



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

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 501 TR-E

September 26, 1947

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September 24, 1947

Committee C

Report
of the Committee on Organization
(Committee C)

29th Meeting

September 19, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Fortoushenko (Soviet Union).

The reports of the 20th, 21st and 22nd meetings were approved subject to the following corrections:

- Report of the 20th meeting (Document 409 TR-E)

2. Paragraph 42, read: "The Delegate from China: 'Mr. Chairman, I persistently refrain from asking for the floor, because I was told that time at these Atlantic City Conferences costs about \$200 a minute. But I believe that I must spend a few dollars of this time to declare that China is prepared to defray the expenses pertaining to language under any just and equitable system of apportionment.'"

In making the above correction, he emphasized that he had no intention, in making this statement, to advise his colleagues in the Committee to speak less than they wish, although he himself did refrain from speaking more than necessary.

- Report of the 21st meeting (Document 416 TR-E)

3. Paragraph 27: Because of an error in typing, the statement by the Delegate from Czechoslovakia had been cut. This will be the subject of a separate document (see Document 441 TR-E).

-Report of the 22nd meeting (Document 417 TR).

4. Paragraph 2: The Delegate from the United States pointed out that the text he had given to the Rapporteurs was erroneous. He stated that he would submit a correction (see Document 442 TR-E).

5. Paragraph 4: The Delegate from the United Kingdom asked that the last two points should read as follows:

"- salaries should not be excessive, but they should be sufficiently high to attract candidates and to take into account the necessary standards of work;

- it should be borne in mind that the salaries suggested are tax-exempt for officials who are not of Swiss nationality."

6. Paragraph 15: The Delegate from China asked that it read:

"In answer tothe title of 'Director General' had been used only provisionally, since at the last joint meeting of the Heads of Delegations it has been proposed that the titles 'Director General' and 'Directors' should be retained. He therefore considered that these titles must be decided by this Committee."

7. Paragraph 20: The Delegate from Cuba pointed out that the text should read "formula I" instead of "formula III."

8. Paragraph 24: The Delegate from Mexico asked that his statement appear in the report. He stated that in this connection he would submit a text which would be published in a separate document.

9. Paragraph 9: The Delegate from India asked that the last phrase should be drafted as follows:

"In conclusion he stated that the conditions specified in Annex I were reasonable, particularly as expatriation allowance was to be added to this scale."

10. The Delegate from the United Kingdom pointed out that the report does not mention that the Delegate from the United States had supported his point of view regarding paragraph 4. He stated that he would submit a correction in this regard to be published in a separate document.

Continuation of the study of Document No. 425 TR-E

(Article 5, § 5, 6, and 7).

11. § 5 - Adopted without comment.

* * *

§ 6 -

12. The Delegate from the United States stated that it was not practical for the members of the Union to pay in advance. He pointed out that this procedure was understandable in the case of international organizations that have at their disposal only the funds in their own treasury; but this is not the case of the I.T.U. which may take advantage of advances from the Swiss Government. He read a proposal submitted by his country in Document 430 TR-E suggesting a new draft for § 6.

13. The Delegate from Morocco then made the following statement:

"I should like to remind the Committee that Article 5 was very carefully studied for more than two months by Subcommittee 1. Unfortunately several different delegates have successively represented the United States in the Subcommittee and have advocated various points of view, thus leading to several changes in the draft of the text of Article 5. I see no reason why good payers should be obliged to pay after the close of the fiscal period with an increase of 6%, which represents a really high interest rate.

The Union will have an account with the Swiss Government, and if the part of this account relating to annual contributions and ordinary expenses is considered, it is evident, assuming that the expenses are the same each month, and that all contributions are paid on June 30, that this part of the account will show a credit balance during the last six months of the year exactly equal to its debit during the first six months.

On this assumption, therefore, there is no interest due to the Swiss Government for this part of the account.

As a matter of fact, part of the contributions will be paid before June 30, thus improving the financial situation. Another part will be paid after July 1, but since the 6% interest rate provided for after this date by the draft of Subcommittee 1 is probably higher than the interest that will be asked by the Swiss Government, the financial effect of these late payments will also be favorable.

This presupposes that the contributions will finally be paid but, for those contributions which will never be paid, a solution other than financial penalties should be sought.

I see no objection to following, within the framework of the draft of the Subcommittee, the following procedure: During the months of September or October the Secretary General, after drawing up his budget draft, would advise members of the approximate amount of their contributions for the following year. This information would enable the Administrations to draw up their budgetary estimates accordingly.

At the beginning of the year, after approval of the budget and closing of the accounts of the preceding year, the Secretary General would send to each member a statement regarding his contribution for the current year. The amount would be determined by taking into account the budget and the balance of the accounts of the preceding year. These statements could be sent to the Administrations concerned during the months of February or March and should normally be paid before July 1. After this date, the 6% interest rate would be applied.

Therefore, there is no need to modify paragraph 7 of the text proposed by the Subcommittee with regard to ordinary expenses. For extraordinary expenses, the Subcommittee had contemplated payment after a period of four months calculated from the day the statements are sent out, but at the request of the representative from the United States it was agreed to extend this period to six months. The new proposal of the United States mentions a period of three months. I am willing to accept this period for extraordinary expenses."

14. The Delegate from China, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Finance and Personnel, and the Delegates from the United Kingdom, France, and Greece successively presented their points of view. They all agreed on retaining the draft proposed by the Subcommittee.

15. At the request of the Chairman, the Director of the Bureau of the Union gave his opinion on this subject. He also agreed that the text appearing in Document 425 TR-E should enable the Union to organize its treasury satisfactorily.

16. The Delegates from China and the United Kingdom having asked that the Committee make a decision on the principle of payments in advance, the Chairman put the question to a vote.

17. The Committee unanimously declared itself in favor of advance payment of dues.

18. In order to clarify the meaning of § 6, the Delegate from France proposed the following text:

"§ 6 Members and Associate Members of the Union shall pay in advance their annual contributory share, calculated in accordance with budgetary estimates."

Adopted.

§ 7

19. The Delegate from China made the following statement:

"As Chairman of Subcommittee C I, I would like to report to you that paragraph 7 of Art. 5 has been discussed again the day before yesterday owing to the fact that a new situation confronts us after that paragraph has been adopted and drafted by the Subcommittee. By the new situation, I mean this: that the Delegate from Switzerland has informed the Subcommittee that any advancement of funds to the Union shall bear interest from the date of advancement when the new Convention comes into effect, since the advancement envisaged will amount to much larger amounts than those advanced heretofore. However, the discussions were interrupted when the Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference convened the same day, and the Subcommittee made it clear

that it is incumbent on all members of the Subcommittee to propose any amendments to this paragraph in Committee C.

Now, on behalf of the Delegation of China, I would propose the following amendment:

'§ 7. The amounts due shall bear interest at a rate of 6 per cent (6%) per annum, reckoning from January 1st of each current year with respect to the annual contributory shares and reckoning from the day when the accounts are sent with respect to the extraordinary expenses and the supply of documents.'

Mr. Chairman, my amendment might sound very stringent as compared with the original proposed text. But I would like to point out, firstly, that when the Swiss Government charges interest on the funds advanced from the date of advancement, which I think is very fair, somebody must pay that interest. If, as originally proposed in § 7 of Art. 5 of the Subcommittee text, the amounts due shall bear interest six months after the beginning of each fiscal year, in the case of ordinary expenses and six months after the accounts are sent after the extraordinary and documentary expenses have been spent, who will pay those interests for the first six months in each case? Well, apparently the Union must pay. And all Members and Associate Members shall pay the Union. So it is still for the Members and Associate Members to pay all the interests. No Member is exempted from paying interest for any period by providing in the Convention that interest shall be charged from the date six months after he should have paid the dues.

Secondly, it is obvious that under the provisions of paragraph 7 under consideration, all members of the Union must share the interest on advancements during the first six months. That means that even those members who have paid their contributory share in advance must also pay interest for advancements which are necessitated by the delay in paying in advance by other Members. This is very unfair, and so is very unsatisfactory.

That is why I propose in my amendment that the amounts due shall bear interest reckoning from January 1st of each current year with respect to annual contributory share and reckoning from the day when the accounts are sent with respect to extraordinary expenses and the supply of documents.

We have adopted just a moment ago in § 6 that Members and Associate Members shall pay in advance their annual contributions. If they do pay in advance, no interest will be charged them anyway. If they are late in payments, they shall pay interest only for the period they ought to pay. This is as simple as it is fair and equitable. I request that my amendment be adopted."

20. The Delegate from the United Kingdom was in agreement with the Delegate from China, but he considered that the simplest solution would consist in adopting the draft proposed by the United States in Document 430 TR-E.

21. The Delegate from the United States supported his proposal.

22. The Delegate from France and Greece were in favor of retaining § 7 as it appears in Document 425 TR-E.

23. The Delegate from Switzerland explained that his Government had instructed him to announce that henceforth advances granted to the Union would be subject to interest at the rate of 3% for the first 6 months, and at the rate of 6% reckoning from the 7th month.

24. The Chairman thereupon proceeded to a vote on the texts proposed respectively in Documents 425 TR-E and 430 TR-E.

The Committee voted 23 to 12 in favor of the text proposed by Subcommittee 1 (Document 425 TR-E).

25. The Chairman then proceeded to take a vote on the amendment proposed by China, which was adopted by 17 votes to 13.

(The meeting was recessed from 12 to 12:20 p.m.)

26. The Delegate from China apologized for having to propose a new amendment. He called attention to the fact that the Committee had unanimously adopted the principle which provided that Members of the Union should pay their dues in advance; § 7 in the form just adopted runs counter to this principle. He therefore proposed the following new amendment:

"§ 7 - The amount due shall bear interest reckoning from the beginning of each fiscal year of the Union with respect to ordinary expenses and reckoning from the date accounts are sent for extraordinary expenses and the supplying of documents. This interest shall be at the rate of 3% per annum for the first six months after the due date of the accounts, and at the rate of 6% per annum thereafter."

27. The Delegates from the United States, India and the United Kingdom supported this amendment.

28. The Delegate from Greece pointed out that there was no difference in principle between this amendment and the one adopted previously; only the numbers are different.

29. The Delegate from Italy asked that the term "in advance" in §6, be clarified so that Members would know when they were to make their payments.

30. The Delegate from New Zealand considered that the draft of §7 should take into consideration that accounts of extraordinary expenses and the supplying of documents would reach distant countries, after considerable periods of time.

31. The Delegate from Morocco supported this viewpoint, and proposed that a minimum period of two months be provided for, both in the matter of ordinary expenses and extraordinary expenses.

32. Finally, the Chairman asked for a vote on the Chinese amendment, which was adopted unanimously except for 4 votes.

* * * * *

33. The Committee having reached a decision on each of § § 1 to 7, proposed in Document 425 TR-E, the Chairman asked if there were any comments regarding Article 12 as a whole.

34. The Delegate from the United Kingdom proposed the addition of another paragraph prompted by the proposal submitted by Chile in Document 6 TR-E (Article 21). Considering that Associate Members should also be subject to sanctions in case of non-payment of dues, he proposed the following provision: "No Member or Associate Member shall have the right to be represented at Conferences or in any organization of the Union if the sums due by such Member in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, have not been paid within 2 years reckoning from the date when such sums became due."

35. The Delegates from Chile, Ireland, Lebanon and the Netherlands supported this proposal.

36. The Delegate from the United States held the same views, but he considered that in the interests of greater clarity the following wording should be used:

"No Member or Associate Member may be represented at any Plenipotentiary Conference nor at any Administrative Conference.....etc....."

37. The Delegate from Argentina after pointing out that his country had never been in arrears with payment of its dues, stated that while the application of economic sanctions might be considered in the case of countries in arrears in their payments, it would prove to be a highly delicate matter to contemplate political sanctions, as proposed by Chile and the United Kingdom. He indicated that no thought had been given by Subcommittee 1 to the application of such stringent sanctions. He believed that the measure proposed in Annex 2 of Document 425 TR-E (publication of the list of countries in arrears in the payment of their dues) constituted an effective moral sanction. In conclusion, he believed that it was necessary to consider this problem, and proposed to assign to a Working Group the task of studying the question and preparing a graded list of sanctions, notably taking into account the length of time payments are overdue, and the reasons for the arrears.

38. The Chairman, speaking in the name of the Delegation from the Soviet Union, approved this statement, and added the following comments:

- the Members of the Union are sovereign nations who have decided to come to an understanding in order to insure satisfactory operation of telecommunications;

- the basis of the Convention does not only depend on the financial contributions of Members, but on their observance of the Convention itself and the Regulations, and, while the financial question is important, the question of carrying out the technical clauses is of prime importance;

- under these conditions, if sanctions are provided in cases of financial arrears, even more stringent sanctions should be contemplated for failure to observe technical clauses; this is not desirable.

In conclusion, he felt that no sanctions should be provided for in the Convention. The publication of the list of members who are in arrears in the payment of their dues constituted a sufficient sanction, and he was above all against the application of political sanctions which consist of keeping certain members from participating in the Conferences.

The Soviet Union therefore supported the proposal of Argentina on condition, however, that the sanctions contemplated by the Working Group should not become a provision of the Convention, but only a resolution which

would serve as a directive to the Administrative Council.

39. The Delegate from Argentina agreed to this point.

40. The Chairman put to a vote,

- the United Kingdom proposal for inserting an 8th paragraph in Article 5 in order to stipulate that countries that are in arrears in the payment of their dues shall not have the right to attend Conferences;

- the Argentine proposal to refer the question to a Working Group which would prepare a resolution for the Administrative Council.

41. The first proposal received 13 votes; and the second 25. The Committee therefore accepted the Argentine proposal.

* * * * *

The meeting was adjourned at 1:20 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

J. PERSIN
B. YUROVSKI
W.E. LINAWEAVER

Chairman:

A. FORTOUSHENKO

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947.

Document no. 503 TR.
24 septembre 1947 .

TEXTES

soumis par la commission C
à la commission G (Rédaction)

La commission C transmet à la commission G (Rédaction),
sans modification, les textes contenus dans le docu-
ment no 431 TR.

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 503 TR-E
September 24, 1947

Texts
given by Committee C to the
Drafting Committee (Committee G)

Committee C transmits to Committee G
(Drafting), without any changes, the
texts included in Document No. 431 TR-E.

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

30th Meeting
September 20, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 3:30 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. A. D. Fortoushenko (Soviet Union).

The Committee approved the reports of the 23rd meeting (Document 426 TR-E) and the 24th meeting (Document 427 TR-E) with the following remarks:

Report of the 23rd meeting: the Delegate from the United Kingdom stated that he would submit to the Secretariat a text proposing a slight modification;

Report of the 24th meeting: the Delegate from Mexico would also submit in writing the additions he wished to have included in the statements he had made.

These two modifications would be the subject of a separate correcting document.

2. The Chairman proposed that the Committee examine in succession Documents 396, 444, 421, and 440 TR-E, as well as the article relating to the effective date of the new Convention. The Drafting Group would prepare the other articles and resolutions still to be worked on and Subcommittee 1 would prepare a report concerning budgetary questions.

Examination of Document 396 TR-E.

3. Preamble - After some discussion, the Committee decided to adopt the proposed text, deleting the parentheses, and retaining the expression "Contracting Governments".

However, the Delegate from Mexico called attention to the proposal submitted by his country in Document 192 TR-E suggesting that the words "and to have its will prevail in any project which it might plan to

develop within its own territory," he added to the text which had been adopted.

He explained that this proposal is based on the fact that, after the decision of the Radio Conference that the I.F.R.B. could make certain investigations at the request of certain countries or organizations, it was impossible to specify in what manner these investigations would be carried out. The Mexican legislature does not allow investigations of this kind, without authorization by the government. The sovereign right affirmed by the preamble which had just been adopted is strictly national, and it cannot oppose any action coming from the outside. This is why the Mexican Delegation insists upon the insertion in the Convention of the formula it proposes which covers any eventuality.

5. The Chairman put to a vote the addition proposed by Mexico. It was rejected by 27 votes against 18.

Article 1. Composition of the Union.

6. Paragraph 1 was adopted without discussion.

7. Paragraph 2, on the other hand, gave rise to a long debate.

8. The Delegate from Argentina presented objections to the substance. He made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman:

The drafting of paragraph 2 of Article 1, with which we prefer to deal as a whole, compels us to make serious and well-grounded objections regarding substance. In the light of these provisions of paragraph 2, we experience great apprehension and uneasiness regarding the institutional independence of the I.T.U., and we want every delegate to give thought to this matter.

In general, Mr. Chairman, paragraph 2 is drafted in terms of the I.T.U. being a specialized agency of the United Nations and not from the point of view of the I.T.U. being a specialized telecommunications agency which only maintains a connection or a contractual relationship of public international law with the United Nations.

Paragraph 2 establishes a criterion of differentiation regarding new members, which, whether we like it or not, and no matter how we look at it, amounts

to a de facto and de jure subordination of the I.T.U. to the United Nations. As a matter of fact:

1) For members of United Nations, the simple criterion of adherence is proposed to us, in other words, a "liberal criterion";

2) On the other hand, for the countries that are not members of United Nations the criterion for admission is established on the basis of a two thirds vote; in other words, a "restrictive criterion".

I do not see any reason for this distinction, for this difference in treatment on the basis of a classification of members as belonging to or not belonging to another international organization, which, moreover, is not exactly technical.

And it happens to be the case, Mr. Chairman, that the I.T.U. is a technical organization made up of members and non-members of the United Nations.

Therefore: if this particular circumstance, this combination in our Union of members and non-members of the United Nations, required a careful agreement regarding relationship, in which certain essential rights of countries that are not members of the U.N. were carefully safeguarded in connection with their status as members of the I.T.U. we do not see how we could now, without being inconsistent with ourselves and with the principles which we have again and again brought up here in recent days, - I repeat - we do not see how we can now set up this unequal treatment which no precedent can or should authorize.

For the sake of brevity, we will not offer any additional reasons, although we have many within easy reach, and which we reserve the right to invoke if necessary. We will limit ourselves to presenting another alternative draft which taken into account all our obligations, and offers us peace, rest and consistency.

I shall read it very slowly so that all the delegates will have a chance to take it down if they so desire, through the system of simultaneous interpretation.

2. A Member of the Union shall be:

a) any country or group of territories listed in Annex 1 upon signature and ratification of this Convention or accession thereto, as the case may be.

b) any country not listed in Annex 1 which applies for membership in the Union and accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article.... The application for membership in the Union must be approved by a 2/3 majority..

I now proceed to the reasons and principles which justify the text we have just proposed:

1) The relationship agreement signed with the U.N. does not compel the Union to request an opinion or previous information from U.N. in order to accept new members.

2) Coordination with the directives in force in the United Nations would still remain duly assured, since the consent of a two-thirds majority of the members of the Union is necessary, and most of these are also members of the U.N.

3) In the form drafted by the Delegation from Argentina, the principle of the institutional independence of the I.T.U. is maintained. According to this form, the I.T.U. will continue to control its own destiny, as it has done to date, and if, for any reason it should happen that political sanctions are applied by U.N. against a member of the Union, the formal agreement would cover such an eventuality, since it is an integral part of this Convention and would go into effect in the usual way, without disturbances of any kind.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we wish to emphasize that the text proposed by the Argentine Delegation is absolutely in keeping with our exemplary tradition as an independent technical agency, it is consistent with the respect and consideration we owe to all countries, whether or not they be members of the U.N. and which it is basic and fundamental for us to keep, if only in homage, to certain old members of the I.T.U., who are not yet members of the U.N., in spite of their sincere and legitimate desire to join that organization, such as Ireland and Portugal, which have not yet had the opportunity of entering Lake Success.

Therefore, gentlemen, let us be logical to the end, and let us not give something that nobody has asked us to give up: our independence."

9. The Delegate from France proposed a change in wording. He pointed out that the text should be worded in such a way as to be correct at the time the Convention becomes effective. On that date, the countries mentioned in a) will be full members of the Union, whereas the countries listed in b) and c) will be merely applicants for future membership.

The following wording should therefore be adopted:

2. "A Member of the Union shall be:

a) Any country or group of territories,
etc.....(text of a))

3. May become Members of the Union:

a) Any country not listed in Annex 1...
etc..... (text of b))

b) Any sovereign country not listed....
etc... (text of c))"

10. The Delegate from Italy supported the French proposal whereas the Delegate from the United Kingdom stated that this proposal would tend to change the meaning of a).

11. The Chairman put to a vote the Argentine proposal. It was rejected by 31 votes to 19 by a show of hands. He then asked the Committee to express its opinion with regard to the French proposal suggesting that the provisions concerning present and future members respectively be incorporated in two separate paragraphs.

12. The Delegate from the United States preferred the present wording because it would enable members not represented at this Conference (he cited Yemen in particular) to adhere to the new Convention before it becomes effective.

13. The Delegate from Guatemala likewise thought it would be preferable to retain the text as

it appeared in Document 396 TR-E; However, in case the Committee adopted the proposal of the French Delegate, it would be necessary to differentiate the provisions concerning present members and those referring to future members, and it would be necessary also to transfer to the second part of the text, ("May become Members of the Union") the provision dealing with accession to the Convention (end of a).

14. The Committee finally ruled in favor of dividing into two paragraphs the text appearing in §2 in Document 396 TR-E.

The Chairman then asked for consideration of the text proper.

15. The Delegate from the United Kingdom stated that the proposal of the Delegate from France modified the spirit of the text, because it would lead to excluding from membership the British Colonies and the Territories of the United States which would neither sign nor ratify the Convention, inasmuch as these acts would be performed in their name by the mother country. Under these conditions, he could not agree to the proposed modification.

16. The Delegate from France stressed the fact that he had proposed only a necessary modification in wording, because it must be assumed that at the date the Convention became effective, all the signatures would have been already affixed and the greater part of the ratifications would have been obtained.

17. The Chairman emphasized the fact that, from a legal point of view, serious difficulties would be encountered if an attempt were made to satisfy everyone, and, at the same time, to draft a text which would be legally satisfactory. He reminded the Committee that, after having agreed to the principle that the Members of the Union must be sovereign countries, the Committee had adopted the contradictory French amendment which led to retaining the Colonial votes. As far as he was concerned, he felt that the prerequisite for membership in the Union was the signing and ratification of the Convention, and that only sovereign countries could perform these two acts. The question of colonial votes, brought up an entirely different principle which involved

(504 TR-E)

only the question of whether countries which administered colonies or territories should benefit by an additional vote.

18. The Delegate from the United States explained that the conflicting opinions of France and the United Kingdom stemmed solely from the difficulty of finding an exact translation. The English text was satisfactory and the Delegate from France had simply found it difficult to draft an equivalent French text.

The meeting recessed from 5:30 to 6 p.m.

19. On reopening the meeting the Chairman made the following statement:

"Gentlemen,

The debate that has taken place with regard to paragraph 2 has shown that we are facing veritable juridical contradictions in the matter of defining the qualifications for membership in the Union. This obliges me to raise this question as a question of principle.

It seems to me that the most elementary qualifications that any member of an international organization must meet must be its ability to send a delegation empowered to sign the Convention, as well as the ratification of the latter by this member of the Union, that is to say, by the government to which this member is subject and not through any other government.

This is why, if from the legal standpoint the British Colonies and the other territories cannot sign for themselves and cannot ratify the Convention, they cannot, for this very reason, have the qualifications which will permit them to become members of the Union.--

If the Government of Great Britain, or that of some other country, wish to have an additional vote, any decision would have to be made along this line. This was the case at previous Conferences

during which many countries made use of votes for their colonies. Hence it is not necessary to hunt for a confused legal solution in order to avoid the contradictions which have arisen, but to make a perfectly clear decision from the legal standpoint.

In my opinion, it is necessary to delete the words "group of countries" from the text which has here been proposed.

