 464 TR-E

- § 1. Persons desiring to speak may do so only after having obtained the consent of the Chairman. As a general rule they shall begin by announcing the name of their country or the name of their company and the country where its headquarters are located.
- § 2. Any person speaking must express himself slowly and distinctly, separating his words and pausing frequently so that all his colleagues may be able to follow his meaning clearly.

Article 17 bis

Reference

Proposals Presented Before
the Opening of the Conference

Doc. 439 TR-E
and Doc. 464 TR-E

Proposals presented before the opening of the Conference shall be allocated by the Plenary Assembly to the appropriate Committees appointed in accordance with Article 9 (of the General Regulations).

Article 17 ter

Reference

Method of Presentation
of Proposals
Before and During Conferences

Doc. 439 TR-E
and 464 TR-E

- § 1. To be considered by the Conference, all proposals the adoption of which 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.

Article 18

Reference
Doc. 385 TR-E
and Doc 403 TR-E

Proposals Presented during a Conference

- § 1. No proposal or amendment shall be submitted unless it is countersigned or supported by the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned or by his deputy.
- § 2. At sessions of the Plenary Assembly, any authorized individual may read or request to be read, any proposal or amendment presented by him during the Conference and may be allowed to explain his reasons therefor.
- § 3. The Chairman of the Conference shall decide whether the proposal or the amendment shall be announced to all delegations by distribution of copies or merely by oral statement.

Article 19

Reference
Doc 271 TR-E
and 317 TR-E

Proposals Presented to Committees
during the Conference

- § 1. Proposals and amendments presented after the opening of the Conference must be delivered to the Chairman of the appropriate committee, or in case of doubt as to the appropriate committee, to the Chairman of the Conference.
- § 2. Every proposal and amendment for modification of the Convention or the Regulations must be presented in the definitive form of words to be included in those documents.
- § 3. The Chairman of the Committee concerned shall decide whether the proposal or amendment shall be announced to all members of the Committee by distribution of copies or merely by oral statement.

Article 20

Reference
Doc 271 TR-E
and 317 TR-E

Postponed Proposals

When a proposal or an Amendment has been reserved or when its examination has been postponed, the Delegation sponsoring it shall be responsible for seeing that it is not subsequently overlooked.
(Articles 21, 22, 22 bis, 23 sent to Committee C).

Article of the Convention

Article.....	<u>Reference</u>
Procedure for Calling Extraordinary Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences or changing the time or place of a Conference.	Doc 439 and 464

§ 1. When a Member or Associate Member of the Union 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 Members and Associate Members of the Union 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 Government concerned shall arrange accordingly. If the answer is in the negative, the Council shall so inform the Members and Associate Members of the Union 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 Members and Associate Members of the Union 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 Members and Associate Members of the Union, the Council shall then arrange the Conference in collaboration with the "Inviting Government."

§ 4. All Members and Associate 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 II
Terminology

Reference
Doc 194 TR-E
as amended by
Doc 402 TR-E

Subject to the decisions to be taken by the Plenary Assembly of the Telecommunications Conference concerning the definitions of the principal terms used in the Convention and in the annexed General Regulations, the "drafting group" of Committee F has used provisionally the following terminology:

Delegate: A person representing a Government or an Administration to a Plenipotentiary Conference, an Administrative Conference, or to an International Consultative Committee.

Delegation: The totality of the delegates, representatives (and experts) as the case may be of the same country. Each Delegation may include one or more attaches and one or more interpreters. Each Member of the Union shall be free to make up its delegation as it wishes. In particular, it may include in its delegation, in the capacity of delegates or of advisers, representatives of private telecommunication operating agencies which it recognizes, and of other private enterprises interested in the telecommunications field, which are recognized as such by their respective governments."

Representative: A person representing a private operating agency recognized by the government of its country (to a Conference, or to an International Consultative Committee.)

Expert-Observer: The committee decided upon a separate definition of each of these terms, as contained in Doc 194 TR-E.

Expert: A person representing a national scientific or industrial organization authorized by the government of its country to be present at a meeting (of an Administrative Conference or of an International Consultative Committee).

Observer: A person representing an international organization which the International Telecommunication Union has an interest in cooperating.

Plenary Assembly: Totality of delegations of the various countries and approved observers. (assemble pleniére)

Committee of a conference: (Commission d'une Conference)
A group of delegates appointed by a Plenipotentiary Conference (or a group of delegates and representatives approved by an Administrative Conference) for studying of a group of questions and for making recommendations to be submitted to the deliberation of the conference.

Subcommittee of a Conference: (sous-commission d'une Conférence)--A group of delegates, representatives (and experts) as the case may be, appointed by a committee to study a particular question and to formulate a recommendation for the approval of the main committee.

Committee of Reporters of an International Consultative Committee (Commission de rapporteurs d'un Comité Consultatif International)--Totality of delegates and representatives of a group of countries appointed by the Plenary Assembly of an International Consultative Committee and which have been specially charged with the study of a particular group of questions because these countries are in a position to make a useful contribution.

Principal Reporter (rapporteur principal)--Chairman of a committee of reporters nominated by the Plenary Assembly of an International Consultative Committee because he has special knowledge of the group of question with which that Committee of Reporters is entrusted.

Reporter-Secretary (of a Committee or a Subcommittee of a Conference)--(rapporteur d'une commission ou d'une sous-commission dans une conférence)--Member of a Committee (or a Subcommittee) which is charged with drafting of the reports and of any final report of such Committee (or such Subcommittee).

Minutes (proces-verbal)--Documents summarizing the statements made and the conclusions reached in the course of a session of the Plenary Assembly (or of a Conference or of an International Consultative Committee).

Report (rapport)--1. Document in which a Committee presents to the Plenary Assembly of a Conference the results of the studies entrusted to it; a report containing complete (recapitulated) results is a "final report."

2. Document in which a Subcommittee presents to the Committee to which it is subject the results of the study with which it is entrusted.

3. Document in which a Committee of Reporters submits to the approval of the Plenary Assembly of the International Consultative Committee the "draft recommendations" (projet d'avis) drawn up at conclusion of the studies entrusted to that Committee of Reporters.

Meeting (réunion)--Series of Sessions during which a Conference of a Plenary Assembly (or a Committee of Reporters) of an International Consultative Committee performs its work continuously with all its members in the same place of meeting.

Session (séance)--A sitting of a Plenary Assembly or of a Committee or of a Subcommittee or of a Committee of Reporters.

A meeting usually includes (after any inaugural ceremony) several working sessions (seances de travail); the first working session is the opening session (seance d'ouverture) and the last working session is the closing session (seance de cloture).

Note: - The expression "Plenary Session" should not be used; the expressions "session of the Plenary Assembly" or "session of committee" or "session of a subcommittee" should be used to designate the various sessions, the totality of which constitutes a "meeting" of a Plenipotentiary Conference or of an Administrative Conference.

INTERNATIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 979 R-E

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

488 TR-E

Report
of
Meeting of the Countries Interested
in the Work of the C.C.I.R.

September 9, 1947

1. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Mr. Harvey B. Otterman, the Delegate of the USA, at 8:20 p.m.
2. The Chairman described the meeting as a preliminary one to plan the interim work of the CCIR which he believed should be started without delay. In view of the past importance of the CCIR to the radio art and the increasing problems which have arisen during and since the war, he hoped for some definite plans from this meeting and referred to the proposed reorganization of the CCIR as set forth in Doc. No. 809 R-E and to proposals of the Swedish and USA delegations contained in Docs. No. 305 TR-E and No. 326 TR-E.
3. The Delegate of Sweden announced that the Swedish Minister of Communications extended a hearty invitation for the holding of the next CCIR Plenary Assembly in Stockholm during the latter half of July 1948 and added that the Swedish Administration would do everything in its power to make that session a profitable one.
4. The Delegate of Pakistan inquired whether countries not members of the CCIR under the Madrid Convention could participate in its meetings during the interim period before the Atlantic City Convention came into force.
5. The Chairman stated that of course the Madrid Convention would continue to be in force until the Atlantic City Convention became effective. He added, however, that he was sure the Swedish Administration and the Governments in general would welcome as wide participation in the CCIR work as possible.
6. After discussion on the part of the Delegates of Sweden, Belorussia, Italy, UK, France and Pakistan, it was agreed to authorize the Swedish Government to invite as many Administrations as possible to participate in the work of the Commissions of Reporters and in the Plenary Session upon their indicating their desire to do so and their willingness to contribute to the defrayal of the expenses.

7. With respect to Doc. No. 367 TR-E, the Delegate of the USA urged the commencement of the CCIR work during the transitory period before the Atlantic City documents become effective. He stated that some important questions had been referred to the CCIR and he thought a Resolution by a Plenary Session of the Conference should indicate the lines along which this work should be done. He continued that the draft resolution in Doc. No. 367TR-E had been prepared as a basis for discussion. He discussed the List of Subjects for Study in Doc. No. 326 TR-E, which consisted of a compilation of questions assigned to the CCIR at Atlantic City and appropriate questions from the former Bucharest meeting. He referred particularly to the Division of subjects for the various Study Groups which were listed in Doc. No. 367 TR-E, as follows:

1. Separation between frequencies assigned to radio stations.
2. Radio propagation.
3. Standard frequency and time signal broadcasts.
4. Monitoring.
5. General technical questions.

8. The Delegate of India found in Doc. No. 326 TR-E a reference to fixed services and mobile services other than broadcasting and inquired whether this was done in view of the possible formation of a separate broadcasting organization.

9. The Delegate of the USA pointed out that the question actually was a part of the Bucharest question formulated ten years ago and that the formulation of the question could be changed in the light of existing circumstances.

10. The Delegate of France, while agreeing generally with the Resolutions in Doc. 367 TR-E, felt that the first question was so extensive even to be centralised by a very large administration, that it should actually be broken down and assigned to different Study Groups. He also felt that Question No. 7 of Bucharest concerning a vocabulary of terms should be included.

Question No. 1 could be subdivided along the following lines:

- 1A - Transmitting - Bandwidth, channel width, harmonics, measurements.

(Including Atl. City qu. No. 1; Bucharest qu. No. 11 and 19; Atl. City qu. No. 3)

1B - Receiving - Bandwidth, Selectivity, noise and sensitivity, measurements. (Including Atlantic City qu. No. 2; Bucharent qu. No. 3, 6, 14, 16, 17)

1C - Systems - Overall Conditions. (Including Atlantic City qu. No.4)

11. The Delegate of Sweden expressed the belief that the pending Resolutions would enable the Swedish Administration to regulate the work of the CCIR on the administrative side and to assure an appropriate division thereof. He suggested that for Question 1 above there should be one Study Commission, the Chairman of which in cooperation with the Swedish Administration could decide upon the advisability of dividing the questions into subgroups. He hoped that the present meeting instead of seeking to work out all details would clothe the Swedish Administration with sufficient authority to reach equitable decisions on this subject.

12. The Delegate of the U.K. expressed his appreciation of the U.S. and Swedish proposals and recognized the urgency of renewing the CCIR work. He reminded the Delegates that the present meeting was not a Plenipotentiary but rather a preliminary meeting of an exploratory and planning nature. He pointed out that urgent questions should be given priority in the functioning of the CCIR over these of long range. He reminded the meeting that an additional question put forward in Doc. No. 905 R-E by Mexico dealt with harmful interference and would probably be placed on the agenda of the CCIR and the work of a Study Commission. He believed that it should be assigned to Committee 1.

13. The Delegate of Denmark, stating that the CCIR meeting in Stockholm would be in conformity with the Regulations of Cairo, remarked that there could be no doubt as to the possibility of that meeting discussing questions connected with broadcasting, and consequently a decision in Atlantic City concerning the form of a broadcasting organization should have no material bearing. He believed, in fact, that the door should be left open for future questions from the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference if they should arise.

14. The Chairman pointed out the desirability of this meeting evolving some concrete recommendations and inquired whether they should go to the Radio or Plenipotentiary Conference.

15. The Delegate of Italy stated that in the preceding Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference it was decided to hold the present session and that the report thereof should be made to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

16. The Chairman suggested that the two Resolutions in Doc. No. 367 TR-E should be considered in detail, omitting for later examination the portion relating to the actual questions to be studied and the chairman to be selected for the Study Groups.