However, in view of the delicate nature of this problem, I do not consider it indispensable to open a discussion in the Committee, but I suggest that discussions relative to this matter be referred to the Plenipotentiary Plenary Assembly of the Conference, since a decision reached in the Committee cannot be final, and would, in any case, have to be referred to the Plenary Assembly for adoption."

20. The Delegate from France regretted that the Chairman had reached this conclusion, "because nothing warranted returning to a discussion of the question of the principle of the provision which had already been so extensively debated."

21. The Argentine Delegate stated that he reserved the right to bring up again in the Plenary Assembly the basic question he had asked at the beginning of the meeting (c.f. item 8 above).

22. The Delegate from Guatemala requested that, if the question of wording suggested by the French Delegate were likewise submitted to the Plenary Assembly, mention be made also of his own amendment (c.f. item 13 above) which may be condensed to the addition in the new § 3 of the following sub-paragraph:

"- Any country or group of territories listed in Annex 1 which accedes to this Convention".

Insofar as procedure is concerned, he was of the opinion that the Committee might draft a complete text to be submitted to the Plenary Assembly, which would deal only with the question of principle.

23. The Chairman thought that it would be more practical if the Delegations which had proposals to make, submitted them in writing to the Plenary Assembly.

24. The Committee finally agreed to send to the Plenary Assembly Paragraph 2, in its entirety, as it appeared in Document 396 TR-E.

25. The Committee then adopted without discussion the texts of §§ 3, 4 and 5.

26. It agreed to leave to the Plenary Assembly the task of reaching a decision concerning § 6 for which the Argentine Delegation had submitted the following new wording:

"§ 6. The relevant clauses of the agreement signed between the Union and the United Nations, the text of which appears as an annex to this Convention, shall be applicable to the relations between the Union and its Members and Associate Members."

27. Upon a remark by the Delegate from Czechoslovakia, the Committee decided to recommend to Committee G. that it delete the words in parentheses in Article 2 § 2 (and the Provisional Frequency Board) since, in all probability, this agency would have ceased to exist when the Convention becomes effective. In order to recognize the right of the telecommunications operating agencies of the United Nations to be represented on the P.F.B., it would suffice that the Plenary Assembly pass a resolution to this effect.

EXAMINATION OF DOCUMENT 444 TR-E

Article 32. EXECUTION OF THE CONVENTION AND THE REGULATIONS.

28. The Article was adopted in its entirety subject to the deletion of the words in parenthesis in § 2.

ARTICLE 33 - RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION

29. After a discussion among the Delegates from Argentina, the United States, Guatemala, Lebanon, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the United Kingdom, the Committee agreed upon a proposal of the Chairman, supplemented by the Delegate from Guatemala, and adopted the following text:

"This Convention shall be ratified by the Contracting Governments. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in as short a time as possible with the Secretary General of the Union through diplomatic channels and through the intermediary of the country in which the Bureau of the Union is situated. 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

30. The text was adopted subject to the following modifications:

1. In the title, delete "and to the Regulations."
2. Reword the end of § 2 as follows: "The Secretary General of the Union shall notify the Members and Associate Members of the Union of each accession as soon as it is received, and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the instrument of accession."

31. The deleting of the expression "and to the Regulations" gave rise to a discussion in which the Delegates from the United States, France and Guatemala participated.

32. The Delegate from France remarked that the members and associate members did not accede under the same conditions; therefore different provisions should be set up in two separate articles. On the other hand, he considered that special article dealing with accession to the Regulations should be drawn up, because during the interval between the Plenipotentiary Conferences, it might happen that an extraordinary Administrative Conference would make modifications in a Regulation. Therefore, if the occasion should arise, it should be made possible for the countries to accede to the modified Regulation without waiting for the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

33. The Delegate from Guatemala stated that it should be clearly established whether or not the accession to the Convention automatically entailed accession to the Regulations. Moreover, he considered that a procedure should be provided which would permit

the countries to accede and to ratify the Regulations after each revision.

34. The Chairman pointed out that the provisions of Article 7 and the right of every country to make reservations in the Final Protocol permitted avoidance of all difficulties, and consequently it was not necessary to include provisions to that effect in any other part of the Convention.

35. The Delegate from Guatemala replied that he did not insist for the moment. He only requested that his remark be taken into account on a point on which there seemed to be a gap and he added that he reserved the right to bring up the issue again, if necessary, when he had the whole text of the Convention in his possession.

36. Before the meeting adjourned, the Delegate from France requested that the question of membership (Article 1, § 2,) be discussed as a matter of primary importance at the plenary assembly.

37. The Chairman stated that he fully agreed, and that he would ask the Chairman of the Conference to put this matter on the agenda of the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

The rapporteurs:

J. Persin
B. Yourovski
W.E. Linaweaver

The Chairman:

A. Fortoushenko

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

31st Meeting
September 21, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by the Chairman, Mr. Fortoushenko (Soviet Union).

Examination of Document 444 TR-E (continuation)

2. The Committee quickly adopted Articles 35, 35 bis, 37 and 38, subject to the following changes:

-Article 35 -

-§ 1 - delete "and the Regulations annexed thereto."

-Article 35 bis -

delete "and the Regulations annexed thereto."

-Article 37 -

-§ 1 - To read: "... addressed to the Secretary General through diplomatic channels and through the intermediary of the Government of the Country in which the seat of the Union is located. The Secretary General shall advise the other Union Members and Associate Members thereof."

-Article 38 - no change.

3. As proposed by the Chairman of the Drafting Group, the Committee further decided to leave Article 35 bis in its present position in Document 444 TR-E.

Study of Document 421 TR-E.

-Article 36 -

4. The text was adopted without change but, after a comment by the Delegate from Italy, the Committee decided to attach a footnote which could be drafted as follows: "The status of the Cairo Telegraph and Telephone Regulations (1938) is the subject of a provision in the Final Protocol."

5. The Delegate from the United States proposed that an Article, drawn up as follows be inserted in the Convention:

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

Adopted.

Study of Document 440 TR-E.

6. The Delegate from the United States suggested that the words in parentheses be deleted.

7. The Delegate from the United Kingdom then asked the reason for this deletion.

8. The Chairman explained that regional Conferences may adopt whatever rules of procedure they prefer, and they should not be bound by the imposition of rules observed in World Conferences.

He put the question to a vote.

By 27 votes against 18, the Committee decided in favor of deleting the words: "or Conferences held."

9. The Committee then adopted the text of this paragraph leaving it up to the Drafting Committee to decide the position in which it should be placed.

Revision of Article 40 of the Madrid Convention
(Effective Date of the Convention)

10. The Committee adopted the Madrid draft both with respect to Article 40 and the signature formula, namely:

"The present Convention shall become effective on the first day of January nineteen hundred and forty-nine.

In witness whereofof the Government of the United States of America and one copy"

Done at Atlantic City, October1947.

11. Since all points on the agenda had been covered, the Chairman asked if anyone wished to make remarks or observations.

12. The Delegate from India apologized for going back to Article 7, which provides that the three Administrative Regulations would be binding on all Members and Associate Members.

He pointed out that in the Final Protocol it would be clearly specified that § 3 of Article 7 will be binding on Members, only when they shall have signed the revised Telegraph and Telephone Regulations; but he considered this provision unsatisfactory, because he believed that while the delegates to the Paris Administrative Conferences had the right to sign the Regulations, only the Governments themselves could undertake their application.

He therefore proposed that § 3 of Article 7 be drafted as follows: "§ 3 - These Regulations shall be binding Union. However, the Members and Associate Members shall inform the Secretary General of the Union of their approval of any revision of any Regulations which may have been effected by an Administrative Conference during the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. The Secretary General of the Union shall notify the Members and Associate Members of such approval as soon as it is received."

Adopted.

13. The Delegate from Greece reminded the Committee that Article 12 had not yet been completed. The paragraph relating to expenses resulting from the use of the various languages, was still to be prepared.

The Delegate from China announced that the report of the Subcommittee dealing with this question. (Document 456 TR-E), had just been distributed.

The Chairman was of the opinion that the delegates should be given time to study this document, and proposed that the question be taken up at the next meeting.

Adopted.

14. At the request of the Chairman, the Delegate from China stated that the report of the Subcommittee dealing with budgetary questions would be ready in about 48 hours.

15. In reply to a question put by the Chairman, the Delegate from the United States, Chairman of the Drafting Group, stated that the resolution regarding the transitional period, might be put into proper form on the following day.

16. The Delegate from Greece, basing his statement on the fact that expenses for the 1948 budget were now fairly well determined, (6,600,000 Swiss francs, 80% of which were the result of decision made at the present Conference) proposed that they be divided according to the new provisions of Article 5. This would be a fair solution which would to some extent reduce the financial burden of the small countries.

The Chairman stated that this question would be studied at the same time as all other financial questions.

The Greek Delegate agreed.

17. The Delegate from Czechoslovakia pointed out that at a previous meeting, it had been decided that Article 1 bis, which deals with the seat of the Union should be completed by a paragraph dealing with the seat of the C.C.I's.

18. The Chairman said, that as a matter of fact, the time had come to reach a decision in this connection.

Considering that reasons of economy made it desirable to have all organizations of the Union located in the same place, he proposed that all committees and organizations of the Union should have their seat in Geneva.

19. The Delegate from the United States accepted this point of view; but he added that if the Committee did not approve, his country would propose: the C.C.I.F. in Paris, the C.C.I.R. in New York, and the C.C.I.T. in Geneva.

20. The Delegate from the United Kingdom shared the opinion of the Chairman and the United States Delegate.

21. The Delegates from Egypt, Lebanon and Czechoslovakia were in favor of grouping all the C.C.I's. in Geneva.

22. The Delegate from France was not opposed to the principle of centralizing all the Committees in Geneva, but he considered that it would be more logical to leave it to each of the Administrative Conferences to make a decision concerning the C.C.I. in its particular field. Thus the Radio Conference may have special reasons for setting up the C.C.I.R. in one place rather than in another.

23. The Delegate from Haiti, considering the necessity for economy and coordination, was not opposed to the centralization of all the C.C.I.'s in one place, but he wondered whether "there would not be advantages in setting up the C.C.I.R. in New York, in the center of present day technical development in order to enable members of this Committee to be in permanent contact with the forces that are doing most for the development of the technique of Telecommunications."

He took this opportunity to remind the Committee that in Document 407 TR-E, his country had submitted a proposal to establish a Liaison Office of the Union in the Western Hemisphere. He asked the Committee to consider this proposal at a future meeting.

24. Replying to a question put by the Delegate from the United States, the Chairman stated that it goes without saying that the laboratories of the Union should be set up at the seat of the respective C.C.I.'s.

25. The Delegate from Guatemala stated that the suggestion of the Delegate from Haiti is very interesting. As it was linked with the question of the seat of the C.C.I.'s he proposed deferring decision on it until a future meeting.

26. The Delegate from Argentina was of the opinion that action should not be taken too quickly. He firmly supported the proposal of the Delegate from Guatemala.

27. The Delegate from Cuba pointed out that a Regional Office existed in Havana, the Inter-American Telecommunications Bureau which operates at the expense of the American members of the Union. He was of the opinion that, without incurring double expenses or requiring double efforts, this Bureau could be very useful.

28. In view of the insistence of the Delegate from Argentina and Guatemala, the Chairman proposed that the question of the seat of the C.C.I.'s and the proposal of Haiti be examined at the next meeting.

Adopted.

29. The Delegate from the United Kingdom asked that, in order to assist the Drafting Group in drawing up the resolution relating to the provisional period, the Committee should reach a decision of principle concerning

the upper limit of the Budget of the Union after 1949.

30. The Chairman stated that it was difficult to make a decision before studying the general questions relating to the budget as a whole. He suggested that the Drafting Group prepare the resolution and leave a blank for the figure.

Since there was no further business on the agenda and no other question was raised the meeting was adjourned at 11:40 a.m.

Rapporteurs:

J. Person
B. Yourovski
W.E. Linaweaver

Chairman:

A. Fortoushenko

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 506 TR-E
September 24, 1947

Committees C and G

Text of a recommendation transmitted by
Committee C to Committee G

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 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 Groups 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.B.

3. The Plenipotentiary Conference considers that a special broadcasting organization within the International Telecommunications 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.

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 Telecommunications Union.

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 507 TR-E

September 24, 1947

Committees C and G.

Text of a resolution transmitted
by Committee C to Committee G.

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 Telecommunications Union.

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INTERNATIONAL
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CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

DOCUMENT NO. 508 TR-E

September 25, 1947

Committee C

Compromise proposal of Chairman of Committee C for
Convention text on apportioning language expenses.

In the light of the discussion at the meeting of
Committee C on Wednesday, September 24, the Chairman of
the Committee proposes the following text to be added to
Article 12 on languages.

5. a) Each Member and Associated Member shall share
in the expenses attributable to the authorized
languages, with respect to one of these
languages only.
- b) For oral languages and working documents of
conferences and meetings, the Secretary
General shall estimate the share of each Member
and Associated Member in accordance with its
classification of units; for other documents,
the Secretary General shall estimate this share
in accordance with the cost of the copies
purchased.

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY,
1947

Document No. 509 TR-E

September 25, 1947

September 23, 1947

Mr. Gerald C. Gross,
Secretary General,
International Telecommunications
Conferences,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

My dear Mr. Gross:

Pursuant to the understanding reached at yesterday's Plenary Session, I am writing to advise you of the names of the persons who are being designated as the representatives of the United States of America on the Administrative Council, the International Frequency Registration Board and the Provisional Frequency Registration Board. They are as follows:

1. Administrative Council - Francis
Colt de Wolf
2. International Frequency Registration
board.- Paul D. Miles
3. Provisional Frequency Registration
Board - E.K. Jett

I would appreciate it if you would take appropriate steps to see that the delegates to the Conferences are advised of the individuals selected to represent the countries which were elected to membership in the Administrative Council and the IFRB. Perhaps the easiest way to do this would be simply to mimeograph and distribute copies of this letter and similar letters of designation which you will receive from the other countries.

With kind personal regards

Sincerely yours,

Charles R. Denny
Chairman.

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 510 TR-E

September 25, 1947

Committee C

240 TR-E UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The estimate of expenditure for 1948 submitted with the report of Committee C1 (Document 493 TR) includes items associated with the functions of the Administrative Council and the I.F.R.B. during 1948. The question of whether these expenses should be borne by the Union or by the individual countries whose nationals are members of these two bodies is presented for decision. The United States believes that the expenses in question should be borne by the Union since the associated functions are carried on for the benefit of the Union as a whole. If the Conference agrees with this disposition of the matter, it will be necessary for it to adopt resolutions authorizing the expenditure of funds for these purposes prior to the effective date of the Convention, since such functions are not provided for in the Madrid Convention which will remain in force until that time.

There is attached as Annex 1 a proposed resolution for submission to a plenary session authorizing the expenditure of funds for functions of the I.F.R.B. prior to the effective date of the Atlantic City Convention.

Annex 2 attached hereto is a parallel resolution authorizing the expenditure of funds for the functions carried on by the Administrative Council prior to the effective date of the Atlantic City Convention.

A similar legal situation is presented with respect to the P.F.B. Since the activity involved is not clearly provided for under the Madrid Convention it would be advisable to consider a resolution authorizing funds for this expenditure as well. On this subject, the Radio Conference of Atlantic City has adopted a resolution (Blue Series No. 13 R) which provides that each country shall defray the salaries and expenses of its representatives on the P.F.B., but that other expenses of the P.F.B. should be defrayed by the Union.

There is attached as Annex 3 a resolution which, if adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, would authorize the expenditure of funds in conformance with the decision of the Radio Conference.

ANNEX 1

PROPOSED RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURE
OF FUNDS OF THE UNION FOR PROVISIONAL FUNCTIONS
OF THE I.F.R.B.

The International Telecommunications Conference
of Atlantic City,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Conference has adopted a Protocol providing
for the functioning of the International Frequency Registra-
tion Board on a provisional basis, prior to the effective
date of the Atlantic City Convention, and that the expenditure
of funds for these functions should be authorized:

RESOLVES THAT:

The expenditure of funds to defray expenses of the
International Frequency Registration Board and the salaries
and expenses of its members during the period prior to the
effective date of the Atlantic City Convention is hereby
authorized.

ANNEX 2

PROPOSED RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURE
OF FUNDS OF THE UNION FOR PROVISIONAL FUNCTIONS
OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The International Telecommunications Conference of
Atlantic City,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Conference has adopted a Protocol providing
for the functioning of the Administrative Council on a
provisional basis, prior to the effective date of the
Atlantic City Convention, and that the expenditure of
funds for these functions should be authorized:

RESOLVES THAT:

The expenditure of funds to defray the official
travel and subsistence expenses of members of the Adminis-
trative Council and the expenses of its sessions during
the period prior to the effective date of the Atlantic
City Convention is hereby authorized.

ANNEX 3

PROPOSED RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS OF THE UNION
FOR FUNCTIONS OF THE PROVISIONAL
FREQUENCY BOARD

The International Telecommunications Conference
of Atlantic City,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The International Radio Conference of
Atlantic City has adopted a resolution with respect
to the Provisional Frequency Board providing, in part,
as follows:

"Each country shall defray the salary
and expenses of its representative who will
serve as a National member of the Board and
of his advisers. The expenses of representa-
tives of international regional organiza-
tions shall be defrayed by the organization
concerned.

All other expenses of the P.F.B.
shall be defrayed by the Union"

RESOLVES THAT:

The expenditure of funds of the Union to
defray the expenses of the Provisional Frequency Board
in accordance with the foregoing resolution of the
International Radio Conference of Atlantic City is here-
by authorized.

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY.
1947

DOCUMENT NO. 511 TR-E

September 25, 1947

Committee G

Report
of the Drafting Committee
(Committee G)

9th Meeting
September 24, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m., under the Chairmanship of Mr. Laffay (France).
2. The Committee approved without comment the reports of the 6th meeting (Document No. 483 TR-E) and the 7th meeting (Document No. 484 TR-E).
3. It then successively examined Documents 474, 384, 465, 455 TR-E, the texts of which were adopted subject to certain modifications.
4. It then began examination of Document No. 459 TR-E. (Preamble and Article 1; of the Convention). A long discussion took place concerning § 2, because of a change in wording proposed by the Delegates from the United States and the United Kingdom. The Committee finally agreed to postpone discussion until the next meeting.
5. The meeting adjourned at 1. p.m.

The Rapporteurs:

J. Persin
A. G. David

The Chairman:

J. Laffay

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CONFÉRENCE
INTERNATIONALE
DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
D'ATLANTIC CITY
1947

DOCUMENT NO. 512 TR

September 25, 1947

Série N° 8

Résolution concernant l'Espagne (second texte)
Articles 1 bis, 2 bis et 12 de la Convention
Résolution concernant les services d'exploitation
des Nations Unies
Article 5 de la Convention
Protocole relatif à l'Espagne

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

DOCUMENT NO. 512 TR-E

September 25, 1947

Series No. 8

Resolution on Spain (Second text)
Articles 1 bis, 2 bis and 12 of the Convention
Resolution concerning the Operating Services
of the United Nations
Article 5 of the Convention
Protocol concerning Spain

Article 1 bis

Seat of the Union

The permanent seat of the Union shall be at Geneva.

Article 2 bisRelations with International Organizations

In furtherance of complete international coordination on matters affecting telecommunications, the Union will cooperate with international organizations having related interests and activities.

Article 12LANGUAGES

1. (1) The official languages of the Union shall be Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
(2) 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 protocols, shall be drafted in the languages mentioned above with versions equivalent in form and content.
3. (1) All other documents of the Conferences shall be prepared in parallel texts in English, French and Spanish.
(2) All service documents of the Union shall be published in the five official languages.
(3) 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.
4. (1) In the Conferences and permanent organs of the Union, the debates shall be held with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal translation from and into English, French and Spanish.
(2) 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 1). 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 1).

Resolution

The International Telecommunications Conference, meeting in Plenary Assembly in Atlantic City, on, 1947 and basing its opinion on the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 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 Provisional Frequency Board.

Article 5Finances of the Union

1. The expenses of the Union shall be classified as ordinary expenses and extraordinary expenses.

2. The ordinary expenses of the Union shall be kept within the limits prescribed by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Article ...). 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 and technical installations created by the Union. These ordinary expenses shall be borne by all Members and Associate Members.

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 and technical installations 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.

4. For the purpose of apportioning expenses, Members and Associate Members 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 shall inform the Secretary General of the class in which it wishes to be included. This decision shall be notified to the other Members and Associate Members by the Secretary General and shall not be changed during the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences.

6. Members and Associate Members shall pay in advance their annual contributory shares calculated on the basis of the estimated budget.

7. The amounts due shall bear interest from the beginning of each financial year of the Union with regard to ordinary expenses and from the date on which, amounts for extraordinary expenses, and for the documents furnished are sent to Members and Associate Members. This interest shall be at the rate of 3% per annum during the first six months after the date on which the amounts are due and at the rate of 6% per annum from the beginning of the 7th month.

PROTOCOL

It is hereby agreed that Spain, on the one hand, the Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of Spanish Possessions, on the other hand, may adhere to the Convention, in the capacity of member having the right to vote, by complying with the provisions of Article when the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly shall be abrogated or cease to be applicable.

The formalities provided in Article of the Convention shall not apply to Spain, on the one hand, and to the Spanish Zone of Morocco and to the totality of Spanish Possessions on the other hand.

(Replaces Page 62 of Series No.6)

RESOLUTION

on Spain, the Spanish Zone of Morocco, and the totality
of Spanish Possessions

In view of the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated December 12, 1946. 1), the Plenary Assembly of the International Telecommunication Conference, meeting in Atlantic City on considers that Spain, on the one hand, and the Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of other Spanish Possessions, on the other hand, are, for the present, prevented from becoming Parties to the International Telecommunication Convention to be signed at Atlantic City.

This Plenary Assembly, however, recognizes that Spain, on the one hand, and the Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of Spanish Possessions, on the other hand, may, as soon as the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations shall be abrogated or shall cease to be applicable, accede to the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City by complying with the provisions of Article of the said Convention, without having to comply with the provisions of Article of the same Convention.

The Plenary Assembly of the International Telecommunication Conference at Atlantic City, therefore agrees that Spain, on the one hand, and the Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of Spanish Possessions, on the other hand, shall, as soon as they shall have acceded to the said Convention, be considered as included in the list of Member Countries of the International Telecommunication Union, having the right to vote, appearing in Annex I of the said Convention.

1) (Here will be shown the text of the said resolution.)

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 513 TR-E

September 25, 1947

Committee C

REPORT

of the Committee on Organization of
the UNION

(Committee C)

32nd Meeting

September 24, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 3:30 P.M.
under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. D. Fortoushenko
(Soviet Union)
2. Examination of the Reports of the 25th, 26th, 27th
and 28th Meetings

Report of the 25th Meeting (Document No. 447 TR-E)
was adopted subject to a correction in the English
text, paragraph 7, 7th line to read "receive"
instead of "reserve."

Report of the 26th Meeting (Document No. 449 TR-E)
- adopted without modification. The Delegate
from Czechoslovakia, however, referring to the
discussions centering around Article 4-quinquies,
paragraph 5, pointed out that, judging by the
documents which had just been published by Committee
G, no attention had been paid to the recommendation
of the Committee that a paragraph be incorporated
therein providing that the Secretary General take
part in the Conferences of the Union. He, therefore,
proposed that the following text be added to
Article 4-quinquies:

"2-bis) The Secretary General shall take part
in an advisory capacity in the Conferences of the
Union and in the Meetings of the C.C.I.'s."

26 Sept. 1947

The Delegate from India said that, under those conditions, the Secretary General would frequently be absent from his post, particularly during the next year, and that he would therefore be unable to take an active part in the reorganization of the Union. For this reason he was opposed to this addition.

The Chairman emphasized the fact that it was distinctly understood that the Secretary General might attend all the Conferences, but was not obliged to do so.

The Delegate from the United States proposed the following wording: "The Secretary General or some other official of the Bureau."

Finally, the Committee adopted the principle of the addendum proposed by the Delegate from Czechoslovakia, subject to the drafting of a text which would take into account the remarks just made.

Report of the 27th Meeting (Document No. 472 TR-E): approved without comment.

Report of the 28th Meeting (Document No. 473 TR-E): approved with a change in the wording of item 19 of the French text to read:

French text: "or, personne n'en a présenté sur le sujet examiné"
(This item appearing as No. 20 in the English text would therefore read: "but no one had presented any in connection with the subject under consideration.")

3. Examination of Document No. 491 TR-E: Protocol Concerning Transitional Arrangements

The document was adopted in toto, subject to a few changes:

- paragraph I. a) End the sentence with "Atlantic City."

- paragraph I b): to read in the French text:
"se terminant le 31 décembre 1948, en vue d'assumer le 1er janvier 1949....."

- paragraph 2 b) End the first sentence with "Atlantic City."

- NOTE I (draft addendum to Article 4bis): In reply to a comment by the Delegate from India, the Delegate from the United States pointed out that this provision will not appear in the Protocol, but in the Convention, and that it will not, therefore, take effect till January 1, 1949.

4. Examination of Document No. 456 TR-E: Apportionment of Expenses resulting from the Official Languages of the Union

The Delegate from China, Chairman of Subcommittee 1, made a brief outline of the question and, referring directly to Document No. 456 TR-E, pointed out that the Subcommittee had reached an agreement with regard to the written languages, but that, on the contrary, in the case of the spoken languages two distinct trends had emerged, which resulted in the presentation of two alternatives, differing in that in the second a reduction of 50% is granted to those countries whose mother tongue is not listed among the official languages.

5. A lengthy discussion followed participated in by the Delegates from Argentina, China, Ethiopia, the United States, Guatemala, Lebanon, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the Vatican.

6. The Delegate from the United States explained the particular advantages of the Proposal his country had just submitted in Document No. 494 TR-E.

7. The Delegate from the Vatican supported the findings of the Subcommittee, which from the point of view of the small countries, were just, and faithfully reflected the promise made by the countries which had requested the addition of other languages.

8. The Delegate from Guatemala stressed that - with reference to the proposal under which a reduction of 50% would be granted to countries whose mother tongue was not one of the five official languages - all the Latin American countries did not collaborate in the drafting of Document No. 456 TR-E. A single Spanish-speaking country - Argentina - took part in the deliberations of the Working Group, as an individual and not as a representative of all the Latin American countries.

9. The Delegate from Argentina confirmed the accuracy of this statement.
10. The Chairman then made an analysis of the problem and proposed the following solution:
- 1) To insert in the Convention a general provision laying down the principle previously adopted by the Committee (proposal of the Latin American countries as amended by Ethiopia) by which the expenses for languages would be borne by the countries which would respectively utilize the authorized languages;
 - 2) To entrust the Secretary General of the Union and the Administrative Council with the duty of finding, on this basis, a practical solution to the problem.

He suggested that the following text be inserted in the Convention:

"The expenses of the Union relating to the use of different official languages must be apportioned in such a way that each member and associate member shall bear a portion of the expenses incurred by the one language used on the basis of the number of units of his assessment."

11. The Delegate from the United Kingdom proposed the following wording:
- "The burden of the expenses of the Union resulting from the use of official languages shall be divided proportionately among the members and the associate members according to the language used by them."
12. The Delegate from Guatemala did not accept either of these two drafts, his main objection being that it was only essential to interpret the principle previously adopted by the Committee.
13. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee then decided to set up a working group which would immediately convene in order to find a satisfactory wording of the provision to be inserted in the Convention.

14. The meeting recessed from 5:10 p.m. to 6:10 p.m., in order to allow the Working Group to meet. It was composed of the Chairman and the Delegates of the United States, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala and the United Kingdom.

15. When the meeting reconvened, the Chairman stated that the Working Group had not been able to reach a complete agreement, but that it had succeeded in arriving at a text which would enable it to reach an agreement shortly. He then read the text in question:

"§ 5. a) Except as provided in point b) below, the burden of the expenses of the Union resulting from the use of the different authorized languages will be divided among the members and the associate members in proportion to the use made by each of them of each of the languages.

b) However, with respect to the spoken languages and written languages in the conferences and meetings, each member or associate member shall choose one of the authorized languages and shall pay his part of the expenses incurred by this language according to its classification under the terms of Article 5 of the Convention."

16. The discussion then continued and the Committee on the proposal of the Chairman finally decided:

1) to refer to the next meeting the perfecting of the text to be inserted in the Convention;

2) to entrust the Secretary General of the Union and the Administrative Council with the task of putting into practice the principle which would be adopted.

*
* *

17. The Chairman proposed that the question of the budget for the year 1948 and the years 1949 to 1952 now be examined.

He suggested that in the light of the figures which would be furnished him by Subcommittee 1, the Committee should confine itself to fixing the maximum amount of expenses to be provided respectively for these two periods, and the detailed

budget for each year would be examined and approved by the Administrative Council.

18. The Delegate from China, Chairman of Subcommittee 1, then gave approximate figures for the various items of the budget for the year 1948 on the one hand, and for the years 1949 to 1952 on the other hand.

These figures would be published in a document to be distributed the following day.

19. The Chairman invited the various delegations to examine this document as soon as it was published and to submit in writing any possible proposals. He personally believed that certain expenses could be reduced and requested the Delegates to think the matter over so that it might be possible to reach prompt agreement on a fair and equitable budget at the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 7 p.m.

The rapporteurs:

The Chairman.

J. Persin (Signed) J. Persin

A. Fortoushenkó.

W. E. Linaweaver.

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 514 TR-E

September 25, 1947

Committee C and G

Compromise text on the apportionment of the expenses resulting from the use of languages, submitted by Committee C to Committee G,

In the light of the discussion at the meeting of Committee C on Wednesday, September 24, the Chairman of the Committee proposes the following text to be added to Article 12 on languages.

5. Each Member and Associated Member shall share in the expenses attributable to the authorized languages, with respect to one of these languages only. For oral languages and working documents of conferences and meetings, the Administrative Council shall estimate the share of each Member and Associated Member in accordance with its classification of units; for other documents, the Secretary General shall estimate this share in accordance with the cost of the copies purchased.

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 515 TR-E

September 25, 1947

INFORMATION

The Secretary General submits the following for information purposes:

1.

9/23/47

Secretary General
of the Telecommunications Conference.

I have the honor of advising you that Turkey will be represented at the meeting of the Provisional Administrative Council to be held on September 27, 1947 by Mr. Necati Toner of the Turkish Delegation.

I am, dear Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ N. Toner

2.

The Delegation of Lebanon desires to notify the Secretary General that M. Jemil Nammour will represent Lebanon at the first meeting of the Administrative Council.

/s/ Jemil Nammour

3.

September 23, 1947

Dear Sir:

I have the honor of informing you that the Italian Government has appointed Mr. G.O. GIUSEPPE GNEME as the Italian Member of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunications Union.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

Chairman (ab latere)

/s/ Antonio Pennetta

26 Sept. 1947

4.

- 2 - 23 September, 1947
(515 TR-E)

The Secretary-General:

In accordance with the request by the Chairman of the Atlantic City Conferences that countries which have been elected to serve on the Administrative Council and on the International Frequency Registration Board should advise you of the names of their representatives which will attend the provisional meetings at Atlantic City. I am authorized to state that the following members of the United Kingdom Delegation will act in a provisional capacity at these meetings:-

Administrative Council:- Mr. H. Townshend, C.B.,
Director of Overseas
Telecommunications,
General Post Office.

International Frequency
Registration Board:- Mr. J.A. Gracie, B. Sc.,
Assistant Secretary,
Telecommunications
Department,
General Post Office.

/s/ H. Townshend

5.

Secretary General
of the Telecommunications Conference.

For the meetings of the Administrative Council in Atlantic City, the Yugoslav Delegation has provisionally appointed as Member:

Josip Culjat
Head of the Yugoslav Delegation

Atlantic City
9/24/47

/s/ Josip Culjat

6. . . .

September 24, 1947

Dear Sir:

With reference to the notice dated September 23rd regarding the organization meeting of the Administrative Council, I have to intimate that Mr. M.S. Kari, the Chairman of the Delegation of Pakistan, will serve as temporary representative

for the Atlantic City meetings on behalf of Pakistan.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ S.A. Sathar,

S.A. Sathar,
Secretary
Delegation of Pakistan

Secretary General,
I.T.C.
ID Box 736.

7.

September 24th, 1947

Dear Sir:

With reference to the notice dated September 23 regarding the Organisation meeting of the I.F.R.B., I have to intimate that Mr. S. Banerji, the Chairman of the Delegation of India, will serve as temporary representative for the Atlantic City meetings on behalf of India.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ S.A. Sathar

S.A. Sathar,
Secretary, Delegation of
India

Secretary General
I.T.C. ID Box 736

8.

24 September 1947

The Delegation of the Union of South Africa wishes to notify the Secretary General that Mr. W. Hilarius has been appointed as a temporary member of the International Frequency Registration Board.

/s/ E.C. Smith

9.

September 25, 1947

The Egyptian Delegation wishes to advise the Secretary-General that SOLOMON EL HAGRY of the Egyptian Delegation is appointed as temporary member of the Administrative Council.

/s/ Anis El Bardai

10.

September 25, 1947

Secretary General
of the International
Telecommunications Conference.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the decision of the Plenary Assembly of the 22nd of this month, I have the honor of informing you that the undersigned has been named to represent Portugal as a permanent Member of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunications Union.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Carlos Ribeiro
Head of Delegation

11.

September 25, 1947

To the Secretary General,
of the International Telecommunications
Conferences at Atlantic City.

According to the Important Notice of September 23, 1947 I beg to inform you that I will participate in the organisation meetings of the Administrative Council held in Atlantic City in September 1947, as a temporary representative of Poland to these meetings.

Yours faithfully,

/s/ Eugeniusz Stalinger
Chairman of Polish
Delegation

REPORT

of

SUBCOMMITTEE C-1

(FINANCE AND PERSONNEL)

Twenty-Second Meeting

September 21, 1947

1. The Subcommittee met at 4:45 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. J. T. Hwang of the Chinese Delegation.
2. The Chairman submitted to the meeting the reports of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth meetings (Documents 435-TR, 437-TR, and 438-TR).

The Subcommittee adopted the minutes of the sixteenth meeting (Document 435-TR) with the following amendments:

- (a) Add to the end of the sixth paragraph on page 2 of the English text the following sentence:

"The Subcommittee decided that the Bureau of the Union should be requested to prepare a statement setting forth the reasons for the increases in personnel which were shown in the Document."

- (b) In the fourth paragraph on page 2 of the English text, substitute "the Delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to the advantages..." for "the Delegate of the United Kingdom questioned advantages....."

- (c) After paragraph six on page 2 of the English text, add a new paragraph as follows:

"The Delegate of France emphasized that it was the view of his Delegation that all new personnel required by the Union should, as far as possible, be recruited on an international basis."

The report of the seventeenth meeting (Document 437-TR) was adopted with the following amendments:

- (a) At the end of the seventh paragraph on page 2 of the English text, add the following sentence:

"The Subcommittee agreed that the travelling allowances for members of the Administrative Council should be reduced from \$30. per diem to \$25. per diem."

- (b) In the last paragraph on page 3 change "a credit of 50,000 Swiss francs would be provided..." to "a credit of 75,000 Swiss francs would be provided..."

The report of the eighteenth meeting (Document 438-TR) was adopted with the following amendments:

- (a) Add to paragraph nine on page 2 of the English text, the following:

"The Subcommittee agreed that the proposals of the United States and the United Kingdom should be included in a note in the Subcommittee's report to Committee C."

- (b) Add the following sentence to the last paragraph on page 2 of the English text:

"It was therefore agreed that at the meeting of Committee C on the following morning, each member of the Subcommittee would be free to propose any amendment he might wish to make with regard to the question of the time allowed for payment and the rate of interest to be applied to the sums due on expiration of these periods for payment."

3. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the meeting proceeded to examine Document 404-TR which contained the estimate for ordinary expenses of the Union for the year 1948.

4. With reference to the note at the bottom of page 2, which explained the reason the Working Group had not included an item on meetings of the Administrative Council in 1948, a considerable discussion took place as to whether the Joint Meeting of Heads of Delegations on September 3, 1947 (Document 300-TR) had approved the deletion of this item from the ordinary expenses.

The Delegate of Portugal explained that at the meeting of the Heads of Delegations he had moved a resolution to have the expenses of the 1948 meetings of the Administrative Council borne by the countries who were elected to the Council, and that this proposal was adopted by the Heads of Delegations. The Heads of Delegations, however, had later referred the question to Committee C and Subcommittee C-1 for recommendation.

The Delegate of Greece could see no reason why these expenses should be treated differently from the IFRB expenses and why they should not be borne by all the Members of the Union.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, it was decided to make a provision for the expenses of the Administrative Council with a note that the question of principle concerned should be decided by Committee "C".

5. The Delegate of France agreed with the Chairman's procedure but suggested that it should also apply with reference to the expenses of the I.F.R.B. This view was supported by the United States and the United Kingdom delegation.

6. At the suggestion of the United Kingdom Delegate it was agreed that the expenses under each item of the estimate should be shown in three separate columns for the years 1947, 1948 and 1949-1952.

7. With reference to item 1, (Personal) in the budget of the Bureau of the Union for the year 1948, (404TR) it was agreed that the Director of the Bureau of the Union should provide a written statement showing the reasons for the increase in personnel.

Dr. von Ernst, the Bureau's Director, agreed to provide such a statement and pointed out that the increases in personnel were necessitated by the three following considerations:

(1) Owing to the limit of 400,000 gold francs on the expenses of the Union, the number of personnel had to be kept far below the requirements of the Bureau and the personnel was, as a result, greatly overtaxed.

(2) With the great number of Conferences scheduled for 1948 a considerable dispersment of personnel would take place.

(3) As a result of the language decisions of the Conference with respect to languages, the translation services of the Union would have to be greatly extended and half the increase over present personnel was necessitated by this consideration.

8. The Subcommittee then proceeded to examine the provisions of 670,000 Swiss francs in the budget for the Retirement Fund of the Bureau. The Delegate of the United States stated that the 670,000 Swiss francs in the budget to put the Retirement Fund on the sound actuarial basis did not take into account the pension requirements of new personnel. He pointed out that to take these new requirements into account if pensions were to be, as heretofore, paid solely out of interest earned by the fund rather than on a basis of contributions, 2,500,000 Swiss francs and not 670,000 Swiss francs would be required to put the fund on a sound actuarial basis. The United States felt that a fund which received annual contributions based on a percentage of salaries would not necessitate such a large capital increase in the Fund.

The delegate of Portugal explained that the Working Group had decided that it would be unwise to change the pension scheme in a transitional year such as 1948 but that it is essential to put the fund on a sound actuarial basis calculated on existing pension requirements by the time the Administrative Council took over the financial supervision of the Union from the Swiss Government. He explained that the obligation to put the fund on a sound basis was an obligation of the Union towards its present employees and that we should not refuse to meet this obligation.

9. The Director of the Bureau concurred with the view of the Portuguese delegate and explained that he wishes to state on behalf of all the present personnel of the Bureau that the 2,000,000 Swiss francs in the Retirement Fund are the property of the existing personnel and that the 670,000 Swiss francs needed to put the fund on a sound basis represented an obligation of the Union towards the personnel of the Bureau.

10. The Committee finally agreed that an item should be included in the estimate to cover contributions to the retirement fund and that it should be limited to 150,000 Swiss francs for 1948 and the same annual sum should be provided for each of the following four years. It was also agreed that the statement of the U.S. delegate would be included in the Report.

11. With reference to the expenses of the I.F.R.B. and the P.F.B., the delegate of Portugal felt that these items should be listed as extraordinary expenses since they represented expenses for the preparation of future Conferences. The Committee finally agreed that these items should be retained in the 1948 budget with a note to the effect that Committee "C" might wish to transfer the expenses of the I.F.R.B. and P.F.B. to the extraordinary expenses.

12. The Subcommittee opined that the item covering the establishment of filing cards for the preparation of the new International Frequency List should be deleted from the expenses of the P.F.B. since it was one of the expenses of the Atlantic City Conferences.

13. The meeting adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

Reporter:

G. G. Riddell

Chairman:

J. T. Hwang

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 517 TR-E
September 25, 1947

Committee C

REPORT

OF SUBCOMMITTEE 1
(FINANCE-PERSONNEL)

OF COMMITTEE C

23rd MEETING

September 22, 1947

The Chairman, Mr. J. T. Hwang, called the meeting to order at 10:15 A.M.

He proposed that the Subcommittee should examine and finally approve Item 1 of the Ordinary Budget for 1948 (Doc. 404 TR-E) relating to the Bureau of the Union. The Bureau had made out a detailed analysis of this item and compared it with the similar item of the Budget for 1947.

The various provisions under this item were then discussed in detail. The delegates from Portugal, USA, UK, India and France took part in this discussion.

The Delegate from U.S., Mr. W. Holl, felt that the provisions of 36,000 sf under Unforeseen and Miscellaneous, compared rather unfavorably with the provision of 9,716 sf in the budget for 1947 and of 13,200 sf in the budget for 1949.

The Delegate from Portugal, Mr. C. Ribeiro explained that the figure for 1948 probably included the provision for the I.T.U. representation at the various conferences which are to take place during 1948. He, however, requested the Director of the Bureau to confirm this.

The Director General of the Bureau, Dr. von Ernst confirmed this, but explained that even this provision was insufficient as he estimated that the expenditure would be of the order of 100,000 sf.

The Delegate from Portugal, Mr. C. Ribeiro, felt that efforts should be made to keep the expenditure under this item as low as possible by appointing the I.T.U. representatives from the countries where the conferences are held and by limiting representations only to very important international conferences which concerns ITU.

The Delegate from U.S., Mr. W. Holl, suggested that keeping these possibilities in view, the provision may be increased from 36,000 sf to 60,000 sf. This provision, should, however, be separated into two items, namely, 12,000 sf under Unforeseen and Miscellaneous and 48,000 sf under Representation at Conference.

This was agreed to by the Subcommittee and it was decided that 5,000 sf be provided under the Telegraph and Telephone Division and 7,000 sf under the Radio Division. As regards the provision for representation, the whole of it, namely, 48,000 sf should be under the Radio Division.

The Chairman proposed that immediate action should now be taken to prepare the final Report for the estimates together with notes explaining in detail the reasons for the various items in it. He requested the Delegate from U.S., Mr. W. Holl, to take on this work.

The Delegate from U.S., Mr. W. Holl, agreed to do this but requested that Mr. C. Ribeiro and the Bureau should assist him in this work.

This was agreed to and the Chairman also agreed to work with them.

The Chairman then pointed out that during the discussions on the estimates, items relating to the cost of printing documents in the various languages had been reserved. He suggested that as an estimate for this item cannot be accurate and as Committee C has not yet a decision on the principles for apportionment of expenses as recommended in Doc. 456 TR-E, and furthermore, as the necessary fund for this item was not to be advanced by the Members and Associate Members, it might be well to exclude printing expenses from 1949-1952 estimates. He stated that the Bureau or Secretariat should prepare the budget for printing matter, which should be approved by the Administrative Council and that the necessary funds should be advanced

From Swiss Government with the necessary interest charged on selling price of documents.

After discussion this was agreed to and it was decided to exclude this item from the estimate with a note explaining the reasons for this exclusion and the necessity of separate budget and account for this item.

The Chairman then raised the following points:

- (1) To recommend that the Administration Council be directed to prepare rules and regulations for the recruitment and conditions of service of the secretariat Staff, which should go into effect when the Administrative Council takes over the supervision of the Secretariat from the Swiss Government.

This was agreed to.

- (2) To recommend that the Estimate for 1948 be taken as the ceiling figure, while in the case of the Estimate for 1949 to 1952 the Administration Council be authorized to exceed the limit of Estimate when necessary after obtaining the approval of the majority of the Members.

This was agreed to.

- (3) To recommend a Resolution that the fiscal year in the Union is from January 1st to December 31st.

This was agreed to.

- (4) To recommend that the Administrative Council be directed to settle with the Swiss Confederation the details regarding advancing money and post auditing of accounts.

This was agreed to.

The Chairman then proposed that the question of uncollectable dues be examined.

The Director of the Bureau gave the following figures of outstanding accounts up to December, 1946:

Germany	61,310.45	Swiss fr.
Japan	56,404.21	" "
Territories under Japanese Mandate)	48,817.15	" "
Poland	60,000.00	" "

In the case of Germany and Japan it was decided that the responsible authorities, namely, The Allied Central Commission (for Germany) and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should be contacted to find out how other International accounts of a similar nature are being liquidated and to adopt a similar procedure for the I.T.U. account.

In the case of Poland, it was felt that the arguments advanced for granting relief applied equally to other countries which came under enemy occupation during the World War II. As all these countries had paid or agreed to pay their dues, there was no reason for a special concession to be granted to Poland.

Finally the Chairman raised the question of the existing practice of charging the salaries of the Bureau personnel engaged on conference work (preparatory or actual) to the Extraordinary rather than to the Ordinary expenses. It was decided that this practice should be abandoned and the salaries of the permanent officials of the Bureau should be debited to the Ordinary expenses of the Union except when they are employed on the work relating to Regional Conferences, as in those cases the expenses are to be borne by a limited number of the Members of the Union.

This completed the work assigned to the Subcommittee 1 (Finance and Personnel) of Committee C and it was decided that instead of holding another meeting for reviewing the final document and approving the minutes, the Chairman be authorized to do this.

The Delegate from Portugal thanked the Chairman for the hard work he had put in and congratulated him on the able manner in which he had conducted the proceedings and brought the work

of the Subcommittee to such a successful end.

This was warmly supported by all the Members of the Subcommittee.

In response, the Chairman thanked the Members of the Subcommittee and the Bureau for their co-operation, and expressed his appreciation of the distinguished competence and the spirit of justice and prudence which all members had manifested in handling the financial problem of the Union.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Reporter:

H. R. Thadhani

Chairman:

J. T. Hwang

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Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document n° 518 TR
25 septembre 1947

SERIE N° 9

Préambule, articles 1, 9 et 36 de la Convention.

International Telecommunications
Conference
Atlantic City
1947

Document No. 518 TR-E
September 25, 1947

SERIES NO. 9

Preamble, Articles 1, 9 and 36 of the Convention.

Preamble

Being fully recognized, the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication, the plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments have, nevertheless, agreed to conclude the following Convention, with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of telecommunication.

Article 1Composition of the Union

1. The International Telecommunication Union shall comprise Members and Associate Members.

2. A member of the Union shall be :

- a) any country or group of territories listed in Annex 1 upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by them or on their behalf;
- b) any country not listed in Annex 1 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 1 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

3. (1) All Members shall be entitled to attend Conferences of the Union and shall be eligible for election to any of the organs of the Union, composed of Members or of Members and Associate Members.

(2) Each Member shall have one vote at any Conference of the Union and at any meeting of an organ of the Union of which it is a Member.

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 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 same rights and obligations as Members of the Union, except that they shall not have the right to vote in any Conference or other organ of the Union. They shall not be eligible for election to any organ of the Union of which the Members are elected by a Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference. Their representatives shall not be appointed chairman of any consultative Committee.

6. For the purposes of paragraphs 2 c) and 4 a) and b) above, if an application for Membership or Associate Membership is made during the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Secretary General shall immediately ask the Members of the Union for their opinion thereon, and a Member shall be deemed to have abstained if he has not signified his approval or disapproval within four months after his opinion has been requested.