17. There was extended discussion by the Delegates of France, USA, and the UK concerning the Resolutions, and it was decided that Resolution No. 1 should properly go to the Radio Conference and Resolution No. 2 to the Plenipotentiary Conference, both for their information and for their approval.

18. Resolution No. 1 was then examined in detail and the heading was amended to refer to the "Radio" instead of the "Telecommunications" Conference. Paragraph 2 of the Resolution was consequently deleted. Resolution No. 1 was therefore approved except for the Lists of Study Questions and Chairmen of Study Groups which were reserved for later attention.

19. The Chairman then read Resolution No. 2 paragraph by paragraph. The first three paragraphs were adopted without comment.

The Delegate of France referred to apparently contradictory statements in Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2. After general discussion participated in by the Delegates of France, USA, Italy, Sweden, Canada, Denmark, India, and the UK, subparagraph (1) was approved to read as follows:

"(1) take the necessary steps for assigning to the Study Commissions of the C.C.I.R. the questions referred to the C.C.I.R. by the Atlantic City Conferences and the Bucharest meeting of the C.C.I.R., taking into account the proposals contained in the Appendix to this Resolution."

20. The Chairman read the remainder of Resolution No. 2 paragraph by paragraph, and it was approved, with the exception suggested by the Delegate of the UK of the deletion from subparagraph (5) of the concluding words, to read as follows:

"(5) organize the Plenary Meeting of the C.C.I.R. in 1948."

21. The Chairman raised again the question of the Delegate of France concerning the extent of the subjects for Study Group 1, and upon the advocacy of the Delegate of the USA it was agreed to leave that question as it stood and to permit the Chairman of Study Group 1 to decide any breakdown in consultation with the Swedish Administration, taking into account the French proposals. (par. 10)

22. The Delegates of Sweden and UK again referred to the proposal by Mexico in Doc. No. 905 R-E. It was agreed to include this question in the Appendix to Doc. No. 326 TR-E which will become an appendix to Resolution No. 2. After extended discussion it was agreed that the Mexican proposal should be included in the work of Study Group 1 and that the Chairmen of the various groups and the Swedish Administration should be permitted discretion as to the urgency of questions coming before the C.C.I.R.

23. The Delegate of Italy referred to the supplanting in Resolution No. 1 of the term "Telecommunications" by "Radio." There was further discussion by the Delegates of the Netherlands, Union of South Africa, UK, and USA, and it was agreed to retain the revision whereby the Resolution referring to the "Radio" Conference was adopted.

24. The Delegate of India inquired as to the functions of the proposed Director of the CCIR and his relationship to decisions concerning the priority of questions.

25. The Delegate of the UK stated it was his understanding that the Director would be appointed at the first Plenary Session of the CCIR and would not affect the present plans which were purely transitional.

26. The Chairman referred to the possible inclusion in the List of Questions of Question 7 of Bucharest dealing with a vocabulary of radio terms.

27. The Delegate of Sweden referred to the difficulty in finding a country willing to handle this question which applied to the general telecommunications field and to a general technical vocabulary. He believed it could not be cared for until July 1948 at the earliest, and he suggested that the Plenary Assembly in Stockholm might make a decision.

28. The Delegate of the USSR agreed that a vocabulary could not be prepared prior to the July 1948 Plenary Meeting. However, his Delegation did not wish to have the question remain suspended during the intervening nine months. He pointed out that this question had previously been on the agenda of the CCIR and that a dictionary had been prepared in three languages in the Soviet Union. He, therefore, proposed that any itemization of important questions to be studied should include the problem of a vocabulary, although it need not be considered now.

29. The Chairman inquired whether the USSR Delegate would be satisfied if the question on vocabulary were included in

the appendix to be annexed to Resolution No. 2, with the understanding that it was to be considered at the Stockholm meeting in 1948. The USSR Delegate indicated that this would be agreeable, and it was approved by the meeting.

30. Upon inquiry by the Delegate of the Netherlands, the Delegate of Sweden stated that if any nation were willing to assume the study of the vocabulary in the radio field, he had no objection to adding a sixth Study Commission. The Chairman recapitulated by stating that it appeared to be the view of the present meeting that the question should merely be included in the appendix to Resolution No. 2, with the understanding that it would be taken up at the Plenary Session in Stockholm in 1948, and that consequently no new Study Commission for that purpose at the present meeting was necessary.

31. The Chairman then referred to the list of questions annexed to Doc. No. 326 TR-E and asked whether it could be considered at this time or should be taken up at another meeting.

32. The Delegate of the USA stated that the appendix to Doc. No. 326 TR-E was a factual list and that he believed it could be approved as an appendix to the Resolution, with the addition of the Mexican question. The Chairman interjected that it would also include the question of a vocabulary for long-range examination.

33. The Delegate of Denmark supported the USA proposal that the appendix be left to the Swedish Administration for final preparation. He stated that many of the questions had been discussed in detail at the Radio Conference.

34. The Delegate of Sweden expressed the hope that the present meeting could approve the list for transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

35. The Chairman suggested the appointment of a small working group to put the agenda in appropriate form.

36. The Delegate of the UK stated he believed that the form was entirely suitable as an appendix to the Resolution without further approval by the meeting.

37. The Chairman then stated that there being no objection, the appendix to Doc. No. 326 TR-E was considered approved and referred to the Delegation of Sweden for further consideration and for use by the Swedish Administration in preparing the assignment of questions for the forthcoming Study Groups and Plenary Assembly of the CCIR.

38. The Chairman inquired concerning the list of names proposed for Chairmanship of the Study Groups (Doc. No. 367 TR-E). There was no objection and they were considered approved as designated. The Chairman expressed the hope that all of the gentlemen so named would find it possible to perform these important functions.

39. The Chairman then expressed to the Delegation of Sweden and through it to the Swedish Administration the meeting's appreciation of its generous action in inviting the CCIR to hold its first Plenary Session after the war in Stockholm the latter half of July 1948. He recalled the extensive preparatory work which had been done looking toward a similar conference in Stockholm in 1939, which was long postponed because of the war, and expressed the hope that the new conference under the hospitality of the Swedish Government would be a successful one.

40. The Delegate of Sweden expressed his appreciation of the Chairman's statement and assured the meeting that the Swedish Administration would do everything possible to make the meeting in Stockholm a success. He thanked the meeting and the various members who had participated for their collaboration and the assistance which they had thus rendered his Administration.

41. The meeting adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Maurine Rhodes

Chairman:

Harvey B. Otterman

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City

1947

DOCUMENT n°489 TR

22 septembre 1947

S E R I E n° 5

Articles 3, 4 et 4 bis de la Convention

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City

1947

DOCUMENT n° 489 TR-E

September 22, 1947

S E R I E S n° 5

Articles 3, 4 and 4 bis of the Convention

Article 3Purposes of the Union

1. The purposes of the Union are :
 - a) to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds;
 - b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;
 - c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.
2. To this end, the Union will in particular :
 - a) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;
 - b) foster collaboration among its Members and Associate Members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis;
 - c) promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services;

- d) undertake studies, formulate recommendations, and collect and publish information on telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members and Associate Members of the Union.

Article 4Structure of the Union

1. The organisation of the Union shall be as follows :

The Plenipotentiary Conference which is the supreme organ of the Union.

Administrative Conferences.

The permanent bodies of the Union which are :

- a) The Administrative Council;
- b) The International Frequency Registration Board
(I.F.R.B.);
- c) The International Telegraph Consultative Committee
(I.T.C.C.);
- d) The International Telephone Consultative Committee
(I.T.C.C.);
- e) The International Radio Consultative Committee
(I.R.C.C.);
- f) The Secretariat of the Union.

Article 4 bisAdministrative Council

1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of eighteen Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable representation of all parts of the world. The members of the Council shall hold office until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. Members are eligible for re-election.

(2) If between two Plenipotentiary Conferences a seat becomes vacant on the Administrative Council, it shall pass by right to the Member of the Union from the same region as the Member whose seat is vacated, who had obtained at the previous election the largest number of votes among those not elected.

2. Each of these Members shall appoint, to serve on the Administrative Council, a person qualified in the field of telecommunication services.

3. Each Member of the Council shall have one vote. In taking its decisions, the Administrative Council shall follow the procedure provided in the General Regulations currently in force. In cases not covered by the General Regulations, the Administrative Council may adopt its own rules of procedure.

4. The Administrative Council shall elect five of its Members to assume the Chairmanship and Vice Chairmanship during the period which normally elapses between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. Each of these five Members shall assume the Chairmanship for one year only, including the Chairmanship throughout the last meeting convened during that year. The Chairmanship shall be decided each year by lot.

5. The Administrative Council shall normally meet at the seat of the Union, once a year and at such other times as it deems necessary or at the request of six of its Members.

6. The Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall participate as of right in the deliberations of the Administrative Council, but without taking part in the voting. Nevertheless the Council may exceptionally hold meetings confined to its own members.

7. Only the travelling and subsistence expenses incurred by Members of the Administrative Council in attending meetings shall be borne by the Union.

8. The Secretary General of the Union shall act as Secretary of the Administrative Council.

9. In the intervals between Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Administrative Council shall act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter.

10. The Administrative Council shall be responsible for taking all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members and Associate Members of the Union of the provisions of the Convention, of the Regulations and of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and to ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union.

11. In particular, the Administrative Council shall:

- a) perform any specific duties assigned to it by the Plenipotentiary Conferences;
- b) In the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences, be responsible for effecting the coordination with other international organisations contemplated in Article ... of the Convention, and to this end appoint, on behalf of the Union, one or more representatives to participate in the conferences of such other organisations, and when necessary, coordinating committees established in conjunction with those organisations;
- c) appoint the Secretary General and the two Assistant Secretaries General of the Union;
- d) supervise the administrative functions of the Union;
- e) review and approve the annual budget of the Union;

- f) arrange for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary General and approve them for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;
- g) arrange for the convening of Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences of the Union as provided for in Article ... and ...;
- h) coordinate the activities of all the permanent bodies of the Union, consider and take such action as it deems appropriate on requests or recommendations made to it by such bodies and fill vacancies thereon ad interim as prescribed in the Regulations;
- i) perform the other functions prescribed for it in this Convention and, within the framework of the Convention and the Regulations, the functions deemed necessary for the proper administration of the Union.

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document n° 490 TR
23 septembre 1947

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City
1947

Document No. 490 TR-E
September 23, 1947

RECTIFICATION
au document n° 458 TR

Texte anglais, page 9, septième paragraphe :

Remplacer par ce qui suit la première phrase de ce paragraphe :

"M. le délégué du Royaume-Uni constate que, sur une telle question de principe, l'accord avec les Nations Unies exigerait une consultation préalable."

Le reste du paragraphe après la première phrase demeure inchangé

CORRECTION
to Document No. 458 TR-E

English Text, Page 10, last paragraph :

Substitute the following for the first sentence in that paragraph:

"The Delegate from the United Kingdom noted that the agreement with the United Nations required prior consultation in regard to such a matter of principle."

The remainder of the paragraph after the first sentence, remains unchanged.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conference internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document No 491 TR
23 septembre 1947

Projet de texte préparé par le
Groupe de rédaction pour la Commission C du
protocole, concernant les accords transitoires

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City
1947

Document No 491 TR-E
September 23, 1947

Draft text prepared by
Drafting Group for Committee C of
Protocol concerning Transitional
Arrangements

(491 TR)

Protocole concernant les arrangements transitoires

Les soussignés, Plénipotentiaires des gouvernements représentés à la Conférence des Plénipotentiaires d'Atlantic City ont convenu des dispositions suivantes en vue d'assurer le fonctionnement satisfaisant de l'Union et de faciliter l'application de la Convention des télécommunications d'Atlantic City, dès sa mise en vigueur, le 1er janvier 1949.

1. a) Le Conseil d'administration prévu à l'article de la Convention d'Atlantic City sera immédiatement désigné dans les conditions stipulées dans cette Convention et exercera dans la mesure possible, les fonctions qui lui sont dévolues par cette Convention, jusqu'à la mise en vigueur de la Convention. Il tiendra une première session à Atlantic City.....

b) Au cours de cette session le Conseil d'administration élira son président et ses vice-présidents conformément aux dispositions de la Convention d'Atlantic City et établira le plan de ses travaux pour la période transitoire se terminant le 31 décembre 1948, en vue d'assumer le 1er janvier 1949 ses fonctions permanentes, comme il est prévu dans la Convention d'Atlantic City.