Article 9Execution of the Convention and Regulations

1. The Members and Associate Members are bound to abide by the provisions of this Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto in all telecommunication offices and stations established or operated by them which engage in international services not governed by the Regulations or which are capable of causing harmful interference to radiocommunication services of other countries, except in regard to services exempted from these obligations in accordance with the provisions of Article ... 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 recognized private operating agencies and upon other agencies authorized to establish and operate telecommunications which engage in international services or which operate stations capable of causing harmful interference to the radiocommunication services of other countries.

Article . . .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), 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), the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations of Cairo (1938).

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document no 519 TR
25 septembre 1947

Série No 10

Reste des articles compris dans le Règlement général

International Telecommunications
Conference
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

E
Document No. 519 TR-E
25 September 1947

Series No 10

Remaining Articles included in the General Regulations

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 International Consultative Committees shall have as members:-

(a) as of right; Administrations of Members and Associate Members of the Union;

(b) upon request; such recognized private operating agencies as have expressed a desire to have their experts participate in the work of the Committees subject to the procedure indicated below.

(2) The first request from a recognized private operating agency to take part in the work of a 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 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 a Consultative Committee, shall have the right to withdraw from participation in the work of this Consultative Committee when it so desires, by notifying the Director of the Committee. 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 Consultative Committees in an advisory capacity.

(2) The first request from an international organization to take part in the work of a 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 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 of the Consultative Committees, provided that their participation has received the approval of the administrations of the countries concerned.

(2) The first request from a scientific or manufacturing organization for admission to meetings of Study Groups of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Director of the Consultative Committee; such a request must be approved by the administrations of the country 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, members of the Consultative Committee concerned, according to the state of progress of work of the Study Groups.

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 a Consultative Committee shall be composed of the specialized Secretariat of that Consultative Committee, with the help, if necessary, of the personnel of the administration of the inviting Government and of the Secretariat of the Union.

Article

Languages and Method of Voting in Sessions
of the Plenary Assemblies.

1. The languages used in the Plenary Meetings and in the official documents of the Consultative Committees shall be as provided in Article of the Convention.
2. The members which are authorized to vote at sessions of Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees shall be as provided in Article of the Convention. However, when a member is not represented by an administration, the representatives of the recognized private operating agencies of that member country shall, as a whole, and regardless of their number, be entitled to a single vote.

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 a 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 as a result of correspondence or of meetings, to the participating administrations and private operating agencies which are members of the 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 a 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 Groups.

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 on the agenda.

5. The Director shall submit to the Plenary Assembly a report on the activities of the 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, representatives of the interested Study Groups of each International Consultative Committee shall correspond with or 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 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 Consultative Committee 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 Consultative Committees in an advisory capacity.

Article 7 . . .

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 a Consultative Committee must contribute to the expenses referred to in para. 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 para. 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 Consultative Committees defined in para. 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. Private operating agencies, international organizations and scientific or manufacturing organizations which have undertaken to contribute shall declare the class in which they wish to be placed for this purpose.

6. Each administration, private operating agency, international organization and scientific or manufacturing organization shall defray the personal expenses of its own participants.

Note: 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.

Definitions

(To be included in the Annex to the Convention containing definitions.)

Delegate: A person representing a Government at a Plenipotentiary Conference, or a person representing a Government or an Administration at an Administrative Conference, or at 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 recognized private operating agency at an Administrative Conference, or at meetings of an International Consultative Committee.

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

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

Article . . .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 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.
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 bisInvitation 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 regarding the Delegations of Governments and the representatives of recognized private operating agencies 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 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 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 whose replies have been received within the period prescribed in paragraph 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 session of the Plenary Assembly.

7. The provisions of paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Article 2 are applicable to Administrative Conferences.

(Article 3 has been combined with Articles 2 and 2 bis).

Article 4Participation of Private Societies
in Administrative Conferences

Societies, associations or individuals may be authorized by the Plenary Assembly or by committees to present petitions or submit 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 10Composition 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 and persons appearing on behalf of societies, associations, or individuals may participate without vote in the committees, subcommittees, and sub-subcommittees of administrative conferences subject to the provisions of Articles 2 bis and 4 of the General Regulations.

Article 16Order of Seating

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 17Order 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 bisProposals Presented Before
the Opening of the Conference

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 terMethod of Presentation
of Proposals
Before and During Conferences

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: attention is invited to the remark on Article 17 ter in Doc. 439 TR, regarding the place where this Article should appear.)

Article 18Proposals 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 19Proposals 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 20Postponed 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.

Article 21.Voting Procedure at Conference.

1. Each Member of the Union shall have one vote in accordance with Article ____ of the Convention.
2. (1) Each delegation shall present credentials. In the case of a plenipotentiary conference, these must be full powers signed by the Head of the Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Member of the Union concerned.
(2) A special committee shall verify the credentials of each delegation during the first week of the conference.
(3) No delegation may exercise the right to vote until its credentials are declared to be in order by the special committee referred to above.
3. A duly accredited delegation may give a mandate to another duly accredited delegation to exercise its vote at one or more sessions at which it is unable to be present. In no case may one delegation exercise more than one such proxy vote.

Article 22
Voting Procedure in Sessions
of the Plenary Assembly

1. In sessions of the Plenary Assembly each proposal or amendment shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

2. For a valid vote to be taken at a session of the Plenary Assembly 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. Voting shall take place by a show of hands. If a majority is not clearly apparent even after a recount has been taken, or if an individual count of the votes is requested, there shall be a roll call in the alphabetical order of the French names of the Members.

4. In sessions of the Plenary Assembly, 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. Exceptions to the above rule shall be made with respect to membership in the Union where a two-thirds majority vote is prescribed by Article ____ of the Convention. In those cases, a two-thirds majority of the positive and negative votes cast shall be required.

6. If the number of abstentions exceeds one-half of the number of delegations present and voting, the measure shall be reconsidered at a subsequent session, at which time the abstentions shall not be taken into consideration.

7. If five or more delegations, present and entitled to vote, request, when a vote is about to be taken, that it shall be taken by secret ballot, this shall be done. The necessary steps shall be taken to guarantee effective secrecy.

Article 22 bisAdoption of New Provisions

1. As a general rule, delegations which cannot have their opinion regarding a provision accepted by the others must endeavour to adopt the opinion of the majority.

2. However, if the measure proposed appears to a delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its Government from ratifying the Convention or approving the Regulations, the delegation may express reservations final or provisional, regarding this measure.

Article 23

Right of Vote and Voting Procedure

in Committees

1. The right of vote in Committee shall be governed by Article 21 of the General Regulations.

2. Voting procedure in Committees shall be governed by the provisions of paragraphs 1, 3, 4, and 6 of Article 22 of the General Regulations.

Article

Procedure for Calling Extraordinary Plenipotentiary or
Administrative Conferences or for
changing the time or place of a Conference.

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, give particulars and allow a period of six weeks for receipt of their comments. 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 desiring the Conference, and invite alternative suggestions. On receipt of these suggestions,

the Council shall, where appropriate, follow the consultation procedure set out in paragraph 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 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, the Council shall then arrange the Conference in collaboration with the Inviting Government.

4. All Members and Associate Members 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.

September 26, 1947

Committee G

Report
of the Drafting Committee
(Committee G)

10th Meeting
September 25, 1947

1. The Meeting was called to order at 10:12 a.m. under the Chairmanship of M.J. Laffay (France)
2. The Committee adopted without amendment the Minutes of the 8th Meeting, Doc. No. 498 TR.
3. 451 TR
The Committee considered Article 12. "Languages" and adopted it with varibus amendments.
4. 452 TR
The Committee considered Article 1 bis "Seat of the Union" and Article 2 bis "Relations with International Organizations" and approved them without amendment.
5. 474 TR
The Committee considered the Protocol concerning Spain and the Resolution on Spain and approved it with certain amendments.
6. 499 TR
The Committee considered and approved the Resolution on United Nations telecommunications operating services, subject to minor amendments.
7. The Committee adjourned at 12:45 hrs. and resumed at 4:10 hrs.
8. 400 TR
The Committee considered and approved Article 36 "Abrogation of Convention and Regulations Previous to this Convention", subject to one minor amendment.
9. Article 9
The Committee considered and approved Article 9. "Execution of the Convention and Regulations" subject to amendments..

10. 460 TR

The Committee considered and approved Article 5 "Finances of the Union" subject to amendments.

11. Doc. 459 TR

The Committee considered and approved "Preamble" and Art. 1: "Composition of the Union," and approved them subject to amendments.

12. The Meeting was adjourned at 6:50 hrs.

Reporters

A.G. David
J. Persin

Chairman

J. Laffay

CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS
D'ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 521 T.R.
26 Sep. 1947

Série No. 11

Articles 3 et 6 de la Convention

Article concernant l'application de la
Convention aux pays ou territoires dont
les relations extérieures sont assurées
par des Membres de l'Union

Article concernant les territoires sous tutelle

Article 10 de la Convention

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 521 TR-E
September 26, 1947

Series No. 11

Articles 3 and 6 of the Convention

Article on the application of the Convention
to Countries or Territories for whose Foreign
Relations Members of the Union are responsible

Article on Trust Territories

Article 10 of the Convention

E

Article 3Accession to the Convention

1. The Government of a country, not a signatory of this Convention may accede thereto at any time subject to the provisions of Article

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 when it is received and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the act of accession.

Article 6Ratification of the Convention

1. This Convention shall be ratified by each of the signatory governments. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Secretary General of the Union by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each ratification when any such instrument is received.

2. After the entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article, each instrument of ratification shall become effective on the date of its deposit with the Secretary General of the Union.

3. If one or more of the signatory Governments do not ratify the Convention, it shall not thereby be less valid for the Governments which have ratified it.

Article ...Application of the Convention 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 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 shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each such declaration as soon as it is received.

3. The provisions of this Article shall not be deemed to be obligatory in respect of any country, territory or any group of territories listed in Annex 1 of this Convention.

Article 83Trust 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 10Denunciation 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 channel through the intermediary of the government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary General 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.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No 522 TR-E

September 26, 1947

MINUTES
of the 8th Plenary Session

September 22 - 23, 1947,

AGENDA

1. Election of the Administrative Council.
2. First reading of all the available blue texts of the Convention
3. Resolution on the work of the C.C.I.R. (Document 381 TR-E)
4. Approval of the appointment by the Radio Conference of certain experts instructed to attend the preparatory session on the coordination of questions relating to national navigation, international aviation and telecommunications
5. Discussion on the status (administrative or plenipotentiary) of the coming European Broadcasting Conference.

The meeting was called to order at 3:40 p.m. by Mr. Charles R. Denny, Chairman.

The Chairman proposed that, between items 4 and 5 of the Agenda, the Assembly add the discussion of a question studied by Committee C concerning membership in the Union.

The Assembly agreed.

The minutes of the Seventh Plenary Session (Document 458 TR-E) were adopted without comment.

1. Election of the Administrative Council

Turning to Item 1 of the Agenda: "Election of the Administrative Council", the Chairman announced that the Secretariat had prepared ballots which would simplify the procedure. Each Delegation would receive four sheets of different colors. Each color represented a region and showed the countries which had been proposed at the time of the preparatory regional meetings:

- a) the white sheet, for Region A (the Americas) included 8 countries: (Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the United States of America, Guatemala, and Uruguay), five of which were to be nominated for the Administrative Council;
- b) the yellow sheet, for Region B (Western Europe and Africa), listed 8 countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Switzerland), 5 of which were to be selected;
- c) the blue sheet, for Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia), listing 4 countries (Albania, Poland, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia), 3 of which were to be appointed;
- d) the red sheet, for Region D (other countries) containing the names of 8 countries (Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, China, Egypt, Iran, Lebanon, Pakistan, and Turkey), 5 of which were to be represented on the Administrative Council.

In the case of Regions A, B and D, any delegation might vote for 5 countries or less and in Region C, for 3 countries or less.

Any ballot containing more than 5 votes for Regions A, B and D, and more than 3 votes for Region C, would be null and void. Each Delegation was asked, as its name was called, to deposit its four ballots in the ballot-box. During the counting of the votes, the Assembly would consider the following item on the Agenda.

This procedure was approved.

The Delegate from New Zealand made the following statement:

The Delegation of New Zealand desires to draw the attention of this Plenary Assembly to a serious deficiency in the nominations from Region "D" for the Administrative Council of the Union, in that the nominations are not equitably distributed amongst the countries in the region.

In analyzing the nominations we find that there are 5 from the North-western corner of the region and 3 from the Central Asiatic group of countries. There are no nominations to represent the very extensive area of India, South-East Asia, Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific. This part of Region "D" forms a very important section of the world's telecommunication system.

We consider that the regional pre-selection procedure has not proved entirely satisfactory as far as Region "D" is concerned. The result does not appear to be in the best interests of the Union and is certainly not in conformity with the principle established in Paragraph 1 (b) of Article 4bis contained in Document 446 TR-E which states that in the election of member countries to the Administrative Council due regard shall be paid to the need for equitable representation for all parts of the world.

The Delegation from the Netherlands Indies fully supported the statement just made by the Delegate from New Zealand. He also thought that, among the present eight candidates of Region D, none would represent this region in the equitable manner prescribed by Article 4bis of Document 446 TR-E, which was adopted by Committee C and which insisted on the need for equitable representation for all parts of the world. He requested the Chairman to include this statement in the minutes.

The Chairman said that this would be done, and then requested the delegations to deposit their ballots. The following were absent: Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Iceland, Liberia, Paraguay, Roumania and Yemen. Counting the vote was in charge of a regional representative of each of the following countries: the Dominican Republic, the Belgian Congo, the U.S.S.R. and China, with the assistance of Miss B. DePuy and Mr. McGloin of the General Secretariat.

The Delegate from Egypt wanted to have the following statement inserted in the minutes: "We shall abide by these elections, even if the outcome is not in our favor, just as we respected the elections of the I.F.R.B. In regard to the statement made by the Delegations from New Zealand and the Netherlands Indies, we affirm that the same mistake has been committed in the case of the I.F.R.B. as in that of the Administrative Council in choosing the countries to represent this region."

The meeting then turned to the study of the texts prepared by the Drafting Committee (Series Nos. 1, 2 and 3).

Mr. Laffay, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, pointed out that the texts under consideration contained some defects due, in particular, to the fact that the competent committees had been unable to coordinate their work. These defects, as well as some minor errors in transcription, would be eliminated between the first and second readings.

The following changes were made in the English texts (those relating to the French texts are given in the French minutes).

Series No. 1:

Article 35, heading, read: Harmful Interference.

Article 39, paragraph 2, read:

"...to the measures to be taken to prevent harmful interference :."

Series No. 2:

Article 22, strike out the word "telegraphic" in the last sentence.

Article 33, paragraph 1, delete the words "by them and"

Resolution, read: "...immediate assistance to the countries of the Members and Associate Members of the Union, that were devastated by the Second World War in order to ..."

Article ..., (Relations with the United Nations), paragraph 2, second sentence, delete the words "and the Provisional Frequency Board."

Series No. 3:

Article 28, read: "Official statements to the press about the work of the Conference..."

In regard to Article 23 (Series 1) "Responsibility" the Delegate from France drew the attention of the Assembly to the consequences which, in his opinion, might arise from the addition of the words "particularly as regards claims for damages" made by the Conference to the Madrid text. This addition might give rise to the assumption that the administrations might be held responsible in certain cases.

However, he did not insist upon any change, as the text seemed satisfactory to the Assembly.

In regard to Article 32 (Series 1) "Monetary unit", the Delegate from Cuba pointed out that this article as drafted had an obligatory implication which had not been intended. He suggested following the procedure with regard to Article 33, § 2 and adding the words: "unless special arrangements have been concluded between the parties concerned."

The Delegates from Italy and France were opposed to this addition, which they considered unnecessary inasmuch as Article 13, in a very general sense, authorized the conclusion of any special arrangements which were not of general concern to Members of the Union. Further, the adoption of this proposal would necessitate the revision of many articles of the Convention in which the same addition would have to be included.

Put to a vote by a show of hands, the proposal was rejected by 31 votes as against 23.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom said that he could not interpret the provision of Article 32 as making the conclusion of special arrangements possible. He asked that this statement appear in the minutes of the meeting.

The Chairman replied that this would be done, and that the minutes would likewise mention that the Assembly agreed to grant that the provision of Article 13 authorized the conclusion of special arrangements with regard to the monetary unit, notwithstanding the provision contained in § 2 of Article 33.

When the count of the ballots for the nomination of the countries which would send members to the Administrative Council had been completed, the Secretary General read the results of the vote.

They were as follows:

Region A: 5 countries to be designated:

Number of votes cast:	69
Number of valid ballots:	69
Argentina	35
Brazil	41
Canada	55
Chile	27
Colombia	46
United States	65
of America	
Guatemala	33
Uruguay	28

In alphabetical order, the following countries were elected:

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the United States of America.

Region B: 5 countries to be designated:

Number of votes cast: 69

Number of valid votes: 69

Belgium	28
Denmark	23
France	65
Italy	41
The Netherlands	33
Portugal	42
The United Kingdom	42
Switzerland	65

Elected: France, Italy, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Switzerland.

Region C: 3 countries to be designated:

Number of ballots cast: 69

Number of invalid ballots: 5

Number of valid ballots: 64

Albania	11
Poland	55
U.S.S.R.	58
Yugoslavia	54

Elected: Poland, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia

Region D: 5 countries to be designated:

Number of ballots cast: 69

Number of valid ballots: 69

Afghanistan	20
Saudi Arabia	12
China	59
Egypt	52
Iran	26
Lebanon	35
Pakistan	64
Turkey	50

Elected: China, Egypt, Lebanon, Pakistan, Turkey.

The Chairman said that; now that the names of the countries which were to appoint members to the I.F.R.B. and to the Administrative Council were known, it was essential that the men who would fill these positions be designated as soon as possible, since it had been suggested that two organizational meetings be held here in Atlantic City: one of the I.F.R.B. and one of the Administrative Council. There would be cases where the individuals appointed would not be here, but it would doubtless always be possible in such cases for the Head of the Delegation of the country in question to replace, temporarily, in Atlantic City, the man who would be named to fill the position devolving upon his country.

The Chairman asked the Heads of Delegations whose countries had been elected to the I.F.R.B. or to the Administrative Council, to give the Secretary General the names of the officials appointed before Friday, September 26, if possible.

3. Resolution concerning the work of the
C.C.I.R.

Taking up item 3 on the Agenda, the Chairman said that he was not certain that the Plenipotentiary Conference should handle this question. As a matter of fact, the Radio Conference had already found a reasonable solution for this question, but felt it was advisable to submit the problem to us in order to clear up the legal situation and come to a mutual decision as to the steps to be taken. He thought it would be wise to examine this Resolution and obtain an expression of opinion, in case there was any doubt about the matter from a legal point of view.

Mr. de Wolf of the United States Delegation suggested that under b) 1. the words ".... taking into account the proposals appearing in the Appendix to this Resolution," be replaced by "... taking into account the discussions and decisions of the Atlantic City Conferences", inasmuch as the Appendix in question was not ready, and would not be ready before the end of the Conference.

With this modification the Resolution was approved by the Assembly. The Delegate from Sweden thanked the Assembly for the great honor and confidence it had shown in the Swedish Administration by entrusting it with the task of coordinating the work of the C.C.I.R. during the interim period from now until the C.C.I.R. meeting at Stockholm next year.

The Chairman expressed the gratitude of the Assembly to the Swedish Government.

4. Preparatory Meeting of Experts in London

With regard to this item on the Agenda, the Chairman announced that the Radio Conference had adopted without change a resolution which had been submitted to it by Committee 8 (Document 759 R-E).

The experts mentioned in this resolution they would go to London and work out coordination in the fields of international navigation, aviation and telecommunications. The Radio Conference handed this resolution to the Plenipotentiary Conference in order to give it full authority from a legal point of view.

No objections were made to this resolution which was adopted.

4 a) Membership

An exceedingly important question, which had been added to the Agenda as Item 4 a), was then opened for discussion. It concerned "Membership" in the Union. A draft had been submitted by Committee C. It appeared in Document 474 TR-E and included:

- a) a Protocol concerning Germany and Japan,
- b) a Protocol concerning Spain,
- c) an Alternative Proposal for Convention Articles concerning Spain (Document 396 TR-E Article 1, paragraph 6)
- d) an Alternative Proposal submitted by the Delegation from Argentina and appearing in Document 461 TR-E.

In addition, the Chairman of Committee C submitted a proposal on Membership in the Union. (Document 463 TR-E). And, lastly, Document 475 TR-E contained the Draft of Annex I (list of countries) referred to in Documents 396 TR-E (Article 1, Section 2), 461 TR-E and 463 TR-E.

The Chairman proposed that the different questions be taken up separately, and that the status of Spain - the draft text for which appeared in Document 474 TR-E - be considered first. This question, he said, as well as those bearing on other countries, had been discussed at great length during this Conference. It must therefore, be settled that evening if we intended to keep our promise to terminate the work of the Conference the first of next week, and sign the Convention, if possible, on September 30.

The draft Protocol concerning Spain contained three alternative solutions. It was, therefore, a question of deciding which of these three

The Delegate from the United Kingdom was in favor of adopting the following text, appearing in Paragraph 3, Section 6 of Document 474 TR-E:

"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."

This formula would have three advantages: 1) It was very general and mentioned no specific country; 2) it would apply to Spain, and could serve for any other country which might find itself in a similar position. It would be possible to refer the matter to the General Assembly of the United Nations, which was qualified to deal with questions of general public interest; 3) The adoption of this proposal would permit adding Spain to the list appearing in Document 475 TR-E, i.e., in the list of countries which would be Members of the Union when the new Convention became effective. The Delegation from the United Kingdom might be willing to accept the first Alternative Proposal, if the majority opinion was in favor of it, but it could not agree to the Argentine proposal appearing in § 6.

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R. did not agree with the statement that Document 474 TR-E contained three alternative wordings for § 6 of Article 1 of the Draft Convention. In his opinion, it contained only two: a) the Proposal drawn up by the Drafting Group of Committee C which had decided to submit this proposal directly to the Plenary Assembly without going through the Committee, and b) the Proposal of the Argentine Delegation.

Aside from that, the Drafting Group of Committee C, under the Chairmanship of Mr. de Wolf, had prepared a Draft Protocol concerning Spain, and a Draft Protocol concerning Germany and Japan. It would be advisable to separate the two questions. Whether one or another alternative was adopted for § 6 of Article 1 as a general principle of the Convention, in no way obviated the necessity of approving the Protocol prepared by the Drafting Group, both on the subject of Spain and on the subject of Germany and Japan.

He suggested, therefore, that the text proposed by the Delegation from the United Kingdom, as well as the Protocol concerning Spain be adopted for the Convention.

The Delegate from Argentina opposed the adoption of this text which obviously implied the subordination of the I.T.U. to the United Nations. We had, he said, affirmed and reaffirmed that, in the relationship between the Union and its Members, the Union alone must make decisions. The inclusion in the Convention of the proposed paragraph would indicate the abandonment of the line of conduct we had laid down for ourselves here. We must be logical and faithful to our decisions and adopt for § 6 the text proposed by the Argentine Delegation which respected the agreement between the United Nations and the I.T.U. The situation in which Spain was placed was the result of a recommendation of the United Nations appearing in Article IV of the draft drawn up by the two negotiating groups on I.T.U.-U.N. Article VI of this draft covered all possible situations which might arise in the relations between the Union and its Members, taking into account the fact that the Union had two categories of Members: those who were also members of the United Nations Organization, and those who were not. If the Protocol appearing under "2" in Document 474 TR-E were added to the text proposed for § 6 by Argentina, the status of Spain would be clearly established in compliance with the terms of the agreement with the U.N.O.

The Delegate from Ireland believed that the question might be reduced to establishing whether or not we wished to adopt Paragraph 6 as it appeared in Document 474 TR-E. In the agreement set up with the U.N.O., no provision was made concerning Membership in the Union. We made no such provision because we wished to protect our independence and to remain sole judge of the problems - even those of a pseudo-political nature - which might arise within our Union. In his opinion, Paragraph 6 went too far and should therefore be rejected; the general question of Membership should be set aside and we should confine ourselves here to settling the question of Spain.