2. a) Le Comité international d'enregistrement des fréquences prévu à l'article de la Convention d'Atlantic City sera immédiatement nommé dans les conditions stipulées dans cette Convention et restera en fonctions à titre provisoire jusqu'à la mise en vigueur de la Convention.

(491 TR-E)

Protocol concerning transitional arrangements

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments represented at the Atlantic City Telecommunication Conference, have agreed to the following arrangements to ensure the satisfactory functioning of the Union and to facilitate the application of the Atlantic City Telecommunications Convention upon its coming into force on January 1, 1949.

1. a. The Administrative Council provided for in Article _____ of the Atlantic City Convention shall be set up forthwith in accordance with the provisions therein contained and shall function on a provisional basis until the coming into force of that Convention. It will hold its first meeting at Atlantic City on , 1947.

b. At that meeting the Administrative Council shall elect its chairman and [vice chairmen in accordance with the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention, and shall plan its work for the transitional period ending December 31, 1948, with a view to taking over, on January 1, 1949, its permanent functions as provided in the Atlantic City Convention.

2.a. The International Frequency Registration Board, provided for in Article _____ or the Atlantic City Convention shall be set up forthwith in accordance with the provisions therein contained and shall function on a provisional basis until the coming into force of that Convention.

(491 TR)

b) Il tiendra sa première session à Atlantic City le septembre 1947. Les membres du comité pourront désigner, pour participer à cette session à titre provisoire et sans qu'elles aient droit à un traitement, des personnes qualifiées par leur compétence technique, qui à titre exceptionnel pourront ne pas répondre aux stipulations de l'article de la Convention.

c) Au cours de cette session, le comité procédera à son organisation et établira son plan de travail pour la période transitoire se terminant le 31 décembre 1948, conformément aux décisions de la Conférence des radiocommunications d'Atlantic City, en vue de son établissement définitif tel qu'il est prévu dans la Convention d'Atlantic City.

3. a) Le Secrétariat prévu à l'article de la Convention d'Atlantic City sera constitué immédiatement, conformément aux dispositions qui y sont contenues. Jusqu'à la mise en vigueur de cette Convention, il exercera ses fonctions à titre provisoire. En accord avec le Gouvernement suisse, ses emplois seront pourvus autant que possible par les fonctionnaires actuels du Bureau, de manière à faciliter le transfert des attributions à la date de l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention d'Atlantic City.

b) Par dérogation à la Convention, la Conférence des Plénipotentiaires nomme les premiers titulaires des postes de Secrétaire général et de Secrétaire général adjoint. Le directeur actuel du Bureau, Mr F. von Ernst, est nommé aux termes du présent Protocole Secrétaire général et les vice-directeurs actuels, Mr Léon Mulatier et Mr Gerald C. Gross, sont nommés secrétaires généraux adjoints.

(491 TR-E)

b) It will hold its first meeting at Atlantic City on 1947. For that meeting the Members of the Board may make temporary unpaid appointments of technically qualified persons without regard to the conditions laid down in Article of the Convention.

c) At that meeting the Board shall be organized and its work shall be planned for the transitional period ending December 31, 1948, in accordance with the decisions taken by the Atlantic City International Radio Conference with a view to its establishment as provided for in the Atlantic City Convention.

3. a) The Secretariat provided for in Article of the Atlantic City Convention shall be set up forthwith in accordance with the provisions therein contained. Until the coming into force of that Convention, it shall function on a provisional basis. With the consent of the Swiss Government, its posts shall be filled so far as possible by the corresponding officials of the present Bureau in order to facilitate the transfer of functions upon the date of the coming into force of the Atlantic City Convention.

b) Exceptionally, the Plenipotentiary Conference appoints the first holders of the posts of Secretary General and Assistant Secretaries General. The present Director of the Bureau, Mr. F. von Ernst, is hereby appointed as Secretary General and the present Vice-Directors, Mr. Leon Mulatier and Mr. Gerald C. Gross, are appointed as Assistant Secretaries General.

(491 TR)

NOTE 1

Le groupe de rédaction appelle l'attention de la Commission C sur l'insertion éventuelle dans l'article 4 bis et dans l'article 4 ter de la Convention d'un paragraphe rédigé dans ce sens :

"Aucun membre élu du Conseil d'administration ou du Comité international d'enregistrement des fréquences ne pourra prendre ses fonctions en cette qualité avant d'avoir signé et ratifié la Convention ou d'y avoir adhéré."

NOTE 2

Le groupe de rédaction du Comité C n'a pas été en mesure de rédiger les dispositions concernant le budget et les finances dans l'attente du rapport du Sous-comité C I.

(491 TR-E)

NOTE 1

The Drafting Group recommends to the attention of Committee C the insertion into Article 4 bis and Article 4 ter of the Convention of paragraphs along the following lines;

"No elected Member of the Administrative Council (or the International Frequency Registration Board) may exercise its functions as such unless or until such Member shall have signed and ratified this Convention, or shall have acceded to it.

NOTE 2

The Drafting Group of Committee C has been unable to draft the necessary provisions concerning budgeting and finance pending the receipt of the report of Subcommittee C I.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY

1947

E
Document No. 492 TR-E

23 September 1947

This document concerns only the French text.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 493 TR-E
23, September 1947

Report of Subcommittee C-1
on Estimates of Expenditures of the Union for the
Years 1948 and 1949-52

The Subcommittee submits for the consideration of the Conference estimated expenditures for the years until the next conference. These figures were prepared by Bureau officials and were reviewed and in some cases revised by Working Group 3 and Subcommittee C-1.

The total of the estimated figures for 1948 and 1949-52 are submitted as a guide for the Conference in setting the limit of expenditures under which the Swiss Government (for 1948) and the Administrative Council (for 1949-52) shall supervise and approve the accounts. A margin of 10% has been allowed under the total estimated budget figures shown for the years 1949-52 to allow for unexpected expenses, if necessary.

The Subcommittee is of the opinion that the Conference should set a new raised limit of expenditures for ordinary expenses for the year 1948, and a limit for the annual ordinary expenses for the years 1949-52. However, the estimates of expenditures in this report, especially for 1949-52, should not be considered as the absolute maximum amount which may be necessary to carry on the functions of the Union. In case it is necessary to exceed the limit for 1949-52 the Administrative Council should be permitted to do so upon obtaining the approval of a majority of the members of the Union.

The detailed schedules of expenses are set forth in annexes to this report as follows:

- Annex I. Estimated Expenditures for 1948.
- Annex II. Estimated Expenditures for 1949-52.
- Annex III. Comparative Tables of Estimated Expenditures for 1947, 1948 and 1949-52.
- Annex IV. Explanations of Itemized Figures in Annexes I, II, and III.

The Subcommittee considered it advisable for clarification to make the following comments:

1. Estimated Expenditures for 1948

The Bureau of the Union has been operating under an annual limit of 200,000 gold francs for each division (the Telephone and Telegraph Division and the Radio Division) as laid down by the Cairo Conference. However, as reported by Committee 10 of the Radio Conference, which examined the accounts for the Radio Division, the limit of expenses of 200,000 gold francs for each division was inadequate either to meet the expenses incurred in connection with the expanding work or to cover other added expenses in 1948. In addition, the salaries for officials of the Bureau, according to the new scale approved by Committee C, will be higher than they have been in past years, and the Union will have to meet certain other special expenses in 1948 in connection with the transition of the old organization to the new one. The Union, however, will operate under the Madrid Convention until the new Convention goes into force. According to present procedure, expenses of the Union are divided into two classes, ordinary and extraordinary, for the two divisions. The Subcommittee, therefore, classed the various expenses into these categories. The grouping of these expenses is shown in Annex I page 1, of this report. The expenses shown under "extraordinary" are estimated for information or comparison purposes. They should not be included within the limit for ordinary expenses for 1948.

2. Estimated Expenditures for 1949-52

The estimate for expenses for the Bureau for 1949-52 are combined under one budget. No valuable purpose, it was felt, is served by continuing separate limitations of expenditures for the various services. The Union is to have a centralized organization; when the new Convention comes into force the new Regulations will be binding on all members of the Union. Costs in connection with all services should be met by contributions on a consolidated basis. The salary scale approved by Committee C was used for estimating personnel expenditures.

The figures for personnel were based on a maximum staff for 1952 of 80 persons. (The explanation of the functions of these persons are shown in Annex IV) The staff of 80 should be considered as the maximum number until 1952 to carry on the work of the Bureau and other organizations of the Union. It should be incumbent upon the Secretary General of the Bureau with the approval of the Administrative Council to decide the requisite staff each year.

The Subcommittee noted that Committee C in setting the new salary scale did not allow for an increase in the salaries of personnel in the lower classifications. In the event that living costs rise in the next few years, the Secretary-General with the approval of the Administrative Council should be instructed to see that these lower classes are the first to benefit from any additional amounts allowed to cover cost of living.

3. Administrative Council

A question was raised as to the possibility of paying the expenses of members of the Administrative Council for 1948. The decision as to whether these expenses will be paid by the Union was not considered to be in the terms of reference of C-1. However, these expenses, excluding salaries, were estimated and are shown in the budget for 1948 (see Annex 1, page 2) in case it is the decision of the Conference that these expenses should be borne by the Union.

4. Retirement Fund

As outlined in the report of Committee 10 (Doc. 494 R) the actuarial examination carried out by the Bureau at the request of Committee 10 and dated July 16, 1947 shows, for the total funds of the two divisions, the following deficit according to the technical rate adopted for capitalization:

	Telegr. Telephone		radio	=	Total
3½%	100,000	+	390,000	=	490,000 Swiss francs
3%	170,000	+	500,000	=	670,000 Swiss francs

The Subcommittee is of the opinion that the same technical rate of 3% should be admitted and that contributions of 150,000 s.f. per year from 1948 to 1952 should be provided for in order to put the Retirement Fund of the Bureau on a sound basis.

The delegate of the United States did not concur in this opinion. He pointed out that the payment of the additional 670,000 s.f. into the Fund over the next five-year period would only partially meet the problem and rested on the assumption that the present method of administering pensions would be continued. He pointed out that the Administrative Council would have to deal with this problem and if it adopted a procedure for maintaining the Fund by regular small annual payments, a much smaller capital amount would be necessary and the deficit under the present system of 670,000 s.f. might disappear. In view of these contingencies, he felt that there was no urgent necessity to add 670,000 s.f. to the fund, an addition which in any event would not provide a sufficient fund to meet pension requirements for the additional staff in contemplation.

The Subcommittee recommends that the Conference should assign to the Administrative Council the task of studying and putting into effect a future plan of retirement for the permanent staff of the Union.

5. IFRB

An estimate was made for the expenses of the IFRB for 1948 and 1949-52. As shown in Annex I, page 1, the expenses for the IFRB in 1948 were placed under extraordinary expenses. They are submitted for information and comparison purposes but should not be included in the limit of ordinary expenses for 1948.

6. Printed matter.

The Subcommittee, in attempting to estimate the cost of printing and language services in accordance with the decisions of Committee C, found that these decisions could be implemented only by keeping separate accounts. The report of the Subcommittee on this matter is set out in a separate paper (Doc. 456 TR-E). The Subcommittee did not allow in these budget estimates for the separate accounts. The Conference should instruct Bureau officials to prepare a separate budget and accounts for these services, to be approved by the Administrative Council. The funds for financing these expenses are to be advanced by the Swiss Government at an interest rate, the amount for which shall be added to the total cost for the production of documents and met from the sale of documents.

In preparing the ordinary expense for 1949-52 shown in Annex II, amounts were deducted from the total expenses of the bureau, the IFRB and the CCI's to allow for the fact that part of the overhead cost of these organizations are chargeable against the printing budget on a proportional basis.