The Delegate from the Dominican Republic thought that, when we excluded Spain from the Telecommunications Union, we had made a real error - due to the fact that it was based on a political decision of the United Nations Organization condemning the present Spanish political regime. For this reason, he said he could not go on record as agreeing with the draft text for the Protocol concerning Spain, since this text confirmed the subordination of the Union to the United Nations, - a principle which was contrary to the nature of our organization. He proposed a concrete text to replace the last part of this Protocol. It would involve changing the phrase: ". as soon as the said resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations shall be abrogated or cease to be applicable" by ". as soon as the conditions causing this exclusion from the Union shall disappear." This wording safeguarded the principle of the autonomy of the I.T.U. with respect to the U.N. a principle which we vigorously defended.

The Delegate from Portugal supported the statements of the Delegate from Ireland and requested the deletion of paragraph 6 which violates our agreement with the United Nations.

The Delegate from the Vatican City thought that Article VI, concerning agreements with the United Nations was sufficiently clear: Only those members which were both members of the Union and the United Nations were called upon to agree to the recommendations of the U.N. By adopting Paragraph 6 we would introduce in the Convention something which was in contradiction with Article VI of our agreement with the United Nations, where it was stated that full account would be taken of the individual situation of the Members of the Union who were not Member of the United Nations. He would not be opposed to the substitution of the text proposed by Argentina in place of the text of the Drafting Group of Committee C, but, like Ireland and Portugal, he would be even more satisfied if Paragraph 6 were deleted.

The Delegate from Cuba advised that in case the Assembly should decide to include Paragraph 6 in Article 1 of the Convention, he would ask that the words "or Associate Member" appearing in the said paragraph, be deleted. He therefore reserved the right to return to this question later in order to explain his reasons for this modification.

- The Delegate from the United Kingdom considered the proposal of the Cuban Delegation very interesting, but he did not believe it pertinent to the question of Spain, for, under the terms of the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Spain was not to be admitted to any conference, and the admission of Spain as an associate Member would be contrary to that resolution. He believed that the issue to be dealt with was simple: we had to decide whether we were to take measures in the Convention regarding Spain. That could be done through the adoption of a protocol which would provide that Spain, although excluded for the present, could accede to the Convention, without any formality, as soon as the resolution concerning that country was abrogated. He stated that he was in favor of retaining paragraph 6.

The Delegate from France was ready to accept the protocol relating to the Spanish situation, as drafted. The agreement with the United Nations did not oppose it in any way, and the protocol adopted by the Postal Union seemed identical to him. As far as paragraph 6 was concerned, the position of the French Delegation was clear and explicit: it refused to adopt this paragraph, and asked for its unconditional deletion; because, according to the speaker, of all the articles of the Convention, this was the most dangerous one for the Telecommunications Union. The Delegate from France called the attention of the Plenary Assembly to the importance of this text, which seemed to him: 1) contrary to our obligations to the United Nations, since it went beyond the obligations subscribed to, as the Delegate from the Vatican had pointed out -, 2) this paragraph was dangerous. A recommendation of the United Nations would automatically suffice to deprive the Union of its right to examine, which it acquired through the agreement with the United Nations, and which, should not be given up under any circumstances, 3) this text was useless. As a matter of fact, under Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council could request us to sever all telephonic, telegraphic, or other relations with certain countries. It was not necessary to include a text in the Convention in order to comply with the obligation of the Charter. Article 103 of the Charter sufficed, and the sanctions decided upon the Security Council would apply ipso facto by virtue of this Article. But there were recommendations which could come through other agencies; it was through the medium of the Social and Economic Council that the Conference had been made cognizant of the Spanish affair, with which it was not certain that all were satisfied.

The Delegate from France pointed out an event in the period between the two wars, and asked what would have happened if, when withdrawing from the League of Nations, Germany, Japan, and Italy had broken off relations with the Union. The United Nations was essentially a political organization, and political sanctions could be invoked against certain countries which it was essential to retain in the Union. For that reason, the French Delegation supported Ireland and Portugal in their request for the deletion of paragraph 6.

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R. remarked that the majority of the delegates who had spoken had been in favor of deleting paragraph 6, and of adopting the protocol relating to Spain, without this paragraph. He adhered to that point of view and also supported it.

The Chairman proposed putting to a vote the draft protocol, as it appeared in Document 474 TR-E and then, if it were rejected, to submit it anew with the amendment suggested by the Delegation from the Dominican Republic. He would then ask the Assembly to state its opinion on paragraph 6 and the amendment of the United Kingdom and lastly, on paragraph 6 as proposed by

Argentina.

The draft protocol was accepted, by a show of hands, by 48 to 5.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom believed that, since all were opposed to the adoption of paragraph 6, it was useless to vote and he withdrew his proposal.

The Chairman asked whether there was a second for the proposal of the Delegation from Argentina concerning the new draft of paragraph 6.

The Delegate from Argentina stated that the draft he had proposed for paragraph 6 was a formal one designed to confine the solution of the problem concerning the I.T.U. and its members, to the terms of the agreement reached between the I.T.U. and the United Nations; but in view of the fact that the Assembly appeared to be of the opinion that a formal statement was unnecessary, he was glad to withdraw his proposal.

The Chairman: One question remained which would take only a few moments. This was the draft text of the Japan-Germany Protocol, which also appeared in Document 474 TR-E. Were there any objections to the adoption of this Protocol?

This Protocol was adopted without comment.

The Delegate from India observed with respect to this matter that the Protocol in question had been drawn up in rather vague terms. It said: "... at a time when the responsible authorities"; he wanted to know to what authorities this referred.

Mr. de Wolf of the United States Delegation replied that the text of this Protocol closely followed the one which had been adopted by the Universal Postal Union. When responsible authorities were mentioned, it referred to the authorities in control of these two countries; viz: the Inter-Allied Commission in Germany, and the Control Committee (S.C.A.P.) in Japan.

The Chairman announced that these details would be recorded in the minutes.

The Delegate from Argentina made the following statement: "Acceptance of the Protocol should give rise to no misunderstanding. It is not equivalent to either express or tacit recognition on our part of the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of States.

The Chairman made note of this statement; he then adjourned the meeting at 7:10 p.m., and announced that it would resume at 9:30 p.m. to discuss the question of membership and the status of the next European Broadcasting Conference.

The meeting was resumed at 9:30 p.m. setting aside for the time being the question of membership qualifications, the Chairman took up the following item on the agenda:

5. Discussion of the status (Administrative or Plenipotentiary) of the next European Broadcasting Conference.

A memorandum had been distributed on this subject (Document 45 TR-E). It contained a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Conference by the Chairman of the Committee on European Broadcasting, as well as excerpts from texts referring to this question.

Before taking up this question in detail, the Chairman announced his intention of dealing with the text drawn up by Committee C, which related to Regional Conferences in general. The text referred to was that in Document 476 TR-E (4th Series of blue texts). However, in view of the fact that some delegations were detained elsewhere at this time, discussion of this document might be begun insofar as it affected the status of European Broadcasting Conferences.

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R.: Mr. Chairman, you have just properly remarked that to submit the proposal appearing in Series 4 to our Assembly for approval would be untimely, since there can be no doubt that this Article is of interest to delegations now absent, and, in this instance, I am referring to the South American Delegations. The question of Regional Conferences is beyond doubt of great interest to the Spanish-American countries; but I also agree that this question may be discussed to the extent that it refers to the European Conference.

This question should be discussed in the light of this Article which was adopted in principle at yesterday's meeting of Committee C. This proposal was put to a vote and approved by a large majority, namely that regional conferences should not be bound by any procedure whatever, based upon universal principles.

In this way, therefore, the countries which consider it necessary to convene a specific regional conference should themselves decide upon the question of procedure as well as upon that of the statutes of the said conference. The only condition which the Convention should impose on regional conferences is that the decisions which they may reach shall not be contrary to the Convention.

If we agree with the Decision of Committee C, I see no reason for discussing here the question of the statutes which the European Conference should observe. The question of determining whether it will be a Plenipotentiary or an Administrative Conference rests solely with the European Countries that wish to attend this Conference.

The Chairman thought that it would be advisable to split up the question.

The terms "Administrative Conference" and "Plenipotentiary Conference" were exceedingly general terms. There seemed to be no real need to define them. However, a certain number of practical questions arose:

The first one was to determine whether a Regional Conference, European or otherwise, could make decisions which might conflict with the obligations undertaken by its members on a general international plane. The answer was in the negative.

The second question: With what powers should the Delegates be invested? The answer seemed clear. They should have the powers which their governments had seen fit to give them.

Third question: Should European or other Regional Conferences comply with the Internal Regulations which it is proposed to annex to the Atlantic City Convention?

To the best of our knowledge, these Regulations contained only directive principles, which could be modified by any conference. They were to serve as a guide, subject to adaptation.

The fourth question was important. Should the voting in the conferences under discussion be carried out in accordance with the Atlantic City procedure?

The Chairman was certain that there was agreement on the first three points. As far as the fourth was concerned, he would like the discussion to be confined for the time being to the question of principle. Furthermore, he requested that his list of questions be supplemented if need be.

Mr. Meyer, Delegate from France: The question you have started to discuss, regional conferences, is in fact allied to the question in the agenda which appears more specific but which deals with the same subject: that of the character of future European broadcasting conferences, for it would be indeed strange if European Conferences were to be of one kind while those of other parts of the world were of another. As they are regional conferences, it is perfectly logical to discuss the question which was submitted to you by the Union of European Countries; it is perfectly logical to discuss it in connection with the more general question of regional conferences.

However, the subject of the discussion - that is, European Broadcasting Conferences, - brings up specific characteristics which make it necessary to enter into specific details - all of which were not included in your statement.

As a matter of fact, in the past, the two most recent European Regional Broadcasting conferences, Lucerne and Montreux, were de facto and de jure, as the name indicates and as the signatures appended thereto prove, plenipotentiary conferences which had drafted a convention to which was appended a plan; and these Conventions provided, in a series of texts which have been annexed to the letter which was sent to you, that future conventions should be the subject of new Plenipotentiary Conferences.

Now, there is, in this connection, a specific legal question which has not been settled, and which we Europeans did not wish to call upon the Plenipotentiary Conference to answer. This question is the following:

The object of the present discussion is to determine whether Europe is at the present time subject to the Montreux Convention, which most countries did not ratify, or to the Lucerne Convention which was in force in 1939. Under the circumstances, it makes very little difference. Let us admit that some are subject to the Montreux regime and that the others are subject to the Lucerne regime; in both cases it was provided that Lucerne and Montreux could be changed, as will necessarily be the case, only by a Plenipotentiary Conference which would draft a new Convention.

Here, then, Mr. Chairman, - and, unless I am greatly mistaken, you are a legal authority, - is a particularly interesting legal question. As a consequence of the Atlantic City Convention and Radio Regulations, we are going to hold a European Conference, which it seems obvious will be considered by many as an Administrative Conference. But this fact which, after all, presents no positive disadvantages, would juridically be in direct contradiction with the decisions that the texts of Lucerne or Montreux could be modified only by a Plenipotentiary Conference.

The juridical question which is submitted to us, is whether our Conference has the power to change provisions included in Conventions - whether it be the Lucerne or Montreux Convention is of little consequence - otherwise than through the governments which decided that these conventions would be replaced under specific conditions.

I realize that this is a juridical question and that it relates to form, but it is awkward and, in my opinion, it must be settled.

Furthermore, this question of pure form and of legality which is not unimportant, is fundamentally linked to a question of substance and content: that these conferences, which, at the outset, were not Plenipotentiary Conferences - since Prague was an Administrative Conference - became Plenipotentiary Conferences because of the importance which the various governments, in Europe, at least, attached to their own participation therein and to ratification by legislative bodies of such important provisions as those which enable a country to utilize frequencies and, reciprocally, prevent it from utilizing others which it had used in the past.

These questions of substance have in the past prevailed over questions of form, and this explains why Montreux and Lucerne were Plenipotentiary Conventions, which provide -- and this has been ratified -- that they should be modified by other Plenipotentiary Conferences.

These are, in short, the juridical arguments and the arguments regarding substance which favor the status quo which would be "Plenipotentiary Conference."

This is, if you wish, one phase of the question. There is another phase. As a matter of fact, our Conference has decided that the High Frequency Conference which is to take place in Mexico and which is of the same type because it is to allocate frequencies -- with the difference that it is even broader, in scope, because it is on a world and not on a regional scale -- would be an Administrative Conference. It would be a further inconsistency if the status quo were retained on the other side, to see a regional conference for long and medium waves, have plenipotentiary status and a world conference, on short waves certainly not less important as far as governments are concerned have administrative status.

This first contradiction compels you, Gentlemen, to reconsider the matter and to settle it, so that the European nations will not be left to decide anything, without knowing to what extent they are in accord with the provisions of Atlantic City.

I wish to point out that I agree -- and I believe that no country and no Delegation could argue the following fact -- with the assertion that without doubt these regional and even world conferences (but particularly regional) on broadcasting or other matters (but I am speaking only of broadcasting conferences) have a very limited objective in relation to our Plenipotentiary Conferences, and particularly -- as you have pointed out -- they could not conflict with the provisions of the present Convention. And I even add -- although this does not appear, due to an oversight which it might be wise to correct -- that they could not conflict with the Regulations which are annexed to the Convention and which govern the entire Broadcasting Conference.

As a matter of fact, the main fear that radiocommunications experience in connection with broadcasters is the fear that they may deviate from the bands assigned to them. The broadcasters assert that in no case do they intend to violate the provisions of the Convention, and the Regulations which determined the bands in which they are to work.

I shall summarize my remarks: On the one hand, the juridical point of view; on the other hand reasons of substance and finally the amazing nature of the contradiction between, the past in connection with medium wave conferences, and the future in connection with short wave conferences, make it necessary to settle the two aspects of this question which I have discussed: the form and the substance.

It seems to me that as far as the title is concerned, we do not insist on the wording; either the term "plenipotentiary" or "administrative conference" makes very little difference but everybody will agree that these regional conferences are limited in their purpose and in the number of participating countries.

What remains is to propose a settlement.

If the Assembly did not agree on some other decision, and, with an apology for my audacity, I believe that the solution would be supplied by the article which was proposed regarding regional conferences, on condition that it be slightly modified in order to take into account elements of the past, elements of form and substance which I have already discussed."

The Chairman requested the speaker to submit to him the text of the amendment he proposed. On the other hand, he felt that two questions should be added to the four already mentioned:

- 5) Can a regional conference modify agreements of a regional nature?

The answer depends on the agenda of the regional conference and the powers granted the delegates.

- 6) A question falling within the competence of Committee 5 of the Radio Conference: can a regional conference make specific changes in the assignment of frequencies.

The answer depends on the nature of the powers of the Delegates to the conference in question.

Moreover, we do not have an exact definition of the epithets "plenipotentiary" and "administrative."

The Delegate from Pakistan considered that, in connection with the power to change frequency assignments, it would be desirable to make sure that such new assignments would not produce harmful interference in bordering countries.

The Chairman was of the same opinion. He specified that when changes of assignment were mentioned here, they referred to changes within the bands allocated to the services involved.

The British Delegation agreed with the analysis made by the Chairman. However, most conferences are attended by delegates with plenipotentiary powers. On the other hand they are not bound in regard to procedure. The only clarification to be made is whether or not the conference is limited and whether or not it is subject to directives from a higher international agency. This is a question which might be added to the others.

Regarding the right to vote, the British Delegation agreed with the opinion expressed by Mr. Fortovshenko. The question raised is whether or not the conferences in question will be bound by Atlantic City. It would be desirable to settle once and for all the right to vote in the future.

Therefore, the Delegation from the United Kingdom proposed adding to the text presented by Committee C the words "and conferences" after "regional agreements," in the last sentence.

The Chairman, noting that the Latin-American Delegations were present, summarized for them the discussion which had preceded.

Then he asked whether an agreement might be reached on the following point:

Can a Regional Conference be subject to directives from the Plenipotentiary Conference?

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R. was of the opinion that if we reply in the affirmative, it would then be advisable to discuss at this time the statutes of the European Conference. He reminded the meeting that a substantial majority of the members of Committee C had been opposed to the subordination now under discussion. He proposed that the amendment of the Delegation from the United Kingdom be put to a vote.

The Italian Delegation pointed out that Article 13 of the Convention, stating that Members and Associate Members reserve the right to conclude regional and other agreements on questions which are not of general concern to the Members of the Union, had been adopted that morning. The result is great freedom - except for the question of interference - and it is desirable to retain this text. What is now being proposed in connection with regional agreements is contrary to Article 13. The question must, therefore, be reconsidered.

The Delegation from the United States was in favor of the text submitted by the Committee. Regional American Conferences never had encountered any difficulties on the subject of voting. If the British proposal were adopted, the United States would have two votes in the regional conferences in which they take part; they do not want this. Furthermore, colonies, for example, would be entitled to vote in a hemisphere other than their own. It is understood that agreements concluded at regional conferences, must not clash with the Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.

The Cuban Delegation was opposed to any amendment. It was also opposed to having regional conferences subordinated to Plenipotentiary Conferences, of which they would thus become, as it were, mere committees. Plenipotentiary Conferences may of course formulate recommendations with regard to regional conferences, - but not directives. Besides; these latter conferences must solve the problem of the right to vote as they see fit.

The Delegate from Ireland remarked that the Conference in Mexico next year would be an Administrative Conference. Why should the European Conference have a different status when it would have a similar task to accomplish? In his very excellent summary, the French Delegate may perhaps have attached too much importance to the letter, and had perhaps shown too much concern for the past. The Irish Delegation felt that the future European Conference should be an Administrative Conference within the framework of our new Convention.

The Delegate from Egypt said he would like to point out that if the Delegates had the necessary powers they could modify previous agreements and that the same would apply to making changes in frequency assignments within the bands allocated.

He raised another question: that of subordinating Regional Plenipotentiary Conferences to the General Plenipotentiary Conference. As far as he was concerned, he would have no objection to this.

The Chairman put to the vote the amendment proposed by the Delegation from the United Kingdom, which involves adding after "regional accords" the words: "and Conferences" to the text of the article appearing in Series 4.

The amendment was rejected by a show of hands.

The Assembly then proceeded to vote on the principle of the Article as submitted by Committee C. By a show of hands, the article was unanimously adopted in principle.

The Chairman then brought to the attention of the Assembly the amendment submitted by the French Delegation. It is worded as follows:

To read: ".....on a regional basis".

The Regional agreements contemplated above shall not be subject to the rules of procedure of the present Convention. They may be the subject of reservations regarding ratification, but they must in no case be in conflict with the Convention and the Regulations thereto annexed.".....

This amendment was dropped because of lack of support.

The Chairman stated that the essential points of the amendment would appear in the minutes.

The Chairman drew attention to Document 479 TR-E (replacing Document 443 TR-E) in which U.N.E.S.C.O. proposed to make an agreement with the I.T.U.

Since it had not yet been able to examine this document, the Delegation from the U.S.S.R. requested and obtained postponement of discussion of the question until the next meeting.

Membership in the Union

The Chairman noted that we had a draft text issued by Committee C (Document 461 TR-E) as well as a proposal by Mr. Fortoushenko, Chairman of this Committee (Document 463 TR-E) and Document 475 TR-E containing a complete list of the 78 countries to which the two preceding documents refer; this list is intended to serve as a memorandum. A decision on principle should be made, and then the text adopted should be sent to Committee C.

Mr. Fortoushenko spoke as follows:

"I should like to address you, not on behalf of the Soviet Delegation, but as Chairman of Committee C, responsible to you for providing that the proposal from Committee C be perfectly legal and consistent with elementary logic, as well as with the other chapters of the Convention.

That is why I should like first of all to explain that Document 461 TR-E is not a recommendation from Committee C, since this Committee did not study this Document, but merely decided, upon my recommendation, that the question of \$2 be immediately submitted to the Plenary Assembly of our Conference.

The text presented to you here was drawn up by the Working Group of Committee C. Therefore, the proposal I made in my capacity as Chairman of Committee C is not in conflict with the opinion expressed by Committee C, since the latter has not yet dealt with this question.

This is the first point I wanted to make clear to you.

I should now like to discuss the difficulties which arose in Committee C.

Beyond a doubt, one of the most difficult questions we have faced at the present Conference, was to determine the qualifications of members of the Union.

In the Madrid Convention, as everyone knows, there

is no definition, no determination as to the Members of the Union. Only "participants in the Convention" are mentioned. The first Article in this Convention states in §1: "The countries, parties to the present Convention, form the International Telecommunication Union; which shall replace..."

No mention is made of "Members of the Union."

Neither does the Madrid Convention make any mention of the right to vote.

Every Telecommunications Conference has hitherto studied the question of votes separately, and I should like to remind you that before the Madrid Convention or rather, before the first World War, the following order had been established: viz: that the Great Powers should be entitled to cast several votes during balloting. These were votes which had been assigned for colonies, and everyone is familiar with the expression "colonial votes". In the same way Russia, before the first World War, controlled specific votes, for Russian Central Asia, Boukhara, Khiva, Eastern Siberia and Western Siberia: 6 votes in all, including the metropolitan vote.

Other great powers also had 6 votes. This was the arrangement which had doubtless been made by reason of the specific weight which was bound to be more important in the case of the Great Powers in the field of Telecommunications.

At the Madrid Conference, it was decided to limit such votes, and it was stated that they should be grouped. Since the Soviet Union and Germany controlled no colonies, they were granted additional votes, and this same arrangement was accepted at the Cairo Conference.

Thus, the colonies were never considered regular Members of the Union. There remained only the question of votes to be granted to the great powers. Such a situation has caused no difficulties to date; the question of defining what constituted a member of the Union was not raised. However, in the interim the world had grown more democratic, and this fact has been echoed in problems in the telecommunications field and especially, at our Atlantic City Conference, where we are introducing new elements into the structure of the Union with democratic principles as our basis.

This situation required a more definite clarification namely, who may be a Member of the Union. Do differences exist between Members of the Union and participants in the

Convention, and should colonial votes still be retained? Committee C, on the basis of the proposal presented by the United Kingdom and the United States, recognized that it was essential to ensure not only the widest participation by sovereign States, but also by various territories possessing their own telecommunications organization, as already provided in the Madrid Convention.

Nevertheless, in accordance with the proposals of the United Kingdom and the United States, Committee C adopted various types of participation in the Convention. Some countries were regular Members, others, Associate Members without the right to vote. And I should like to note at this point, Gentlemen, that we are not in disagreement in the matter of considering as Associated Members territories which are not themselves responsible for their relations with other countries. And this is very logical. And this was taken into consideration in Articles of the Convention adopted unanimously by Committee C.

However, a difficulty has arisen in connection with regular Members.

You are all aware, Gentlemen, that our Soviet Delegation has endeavoured to make a study regarding determination of what the qualifications for Membership of the Union shall be, on the basis of the provisions of the American Telecommunications Convention; I do not know why this excellent text did not receive strong support.

Following a lengthy discussion in Committee C, a resolution proposed by the United Kingdom and supported by the United States, the Soviet Union and the majority of members of Committee C; was adopted, namely, that sovereign States would be regular Members of the Union, and that other participants in the Convention would be Associate Members. But, subsequently, a French amendment was adopted. This amendment is in conflict with the preceding decision, and set up a conflict between the legally solid basis and the desire of certain countries to have additional colonial votes. I should like to add here, Gentlemen, that the viewpoints of colonial countries like the United States or the United Kingdom, are legally well-founded. The Delegations from these countries stated officially that they were willing to waive their colonial votes. Further, today we all heard the statements of the Delegate from the United States, Mr. de Wolf, who explained quite simply that the United States does not wish to avail itself, at regional conferences, of two votes, that is, one vote as a member of the Union and a second vote for its territories.

It would have been strange for the United States to have a single vote at a regional conference, and an additional vote for its territories at a world-wide conference.

When we speak of the definition of "Members of the Union", can there be the slightest doubt that a regular Member of the Union can be only a country in a position to fulfill such elementary conditions as, for instance, sending to a plenipotentiary conference a delegation provided with the necessary powers to sign a Convention which the Government of that country must subsequently ratify? Besides, these same provisions were taken into account in Madrid.

In Article 6 of the Madrid Convention, we find: "the present Convention shall be ratified by the signatory governments."

In Article 3 we find something else: "The government of a country, in the name of which the present Convention has not been signed, may adhere to it at any time."

Thus it is provided that as a matter of fact it is the government of a given country which may ratify this Convention and that it is only the government of some other country which may participate in, adopt this Convention. It is just this, Gentlemen, which is contradictory, and which follows logically from § 2 of Document 463 TR-E which I, as Chairman of Committee C, submitted for your consideration.

The proposal of the Drafting Group of Committee C, which appears in Document 461 TR-E, is a piece of work presented in a form that is vague, extremely vague, and which makes various interpretations possible.

At our meeting last night, or the day before yesterday, I do not remember exactly which one, we heard in particular discussions between the Delegate from the United Kingdom and the Delegate from France, who were wondering how this text should be interpreted, as the Delegate from the United Kingdom considered the text of § 2 issued by the Drafting Group as enabling the United Kingdom not to sign this Convention on behalf of the British Colonies, but to participate in this Convention on behalf of the British Colonies so that the British Colonies may be considered as regular Members of the Union.

However, it is clear to everyone that such membership can only be imaginary.

In view of all this, and as Chairman of Committee C, I do not want such a text, erroneous from the juridical point of view, to be adopted, because it also conflicts with other Articles of our Convention as adopted by Committee C in which it is clearly stated that territories not entirely responsible for their international relations may be Associate Members only.

That is exactly why I proposed referring this question

to the Plenary Assembly, as I did not want the adoption of such an erroneous decision to be associated with my name and my position as Chairman of Committee C.

Another point I should like to discuss is the second part of § 2 issued by the Drafting Group, and § 3 as it appears in my draft, that is to say in Document 463 TR-E. My proposal provides that, when a new Member is admitted, the rule adopted at our present Conference, that abstentions are not to be taken into consideration should be observed. My proposal differs in form from the proposal of the Working Group, and may be explained by the fact that I take into consideration what was adopted by Committee C; that is to divide §-2 into two separate paragraphs in the form in which it appears in my own proposal.

"This is the essence of the difficulties that we must settle today at our Plenary Assembly."

The Chairman felt that this raised two questions:

1. the draft to eliminate colonial votes
2. the draft which on the basis of a 2/3 count, tends to eliminate Members who do not reply within four months.

He wondered whether it would not be best to begin by considering the second question, which did not seem to raise serious difficulties.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom believed that the effect of the draft contained in Document 461 TR-E is as follows:

Before being admitted as a Member, a country whose name does not appear in Annex I must obtain the approval of 2/3 of the Members of the Union..

He had no objection to raise against the 2/3 condition itself, but the result of the proposal in Document 463 TR-E is that the 2/3 would only be computed on the basis of the number of Members expressing their opinion within 4 months, which is different and unacceptable to the British Delegation.

The Chairman, noting that a question of substance was involved, went back to the original agenda and opened discussion of the question of the right of vote for colonies.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom:

"I have asked for the floor, not in order to restate the position of the U.K. which is well known, but to try if I can clarify this very complicated issue. My task has been simplified by the objective statement which has just been given to us by Mr. Fortoushenko.

In so far as his historical summary goes, it seems to me that there is nothing to add to it and certainly no change to be made.

The position is really this, as Mr. Fortoushenko said, a strong majority of Committee C adopted a resolution accepting the principle that voting Members of the Union should be Sovereign states generally recognized as independent in their foreign international relations. It also passed a resolution which made an exception to that principle in the case of territories or colonies that have had a vote at Atlantic City, and as Mr. Fortoushenko pointed out, it would be extremely difficult to draft a satisfactory article reconciling these two principles but I think it is necessary to point out that the draft which Mr. Fortoushenko prepared, made a very material change in the somewhat contradictory recommendation of Committee C. Because, apart from the question dealing with the method of determining sovereignty, it required, as I understand it, signature and ratification in each case and not only by the countries or groups of territories appearing in Annex I. I would like before dealing with that point of difference to make one or two comments if I may, on the first point in which I cannot agree with Mr. Fortoushenko; first on the test of sovereignty. The reason that the Committee rejected the text was that it would lead to too many disputes and that it does not embody the juridical principle that a country is only fully sovereign if it is recognized as such. And I think that when we wish to determine whether a country is sovereign, four months may be inadequate.

The second point referring to the other main difference between Doc. No. 463 (Mr. Fortoushenko's proposal) and Doc. 461 is this: Doc. 463 requires separate and special signature as he himself quite correctly pointed out. This is perhaps inappropriate for colonies which are legally incapable of the act of ratification, and for that reason, it seems to us to be unsatisfactory from two points of view. In the first place if they intended to consider here all the 78 countries listed in Annex I, as being fully empowered to ratify and to sign excepting the territories of the United States and the United Kingdom, which, will not ratify, because that is done for them by the parent countries, this makes a most illogical and unjust situation between some groups of colonies and territories and other groups of colonies and territories. I cannot see any reason for making such a distinction. I have said that I did not want to waste the time of the Assembly in studying Mr. Fortoushenko's proposal, but I should like to note that the United Kingdom's view on this question was very well presented by Mr. Fortoushenko, because the reasons justifying it remain the same: all the voting members of the Union shall be sovereign States.

That is not to say that we could not accept an extraordinary arrangement by which some colonies would be regarded as Sovereign states and others would not. Besides Mr. Fortoushenko will allow me to say that he has produced an anomaly. I am afraid also that the draft in Document 463 is open to another objection in the light of the juridical situation. In general no Colony has the power to ratify an official document. That is why, in endeavoring to get out of a very important difficulty, Mr. Fortoushenko has pointed out that it is difficult to have a Convention based on one principle and at the same time having a number of exceptions. I am afraid that this draft will involve worse difficulties and for that reason I oppose it. I do not intend to speak at any greater length, but I would like to reply to one point. This Document 461 is certainly not ideal nor perfect but it is the best that can be done. The Plenary Assembly has decided to make exceptions to the sovereignty principle, in favor of those having a vote at Atlantic City... on the ground that they have a vested right. I don't think this is the case. There is a conflict between what is said here in this article and what has been said in other parts of the Convention, because it will be found that the other parts of the Convention will apply in general to the countries which are not listed in Annex I. I am satisfied that there is no conflict between this article and the other articles.

Mr. Fortoushenko spoke of an erroneous decision. Well of course, this is not the decision that would have been taken if the United Kingdom had had its way. If it is unsatisfactory from the point of view of most of the delegates, it is because it is a compromise and while I do not advocate it I do not think we can dismiss it because it does not satisfy everyone. At least it represents a compromise."

The Chairman considered that we were faced with two imperfect texts but that we could vote on the principle which emerges from these texts. Would Mr. Fortoushenko, Mr. Townshend, and Mr. Laffay submit a text within 24 hours?

The first two Gentlemen consented to do so.

Mr. Laffay, Head of the French Delegation said that the solution advocated was the one which would finally be arrived at, but that we would only arrive at it after a vote by roll-call. "You have heard two bells ring, he said. It would be quite natural for you to hear another one, and maybe even more, because I am speaking here only on behalf of the French Delegation."

After reviewing the various proposals made in regard to Colonies, from the Moscow document to the documents of the present Conference, he said:

"One problem arises:

"We say: the French colonies, Morocco, Tunisia, and the other colonies are Members of the Union. The ratifications were filed and accepted. The dates can be found in the documents of the Bureau of the Union. The preamble of the Madrid Convention contains the following statement:

"International Telecommunications Convention, concluded among the Governments of the Countries Listed Hereinafter: (followed by the list of countries, some of which are colonies)."
Well, the question which comes up now is simple. It does not involve the question of plural vote--moreover, I could say unpleasant things on this subject if I were to go into it.-- There is no longer a plural vote for Russia, for Germany; this has ended; there is no plural vote for us; there are three Delegations representing entities which assert their independence more and more vehemently, and which represent completely different interests from those of the metropole and whose defense must be assured, if only in the field of radio. You may have noticed that there were conflicting votes between the French colonies, Morocco, and I consider this natural and normal; these countries have interests which, in certain cases, opposed to the interests of the metropole, and the representatives of these delegations would betray their mandate if they did not defend these interests when they are opposed to the interest of the metropole.

This problem was dealt with for the first time by Committee C. There is the problem of vested rights. To eliminate these vested rights some of which date back fifty years, would be completely out of the question. This is not a problem involving the vote. We do not ask for anything, but we intend to see to it that those rights are respected. The Delegations are present, they have voted up to now; you will not prevent them from signing the Convention, you have only one means of doing away with these members, that is to introduce the procedure of exclusion with the two-thirds vote, required by this procedure. I shall say no more, and I request that the text of § 2 which we discussed the other day be put to the vote without modification.

This text is the following:

"82. 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,...."

The Chairman was of the opinion that first of all it would be wise to settle the question of principle.

Mr. Laffay did not share this opinion.

The Delegate from Haiti pointed out that the representatives of the U.S.S.R., France, and the United Kingdom had been heard. He would like to hear the representatives of the colonies themselves defend their rights.

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"The first time I spoke in my capacity as Chairman of Committee C. I should now like to say a few words in the name of the Soviet Delegation.

Regarding the document in which the opinion of the Soviet Delegation is apparent, that is that "Members of the Union shall also retain their membership in the future", it seems to me we are merely giving different interpretations to the Madrid Convention. This Convention provides that the principal participants are governments of countries. The governments ratify, but the Convention was signed by plenipotentiaries. Therefore, it is the governments which accede, and which give their adherence on behalf of territories; it is the governments of mother-countries, the metropolises, who join.

Thus everything that is said in the Madrid Convention is absolutely correct; but if we want to find out exactly who is a Member of the Union and who is an Associate Member, we must then approach the problem in a more subtle way. It is understood that only the government of a given country could be a Member of the Union, and I do not consider it fair for a single government to confer powers on two or three delegations as it is now the case in Atlantic City.

I do not intend to defend this principle any further in the name of the Soviet Delegation, because it has been very clearly set forth, but I should like to repeat that

what is involved, is only whether or not the colonies could be Members. The question is clear: the colonies can be Members of the Union. But the problem lies elsewhere: Should supplementary colonial votes be granted to countries? If the majority of the Members of the Union consider it imperative to grant and to leave colonial votes to a group of countries, they should say so.

This, Gentlemen, is the point of view of the Soviet Delegation."

The Chairman considered that the main question was to determine who in the future would have the right to vote. He suggested that the Assembly study Annex I and decide whether deletions were to be made therein. It could then be decided whether additions to this Annex should be made. Then, when a complete list had been drawn up, a decision could be reached on the text to be inserted in connection with admission on the basis of a 2/3 vote..

Mr. Laffay considered the question a very simple one: the countries or groups of countries which, without exception, had had their right to vote confirmed at the beginning of the present Conference, appear properly in the internal regulation of the Conference. For the time being, they are enjoying full rights. The question to be decided is whether this Plenary Assembly intends to deprive countries which have hitherto enjoyed membership of their status in the Union.

The simplest method, he said, was to put the matter to a vote. Should the Plenary Assembly reach a decision on subparagraph a) of §2 of Document 461 TR-E, one of two things would occur: either the vote would be favorable, and the question definitely settled, or else it would be unfavorable, and the way would be left open for compromises.

He was not opposed to considering the possibility of adding names to the list: but he objected to deletion of any names.

The Delegate from Argentina, for reasons of simple equity, strongly supported the proposal which had just been presented by the French Delegation.

The Chairman announced that he would put the matter to a vote.

Should S2 b), which is in question, be adopted, it would imply adoption of the 78 countries mentioned in Annex I. Possible additions could then be discussed.

By a vote of 46 to 8, with 9 abstentions and 15 delegations absent, S2 b) was adopted.

Those voting in favor were: Afghanistan; the Union of South Africa and the Mandated Territory of South West Africa; Argentina; Australia; Belgium; Belgian Congo and the Mandated Territories of Ruanda Urundi; Brazil; Canada; Chile; China; Vatican City; Colombia; Cuba; Denmark; Ecuador; United States of America; Territories of the United States; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories under French Mandate; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Greece; Haiti; Ireland; Italy; Lebanon; Luxembourg; Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Panama; Netherlands; Curacao and Surinam; Netherlands Indies; Peru; Philippines; Portugal; Portuguese Colonies; Siam; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Uruguay; Venezuela.

Those opposed were: Albania; Bielorussia; Bulgaria; Poland; Syria; the Ukraine; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Yugoslavia.

Abstentions: Egypt; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories and Territories under the Sovereignty or Mandate of Great Britain; Southern Rhodesia; Hungary; India; Iraq; Iran; Czechoslovakia.

Absent: Saudi Arabia; Austria; Burma; Bolivia; Costa Rica; Dominican Republic; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Iceland; Liberia; Nicaragua; Paraguay; Roumania; Yemen.

The Chairman called for discussion of possible additions to Annex I:

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R.:

"Of course I know in advance, the fate of the proposal I am about to present. However, I feel it my duty to raise this question, since we have just decided that all countries and all territories which signed the Madrid Convention, or which acceded thereto, shall be recognized as Members of the Union; and if I am not mistaken, we have now reached the crucial moment of our Conference, when we must decide who should be considered a Member of the Union in the future.

I am of the opinion that in accordance the decision just reached, there can be no doubt as to the absolute necessity of adding to Annex I, to begin with, the names of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, countries which were parties to the Madrid Convention, and which have every right to be included among the Members of the Union no less than do the series of dependent countries mentioned here, such as Southern Rhodesia and other, without, of course, mentioning the colonies.

Gentlemen, you all remember our discussion about these republics at the time when the question of their admission to our present Conference arose. The only argument against their admission was the argument advanced by the Delegate from the United Kingdom, who stated as his opinion that Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, as a result of their admission into the family of Soviet Republics, had lost their independence, and that they therefore could not be permanent Members of the Union. I have already had the opportunity of explaining to you in detail that such an interpretation of the loss of independence in the part of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, is without basis, since these countries still remain sovereign States, while at the same time being in close economic union with the other Soviet Republics. Moreover, this Union was established for purposes of economic cooperation, as well as to ensure mutual defense against any possible aggression such as has already taken place in the case of Germany. There is, therefore, no reason for not considering Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia as sovereign States, in possession of full rights, remaining Members of the Union, inasmuch as they are parties to the Madrid Convention. This would appear even more justified, in view of the decision on dependent countries here adopted.

If, in the case of the Baltic Republics, the question were settled differently from the case of other countries which came under discussion here, this could only be interpreted as an indication of a biased political attitude towards the Soviet Union; and this might of course, complicate the ratification of the Convention. I am pointing out all of this to the Members of the Union, Gentlemen, so that this point may be borne in mind; and I am putting the question to you, Mr. Chairman, so that the present Assembly may come to a decision on this question upon which I shall insist: namely to decide whether the Baltic Republics shall retain their present status as Members of the Union in accordance with the Madrid Convention and with the general decision of the present Conference covering Membership".

The Chairman put this matter to a secret vote, since the conditions required for this procedure had been met. A 2/3 majority would be necessary to ensure admission should the occasion arise.

The Delegates from the Vatican and Syria were appointed to check the ballots.

While awaiting the results of the ballot, the Delegation from Egypt proposed that Transjordan be added to the list.

At the request of the U.S.S.R. Delegation that arguments in favor of this candidature be briefly summarized, the Egyptian Delegation replied that Transjordan is an independent country with recognized sovereignty.

For his part, the Delegate from Iraq was of the opinion that the conditions required for becoming a Member apply to Transjordan, which is an independent and sovereign country, and is furthermore one of the Arab States that signed the Arabic Telecommunication Convention, an additional reason in favor of its admission.

The Chairman called for a secret ballot, requested in accordance with the regulations.

The Delegates from Canada and Belgian Congo were appointed to check the ballots.

The Delegation from Argentina took up the case of SPAIN as follows:

"The case of Spain, Gentlemen, is clear as can be and does not require long arguments and speeches. In the light of the decisions that we made here when we voted the special Protocol regarding Spain, it is evident that Spain, as a Member of the International Telecommunication Union, must be the subject of a special practical measure to safeguard its essential rights in this field.

The recommendation of the United Nations, as a result of which the Government of General Franco was refused the legal right to represent Spain at this Conference, does not affect the permanent right of Spain to consider itself a Member of the International Telecommunication Union, as a signatory of the Madrid Convention. Therefore the measure recommended by the United Nations corresponds simply to a temporary suspension of these rights. This is the interpretation that the Argentina Delegation gives to the resolution voted by this Conference when it decided not to invite the Government of General Franco to represent Spain at these deliberations.

We opposed this measure in the most emphatic and energetic manner, although it was only a temporary suspension of rights, because we believe that no international organization has the power to interfere in the internal affairs of States; but since the contrary position has unfortunately already been adopted, we do not wish to go back to it nor reopen discussions on an incident that is as painful as it is unjust.

We believe that there are two ways of safeguarding the rights of Spain as a Member of the Union:

1. To have the name of Spain appear on the list annexed to the Convention, with a footnote explaining its status as a Member temporarily deprived of its rights, etc.

2. To insert an amendment at the end of the Protocol which has already been approved, drawn up approximately as follows:

"and shall be considered as rightfully included in the list of Members referred to in Annex I, etc."

The Delegation from the United States considered that, since this Assembly had already adopted the resolution relating to Spain, and since the addition proposed by Argentina deals only with procedure, it would be advisable to choose the second formula which the Delegation seconded.

The French Delegation reported that this subject had already been handled in the 1947 Paris Congress of the Universal Postal Union which, barring error, led to the inclusion of Germany, Spain and Japan in the list of member countries of the U.P.U., with a footnote indicating that the status of these countries would be studied as soon as the United Nations' recommendation ceased to be effective. The same procedure could be adopted, since the U.P.U. and the I.T.U. are very much alike.

The Chairman noted that the present situation did not involve the inclusion of Germany and Japan in our list.

The second Argentina proposal, which had been seconded, was adopted.

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R. spoke as follows:

"Everyone is already weary; how weary everyone is of studying the problem of Mongolia. Yet inasmuch as we are dealing with the question of entering Members of the Union in the list, I feel it my duty to put this question before the present Assembly; namely: that we should include the Outer Mongolian People's Republic in the list of Members of the Union, for you all know full well that this republic is an independent sovereign State, taking part in two Conferences at Atlantic City. If because of certain circumstances, the possibility of participating in the Plenipotentiary Conference at Atlantic City is denied it, there can be no reason why the Outer Mongolian People's Republic should not be granted the opportunity of participating in the future activities of the Union on an equal footing with other Member countries."

This is why I am requesting all the delegates at the present Conference to consider all the circumstances very carefully, to approach the question in an objective manner, and to agree to add the name of the Outer Mongolian People's Republic to the list we are now discussing."

This request was seconded by the Delegation from Poland.

The counting of the votes on the question of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania was completed.

The Secretary General announced the result of the balloting.

Votes cast: 63

In favor: 19

Against: 38

Abstentions: 5

Invalid ballot: 1

The Chairman observed that the inclusion of the three countries under consideration was denied.

He then opened debate on the question of MONGOLIA.

The Delegate from the United States:

"We have frequently had occasion, at this Conference, to discuss the question of the Outer Mongolian People's Republic. It is my opinion that to admit the Mongolian People's Republic would be tantamount to admitting a new State; but we have, on the basis of a 2/3 majority vote, rejected this admission. As we understand it, the Mongolian People's Republic has not been generally recognized by other countries represented at this Conference. One of the fundamental reasons which prompted our request that the 2/3 majority vote should be inserted in our Convention whenever the admission of a new State should come up, was that we were unable to come to an agreement on a definite formula which would meet any contingency. This question would be settled by a 2/3 majority vote of the Union.

When we vote on this question, we are actually voting on whether a State is recognized as independent and sovereign. None of the arguments presented, ever replied to this question. The independence and sovereignty of the Mongolian People's Republic is not yet recognized. It is possible that this situation may change at some future time, but today we are dealing with existing conditions. The United States Delegation is unable to recognize the official status of the Outer Mongolian People's Republic in our Union."

The Chairman stated that the request for a secret ballot on the admission of MONGOLIA was in order.

The Delegates from South Africa and Bielorussia were appointed to check the ballots.

While the vote was being cast, the Secretary General announced results on the Transjordan question:

Votes cast: 63

In favor:	18
Against:	37
Abstentions:	7
Invalid ballot:	1

The Chairman took note of the rejection of the admission.

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"In view of the results of the voting on the subject of the membership of the BALTIC REPUBLICS, and in the name of the Soviet Delegation, I should like to register in the minutes the most emphatic protest as well as the regrets of our Delegation:

- 1) at the violation of the Madrid Convention;
- 2) at the new way of dealing with problems at Atlantic City, and at the bias concerning membership in the Union and in regard to the Madrid Convention.

This became particularly clear when, on the one hand, the Conference recognized the colonies as regular Members of the Union and, on the other hand, refused to recognize on an equal footing the sovereign republics, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, which are parties to the Madrid Convention."

The Chairman stated that this protest would be entered in the minutes.

The Italian Delegation, reverting to the issue of regional agreements, made the following statement:

"I had pointed out that the proposed Article on regional conferences and regional agreements was in conflict with Article 13 of the Convention (Special Agreements), already adopted by our Plenary Assembly.

Since the proposed Article on conferences and regional agreements was adopted, I must repeat that the new Article is inconsistent with Article 13, which should be revised.

I take the liberty of making the following proposal for the revision:

- a) the new Article should form § 1 of Article 13;
- b) the text of Article 12 should constitute § 2, with deletion of the words: regional or others, in the 4th line, after the words special agreements."

This question was sent to the Drafting Committee.

This statement was supported by the Delegate from the Vatican.

The Delegate from Yugoslavia fully supported the statement just made by the Soviet Delegation and requested that this fact be entered in the minutes.

The Chairman agreed to do so.

The Assembly then broached the question of how the 2/3 majority for the admission of new Members would be calculated.

The Chairman pointed out that Document 461 TR-E provides for a 2/3 majority of the Members of the Union, while Document 463 TR-E contemplates a 2/3 majority of the Members who have expressed their opinion within 4 months.

A discussion ensued among the Delegations from the United States, the U.S.S.R., Argentina, the United Kingdom and the Chairman.

Finally, the text of Document No. 461 TR-E, completed by an amendment proposed by the Delegation from the United Kingdom was adopted by a show of hands. This amendment was worded as follows:

"Any sovereign State, not listed in Annex I and not a Member of the United Nations, which applies for membership in the Union, and which, after securing approval by virtue of a two thirds vote of the Union, has the right to sign the Convention. A country shall be considered as abstaining if it has not made its opinion known within a period of four months from the date its opinion is requested."

Moreover, it was understood that the same majority would apply to Associate Members.

The Delegation from Argentina proposed the following amendment:

"A Member of the Union shall be:

a) any country or group of territories listed in Annex I, upon signature and ratification of the present Convention, as the case may be:

b) any country not mentioned in Annex I which applies for membership in the Union and accedes to the present Convention in accordance with article....."

The request for admission to the Union must be approved by a two thirds majority of the Members of the Union."

This amendment was rejected by a show of hands. The texts were sent to the Drafting Committee.

The Chairman announced the result of the ballot on the insertion of MONGOLIA in Annex I.

In favor:	24
Against:	36
Abstentions:	3

The Chairman announced that the inclusion of Mongolia in the list was rejected.