J. T. Hwang
Chairman

Estimate of ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the
International Telecommunications Union for the year 1948

SUMMARY

ORDINARY EXPENSES

Swiss francs

A. Administrative Council	165 000
B. Bureau of the Union	1 084 000
C. Retirement Fund	150 000
D. Expenses for moving the Bureau to Geneva	105 000
E. Expenses for establishing offices of the Bureau in Geneva	50 000
	<hr/> 1/
Total ordinary expenses	1 554 000

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

F. I.F.R.B.

a) Ordinary expenses 1948	917 000
b) Moving expenses of members	200 000
c) Establishing I.F.R.B. office in Geneva	<u>100 000</u>

Total I.F.R.B. expense 1 217 000

G. P.F.B. Conference of experts,
Geneva, 1948

615 000

2/
1 832 000

Total ordinary and extraordinary
expense 3 386 000

1/ Equivalent to 1 100 000 gold francs at 1.41 Swiss francs
to 1 gold franc

2/ Equivalent to 1 300 000 gold francs at 1.41 Swiss
francs to 1 gold franc

1948 EstimateA ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL - ORDINARY EXPENSES, 1948

Estimate of expenses per session

	<u>Swiss Francs</u>	<u>Reference</u> <u>to Annex IV</u>
I. Traveling expenses of members	152,000 1)	a
II. Overhead expenses per session	13,000 2)	b
Total	<u>165,000</u>	

Notes:

- 1) Traveling Expenses, average
per member: 4,300 Sw. fr. 77,400

Per diem allowance:

25 days at 120 Sw. fr. 54,000
 20 days at 40 Sw. fr.
 (reduced allowance
 while traveling) 14,400
 68,400

Insurance - life and
 baggage

6,200
152,000

- 2) Assembly room, service, interpreters in future.
 Secretariat to be furnished by the Bureau of the Union.

For further explanation see Annex IV

1948 Estimate

B. BUREAU OF THE UNION - Ordinary Expenses. 1948A. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE DIVISION

<u>EXPENSES</u>		Swiss Francs	Reference to <u>Annex IV</u>
I. PERSONNEL	400,000		c
II. TRAVEL EXPENSES (in Switzerland)	2,000		d
III. RENT	12,000		e
IV. OFFICE EQUIPMENT	5,000		f
V. OFFICE OVERHEAD	15,000		g
VI. PRINT D MATTER	90,000		h
VII. UNFORESEEN and MISCELLANEOUS	5,000	529,000	j

RECEIPTS: Sale of Documents 100,000

NET TOTAL Swiss Francs: 429,000

B. RADIO DIVISION

Swiss Francs

<u>EXPENSES</u>			
I. PERSONNEL	520,000		c
II. TRAVEL EXPENSES (in Switzerland)	2,000		d
III. RENT	12,000		e
IV. OFFICE EQUIPMENT	8,000		f
V. OFFICE OVERHEAD	15,000		g
VI. PRINTED MATTER	380,000		h
VII. REPRESENTATION OF THE ITU AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES	48,000		i
VIII. UNFORESEEN and MISCELLANEOUS	7,000	992,000	j

RECEIPTS: Sale of Documents 337,000

NET TOTAL Swiss Francs: 655,000

C. SUMMARY

Telegraph and Telephone Division - Net Total - Swiss Francs: 429,000
Radio Division - Net Total - Swiss Francs: 655,000

TOTAL: Swiss Francs: 1,084,000

For explanation see Annex IV



C. RETIREMENT FUND OF THE BUREAU. - Ordinary Expenses, 1948

Amount to be contributed in 1948 - Sw. francs 150,000 k

D. EXPENSES OF MOVING THE BUREAU OF THE UNION FROM BERNE
TO GENEVA - Ordinary Expenses, 1948

a) Furniture and Archives.....Sw. francs.....25,000 i

b) Moving-Expenses of
Personnel (2000 francs
per family).....Sw. francs.....80,000

Total: Sw. francs 105,000

E. EXPENSES OF ESTABLISHING OFFICES IN GENEVA -

Ordinary Expenses, 1948 Sw. francs 50,000 m

For explanations see page 3 of this report

Annex I

-5-

1948 EstimateReference to
Annex IVF.-I.F.R.B - Extraordinary Expenses, 1948

	Swiss francs	
I. Personnel		n
Salaries of the 11 members	567,600	
Personnel of the restricted Secretariat	172,400	
Social Security and Insurance: payments by the Union for personnel insurance, 15% of salaries (decision of the London Conference 1879)	111,000	
Family allowances	10,000	
Total Personnel	861,000	
II. Rent	26,000	p
III. Overhead	20,000	r
IV. Miscellaneous	10,000	a
Sub-total	917,000	
V. <u>Moving expenses of the members of the I.F.R.B. and their families</u>		
Estimate, Swiss	200,000	t
VI. <u>Establishment of the office in Geneva</u>		
Estimate, Swiss francs	100,000	t
Total	1,217,000	

1948 Estimate

G. P.F.B. CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS, GENEVA, 1948. Extraordinary Expenses, 1948

	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>Reference to Annex IV</u>
I. Additional personnel for the Secretariat	80,000	
Translators and Interpreters	120,000	
II. Rent (for assembly halls)	10,000	
III. Office equipment, telephone, correspondence	75,000	
IV. <u>Frequency List</u>		
Setting up files in the U.S.A.	100,000	
Printing of the first list	100,000	
Printing of the second list	100,000	
Setting up additional files during the Conference	30,000	
	<hr/> 330,000	
Total	<hr/> 615,000	u

For explanation see Annex IV

ANNEX II1949-1952 Estimate

Estimate of the ordinary expenses of the International
Telecommunications Union (I.T.U.) for
the years 1949 - 1952.

GENERAL ESTIMATEORDINARY EXPENSES

Draft of annual budget
(not including publications)

<u>Summary:</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
A. Administrative Council	165,000
B. Secretariat of the Union:	1,620,000
C. Retirement Fund	150,000
D. I.F.R.B.	1,079,250
E. C.C.I.F.	316,740
F. C.C.I.T.	244,740
G. C.C.I.R.	705,480
	<u>4,281,210</u>
Margin of 13% for unpredictables	<u>418,790</u>
H. <u>Total to be apportioned according</u> <u>to contributive units (page 10)</u>	4,700,000 (1)

- (1) Equivalent to approximately 3,300,000 gold francs
at 1.41 Swiss francs to 1 gold franc.

A. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
Estimate of expenses for one session

	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>Reference to</u> <u>Annex IV</u>
18 members (unsalaried)		
Traveling expenses of members	152,000 ¹⁾	a
Overhead expenses per session	13,000 ²⁾	b
	<u>165,000</u>	

Notes:

- 1) Traveling expenses, average per member:
 4,300 Swiss francs 77,400

Per diem allowances:

25 days @ 120 Sw. fr.	54,000	
20 days @ 40 Sw. fr.		
(reduced allowance	14,400	
while traveling)	<u> </u>	
	68,400	

Insurance - life and luggage	<u>6,200</u>
	152,000

- 2) Assembly room, service, interpreters in future. The Secretariat is furnished by the Bureau of the Union.

For further explanation see Annex IV

1949-1952 EstimateB. SECRETARIAT OF THE UNIONSwiss francsReference to
Annex IVI. PERSONNEL

c

A. Salaries (see pages 4,5, and 6)	1,307,600
B. Social Security and insurance: payments by the Union for personnel insurance, 15% of the salaries (decision of the London Conference 1879)	196,140
C. Allowances for living abroad	20,000
D. Family allowances	20,000
E. Home leave (non-European personnel) (Article 12 of the present Regulations - Approximate estimate due to lack of data)	50,000
Total Personnel	1,593,740

II. <u>TRAVEL EXPENSES</u> (in Switzerland)	2,000	d
--	-------	---

III. <u>RENT</u>	38,000	e
------------------	--------	---

IV. <u>OFFICE EQUIPMENT</u> (furniture, typewriters, technical equipment)	20,000	f
--	--------	---

V. <u>OVERHEAD OFFICE</u> (supplies, postage, taxes and telephone service, light, heat, cleaning, caretaking)	58,000	g
---	--------	---

VI. <u>REPRESENTATION OF THE I.T.U.</u> International Conferences	75,000	i
--	--------	---

VII. <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	13,260	j
---------------------------	--------	---

Total expenses	1,800,000
----------------	-----------

To be deducted: 10% to be charged to the special estimate for publications as its quota in the overhead costs	180,000
---	---------

Balance chargeable to the general estimate	1,620,000
---	-----------

For explanations see Annex IV

Assumed Classification of Personnel of the Secretariat of the Union.

(Classes A, B, C) SECRETARY GENERAL----- (1 Adviser
 (1 Clerk -----Office of the Secretary
 (1 Typist -----General included in the
 office force below.
 Asst. Secretary- Asst. Secretary- Adviser in charge of one division
 General General

(in charge of Telegraph and Tele- phone Division)	(in charge of Radio Division)	1. Personnel Budget Accounting Cashier's Office Supplies	2. Library Archives	3. Translation of Documents	4. Publi- cations Shipping	5. Office Manage- ment Stencill- ing Tele- phone	Totals
--	-----------------------------------	--	---------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	--------

PERSONNEL

Class D 1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
1st Class 2	2	-	-	1	-	-	5
2nd Class 1	1	1	-	2	-	1	6
3rd Class 1	3	-	1	2	1	-	8
4th Class 1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
5th Class 2	6	1	1	2	2	2	16
6th Class 1	1	1	-	2	1	2	8
7th Class 1	2	1	-	1	1	2	8
8th Class 3	5	1	-	-	1	7	17
13	24	7	2	10	6	14	80

Note: This classification of the staff into classes 1 to 8 only serves as a basis to estimate expenses and should not be considered to be a recommendation for staffing.

Salary Scales.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
A	Secretary-General Members of the I.F.R.B. Directors of the C.C.I.	51 600
B	Assistant Secretaries-General, Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.	45 150
C	Counsellor in Charge of a Division	38 000
D	Counsellors	32 000
1st class		17 000 to 25 800
2nd class		12 600 to 21 500
3rd class		11 400 to 17 200
4th class		10 100 to 14 900
5th class		8 700 to 13 500
6th class		7 400 to 12 200
7th class		6 500 to 10 800
8th class		4 500 to 8 500

(493 TR-E)

ANNEX II.
(493 TR-E)

1949-1952 Estimate

C. ANNEX II
Replenishment Fund

1949-1952 Estimate

-6-

Outline of the classification of functions and
estimate of new expenses.

Reference to
Annex IV

(Permanent and temporary personnel).

Amount to be contributed annually for 1949-1952

Classification	No. of Employees	Salary Swiss frs. 150,000 (maximum)	Total Salary Expenses k Swiss frs. (maximum)
----------------	---------------------	---	--

Class A Secretary-General	1	51 600	51 600
---------------------------	---	--------	--------

For explanation see page 3 of this report.

Class B Assistant Secretary-General	2	45 150	90 300
-------------------------------------	---	--------	--------

Class C Counsellor in charge of a Division	1	38 000	38 000
--	---	--------	--------

Class D Counsellors	4	32 000	128 000
---------------------	---	--------	---------

1st class	5	25 800	129 000
-----------	---	--------	---------

2nd "	6	21 500	129 000
-------	---	--------	---------

3rd "	8	17 200	137 600
-------	---	--------	---------

4th "	4	14 900	59 600
-------	---	--------	--------

5th "	16	13 500	216 000
-------	----	--------	---------

6th "	8	12 200	97 600
-------	---	--------	--------

7th "	8	10 800	86 400
-------	---	--------	--------

8th "	17	8 500	144 500
-------	----	-------	---------

80	Total:	1 307 600
----	--------	-----------

(493 TR-E)

ANNEX II

1949-1952 Estimate

-7-

C. Retirement Fund

Reference to
Annex IV

Amount to be contributed annually for 1949-1952

Sw. francs

150,000

k

For explanation see page 3 of this report.

	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>Reference to</u> <u>Annex IV</u>
I. <u>Personnel</u>		n
Salaries of 11 members at 51,600 Swiss francs (Class A of the scale on page 14 of this annex)	567,600	
Personnel of the restricted secretariat (Doc. No. 808 R-E, article 1, figure 5)	172,400	*)
Social Security and Insurance: payments by the Union for personnel insurance, 15% of salaries (decision of the London Conference 1879)	111,000	
Allowances for living abroad (11 x 5,000)	55,000	
Family allowances	10,000	
Home leave (non-European personnel) (Article 12 of the present Regulations)	40,000	
Total Personnel	<u>956,000</u>	
II. Travel And Per Diem Allowances:		
(Travelling expenses)	25,000 Swiss Frs.	
Per diem allowances:		
20 days for each member		
@ 100 S. frs.		
10 days reduced		
allowance @ <u>30 S. frs.</u>	25,300	
	50,300	o
III. Rent	26,000	p
IV. Office Overhead Expense	40,000	r
V. Miscellaneous	<u>14,700</u>	s
Total expenses	<u>1,087,000</u>	
To be deducted: quota to be charged to the special budget for publications.	<u>7,750</u>	
Balance chargeable to the general estimate	<u>1,079,250</u>	

*) 1 secretary, 4 technical experts, 1 office manager, plus office, shipping, and typing personnel (14 persons).