The Delegate from Switzerland announced that Liechtenstein, a sovereign country had consulted the Swiss Government on the procedure to be followed in applying for membership in the Union.

If Liechtenstein were permitted to apply for admission on the basis of Article 3 of the Madrid Convention after the end of the present Conference but before the Convention of Atlantic City becomes effective, the Swiss Delegation was of the opinion that the name of Liechtenstein should automatically be added to the countries listed in Annex 1.

He would like the Assembly to confirm this viewpoint.

The Chairman believed that if the application for admission were filed before the end of the present Conference, it would be subject to the 2/3 rule already adopted at this Conference.

The Delegate from Switzerland did not share this opinion. He considered that an adherence made under the regime of the Madrid Convention should be dealt with in accordance with Article 3, §1 of this Convention.

The Chairman believed that adherence to the Madrid Convention would not imply ipso facto the rights resulting from the Atlantic City Convention. The 2/3 procedure should be applicable.

The Delegate from Switzerland had no mandate to file a request for adherence, but he wished to be able to inform his Government in due time.

The Chairman foresaw a solution of this question before the Conference adjourned.

Since no one else requested the floor, the meeting was adjourned at 1:45 a.m.

The Secretaries:

E. Rusillon
P. Oulevy
H. Voutaz

The Secretaries-
General:

L. Mulatier
Gerald C. Gross

The Chairman:

Charles R. Denny

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 523 TR-E

September 27, 1947

240 TR

ARGENTINA

Add to the Convention, in the appropriate place,
the following provision:

No Member or Associate Member of the Union may be deprived of rights which are vital to his status as a Member, either on a temporary or permanent basis, unless such sanction is approved by two-thirds of the Members of the Union.

Reason

- 1) To correct a truly important contractual omission: if specific conditions are set to regulate Admission of Members and Associate Members, it is obvious that the same should be done to regulate exclusions or discharges which are in the nature of sanctions.
- 2) If a criterion of two-thirds is applied to admissions, any sanction, which always implies gravity, should be based on the same quantitative criterion of a two-thirds vote.

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International
Telecommunications
Conference of
Atlantic City.

1947

Document No. 524 TR-E

27 September 1947

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 26, 1947

Mr. Leon Mulatier
Secretary General of the
Plenipotentiary Conference.
Box 736 ITC
Hotel Ambassador

Mr. Secretary General,

I beg to advise you that Switzerland will be represented by the undersigned at the first meeting of the Administrative Council of the Union to be held next Sunday.

The permanent member within the Administrative Council will be designated later by the Swiss Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Administration.

I beg to remain, Mr. Secretary General

Yours very truly.

(signed)

Dr. E. Metzler

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International
Telecommunications
Conference of
Atlantic City.

1947

Document No. 525 TR-E

September 27th 1947

Atlantic City, N. J. Sept. 26, 1947

The Secretary General
International Telecommunications Conference.

I beg to advise you that Argentina will be represented provisionally at the meetings of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunications Union to be held at Atlantic City by Dr. Guillermo P. Mackintosh Derqui, and at those of the International Frequency Registration Board, also provisionally, by Mr. Fioravanti Dellamula, of the Argentine Delegation.

I beg to remain, Mr. Secretary General,

Yours very truly,

(signed) Marco A. Andrada

Vice-Chairman of
Argentine Delegation.

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Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document no 526 TR
27 septembre 1947

Série no 12

Articles 12, 21 et 40 de la Convention

Article concernant les membres du Conseil
d'administration et du I.R.F.B.

Résolution concernant le fonds de prévoyance
du personnel du B.U.

Résolution sur l'interprétation simultanée

Recommandation au sujet de la radiodiffusion

Protocole concernant les arrangements tran-
sitoires

Définitions

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 526 TR-E
27 September 1947

Series No. 12

Articles 12, 21 and 40 of the Convention

Article concerning members of the Administrative
Council and the I.F.R.B.

Resolution concerning Retirement Fund for the
Personnel of the Bureau of the Union

Resolution on Simultaneous Interpretation

Recommendation concerning Broadcasting

Protocol concerning Transitional Arrangements

Definitions

Article 12Denunciation 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 35 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 the above paragraph shall be notified in conformity with the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of Article 10; they shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the same article.

Article 21Languages

5. Each Member or Associate Member shall share the expenses attributable to the use of the authorized languages, with respect to one of these languages only. For oral languages and working documents of conferences and meetings of organs of the Union, the Administrative Council shall assess the share of each Member or Associate Member in accordance with the classification of units for which it has elected in accordance of paragraph 5 of article ...; for other documents, the Secretary General shall assess this share in accordance with the cost price of the copies purchased.

Article 40Effective date of the Convention

The present Convention shall enter into force on January first nineteen hundred forty nine between countries, territories or groups of territories, in respect of which instruments of ratification or accession have^{been} deposited before that date.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention in each of the languages, in a single copy, in which the French text shall be authentic, and 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.

Article 22.

No person designated by an elected Member of the Administrative Council or the International Frequency Registration Board may exercise its functions in that capacity before an instrument of ratification or of accession has been deposited by that Member or on its behalf.

RESOLUTIONConsidering that :

it is incumbent on the International Telecommunication Union to place on a sound actuarial basis as soon as possible the fund which assures the payment to the present personnel of the Bureau of the Union any pensions to which they may become entitled on their retirement.

Instructs

the Secretary General to make the necessary provision to this effect in the annual budgets of the Union during the years 1948-1952 inclusive, subject to approval by the Administrative Council of the amount so provided in each financial year.

RESOLUTIONon 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 Telecommunication Union, as well as other large 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 large meetings of the International Telecommunication Union.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE CONCERNING BROADCASTING

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference recommends to the C.C.I.R. (and when appropriate to the other Consultative Committees) to set up one or more Study Groups to specialise in the technical problems of broadcasting related to the questions which are being dealt with by the C.C.I.R. Such Study Groups must include the greatest possible number of broadcasting technicians in addition to the Vice Director of the C.C.I.R., specialised in technical broadcasting problems.

2. The Plenipotentiary Conference recommends that the study and preparation of the various proposals of frequency assignments for high frequency broadcasting to be considered by administrative conferences should be undertaken in consultation with the I.F.R.B.

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.

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.

Protocol Concerning Transitional Arrangements

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments represented at the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City, have agreed to the following arrangements to ensure the satisfactory functioning of the Union and to facilitate the application of the Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City upon its coming into force on January 1, 1949.

1. (1) 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.

(2) At that meeting the Administrative Council shall elect its Chairman and Vice Chairmen in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City, 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 said Convention.

2. (1) The International Frequency Registration Board, 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 the said Convention.

(2) It will hold its first meeting at Atlantic City. 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.

(3) 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 International Radio Conference of Atlantic City with a view to its establishment as provided for in the Convention of Atlantic City.

3. (1) The Secretariat provided for in Article ... of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City 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 as far as possible by the corresponding officials of the present Bureau in order to facilitate the transfer of duties upon the date of the coming into force of the Convention of Atlantic City,

(2) 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 Muletier and Mr. Gerald C. Gross, are appointed as

Assistant Secretaries General. These officials shall perform the functions provided for them in the Convention.

4. During the interim period the Secretary General shall send to all Governments represented at the International Telecommunication Conference of Atlantic City notification of the deposits of instruments of ratification and accession.

DEFINITIONS

In this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires,

- a) the terms which are defined in Annex ... of this Convention shall have the meanings therein assigned to them;
- b) other terms which are defined in the Regulations referred to in Article ... shall have the meanings therein assigned to them.

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

DOCUMENT NO. 527 TR-E

September 27, 1947

INTERNATIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

DOCUMENT NO. 990 R-E

September 27, 1947

26 September 1947

Secretary General
of the Telecommunications
Conference.
Mr. Mulatier:

Dear Sir:

The delegation of U.S.S.R. wishes to inform you
that Mr. A. D. Fortushenko will represent U.S.S.R. at
the meeting of Administrative Council to take place on
Saturday September 27th.

Sincerely yours

/s/ A. Fortushenko
A. Fortushenko

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

DOCUMENT NO. 528-TR-E

September 27, 1947

INTERNATIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

DOCUMENT NO. 991 R-E

September 27, 1947

26 September 1947

Secretary General
of the Telecommunications
Conference
Mr. Mulatier:

Dear Sir:

I have the honour of notifying you that Mr. A.
Schetinine will represent U.S.S.R. on the International
Frequency Registration Board.

/s/ A. Fortushenko
A. Fortushenko

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
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ATLANTIC CITY
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DOCUMENT No. 529 TR-E

September 27, 1947

INTERNATIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

DOCUMENT No. 992 R-E

September 27, 1947

I N F O R M A T I O N

The Secretary General submits the following for information purposes:

1. September 26, 1947

Secretary General
I. T. C.

Dear Sir,

I am advised by Telegram from Cairo that Shoukry Bey Abaza is designated as permanent member for Egypt in the Administrative Council. I am passing this information for necessary action.

Yours truly

/s/ S. El Hagry

2. September 26, 1947

My dear Mr. Gross, -

In accordance with the ruling of the Plenary Assembly on September 24, I am taking the liberty of sending you the names of those who have been appointed to represent my country on the Administrative Council and on the Provisional Frequency Registration Board, with the understanding that these appointments are to be considered as temporary, subject to change or confirmation on the part of the Colombian Government.

1) Administrative Council - Carlos E. Arboleda

2) Provisional Frequency Registration Board -
Santiago Quijano Caballero

Very truly yours,
(signed) Carlos E. Arboleda
Chairman of the Colombian Delegation

3.

Mr. Gerald Gross
Secretary General
International Tele-
Communications Conference

Atlantic City, New Jersey

Dear Sir,

In compliance with the decisions made at the Plenary Session on September 22nd, I have the honor of informing you that Lieutenant-Colonel Lauro Augusto de Medeiros has been named by this Delegation, as Temporary Delegate to the Administrative Council.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Romeu de A. Gouveia
e Silva

Chairman of the Delegation from Brazil

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 530 TR-E
27 September 1947.

Letter received by the Director of the
Bureau and published for the information
of the Conference.

Atlantic City
10 September 1947

Sir:

With reference to your query concerning payment of debts owed the International Telecommunications Union by Japan, and the status of certain territories, I have been instructed to advise you as follows. ,

By becoming signatory to the Madrid Convention of 1932 and signing for the participation of Karafutu, Taiwan, Korea, and Mandated Territories of the South Seas, Japan incurred obligation to pay certain fees. Japan has no foreign exchange assets available for paying past or present dues owed the International Telecommunications Union. Until such time as Japan can accumulate foreign exchange assets, and an overall policy is formulated regarding disposition of Japan's external assets and for settlement of this and similar obligations of the Japanese Government, action on such matters must be deferred. The assumption is that many such obligations are outstanding and preferential treatment can not be given any particular obligation.

It is suggested that this claim be held in abeyance pending announcement of the policy for dealing with such claims. The International Telecommunications Union may, if deemed desirable, file claim against the Japanese Government with the Civil Property Custodian Section of GHQ SCAP, Tokyo. Forms are enroute by air mail in event it is desired to file such claim.

Regarding the status of Japan's former possessions, and whether Japan is liable for the debts of such possessions incurred subsequent to surrender date, you are advised that this can not be resolved pending final determination of this problem.

Respectfully,

Earl J. Holliman
Major, Signal Corps
Observer for
Supreme Commander Allied Powers
Tokyo, Japan.

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INTERNATIONAL
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1947

Document No. 531 TR-E

September 27, 1947

E

241 TR

Italy

In the chapter on Internal Regulations of Conferences, included in the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention, add the following Article:

Article _____.

§ 1. Delegates and representatives defined in Article _____, the Secretary General, Deputy Secretaries General and officials of the Bureau of the Union shall be entitled to postal, telegraph and telephone franking privileges, to the degree set by the inviting government by agreement with the contracting governments and the private operating agency concerned. These franking privileges go into effect five days prior to the opening of the Conference, and end five days after its closing.

§ 2. Franking privileges shall also be granted to other participants in the Conference that contribute to the expenses relating thereto.

§ 3. Franking privileges shall not be granted to any other agency organization or individual.

§ 4. Each contracting government and each private operating agency shall take the necessary steps to ensure the carrying out of these provisions.

In the chapter: International Consultative Committees, in the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention, add the following Article:

Article _____.

During meetings of the C.C.I.T., the C.C.I.F., and the C.C.I.R., members defined in Article _____, as well as the Deputy Secretary, the Specialist Secretary of the C.C.I., and officials of the Bureau of the Union, shall be entitled to postal, telegraph and telephone franking privileges under conditions set by the organizing administration, by agreement with the administrations and private operating agencies concerned.

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M I N U T E S

of the 9th Plenary Assembly

September 24, 1947

The meeting was called to order at 9:45 PM. by the
Chairman, Mr. Charles R. Denny

The minutes of the last meeting, which had not yet been
distributed, would be adopted at a future meeting.

The first item submitted to this meeting for examination,
was a proposal from U.N.E.S.C.O. (Document 443 TR-E) refer-
ring to the drawing up of an agreement between the Inter-
national Telecommunications Union and U.N.E.S.C.O. which
would link these two organizations.

The Delegate from the United States recalled that accord-
ing to the draft of the Convention, the Administrative Coun-
cil primarily would carry out the work assigned to it by the
Plenipotentiary Conference; and secondarily, during intervals
between Conferences, this Council would concern itself with
the conclusion of agreements with other international
organizations. The Plenary Assembly could therefore ask the
Administrative Council to enter into relations with
U.N.E.S.C.O., with the object of forming an agreement with
that Union.

The Delegate from Guatemala, although supporting the
United States suggestion, added that the Administrative Coun-
cil should take the necessary steps towards the establishment
of such an agreement, with the reservation that it be
ratified at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate from Argentina concurred in this method of
procedure but he asked for information concerning the prin-
ciples upon which such an agreement would be based.

He considered that such principles ought to be speci-
fically and definitely established, and that they should be
subjected to the same kind of study as that accorded to the
agreement with the United Nations.

The Chairman then gave a brief outline of the discussion
namely: to request the Administrative Council to look into
the matter in order to determine whether such an agreement
was desirable and, if such were the case, to prepare a draft
agreement for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Confer-
ence.

The Delegate from Argentina agreed on the substance of this question; but he asked for clarification as to whether it was proposed that the Administrative Council study the question in order to determine whether or not it was necessary to conclude an agreement with U.N.E.S.C.O.

The Chairman believed that such questions could be solved by the Administrative Council, which, by virtue of Article 4 bis, just adopted, was placed in charge of assuring coordination with other international organizations during the intervals between Conferences, as provided by Article X of the Convention.

This constituted one of the normal functions of the Administrative Council, and it was quite impossible to state exactly what the tasks of the Administrative Council should be, since no one could anticipate the contingencies which might arise during the 5 years intervening between Conferences.

It was therefore impossible to deal with them here. That was one of the reasons why we thought it advisable to establish an Administrative Council specifically charged with resolving the nature of any work which might arise.

The Chairman announced that the Assembly would then take up the first reading of the texts appearing in blue series 5 and 6.

Series No.5.

In Article 4 : "Structure of the Union," it was finally decided, upon the proposal of the Delegate from Cuba, to retain the abbreviations "C.C.I." and "I.F.R.B." in both the French and English texts, for purposes of simplification, and in order and to insure uniformity.

On this subject, replying to a request made by the Delegate from Argentina, the Chairman specified that Spanish language countries might employ the abbreviations they used most frequently.

Article 4 bis: "Administrative Council." In § 1 (1), the Assembly adopted the following wording for the second sentence of the French text: "Les Membres du Conseil rempliront leurs fonctions jusqu'à ce que leurs successeurs soient élus par la prochaine conférence de plénipotentiaires. Ils sont rééligibles." The equivalent English text would read: "The members of the Council shall hold office until their successors are elected by the next Plenipotentiary Conference. Members are eligible for re-election."

§ 4, last line, read: "... by agreement between the

five members or by lot."

§ 6, add between the words "committees" and "shall participate": "as well as the Vice-Director for broadcasting of the C.C.I.R.

§ 7, replace "attending meetings" by: "this capacity."

§ 11, under h), 1st line, replace "all the permanent bodies" by "all the other permanent bodies."

With these corrections, Series 5 was adopted. The French version of these minutes would include corrections in the French text.

Series No. 6

Article 4 ter, § 2, (International Frequency Registration Board). After a discussion in which the Delegations of the United States, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal and the United Kingdom, the Chairman and the Chairman of the Drafting Committee took part, it was decided to delete the specification of "eleven" members, in order to make this text conform with that adopted for the statute of the I.F.R.B. by the Radio Conference. The Delegation from Pakistan noted with regard to this matter that the Radio Conference would mention the number of members of the I.F.R.B. in a separate resolution, which would be published as an appendix to the Regulations.

§ 2 was worded as follows: "The International Frequency Registration Board shall be composed of independent members, all nationals of different countries, Members of the Union."

The Delegate from South Africa wished to know whether provision had been made for replacing members of the I.F.R.B. in case of a vacancy. In the case of the Administrative Council, provision was made that if a vacancy occurred, the headquarters would revert to the region obtaining the greatest number of votes at the last ballot. No such provision existed in the case of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate from the United States believed that if a member of the I.F.R.B. vacated or left his position, the country to which this member belonged would appoint another person to replace him.

The Delegate from Pakistan cited paragraph 307 of the Radio Regulations, which answered this question: "If this country is unable to provide a replacement member the Administrative Council shall appoint a new member."

The Delegate from France called attention to the fact that in addition to the text to which the Delegate from Pakistan alluded, paragraph h) of sub paragraph 11 of the Article referring to the Administrative Council provided that "... to it by such bodies and fill vacancies thereon ad interim as prescribed in the Regulations;". Consequently, there were simultaneously a text in the Regulations and a text in the Convention which covered the case contemplated by the Delegate from South Africa.

The Assembly left the task of seeing whether it was necessary to modify the wording of § 5 (3) to Mr. Laffay, Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

Article 4 quinquies. Secretariat General.

§ 2, litt. 1); delete the words "to Members and Associate Members."

The deletion of the words "in proportion to the number of units of subscription of each Member" was subject to reservation until Committee C had taken a decision on this question.

The Delegate from Czechoslovakia called attention to the fact that at the end of paragraph 2, a paragraph had been omitted. This was in regard to the provisions adopted by Committee C to the effect that:

"The Secretary General may attend the Conferences of the Union and the meetings of the C.C.I.'s in a consultative capacity."

He asked to add this text as new § 2 bis.

The Delegate from France felt that it was not only necessary to mention "Secretary General", but also "Assistant Secretary General" since, as a matter of fact, the Vice-Directors attended to the work of the C.C.I.'s.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Laffay, Chairman of the Drafting Committee proposed the following text for the new litt.:

"2 bis) The Secretary General or one of the two Assistant Secretaries General participates, in a consultative capacity in meetings of the International Consultative Committees and of the I.F.R.B."

The Assembly approved this addition.

With regard to § 4, the Delegate from Argentina noted that this paragraph contained an extremely interesting principle with regard to the recruiting of personnel on a geographical basis that was as wide as possible. He interpreted this provision as meaning that account would be taken,

not only of the geographical basis properly speaking, but also of the various nationalities and languages. It would be interesting, he said, since Spanish had become an official language of the Union, if the Secretary General would include an equitable percentage of Spanish-speaking people.

Article 7. Regulations.

The Delegate from the United States requested adding to paragraph 2: "Additional Regulations". He added at the same time that in signing the Convention, the United States would make a reservation with regard to this Article.

The proposed addition was accepted.

In § 3, it was decided to read: "... of any of the administrative Regulations by an Administrative Conference in the interval..."

The Delegate from Guatemala, supported by the Delegate from Argentina, proposed that the words "through diplomatic channels and through the government in which the seat of the Union is situated," be added in this paragraph after the words "should notify the Secretary-General".

This proposal, opposed by the Delegates from the U.S.E.R., Cuba and Italy was rejected after a vote by show of hands.

The Delegate from the United States pointed out that an error had been made in the English text of the final Protocol to the acts of the present conference. Instead of "... date of the Revised Telegraph and Telephone Regulations ...", it should read: "... date of the signing of the Revised Telegraph and Telephone Regulations ..."

This correction was approved.

The Chairman announced that the last page of Series No. 6 relative to the "Resolution on Spain" had been replaced by a new text. He submitted it to the assembly and asked whether there were any comments on that resolution.

The Delegate from Argentina:

"We have carefully read the revised resolution on Spain which has just been distributed. We have already stated our position of principle on this question and we will not start repeating the arguments we have so often set forth concerning this question."

In general, we would agree with this text, but to tell the truth, it seems to us a little too long and does not entirely satisfy us.

Perhaps we should formulate some objections, but as a gesture of good-will and in order to curtail discussion, for it is getting very late, we would be willing to accept paragraphs 2 and 3 if the first paragraph were deleted, which seems superfluous to us since it only repeats paragraphs 2 and 3.

Therefore, with a slight modification in form, we would be ready to accept paragraphs 2 and 3.

We would like to have note taken of the fact that our Delegation has confined itself to proposing a text which simply replaced another one, emphasizing that we wish to safeguard the principle of non-interference in the national jurisdiction of a country."

The Chairman replied that the document which was being discussed had been drafted in order to be entirely consistent with the protocol adopted two evenings previously, i.e., that it was the exact equivalent of the protocol.

If the first paragraph were deleted, we would not have a resolution saying that Spain could not become a party to the Convention as long as that resolution was in effect. What would remain would be the exception, under which, Spain could become a party. This resolution corresponded to the protocol which had been adopted by a majority of 40 votes.

He suggested that the assembly accept the resolution.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom asked whether the conference intended to draw up a protocol and a resolution under the circumstances.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative. Taking into account a remark made by the Delegate from the United Kingdom, he suggested that the words "Spain, the Spanish territory of Morocco, and all the Spanish colonies", be replaced by "Spain, including the Spanish Territory of Morocco and all the Spanish colonies", in order to be consistent with the protocol.

The Delegate from Cuba proposed that the words "declared in agreement so that" be replaced by: "declared in agreement so that, in accordance with the preceding paragraph,".

The Delegate from the Vatican made the following statement:

"The Delegation from the Vatican requests that, in connection with the Resolution on Spain, the following statement be recorded in the minutes of the present meeting:

"The decision cited in the first paragraph of the resolution concerning Spain was made by applying the two-thirds rule.

The Delegations from.....were in favor of said decision.

The Delegations from.....were opposed to said decision.

The Delegations from.....abstained from voting.

The Delegation from the Vatican, having voted against the basic decision, has consequently not taken part in the subsequent statements which the said decision elicited."

The insertion of this statement in the minutes was approved.

The Delegate from Argentina made the following statement:

"I wish to ask for a precise clarification of a point of view of fundamental importance.

I would like to know the scope of the suggestion just made by the honorable Delegate from the United Kingdom when he mentioned "Spain, including the whole of the Spanish colonies."

Is it considered that Spain and all the colonies, including the territory of Morocco constitute one or two members? It is my understanding that there are involved here the two members appearing in the Madrid Convention, page 60 of the French text, for we can only respect what is stipulated in the Madrid Convention."

The Delegate from the United Kingdom: "I wish to point out that this resolution is not consistent with the protocol adopted the other night."

The Delegate from Argentina feared that for a long time we had been discussing a misunderstanding that he had tried to clear up. He thought it was useless to recall that this arose from a recommendation of the United Nations. The United Nations had recommended that the Franco government in Spain could not participate in the work of specialized conferences, like our Union, for instance. In view of that recommendation, Spain was not represented here. We could not include Spain and its colonies in that resolution, because it must be remembered that the country is one thing, its government another, and the form of administration in effect, a third. The resolution of the United Nations related to the Spanish government, and he did not see how, based on that recommendation, we could change a legal situation which existed in the Madrid Convention. When the reasons which motivated the exclusion of Spain from this conference had disappeared, it would be understood that the members who would return here would be the two members appearing in the Madrid Convention: Spain and the territory of Morocco and the Spanish colonies. According to the protocol we had drawn up which appeared in Annex I and which we had accepted the other day, there was only one member.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom:

" I believe the situation is as follows: "the French text is worded as giving Spain 3 votes, the English text is worded as giving it only one vote. According to the Madrid Convention, it has two votes.