For further explanation see Annex IV

ANNEX II1949-1952 Estimate

-9-

E. C.C.I.F.Swiss francsReference to
Annex IVA. SECRETARIATI. PERSONNEL

Director (Class A in the scale on page 14 of this annex)	51,600
---	--------

Personnel of the permanent Secretariat (10 persons)	120,000
--	---------

Social security and insurance: pay- ments of the Union for the insurance of personnel, 15% of the salaries (decisions of the London Conference, 1879)	25,740
---	--------

Allowances for living abroad	10,000
------------------------------	--------

Family allowances	5,000
-------------------	-------

Home leave (non-European personnel) (Article 12 of the present Regulations)	<u>10,000</u>
Total Personnel	222,340

II. Rent	3,000
----------	-------

III. Office equipment and appliances	1,000
--------------------------------------	-------

IV. Office supplies, correspondence etc.	22,400
--	--------

V. Travelling expenses	<u>5,000</u>
Total of A	253,740

. LABORATORY

VI. Personnel (estimate)	65,000
--------------------------	--------

VII. Maintenance of the laboratory	7,000
------------------------------------	-------

VIII. Laboratory furnishings and appliances	<u>--</u>
Total expenses	325,740

v

To be deducted: share chargeable to the special budget for printed matter	<u>9,000</u>
--	--------------

Net total - <u>Balance chargeable to the</u> <u>general budget</u>	316,740
---	---------

For explanation see Annex IV

(493 TR-E)

ANNEX II

1949-1952 Estimate

-10-

F. C.C.I.T.

	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>Reference to</u> <u>Annex IV</u>
The expenses exclusive of Total expenses	253,740	w
to be deducted: quota chargeable to the special estimate for publications	<u>9,000</u>	
Balance chargeable to the general budget	244,740	

For explanation see Annex IV

G. C.C.I.R.

	<u>Swiss francs</u>	
Total expenses, exclusive of Laboratory	507,480	
<u>Laboratory:</u>	<u>216,000</u> ¹⁾	
Total expenses	723,480	x
to be deducted: quota chargeable to the special estimate for publications.	<u>18,000</u>	
Balance chargeable to the general budget:	705,480	

1) Provisionally included, subject to determination as to establishment of laboratory for C.C.I.R.

For explanation see Annex IV

Annex II

-11-

1949-1952 EstimateH. Apportionment of the Ordinary
Expenses of the general AccountsSwiss francs

The total amount of the ordinary expenses to be apportioned each year among the members of the I.T.U. has been estimated at:

4,700,000

Assuming that the total number of contributive units will remain nearly the same, namely, 950, each unit will correspond to approximately 4,947 Swiss francs.

The apportionment will then be as follows:

Contribution by Class

<u>Class</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Amount of the Contribution Swiss francs</u>
I	30	148,410
II	25	123,675
III	20	98,940
IV	15	74,205
V	10	49,470
VI	5	24,735
VII	3	14,841
VIII	1	4,947

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

A. Comparison of Estimates of the Expenses of the Bureau of the Union
1947 Budget

	<u>TT Division</u>	<u>R Division</u>	<u>Total Budget 1947</u>	<u>1948 (3) Estimate</u>	<u>1949/1952 Estimate</u>
I. Personnel	288,174.50	418,309.50	706,484	920,000.	1,593,740.
II. Travel	500.	24,500. 1)	25,000	4,000.	2,000.
III. Rents	8,600.	8,600.	17,200	24,000.	38,000.
IV. Office Supplies	3,800.	6,000.	9,800	13,000.	20,000.
V. Overhead Office Expenses	13,400.	13,000.	26,800	30,000.	58,000.
VI. Printed Matter (See below*)	---	---	---	48,000.	75,000.
VII. I.T.U. Representation Costs	---	---	---	12,000.	13,260.
VIII. Miscellaneous and Sundry	4,525.50	5,190.50	9,716.	---	---
Total without printed matter	319,000.	476,000.	795,000.	1,051,000.	1,800,000 3)
VI. *Printed Matter	167,000.	318,000.	485,700.	470,000.	---
Total with Printed Matter	486,700.	794,000.	1,280,700	1,521,000 2)	---

- 1) Of which 24,000 S. frs. are for home leaves, in accordance with Article 12 of the present Regulations.
- 2) Actually 1,084,000 Swiss francs, taking into account sales relating to sale of documents. The amount relates only to the regular expenses to be incurred by the Bureau of the Union. Other expenses - Administrative Council, moving to Geneva, and establishing offices in Geneva, and Retirement Fund - amounting to 470,000 sw. francs are not included.
- 3) The amount of 1,800,000 s.f. is the entire expense of the Secretariat; it includes an amount of 180,000 s.f. chargeable to the special budget for publications.

1949 - 1952 Estimate

E. Apportionment of expenses (in Swiss Francs)

HEADINGS	COUNCIL	SECRETARY GENERAL (B.I.T.U.)	I.F.R.B.	C.C.T.F.	C.C.I.T.	C.C.F.R.	TOTALS
PERSONNEL	-	1,593,740	956,000	222,340	222,340	444,680	3,439,100
TRAVEL	152,000	2,000	50,300	5,000	5,000	10,000	224,300
RENTS	-	38,000	26,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	76,000
OFFICE SUPPLIES	-	20,000	-	1,000	1,000	2,000	24,000
OVERHEAD OFFICE EXPENSES	13,000	58,000	440,000	2,400	22,400	44,800	200,600
REPRESENTATION EXPENSES	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000
LABORATORIES	-	-	-	72,000	-	216,000	288,000
MISCELLANEOUS	-	13,260	14,700	-	-	-	27,960
TOTALS	165,000	1,800,000	1,087,000	325,740	253,740	723,480	4,354,960
Deduction for printing		180,000	7,750	9,000	9,000	18,000	223,750
Balance		1,620,000	1,079,250	316,740	244,740	705,480	4,131,210
Retirement Fund							150,000
10% Margin of unpredictable							418,790
Total to be apportioned according to contributing units							4,700,000

(493 TR-E)
ANNEX IV

Explanation of 1948 and 1949-52 Estimates in
Annexes I, II and III

Administrative Council

ORDINARY EXPENSES

A. Travel (Administrative Council)

1948	152,000 s. f.
1949 - 1952 (per year)	152,000 s. f.

In estimating the expenses of the Council it was assumed that the Council would meet once a year and that it would be in session approximately three weeks. The transportation expense of 77,400 francs was arrived at by dividing the 18 members among the four regions and then by using transportation costs from several points within each region.

The figures in dollars were:

Region A	-5	members,	average	\$1,000	each	=	\$5,000
"	B	-5	"	"	200	"	1,000
"	C	-3	"	"	800	"	2,400
"	D	-5	"	"	2,000	"	10,000
							<u>18,400</u>

The total of \$18,400 was rounded to an even \$18,000; this is equal to 77,400 S.f. This is an average of 4,300 S.f. per member.

Per diem allowance of 68,400 was estimated on the basis of 25 days in Geneva at 120 francs a day and an average of 20 days en route at 40 francs a day. The allowance was computed at 40 francs a day for the days en route because expenses on boats, trains, and airplanes are relatively small. However, some amount had to be estimated for added expenses while travelling because Council members from distance points may have delays in transportation during which their daily expenses will be high.

Insurance (covering both life and property) was estimated at 6200 francs, approximately 8 per cent of the transportation cost.

B. Overhead Expenses (Administrative Council)

1948	13,000 s.f.
1949 - 52 (per year)	13,000 s.f.

These expenses cover the cost of renting an assembly room, telephone charges, interpreters, and similar items. There will be no expense for the Secretariat because it will be furnished by the Bureau of the Union.

Annex IV

- 2 -

Bureau of the UnionORDINARY EXPENSES

C. Personnel (Bureau of the Union)

1948	- 920,000 s.f.
1949 - 1952 (per year)	- 1,593,740 s.f.
(1947	- 706,484 s.f.)

The 1948 estimate is higher than the 1947 budget for three reasons:

- (1) There will be a general increase in the work of the Bureau as a result of the Atlantic City Conference.
- (2) There is a yearly increase in salaries in accordance with the Regulations.
- (3) The present staff is not large enough to carry the present volume of work and consequently the staff is overworked and tired.

The 1948 figure is reconciled to the 1947 figure as follows:

	<u>Divisions</u>			
	<u>Telephone and</u>	<u>Telegraph</u>	<u>Radio</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>1947 Budget</u>		288,175	418,310	706,485
Add:				
Salary increase for present staff		<u>27,625 (a)</u>	<u>36,190 (a)</u>	<u>63,815 (a)</u>
Staff increase		<u>80,000 (b)</u>	<u>60,000 (c)</u>	<u>140,000 (d)</u>
Insurance (15%)		<u>4,200</u>	<u>5,500</u>	<u>9,700</u>
<u>1948 Estimate</u>		<u>400,000</u>	<u>520,000</u>	<u>920,000</u>

- (a) Includes salary increases made by the Atlantic City Conference.
- (b) This provides for an average of about 7 additional temporary employees over the 1947 staff to do translation, typing and checking work. (These employees are not insured)
- (c) This provides for an average of about 6 temporary additional employees.
- (d) This will result in an average total staff of about 55 for 1948, compared to 42 for 1947 and 40 for 1946.

1949-52 Estimate

1,593,740 s.f.

A. Salaries (See Annex II)	1,307,600
B. Insurance for employees (15% of salaries) in accordance with the decision of the London Conference, 1879	196,140
C. Expatriation allowance	20,000
D. Family allowance	20,000
E. Home leave	<u>50,000</u>
	<u>1,593,740</u>

In the 1949-52 years, the Bureau of the Union will be operating under a new structure and a reconciliation of the 1947 or 1948 amounts and the 1949-52 amounts would be too detailed for this justification. In arriving at the 1949-52 estimate the salary scale adopted by Committee C (See Annex II, page 5) was used. The starting point in making the estimate was the 1947 staff of 42 people. Additional staff will have to be hired in order to cope with the additional work resulting from the general increase in telecommunications activity and from the enlarged responsibilities given the Bureau by this Conference. It is estimated that the normal increase in work will require an additional 20 employees, making 60 in all, by 1952. The use of additional languages will, however, necessitate 20 added employees to handle this work. This makes a maximum number of 80 employees by 1952. The details are shown in Annex II pages 4 and 6. It will be noted from Annex II, page 5, that the maximum salary in each classification was taken in making the estimate. In view of the fact that the 1949-52 estimate figures show the maximum employees that are expected by 1952 and the salary of each employee at the top of his salary bracket, it is assumed that actual expenses in 1949, for example, will be considerably less than the amount shown in the estimate.

Under a decision of the London Conference of 1879 each permanent employee of the Union is insured in an amount so that the premiums are equal to approximately 15 percent of the employee's salary. The premiums are paid by the Bureau of the Union.

Expatriation Allowance is now paid to only two members of the staff, Mr. Gross and Mr. Mulatier. The present cost is 5,200 francs. The 1949-52 estimate has increased the amount to 20,000 francs to reflect the expressed desire of this Conference to have the Bureau be more truly international and to reflect the increase in staff.

Family Allowance is to provide additional compensation for families with children. Present payments are at the rate of approximately 12,000 francs a year. The increase in staff will make necessary an increase in the 1949-52 estimate to 20,000 francs a year.

Home Leave for non-European personnel is included in the 1949-52 estimate at 50,000 francs. Travel expenses for a one month's home leave and travel time are paid for each non-European employee and his family every two years.

D. Travel Expenses (Bureau of the Union)

(1947 - 25,000 s.f.)

1948 - 4,000 s.f.

1949-1952 (per year) - 2,000 s.f.

Includes 24,000 in preparation for the Atlantic City Conference.

The slight increase in travel (an increase from 1,000 francs to 4,000 when travel in preparation for the Conference is excluded) in 1948 over 1947 is the result of the planned move to Geneva and the necessity to travel to Geneva to make arrangements for the move. The PFB meeting in Geneva may also increase the travel of the officials slightly between the office at Bern and Geneva. In 1949 the travel in Switzerland will be reduced to 2,000 Swiss francs. The travel cost will be slightly higher in 1949 than in 1947 because of the necessity to travel to the foreign embassies in Bern and because of the increased staff.

E. Rent (Bureau of the Union)

1948 - 24,000 s.f.

1949-52 (per year) - 38,000 s.f.

(1947 - 17,200 s.f.)

The increase in rents results from three facts: (1) The staff will be doubled, (2) the present staff is very crowded, and (3) rents are slightly higher in Geneva than in Bern.

Annex IV

- 5 -

F. Office Equipment (Bureau of the Union)
(including furniture, typewriters, technical equipment,
books, maps, etc.)

1948 - 13,000 s.f.

1949-52 (per year) - 20,000 s.f.

(1947 - 9,800 s.f.)

The increase will result primarily from the doubling of the staff.

G. Office Overhead (Bureau of the Union)
(including office supplies, postage, taxes, telephone, light,
heat, cleaning, caretaking, etc.)

1948 - 30,000 s.f.

1949-52 (per year) - 58,000 s.f.

(1947 - 26,800 s.f.)

The increase is to allow for the increased size of the staff.

H. Printed Matter (Bureau of the Union)

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Receipts</u>
1949	New basis	
1948	470,000 s.f.	437,000 s.f.
(1947	485,700 s.f.	718,500 s.f.)

The printed matter covers service documents and periodicals according to the old practice. Anything connected with the documents resulting from the Atlantic City Conference will be subject to a separate budget and account.

I. Representation of ITU at International Conferences, (Bureau of the Union)

1948 48,000

1949-52 (per year) 75,000 s.f.

(1947 - - - - -)

The 1949-52 yearly amount of 75,000 francs and the 1948 amount of 48,000 francs are to provide for the Union being represented at some of the most important international meetings that affect telecommunications--meetings of ICAO, for example. To be represented at all the conferences that affect telecommunications would cost several hundred thousand francs; but it is believed that in order to hold expenses down as much as possible the Union should be represented at only the most important conferences and be represented as much as possible by persons in the countries in which the Conferences are to be held.

Annex IV

- 6 -

J. Unforeseen and Miscellaneous (Bureau of the Union)

1948 12,000 s. f.

1949-52 (per year) 13,260 s.f.

(1947 9,716 s.f.)

The amount for miscellaneous is increased slightly to allow for the general increase in activities of the Bureau.

K. Retirement Fund

1948 150,000 s.f.

1949-52 (per yr.) 150,000 s.f.

The amount 150,000 Swiss francs, if paid into the Fund each year for the period 1948-52, will place the Fund upon a self-sustaining basis for the present employees, and no additional payment into the Fund will be necessary to meet the pension requirements for these employees. These figures were supplied by the Union officials.

The Fund as thus increased, however, will make no provision for the added staff contemplated for the future. In order to provide for these additional employees under the present pension plan, substantially larger additional amounts would be required, the exact size of which could be determined only by detailed actuarial studies. An alternative method of meeting the problem would be to modify the nature of the present pension plan so as to provide for its maintenance by the payment of relatively small amounts each year. These annual payments, together with the interest earned by the Fund, would be sufficient to meet annual pension requirements with a smaller capital fund. The entire problem should be referred to the Administrative Council so that it may take appropriate action under either alternative in order to administer pensions on the most economical basis.

L. Expenses of Moving the Bureau of the Union from Bern to Geneva

1948 - 105,000 s. f.

1949 - -----

The expense will consist of approximately 25,000 for moving furniture and archives and 60,000 for moving families of employees. The distance from Bern to Geneva is about 150 miles. Moving will be done by truck. There are 25 rooms of furniture of the Bureau to be moved and approximately 500 cubic yards of records, records dating back to 1865.

About 40 families will have to be moved. The expense of transporting the persons and their furniture was estimated at 2,000 francs a family.

M. Expenses of Establishing Office of B.I.T.U. in Geneva

1948	-	50,000 s.f.
1949	-	

This covers the equipping of from 12 to 15 offices to be occupied by the new personnel that will be added to the staff of the Union.

A. I.F.R.B.ORDINARY EXPENSES

The details of the amount shown for 1948 and 1949-52 are as follows:

N. Personnel (I.F.R.B.)

1948	916,000 s.f.
1949-52 (per yr.)	956,000 s.f.

Details of the above figures (as shown in Annex I, page 6 and Annex II, page 7) are as follows:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949-52</u>
Salaries of 11 members	567,600	567,600
Salaries of Secretariat	<u>172,400</u>	<u>172,400</u>
Subtotal	740,000	740,000
Insurance (15% of Salaries)	111,000	111,000
Expatriation Allowance	--	55,000
Family Allowance	10,000	10,000
Home Leave	--	<u>40,000</u>
	<u>861,000</u>	956,000

The salaries of the members, computed at 51,600 each in accordance with Annex II, page 7, require no explanation. Salaries of the Secretariat provide for one secretary, four technical experts, one office manager, and eight clerical and typing employees--a total of fourteen. The item for insurance has already been explained.

It is believed that the amount of expatriation allowance will be high because none of the members will be from Switzerland and some of the technical experts and probably some of the clerical staff will also be hired from other countries. On the basis of 2600 francs a person, as now set by the Swiss Government for the Assistant Secretaries General, the 55,000 amount would provide for approximately 21 of the total members and staff of 25 to be non-Swiss, if they were paid at the rate of 2600 s.f. per year. The Swiss Government, of course, fixes a lower amount for persons at the lower salary levels. The 55,000 amount, therefore, will be sufficient to give the Administrative Council leeway to fix amounts of allowance that will attract an international staff. No amount is shown for 1948, however, because a similar amount is covered in the estimate for moving expenses.

O. Travel (I.F.R.B.)

1948	---
1949-52 (per yr.)	50,300 s.f.

Travelling will be done in connection with complaints of interference. It will be necessary for members to visit countries making complaints and check interference. Also they will be attending international conferences.

It is not expected that IFRB members will need travel allowances for 1948 since the IFRB will not begin its formal work until the Convention goes into force and they will spend their time in 1948 in Geneva in connection with the PFB conference.

P. Rents (I.F.R.B.)

1948	26,000 s.f.
1949-52 (per yr.)	26,000 s.f.

This figure is based on the cost of renting Bureau quarters in Bern with due allowance for the fact that rents are slightly higher in Geneva than in Bern. It is assumed that there will be 20 offices including office for each one of the 11 members.

Q. Office equipment. (I.F.R.B.)

1948	----
1949-52	---

No allowance is made for this item under ordinary expenses because it is covered for 1948 under special expenses for installation of the office.

There has been no allowance made for 1949-52 because it is not expected that any additional equipment will be required for those years.

R. Office Overhead (I.F.R.B.)

1948	20,000 s.f.
1949 - 52 (per yr.)	40,000 s.f.

It is estimated that office expenses will amount to 40,000 in each year. However, in 1948 it is expected that members will spend most of their time working with the PFB, and therefore the general office expenses of the IFRB offices (including telephone, postage, heat, light, caretaking, etc.) will be correspondingly reduced. It is anticipated that general office expenses of the IFRB will always be relatively high because a considerable amount of long distance telephoning will be necessary.

Annex IV

-9-

S. Miscellaneous (I.F.R.B.)

1948	10,000
1949-52 (per yr.)	14,700

The above amounts are provided to cover miscellaneous items. It is anticipated that in 1949 and subsequent years these expenses will be higher than in 1948 because the IFRB will begin its formal work in 1949.

T. Moving Expenses of Members of I.F.R.B. and Establishment of the Offices in Geneva.

1948	300,000 s.f.
1949	---

This figure for 1948 covers an estimation of 200,000 s.f. for moving IFRB members and their families from their home countries to Geneva and an estimation of 100,000 for installing the office at Geneva. The figure of 200,000 s.f. is only an estimate because of lack of information on which to establish an amount. It was based on an assumption that 6 members would be non-Europeans at a cost of 25,000 s.f. a member and 5 members would come from Europe at a cost of 10,000 s.f. a member. The amount for installing the offices was based on a need for 20 office rooms at an average of 5,000 s.f. per room (slightly over \$1,000.)

U. Extraordinary ExpensesP.F.B., Geneva, 1948

1948	615,000 s.f.
1949	

The detail of the above amount as shown in Annex I is as follows:

<u>Frequency List:</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
Preparation of the filing cards in the United States	100,000
Printing of the first list	100,000
5 Printing of the second list	100,000
Establishment of additional filing cards during the Conference	30,000 330,000
Rent of the meeting rooms	10,000
Supplementary personnel of the secretariat	80,000
Translators and interpreters	120,000
Supplies, telephones, etc., etc.	75,000
Total swiss francs :	615,000

The preparation of International Business Machine cards is being performed in the United States at the present time on a contract basis. The contract is for approximately 100,000 francs.

The frequency requirement lists that will be prepared from the International Business Machine cards will be in two series, each costing approximately 100,000 francs. The starting point in estimating the costs for phototyping these lists was the Bern Frequency List. Below is shown the computation of how the cost was arrived at:

Items on Present Frequency List	65,000
Less Items above 30,000 kc	<u>5,000</u>
Items below 30,000 kc	60,000
Additions of items that will be included to show future requirements	<u>40,000</u>
Total number of items comparable to Frequency	100,000
Multiplying factor to reflect the fact that complete circuit and frequency requirements will be shown (a)	<u>2.5</u>
Total number of lines	250,000
Number of pages (50 items to a page)	5,000
Estimated cost for 1000 copies (b)	100,000 francs

(a) For example, if a station communicates with 6 other stations and employs one group of 5 frequencies to maintain communications with all six stations, then the list will contain 30 entries (6 stations x 5 frequencies). The frequency list, in such a case, would contain only 5 entries.

(b) Cost based upon the cost of phototyping the Moscow documents.

It is estimated that additional I.B.M. cards will have to be prepared during the Conference and that this will cost approximately 30,000 francs, making a total cost for preparing the list of frequency requirements of 330,000 francs.

Meeting rooms will have to be rented during the 11½ months that the P.F.B. will be in session during 1948. There will be from 150 to 200 delegates in attendance. It is estimated that the cost can be kept at 10,000 francs by

(1) Renting large rooms for plenary sessions only on days needed; and

(2) Making maximum use of Bureau and I.F.R.B. rooms.

Annex IV

-11-

It is estimated that 80,000 francs will be needed to supply supplementary personnel of the secretariat during 1948. As many as 12 typists will be needed. The amount of 20,000 francs is included for translators and interpreters. Interpreters are paid approximately 1,000 francs a month in Switzerland and it is estimated that 10 will be needed. An endeavor will be made to use student translators wherever possible and it is assumed that community assignments can be made in such a way as to make it unnecessary to have translators at many meetings.

The expenses for general office expense will be approximately 75,000 francs. This will include heat, light, office supplies, telephone, etc. There will probably be a considerable number of long distance telephone calls during this Conference.

V. C.C.I.F.ORDINARY

1948	---
1949-52 (per yr.)	325,740 s.f.

The expenses of the CCIF will be chargeable to the I.T.U. beginning with the entry into force of the Convention.

The estimates for 1949-1952 were based on the budget plans of this organization for 1947 and 1948, approved at the last Plenary Assembly. Adjustments were made to reflect decisions of this conference - for instance, the salary of the Director was increased to the amount agreed to be paid by this Conference - and allowances were made so that personnel of the CCIF will enjoy the same treatment as personnel of the Bureau of the Union. Provision has also been made for additional personnel to handle added translation services.

W. C.C.I.T.ORDINARY

1948	---
1949-52 (per yr.)	253,740 s.f.

There will be no expenses before 1949 which will be chargeable to the Union. The estimate for the Secretariat of the CCIT was based upon the estimate of expenses for the Secretariat of the CCIF as they are expected to be approximately the same. No amount was included in the above figure for laboratory expenses, however, because no laboratory will be needed.

(493 TR-E)

Annex IV

-12-

X. C.C.I.R.

ORDINARY

1948

1949-52 (per yr.)

723,480 s.f.

It was estimated that the cost for the Secretariat of the CCIR would be double that of the CCIF or CCIT. This figure includes the salary of a vice director. The work of the CCIR will be considerably greater than that of the CCIF or CCIT. An amount equal to three times the estimate for the CCIF laboratory was estimated for the operation of a laboratory by the CCIR, but no amount was allowed in CCIR estimated expenses for the installation of a laboratory.

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 494 TR-E
23 September 1947

Committee C

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Proposal for Apportioning Expenses
for Preparing Documents in Authorized
Languages (see Document 456 TR)

1. At its 21st meeting, Committee C decided (Document 416 TR, par. 25) that consideration of the question of apportioning expenses for multiple languages should proceed on the basis of the general principle embodied in the Latin American proposal (Document 338 TR), as amended by Ethiopia (Doc. 347 TR). Account was also to be taken of the proposal of Morocco (Doc. 398 TR) and any other proposals which might be submitted.

2. The Latin American proposal, with respect to documents, includes the following elements:

- a. The cost of periodical publications is to be borne by the Union.
- b. The cost of final documents is to be computed separately for each authorized language. The Union is to pay 25% of each of these costs. The remaining 75% of cost for each language is to be contributed, on the unit system, by the countries choosing documents in that language.
- c. Documents are to be furnished to each member, without direct charge, in an amount equal to the number of units which it contributes.

The Ethiopian proposal involves the substantial modification that "each member of the Union pays only for the language which it chooses to use." It is clear that the languages referred to in the Ethiopian amendment are those which have been authorized, since a choice of languages is necessarily limited to those authorized.

3. The United States believes that retention of the practice of distributing all documents to Members without direct charge makes it almost impossible to follow the principle of the Latin American proposal, as amended by Ethiopia. So long as documents are distributed without direct charge, adherence to this principle requires an apportionment of the original production cost

of documents on a basis different from the apportionment of other expenses. This in turn requires a separate system of accounts for each language group and for each classification of documents in each language group. This complicated cost-accounting affects not only the item for production of documents, but also requires an allocation of costs for the numerous overhead items, so that the various separate estimates and accounts for the language groups will reflect all expenses relating to production in multiple languages, and will permit the apportioning of these expenses.

4. These difficulties should be weighed against the dubious advantages of a "free" distribution system. In no event, is the distribution "free." The Union pays for all documents produced, and the Members ultimately meet this expense, through their contributions. Under the "free" distribution system, there is no necessary relationship between a country's requirements for documents and the number of documents distributed without direct charge. A country may receive in the "free" distribution more of one document and less of another than it requires. An unnecessary expense is thus involved in the production of documents on this arbitrary basis. In the case of widely used documents, each country must buy and pay for many more copies than it receives without direct charge, and the "free" distribution is almost without significance.

5. The United States therefore proposes that in order effectively to carry out the apportionment of expenses for documents in accordance with the principles agreed upon in Committee C, the practice of "free" distribution should be discontinued, and the following practice should be adopted:

- a. In advance of publication of documents, the Bureau (or the C.C.I.'s, through the Bureau), will announce the document to be published, and the price per document in each of the languages authorized for such document.
- b. The price of documents to members of the Union should be fixed at approximately cost, in accordance with the principles described in paragraph 6 below; the price to non-members should be fixed at 20% above cost.

c. Members and non-members should order the number of each document desired, in the desired language, and should remit payment in advance. Thus an order may be placed for all documents in one language, or for a certain number of one language and a certain number in another language.

d. Provision should be made for a small initial working fund to meet advance printing commitments; other expenses will be recovered during the year by the payment for documents ordered, and the total operation will result in a net profit derived from the sale of documents to non-members.

6. Principles for pricing documents. Using the same categories of documents considered by Subcommittee 1, the selling price of documents to members would be fixed in accordance with the following principles:

a. Service Documents (five languages). Strict adherence to the Ethiopian proposal would require that a separate price be estimated in advance for documents in each of the five authorized languages. This estimate would be based on the approximate size of the edition in each language, and would take into account the translating and production costs for each language edition. However, since approximately an equal number of copies would probably be required in English, French and Spanish, the United States would be willing to have the pricing of these documents based on English, French and Spanish as one group; Russian as another group; and Chinese as a third group. This follows the proposal of Subcommittee 1. As a result, there would be a uniform price for service documents in English, French and Spanish.

b. Conference and C.C.I. documents. These fall into three categories:

(1) Proposals (three languages) These are not sold, and no pricing is required. The cost of production is consolidated, and borne by the Union as an extraordinary expense, and accordingly, no complication in accounting results.

- (2) Working documents (three languages): The procedure is the same as in (1) above, with the cost borne by the participants in the Conference, or in the C.C.I. Plenary Session, as the case may be.
- (3) Final documents (five languages for Conferences, three languages for CCI): The original production cost is borne by the participants in the Conference or in the C.C.I. Plenary Session, as the case may be. This will cover the major expense of publishing these documents. Only a small added incremental cost will be involved for printing the numerous copies required for sale. The price of the documents to be sold will thus be low in any case, and should be fixed separately for each of the following language groups for Conference documents: English, French and Spanish; Chinese; and Russian. A uniform price for C.C.I. final documents should be fixed, based on the combined cost of production in English, French and Spanish.
- c. Periodical publications (three languages). The total cost of producing each document in three languages will be consolidated and a uniform price fixed for each document based on this total cost.

7. The foregoing proposal does not contemplate a reduction of the share of production costs for members whose native languages are not included in the authorized languages. The concession contemplated by Subcommittee I in these cases does not appear fully to meet the intended objective of compensating these countries for the cost of individual translations in their own languages. Such an objective can be met under the proposal to distribute documents on a direct charge basis. On this basis, a country whose native language is not included in the authorized languages would have alternative choices: it could buy as many copies of the documents in the authorized languages as it requires; if it wishes to use these documents in one of such languages; or it could buy a single document in order to make its own translation, if it desires a text in its native language. Under this second alternative, the saving in buying only a single document

would be as substantial as the concession received by a reduction in the production cost of documents in the authorized languages. Moreover, the proposal for a reduced apportionment of these production costs involves so complicated a system of cost accounting that the expense of administering such a system would outweigh the slight advantages resulting from the reduction in apportionment of production costs.

8. There is attached as Annex 1 a proposed Resolution setting forth the principles to be followed in pricing documents for sale.

Annex 1

The International Telecommunications Conference of Atlantic City

CONSIDERING THAT

The Atlantic City Convention provides for the preparation of documents of the Union and its Conferences in multiple languages, the number of authorized languages depending on the type of documents involved; and

CONSIDERING FURTHER THAT

The principles for apportioning the cost of those documents are incompatible with continuation of the present system of distribution of all documents, without direct charge, on the basis of the number of units subscribed by the Members and Associate Members:

IT IS RESOLVED, THAT

With respect to service documents of the Union, final documents of the Conferences and the International Consultative Committees, and periodicals, the present practice of distributing copies without direct charge shall be discontinued and such documents shall be sold at approximately cost to Members and Associate Members and at approximately 20% above cost to non-members of the Union:

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, THAT

The pricing of documents for sale to Members and Associate Members should be based on the following principles:

- a. Where the document is to be published in English, French and Spanish only, a uniform price shall be fixed, based on the estimated total cost of production in these languages.
- b. Where the document is to be published in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese, a uniform price should be fixed, for documents in each of the three following language groups, based on the estimated cost of production of the editions in each such language group:
 1. English, French and Spanish.
 2. Russian.
 3. Chinese.

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document No 495 TR.
23 septembre 1947.

SERIE No 6

Articles 4ter, 4 quater, 4 quinquies et 7 de la Convention
Disposition du Protocole final concernant l'approbation
des Règlements
Résolution au sujet de l'Espagne.

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City
1947

Document No 495 TR-E
September 23, 1947

SERIES No 6

Articles 4ter, 4 quater, 4 quinquies and 7 of the Convention
Provision for the Final Protocol concerning Approval of
Regulations
Resolution on Spain

Article 4 terInternational Frequency RegistrationBoard

1. The essential duties of the International Frequency Registration Board shall be :

- a) to effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the different countries so as to establish, in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Radio Regulations, the date, purpose and technical characteristics of each of these assignments, with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof;
- b) to furnish advice to the Members and Associate Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur.

2. The International Frequency Registration Board shall be composed of a body of eleven independent members, all nationals of different countries, Members of the Union.

3. Members of the Board shall be elected by each ordinary Administrative Radio Conference according to the procedure established by that Conference.

4. The working arrangements of the Board are defined in the Radio Regulations.

5. (1) The members of the Board shall serve, not as representatives of their respective countries, or of a region, but as custodians of an international public trust.

(2) No member of the Board shall request or receive instructions relating to the exercise of his duties from any Government or a member thereof or from any public or private organization or person. Furthermore, each Member and Associate Member must respect the international character of the Board and of the duties of its members and shall refrain from any attempt to influence any of them in the exercise of their duties.

(3) No member of the Board or of its staff shall participate in any manner or have any financial interest whatsoever in any branch of telecommunications.

Article 4 quaterInternational consultative committees

1. (1) The duties of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (I.T.C.C.) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and facsimile and to issue recommendations on them.

(2) The duties of the International Telephone Consultative Committee (I.F.C.C.) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telephony and to issue recommendations on them.

(3) The duties of the International Radio Consultative Committee (I.R.C.C.) shall be to study technical radio questions and operating questions the solution of which depends principally on considerations of a technical radio character and to issue recommendations on them.

2. The questions studied by any International Consultative Committee, and on which it shall issue recommendations, are those submitted to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference, by an Administrative Conference, by the Administrative Council, by another Consultative Committee or by the International Frequency Registration Board. A Consultative Committee shall likewise issue their recommendations on questions the study of which has been decided upon by its Plenary Assembly or proposed by at least twelve Members or Associate Members in the interval between meetings of the Plenary Assembly concerned.

3. The International Consultative Committees shall have as members:

- a) Administrations of Members and Associate Members of the Union;
- b) recognized private operating agencies which express a desire to have their experts participate in the work of these Committees.

4. Each Consultative Committee shall work through the medium of:

- a) the Plenary Assembly, meeting normally every two years provided that a meeting shall take place about one year previous to the relative administrative Conference.
Each meeting of a Plenary Assembly shall be held in a place fixed by the previous meeting of that Assembly;
- b) study groups, which shall be set up by the Plenary Assembly to deal with questions to be studied;
- c) a Director, who shall be appointed by the Plenary Assembly for an indefinite period, but with the reciprocal right of terminating the appointment; the Director of the Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) shall be assisted by a Vice-Director specialized in Broadcasting;
- d) a specialized Secretariat, which assists the Director in the performance of the work;
- e) laboratories or technical installation set up by the Union.

5. (1) Consultative Committees shall observe the rules of procedure in the General Regulations annexed to this Convention.

(2) The Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee may adopt such additional rules of procedure as may facilitate the work of the Committee if they do not conflict with the General Regulations.

6. The working arrangements of the Consultative Committees are defined in Chapter _____ of the General Regulations annexed to this Convention.

Article 4 (quinquies)Secretariat General

1. The General Secretariat of the Union shall be directed by the Secretary General, who shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for the performance of his duties.
2. The Secretary General shall:
 - a) appoint the staff of the General Secretariat in accordance with any directives of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the rules established by the Administrative Council;
 - b) organize the work of the General Secretariat and undertake administrative arrangements for the specialized divisions of the permanent bodies of the Union. These divisions shall be under the supervision of the Secretary General for administrative purposes only and they work directly under the orders of the Directors of the organs concerned. The appointment of technical and administrative staff to these divisions shall be made by the Secretary General in accordance with the decisions of the organ concerned and in agreement with the appropriate Director;
 - c) carry on secretarial work preparatory to, and following Conferences of the Union;

- d) provide, where appropriate, in cooperation 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 the permanent bodies of the Union or meetings placed under its auspices;
- e) keep up to date the official master lists compiled from data supplied for this purpose by the permanent organs of the Union or by administrations;
- f) publish the recommendations and principal reports of the permanent organs of the Union;
- g) publish international and regional telecommunication arrangements communicated to him by the parties thereto and keep up to date complete records of them;
- h) prepare, publish and keep up to date:
 - 1° a record of the composition and structure of the Union;
 - 2° the general statistics and the official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the Regulations annexed hereto;
 - 3° such other documents as the Conferences or the Administrative Council may direct;
- i) distribute the published documents to Members and Associate Members in proportion to the number of units of subscription of each Member, as provided for in Article of this Convention;

- j) collect and publish, in suitable form, data both national and international regarding telecommunication facilities throughout the world;
- k) collect and publish such information as would be of assistance to members and Associate Members regarding the development of technical methods with a view to achieving the most efficient operation of telecommunication services and especially to the best possible use of radio frequencies so as to reduce interference;
- l) publish periodically, on the basis of information put at his disposal or which he may gather, including that which he may obtain from other international organizations, a journal of general information and documentation concerning telecommunication;
- m) prepare an annual budget for submission to the Administrative Council which, when approved by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members and Associate Members;
- n) prepare a financial operating account for submission annually to the Administrative Council and a consolidated account immediately preceding each Plenipotentiary Conference. These accounts after audit and approval by the Administrative Council, shall be circulated to the Members and Associate Members and be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for examination and final approval;

o) prepare an annual report of his official activities which, after approval by the Administrative Council, shall be transmitted to all Members of the Union;

p) perform all other secretarial functions of the Union.

3. The Secretary General, the Assistant Secretaries General and the members of the Secretariat shall receive salaries on a basis established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

4. The paramount consideration in the recruitment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard must be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

5. (1) In the performance of their duties the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretaries General and the staff must not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Union. They must refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials and shall be responsible solely to the Union.

(2) Each Member and Associate Member undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretaries General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 7Regulations

1. The General Regulations contained in Annex..... shall have the same force and duration as if they were an integral part of this Convention.

2. The provisions of this Convention are completed by the following sets of Administrative Regulations ;

Telegraph Regulations,

Telephone Regulations,

Radio Regulations.

3. These Regulations shall be binding on all Members and Associate Members of the Union. However, Members and Associate Members should notify the Secretary General of the Union of their approval of any revision of any of the Regulations made by an Administrative Conference in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. The Secretary General shall inform Members and Associate Members promptly regarding receipt of such notifications of approval.

Final Protocol
to the Acts of the International Telecommunication
Conference of Atlantic City

For those Members who have not yet approved the Telegraph and/or the Telephone Regulations, the provisions of Paragraph 3. of Article _____ of the Convention shall become binding only on the date of the Revised Telegraph and Telephone Regulations to be established by the next Telegraph and Telephone Administrative Conference.

Resolution on Spain

In view of the Resolution of the General Assembly of United Nations dated December 12, 1946,
the Plenary Assembly of the International Telecommunication Conference considers that, in present circumstances Spain, the Spanish Zone of Morocco and the whole of the Spanish colonies, are prevented from becoming parties to the International Telecommunication Conference to be signed at Atlantic City.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City

1947

DOCUMENT n°496 TR

24 septembre 1947

Rectification au document 490 TR

Première ligne, remplacer "Texte anglais" par
"Texte français".

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City

1947

DOCUMENT n°496 TR-E

September 24, 1947

Correction to Document 490 TR

First line, replaces Texte anglais by Texte français.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

DOCUMENT NO. 497 TR-E

September 24, 1947

Committee C

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Committee C has on its agenda consideration of the report of its Subcommittee 1 on estimates of expenditure for the year 1948 and for the period 1949-1952. In order to facilitate consideration by Committee C of the procedure to be followed in authorizing maximum expenditures in the period until the next Plenipotentiary Conference, there are attached two Resolutions on this subject. Annex 1 contains a Resolution authorizing maximum expenditures for the fiscal year 1948. Annex 2 contains a Resolution authorizing maximum annual expenditures for the period 1949-1952.

Annex I

DRAFT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING ADVANCE OF FUNDS TO COVER
THE EXPENDITURE OF THE UNION IN 1948

The International Telecommunications Conference
of Atlantic City,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The International Telecommunications Convention
of Madrid, 1932, and the Regulations annexed thereto by the
Conferences of Cairo, 1938, which will remain in force
throughout the year 1948, provide that the ordinary
annual expenses of the Bureau of the Union must not exceed
200,000 gold francs for the radio services, and 200,000
gold francs for the telephone and telegraph services, and

CONSIDERING THAT:

It is necessary to raise these amounts in order to
provide adequate finance for the essential requirements
of the Union in the year 1948:

RESOLVES:

That the Government of Switzerland be invited to
advance to the Union, as and when requested by the Administra-
tive Council or by the Director of the Bureau of the Union
with the approval of the Administrative Council, a sum not
exceeding _____ Swiss francs for the ordinary expenses
of the Union for the fiscal year 1948 and

RESOLVES FURTHER:

That the Director of the Bureau be authorized, with the
approval of the Administrative Council, to incur ordinary
annual expenditure during the fiscal year 1948 not exceeding
_____ Swiss francs for the radio services, and _____
Swiss francs for the telephone and telegraph services.

Annex II

DRAFT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR 1949-1952

The International Telecommunications Conference
of Atlantic City,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The International Telecommunications Conference
of Atlantic City has studied estimates of the annual
ordinary expenses to be incurred during the period 1949-1952
in carrying on the functions of the International Tele-
communications Union, as defined in the International
Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City, by means
of the organization therein agreed upon:

CONSIDERING THAT:

While these estimates indicate a maximum level
of annual expenditure for the period 1949-1952 of the
order of _____ Swiss francs for ordinary expenses,
nevertheless the actual expenditure incurred in these years
may be substantially influenced by factors, such as changes
in price and salary levels, which are outside the control
of the International Telecommunications Union and cannot
be predicted in advance,

RESOLVES THAT:

The Administrative Council of the Union be authorized
(a) to approve annual estimates of ordinary expenditure to
be incurred in the period 1949-1952, inclusive, and, subject
to audit, annual accounts of ordinary expenditure actually in-
curred during the period 1949-1951, inclusive, within the
annual fiscal limit of _____ Swiss francs during the
respective periods referred to;

(b) in the event the Administrative Council considers, and
passes a resolution to that effect, that the conduct of
essential functions of the Union requires an annual expenditure
larger than the limitation referred in (a) above for any
fiscal year, it may authorize such higher expenditure as
may have been approved, prior to the fiscal year in which
the expenditure is to be incurred, by a majority of the
members and associate members of the Union. In order to
obtain such approval, the Administrative Council shall
circulate, through the Secretary General, its resolution
on the matter, together with such supporting information
as the Council is able to furnish.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

September 24, 1947

Committee G

Report
of the
Drafting Committee
(Committee G)

8th Meeting
September 23, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Laffay (France).
2. The Committee approved the report of the 5th Meeting (Document 457 TR-E) without comment.
3. Study of Document 446 TR-E
Articles 4 ter and 4 quater were adopted subject to essential editorial changes.

(The meeting was recessed from 12:45 p.m. to 4 p.m.)

4. The Committee first studied Article 4 quinquies, and then Article 7 with the change proposed in Document 481 TR-E.
5. It then adopted an unnumbered hand-written text which had been referred to the Chairman, which contains the draft of a resolution relating to Spain, in connection with the Protocol adopted by the Plenary Assembly on September 22, 1947.
6. The meeting was adjourned at 6 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

J. PERSIN
A.G. DAVID

Chairman:

J. LAFFAY

25 Sept. 1947

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY

1947

Document No. 499 TR-E

September 24, 1947

Committees C and G

Text
submitted to the Drafting Committee
(Committee G)
by Committee C.

Resolution

The International Telecommunications Conference,
meeting in Plenary Assembly in Atlantic City, on.....
1947 and basing its opinion on the provisions of Article 2
§ 2 of the Atlantic City International Telecommunications
Convention, considers that the Telecommunications Operating
Services of the United Nations are entitled to be admitted
in an advisory capacity to the deliberations of the Pro-
visional Frequency Board.

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document n° 500 TR
24 septembre 1947

SERIE .N° 7.

Articles 14 et 25 de la Convention

Alinéa concernant les divergences entre les textes de la
Convention et des Règlements

Article concernant l'élection au Conseil d'administration

Définition de "administration"

Protocole concernant l'Allemagne et le Japon.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 500 TR-E
September 24, 1947

SERIES NO. 7

Articles 14 and 25 of the Convention

Sub-paragraph concerning inconsistencies between
the texts of the Convention and the texts of
the Regulations.

Article concerning the election to the Administrative
Council.

Protocole concerning Germany and Japan.

Article 14Relations with non-contracting States

1. Each Member and Associate Member reserves to itself and to the recognized private operating agencies the right to fix the conditions under which it admits telecommunications exchanged with a country which is not a party to this Convention.

2. If a telecommunication originating in the territory of such a non-contracting State is accepted by a Member or Associate Member, it must be transmitted, and insofar as it follows the routes of a Member or Associate Member, the obligatory provisions of the Convention and Regulations and the usual charges shall apply to it.

Article 25Establishment, Operation, and Protection of
the Telecommunications Installations and Channels

1. Members and Associate Members shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure 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. Members and Associate Members shall ensure the protection of these channels and installations within their jurisdiction.

4. Unless other conditions are laid down by special arrangements, each Member and Associate Member shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure maintenance of those sections of international telecommunication circuits within its control.

Article ...

... In case of inconsistency between a provision of the Convention and a provision of a Regulation, the Convention shall prevail.

Article ...Election to the Administrative Council

1. The Administrative Council shall be composed of eighteen Members.

2. The Members of the Administrative Council shall be elected by the Plenary Assembly from the candidates Members of the Union appearing in four lists submitted respectively by the Members of the Union belonging to each of the four regions specified below :

Region A -- American Region :

Argentina	Honduras
Bolivia	Iceland
Brazil	Mexico
Canada	Nicaragua
Chile	Panama
Colombia	Paraguay
Costa Rica	Peru
Cuba	United States
Dominican Republic	Uruguay
Ecuador	Venezuela
El Salvador	
Guatemala	
Haiti	

Region B - Western European and African Region :

Austria	Portuguese Colonies
Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda-Urundi	French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia
Belgium	Southern Rhodesia
Denmark	Sweden
France	Switzerland
Greece	Union of South Africa and Territory under mandate of South-west Africa
Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	
Liberia	
Luxembourg	Vatican City
Monaco	
Netherlands	
Norway	
Portugal	

Region C - Eastern European and North Asiatic Region :

Albania	Finland	Ukraine
Bulgaria	Hungary	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Bielorussia	Poland	Yugoslavia
Czechoslovakia	Rumania	

Region D - Remainder of the World :

Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Pakistan
Australia	India	Philippines
Burma	Iran	Saudi Arabia
China	Iraq	Siam
Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories under French Mandate	Lebanon	Syria
	Netherlands Indies	Turkey
	New Zealand	Yemen
Egypt,		

3. Each of the four regional groups of countries established in accordance with Article 2 shall nominate, following the procedure it considers most appropriate, not less than seven and not more than eight of its own Members in the cases of Regions A, B and D, and not less than four and not more than five of its own Members in the case of Region C, to be candidates for election to the Administrative Council.

4. (1) Each Member of the Union present at the Plenary Assembly has the right to vote for a maximum of five different candidates from each list of the Regions A, B and D and for a maximum of three different candidates from the list of Region C.

(2) The vote is cast by using a single ballot for each list.

(3) Each ballot which does not fulfill the conditions formulated in (1) and (2) above shall be considered as void.

(4) The five Members in each of the three Regions A, B and D and the three Members in Region C which obtain the highest number of votes shall be declared as elected.

(5) In the case of a tie for the election of the fifth Member from Regions A, B or D or of the third Member from Region C, the selection of the Member or Members to be elected for the seat or seats in question shall be determined by lot.

Definition

Administration : Any department or service of a government responsible for implementing the obligations undertaken in the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.

Protocol concerning Germany and Japan

It is hereby agreed that Germany and Japan may accede to the International Telecommunications Convention signed at Atlantic City on September 1947 by fulfilling the provisions of Article thereof at such time as the responsible authorities consider such accession appropriate. The formalities prescribed by Article of that Convention shall not apply to these two countries.