I suggest that we amend the resolution in such a way as to give Spain two votes as it had previously for this resolution as it does not express this exactly."

The Chairman proposed to put to a vote the question of determining whether the Assembly was of the opinion that Spain, including the Spanish Territory of Morocco and the Spanish Colonies, would be entitled to two votes.

The Assembly showed by a vote of raised hands that it approved this point of view, and the Chairman of the Drafting Committee was asked to word the text of the Protocol adopted so as to reflect this decision with regard to the principle involved.

The Delegate from France, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, replied that the French text appeared to him to be in perfect accord with what had been decided.

On the other hand, there was the question of two votes and no mention was made anywhere in the Convention regarding the votes. He proposed that the Plenary Assembly add a provision to the Atlantic City Internal Regulations, as this could not be included in the Convention.

The Delegate from Ireland made the following statement:

" We have no objection to present against this Resolution, insofar as it represents an effort to put into practice the decisions taken by this Assembly by a large majority of votes. We nevertheless wish to state, with a view to the inclusion of this statement in the minutes, that the Delegation from Ireland continues its opposition to the exclusion of Spain, for reasons that we have pointed out during the preceding discussion of this problem."

The Chairman : "We take note of this statement."

The Chairman, replying to a request made by the Delegation from the United Kingdom, proposed mentioning in the Resolution and in the Protocol that Spain, including Spanish Morocco and the Spanish Colonies should be entitled to two votes. He then put the principle of the Resolution to a vote.

This was adopted by a show of hands, and the Drafting Committee was instructed to prepare an exact text.

In order that the wording of this Resolution might clearly reflect the situation of Spain, the Delegate from Cuba suggested several changes in form in this text. It was necessary, according to him, to make the second paragraph harmonize with the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which did not mention two separate entities, and to delete the mention of "Spain, the Spanish territory of Morocco and the Spanish Colonies".

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R. stated:

"I would like first of all, in reply to the remark made by the Delegate from Cuba, to indicate that the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations refers to the Franco Government of Spain and that is why everything that is subordinated to the Franco Government is included. It is to that that the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations refers."

It therefore also applies to the Zone of Spanish Morocco and to the Spanish Colonies which are under the domination of the Franco Government.

On the other hand, in view of the vote which has just taken place with regard to this Resolution, namely, whether Spain after being reunited to the Union shall be accorded two votes, I request that the following statement be included in the minutes: The U.S.S.R. Delegation believes that such a decision is not good, that it is erroneous, and that it believes that after Spain has returned to the Union, Spain and all of its possessions should have only a single vote.

The Chairman assured the Delegate from the U. S. S. R. that his statement would appear in the minutes.

The Delegate from Argentina approved the suggestion of the Chairman to refer to the Drafting Committee the Resolution which had been adopted in principle so that this Committee might put it in final form.

The Chairman then submitted to the Assembly the report of the Credentials Committee (Document 486 TR-E), which gave the list of countries that had submitted duly valid credentials as well as the list of individuals who had the right to sign in the name of their Governments.

The report of the Credentials Committee was approved.

Committee D had informed the Chairman that certain delegates had not yet received their credentials. It suggested that this delay not be considered as a reason for preventing them from signing the Convention. The Chairman proposed to adopt the following procedure for such Delegates: They would have the right to sign the final document, if they had assurance that their credentials had been duly forwarded. The signature of such Delegates would be recognized as valid, on condition that their credentials would not be received too long after signature and that the Government of the United States would give its opinion with regard to the validity of any credentials that arrived after the end of the Conference.

This procedure was approved.

The meeting was adjourned at midnight.

Secretaries General:

L. Mulatier
Gerald C. Gross

Secretaries:

A. Auberson
H. Voutaz

Approved
Chairman:

Charles R. Denny

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 533 TR-E
September 27, 1947

MINUTES
of the Tenth Plenary Session

September 25, 1947

The meeting was called to order at 11 p.m. by Mr. Charles R. Denny, Chairman.

The Chairman announced:

1. - that the Chairman of the Credentials Committee had informed him that the credentials presented by the Delegation from Yemen authorizes this Delegation to attend the meetings of the Conferences, but does not authorize it to sign the Acts;

2. - that, in accordance with the vote taken by the Radio-communications Conference, the Protocol with regard to the European Regional Conference should be signed only by Delegates of countries belonging to that region.

The meeting then took up the first reading of the texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Series 7 and 8 of the blue copy).

Several slight changes were made in the texts. The Drafting Committee took note of them and would include them in the texts to be submitted to the Plenary Assembly for the second reading (pink copy).

It was decided that in English the text would read, for example, "International Telecommunication Convention" and not "International Telecommunications Convention."

With regard to Article 5, No. 4, of the Convention, the Delegate from Lebanon wanted the first class contributory to have 100 units instead of 30, and consecutively throughout.

The Chairman of Committee C recalled that in this Committee the text which appeared at present in the blue copy had been adopted by a big majority.

The proposal made by Lebanon failed for lack of support.

The author of this proposal then asked that Article 5 impose a definite classification on countries whose language entered into the category of official languages, and that only other countries have a choice of the class in which they desired to make their contribution.

The Chairman pointed out that the question of languages was not yet on the Agenda.

The Delegate from the Vatican felt that the relationship between the higher classes and the others was not very equitable. It was his wish that, for certain categories of expenditures, a system be considered in good time that would comprise not only units, but also half-units.

The Chairman took note of this.

With regard to the Protocol relative to the case of Spain, the Argentine Delegation made the following statement:

"Since the last intervention in an issue is always definitive, and cancels or ratifies the preceding one, the Delegation from Argentina finds it necessary to state once again, for reasons of principle, that it does not consider acceptable or accept any measure which may imply or require a direct or indirect, tacit or expressed interference in the internal affairs of any nation.

Therefore, although the Argentine Delegation does not wish to reopen the discussion on the Spanish case and is not opposed to the adoption of this Resolution and the Protocol by the majority, acting in accordance with its attitude toward that problem, the Delegation states its intention of maintaining its immutable principles in this matter. It refuses to assume any responsibility arising from the exclusion of Spain from this Conference, and if it deems it necessary, the Delegation will make a final reservation on this issue."

The Chairman took note of this statement, which was recorded in the minutes.

As far as he was concerned, the Delegate from the Vatican wanted the minutes to state that his Delegation kept aloof from everything relating to the Protocol in question, including its acceptance.

The second Series of blue copies having been approved under the conditions mentioned above, and as no one asked for the floor, the meeting was adjourned at 11:40 p.m.

Secretaries:

E. Rusillon

H. Voutaz

Secretaries-General:

L. Mulatier

Gerald C. Gross

Chairman:

Charles R. Denny

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 534 TR-E

September 27, 1947

INTERNATIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 996 R-E

September 27, 1947

I N F O R M A T I O N

The Secretary General submits the following for information purposes:

1. 27th September, 1947

The Secretary General,
Plenipotentiary Telecommunications Conference
Atlantic City, N.J.

Dear Sir,

Mr. R. V. McKay, Deputy Leader of the Australian Delegation to the Atlantic City Conferences, and myself will attend the preliminary meeting of the I.F.R.B. scheduled to take place at 11:30 a.m. on Sunday, 23th September.

I am leaving Atlantic City on Monday, the 29th of September, and thereafter Mr. McKay will attend any further meetings as the provisional representative of Australia.

Yours faithfully,

/s/ L. B. Fenning, Leader,
Australian Delegation.

2.

September 27, 1947

Gerald C. Gross, Esq.,
Secretary General
International Telecommunication Conferences
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Mr. Gross:

I have the honor of advising you that Canada will be represented at the meeting of the Administrative Council to be held September 28th by Mr. J. W. Bain and that the name of the permanent Member from Canada will be communicated later:

Yours sincerely,

/s/ J. W. Bain
Acting Chairman
Canadian Delegation

3.

September 27, 1947

The Secretary General
International Telecommunications Conference
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Sir,

We beg to inform you that China will be represented provisionally at the meetings of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunications Union to be held at Atlantic City by Mr. J. T. Kwang, and at those of the International Frequency Registration Board, also provisionally, by Mr. T. K. Wang, of the Chinese Delegation.

We beg to remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

/s/ Dr. Liu Chieh, T. C. Loo
Chairmen of Delegation

Conférence internationale
des télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document n° 535 TR
27 septembre 1947

Série n° 13

Texte de la Convention concernant le siège des C.C.I.,
Annexe 1 de la Convention
Résolution relative aux contributions dues par la Pologne pour 1940-1944
Résolution modifiée au sujet des langues
Résolution relative à l'indemnité de vie chère pour les membres du Conseil
d'Administration
Texte de la Convention concernant l'expulsion ou la suspension des membres
Résolution sur la procédure à suivre pour la reclassification des unités
contributives
Additif à la résolution relative à la répartition des dépenses pour les
Langues
Résolution concernant l'affichage des noms des membres en défaut
Résolutions autorisant les dépenses pour le C.I.E.F., le Conseil d'Adminis-
tration et le C.P.F.
Résolutions fixant le plafond des dépenses pour 1948 et 1949-1952
Résolution autorisant l'augmentation des traitements et de l'indemnité
d'expatriation.

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 535 TR-E
September 27, 1947

Series No. 13

Text of Convention concerning seat of the CCI's
Annex 1 of the Convention
Resolution on contributions owed by Poland for 1940-1944
Amended resolution on languages
Resolution on Subsistence allowance for members of the Administrative
Council
Text of Convention concerning expulsion or suspension of members
Resolution on procedure for change of classification of units
Addition to Resolution on Apportionment of Expenses for languages
Resolution on posting of delinquent members
Resolutions authorizing expenditures for IFRB, Administrative Council and
PFB
Resolutions fixing maximum expenditures for 1948 and 1949-52
Resolution authorizing increased salaries and expatriation allowance.

28 Sept. 1947

Addition to Article I bis

The permanent seat of each International Consultative Committee shall also be at Geneva.

ANNEX 1

of the Convention

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Afghanistan | 36. South Rhodesia |
| 2. Union of South Africa and
territory under mandate
of South-west Africa | 37. Greece |
| 3. Albania | 38. Guatemala |
| 4. Saudi Arabia | 39. Haiti |
| 5. Argentina | 40. Honduras |
| 6. Australia | 41. Hungary |
| 7. Austria | 42. India |
| 8. Belgium | 43. Iraq |
| 9. Belgian Congo and Terri-
tories of Ruanda Urundi | 44. Iran |
| 10. The Belorussian Soviet
Socialist Republic | 45. Ireland |
| 11. Burma | 46. Iceland |
| 12. Bolivia | 47. Italy |
| 13. Brazil | 48. Lebanon |
| 14. Bulgaria | 49. Liberia |
| 15. Canada | 50. Luxembourg |
| 16. Chile | 51. Mexico |
| 17. China | 52. Monaco |
| 18. Vatican City | 53. Nicaragua |
| 19. Colombia | 54. Norway |
| 20. Costa Rica | 55. New Zealand |
| 21. Cuba | 56. Pakistan |
| 22. Denmark | 57. Panama |
| 23. Dominican Republic | 58. Paraguay |
| 24. Egypt | 59. Netherlands, Curacao &
Surinam |
| 25. Salvador | 60. Netherlands Indies |
| 26. Ecuador | 61. Peru |
| 27. United States of America | 62. Philippines |
| 28. Territories of the United
States of America | 63. Poland |
| 29. Ethiopia | 64. Portugal |
| 30. Finland | 65. Portuguese Colonies |
| 31. France | 66. Roumania |
| 32. Colonies, Protectorates
and Overseas Territories
under French Mandate | 67. Siam |
| 33. French Protectorates of
Morocco and Tunisia | 68. Sweden |
| 34. United Kingdom of Great
Britain & Northern Ireland | 69. Switzerland |
| 35. Colonies, Protectorates,
Overseas Territories and
Territories under the
sovereignty or mandate of
Great Britain | 70. Syria |
| | 71. Czechoslovakia |
| | 72. Turkey |
| | 73. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist
Republic |
| | 74. Union of Soviet Socialist
Republic |
| | 75. Uruguay |
| | 76. Venezuela |
| | 77. Yemen |
| | 78. Yugoslavian Peoples Popular
Republic |

* Any additions proposed to this list will be considered in Plenary Assembly

Resolution excusing Poland from payment of contributions
for the years 1940-1944

The International Telecommunications Conferences of
Atlantic City,

RESOLVES THAT:

In accordance with a request of the delegation of Poland
presented to the Plenary Assembly, this country is excused from
payment of its contributions to the Union for the years 1940-1944
inclusive, and;

DIRECTS THAT:

The Director of the Bureau of the Union enter the amount
of the contributions due to the Bureau from the country in question,
aggregating 60,005 Swiss francs, in the profit and loss accounts of
the Union for 1947.

Amended Resolution on Languages

The International Telecommunications Conference of
Atlantic City,

CONSIDERING THAT:

It is highly desirable that the general advantages of
utilizing several official languages in the manner provided for in
the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City of
1947 should not be lost during the period which will elapse before
that Convention comes into force on the 1st of January, 1949;

RESOLVES:

That in derogation of the provisions of the International
Telecommunications Convention of Madrid, the provisions of Article
12 of the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic
City, with respect to oral languages and documents at Conferences and
meetings, shall take effect as from the date of this Resolution.

Resolution on subsistence allowance for
members of the Administrative Council

The International Telecommunications Conferences of
Atlantic City,

RESOLVES THAT:

The subsistence allowances payable by the Union to meet the living expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the business of the Administrative Council by the persons designated to serve on the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Article _____ of this Convention, shall be at the rate of 80 Swiss francs per day, reduced to 30 Swiss francs per day during sea and air voyages.

Addition to Article I of the Convention

(Text Concerning Expulsion or Suspension of Members)

No Member or Associate Member of the Union may be excluded or suspended from membership, either on a temporary or permanent basis, unless such exclusion or suspension is approved by two-thirds of the Members of the Union, or if pursuant to a recommendation of the General Assembly of the United Nations, by a majority of the Members of the Union.

RESOLUTION ON PROCEDURE FOR
CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION

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 or 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

Addition to Resolution on Apportionment of
Expenses for Languages

(Unnumbered blue sheet considered
at Plenary Session September 27)

Each Member or Associate Member shall advise the Secretary
General of the language selected by it.

RESOLUTION ON POSTING
OF DELINQUENT MEMBERS

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, beginning with the report for 1947, a list of countries in arrears, together with the sums due.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES
OF FUNDS OF THE UNION FOR PROVISIONAL FUNCTIONS
OF THE I.F.R.B.

The International Telecommunications Conference of
Atlantic City,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Conference has adopted a Protocol providing for the
functioning of the International Frequency Registration Board
on a provisional basis, prior to the effective date of the
Atlantic City Convention, and that the expenditure of funds
by the Union for these functions should be authorized;

RESOLVES THAT:

The expenditure of funds to defray the extraordinary
expenses attributable to the costs of the International
Frequency Registration Board and the salaries and expenses
of its members during the period prior to the effective
date of the Atlantic City Convention is hereby authorized.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURE
OF FUNDS OF THE UNION FOR PROVISIONAL FUNCTIONS
OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The International Telecommunications Conference of
Atlantic City,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Conference has adopted a Protocol providing for the
functioning of the Administrative Council on a provisional basis,
prior to the effective date of the Atlantic City Convention,
and that the expenditure of funds for these functions
should be authorized:

RESOLVES THAT:

The expenditure of funds to defray the official travel
and subsistence expenses of members of the Administrative
Council and the expenses of its sessions during the period
prior to the effective date of the Atlantic City Convention
is hereby authorized.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURE
OF FUNDS OF THE UNION FOR FUNCTIONS OF THE
PROVISIONAL FREQUENCY BOARD

The International Telecommunications Conference of
Atlantic City,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The International Radio Conference of Atlantic City
has adopted a resolution with respect to the Provisional
Frequency Board providing, in part, as follows:

"Each country shall defray the salary and
expenses of its representative who will serve
as a National member of the Board and of his
advisers. The expenses of representatives of
international regional organizations shall be
defrayed by the organization concerned.

All other expenses of the P.F.B. shall be
defrayed by the Union."

RESOLVES THAT:

Extraordinary expenses of the Union incurred in
connection with the work of the Provisional Frequency
Board in accordance with the foregoing resolution of the
International Radio Conference of Atlantic City are
hereby authorized.

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 Administrative Council or by the
Director of the Bureau of the Union with the approval of the Ad-
ministrative Council, a sum not exceeding 1,500,000 Swiss francs for
the ordinary expenses of the Union for the fiscal year 1948 and

RESOLVES:

That the Director of the Bureau be authorized, with the approval
of the Administrative Council, to incur ordinary annual expenditures
during the fiscal year 1948 not exceeding 1,000,000 Swiss francs for
the radio services, and 500,000 Swiss francs for the telephone and
telegraph services.

RESOLVES:

That the limits set above are based on the estimates of the annual maximum expenditures for the fiscal year 1948 and that the Administrative Council should do everything in its power to aid the Swiss Government in practicing the greatest possible economy in order to keep actual expenditures at the lowest possible level.

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 Telecommunications 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 4,000,000 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 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 incurred during the period 1949-1951, inclusive, within the annual fiscal limit of 4,000,000 Swiss francs during the respective periods referred to;

RESOLVES FURTHER THAT:

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 for any fiscal year larger than the limitation referred in the above paragraph, 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;

RESOLVES FURTHER THAT:

The limit set above is based on the estimate of annual maximum expenditures, and that the Administrative Council is instructed to practice the greatest possible economy in order to keep actual expenses at the lowest possible level.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING INCREASED SALARIES
AND AUTHORIZING EXPATRIATION ALLOWANCES

The International Telecommunications Conference of
Atlantic City,
RESOLVES THAT:

Employees of the Union in Switzerland shall be paid in accordance with the following salary scale, effective as of January 1, 1948.

Swiss francs

Class A -	51,600
Class B -	45,150
Class C -	38,000
Class D -	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

AND FURTHER RESOLVES THAT:

In addition to the salaries authorized under the foregoing paragraph, an expatriation allowance, taking as a guide the provisions of Article 20 of the Regulations regarding the Organization of International Bureaus under the supervision of the Swiss Confederation, subject to such modification as the Administrative Council may direct, shall be paid to each person, regardless of class, employed by and at the expense of the Union in a full time capacity, who is not a national of the country in which he or she resides while so employed.

Conférence Internationale
des Télécommunications
d'Atlantic City
1947

Document n° 536 TR
27 septembre 1947

Document n° 997 R
27 septembre 1947

NOTE

Mr Laffay, président de la délégation française,
fait connaître qu'il représentera la France aux séances
du Conseil d'administration qui se tiendront à Atlantic
City.

Atlantic City
27 septembre 1947

Le secrétaire général

L. MULATIER

International Telecommunications
Conferences
Atlantic City
1947

Document No. 536 TR-E

September 27, 1947

Document No. 997 R-E

September 27, 1947

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Laffay, Chairman of the French Delegation, announces
that he will represent France at the meetings of the Adminis-
trative Council which will be held in Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
September 27, 1947.

The Secretary General

L. MULATIER

28 Sept. 1947

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 537 TR-E

September 27, 1947

INTERNATIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 998 R-E

September 27, 1947

Delegation from Argentina
to the Telecommunications
Conferences of Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, September 27, 1947.

To the Secretary General of the
International Telecommunications Conference.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor of informing you that for reasons of absolute necessity Dr. Guillermo P. Mackintosh Derqui, appointed by our Government to represent Argentina provisionally at the meetings of the Administrative Council of the Union, will be unable to be in Atlantic City for tomorrow's meeting. Therefore, Mr. Secretary-General, I beg you to note that during the absence of aforementioned Dr. Mackintosh Derqui, Argentina will be represented at the meetings of the Council by Dr. Jose Ramon Mayo.

Yours very truly,
signed: Marco A. Andrada
Vice-Chairman of the Delegation
from Argentina.

28 Sept. 1947

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 538 TR-E

September 28, 1947

Committee G

Report
of the Drafting Committee
(Committee G)

11th Meeting
September 26, 1947

1. The Meeting was opened at 10:10 A.M. by the Chairman, M J. Laffay (France).
2. The Committee adopted, without amendment, Docs.No's 498 and 511 TR., the Minutes of the 8th and 9th Meetings, respectively.
3. The Committee then examined and adopted, with various amendments, the texts contained in the following documents:-
 - (1) 468 TR - Articles 33, 34, 35, 35 bis, 37 and 38
 - (2) 469 TR - Article 40
 - (3) Unnumbered draft - Resolution concerning pensions for Bureau personnel.
 - (4) 506 TR - Resolution concerning broadcasting
 - (5) 507 TR - Resolution concerning simultaneous interpretation.
 - (6) 491 TR - Protocol concerning transitional arrangements; Article 4 bis.
 - (7) Unnumbered draft Article on the application of the definitions in the Convention.
4. The Committee recessed at 1:00 o'clock and reserved its deliberations at 4:35 P.M. The Meeting adjourned at 7:55 P.M.

Reporter:

A. G. David

Chairman:

M J. Laffay

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
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ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 539 TR-E
September 26, 1947.

MINUTES
of the 11th Plenary Session

September 26, 1947

The meeting was called to order at 9:15 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. Charles R. Denny

Study of Series 9, 10 and 11 of the blue texts was taken up, and these texts were adopted with several modifications to be taken into account when the Committee, in cooperation with the Secretary General, prepared the pink texts to be submitted for the second reading.

The Delegation from the U.S.S.R. asked for deletion of the words: "by them or on their behalf," which had been added at the end of Article 1, (Composition of the Union), paragraph 2, letter a). This Delegation believed the procedure of acting through an intermediary to be erroneous.

At the same time, this Delegation asked that the following decision, made at the Madrid Conferences, be entered in the minutes, and note was made of this request:

"The 7th Plenary Assembly of the Telegraph and Radiotelephone Conferences, met at Madrid, has decided that the enumeration of countries appearing in the Preamble, and in the pages of signatures of the Madrid Convention, as well as later accessions, bear no relation to the vote."

After an introduction by the United States Delegation, the text was retained in status quo.

The Italian Delegation recalled that no agreement on determining the right to vote could be reached at Madrid. This fact had given rise to the reservation just quoted. The right of vote was dealt with in the Internal Regulation, which was intended to serve as a basis for future Conferences.

The Delegation from Mexico requested that an addition be made to the Preamble of the Convention which should provide that no investigation could be made in a country without the consent of the government of such country.

The Delegate from Cuba made a similar proposal.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee had no objection to such an addition. However, he felt obliged to remark that nothing, absolutely nothing, in the Convention, authorized anyone at all to undertake any type of investigation in a foreign country.

The Delegation from the United Kingdom shared this opinion, and saw no need for an addition to the Convention on this point.

After some remarks by the Delegation from the United States, the Chairman's proposal was adopted, to insert in the minutes, that nothing in the Convention or in the Radio Regulations authorized a member of the Secretariat of the Union or of its dependent organizations, nor a representative of any country, to enter territory of any country for the purpose of conducting an investigation, or to take any action whatever, without the consent of the country concerned.

The Mexican Delegation announced that it was satisfied.

In the Article dealing with languages and method of voting in sessions of Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I's, the Delegate from Guatemala proposed deletion of the following sentence in paragraph 2:

"However, when a member is not represented by an administration, the representatives of the recognized private operating agencies of that member country shall, as a whole, and regardless of their number, be entitled to a single vote."

The Delegate from the United Kingdom explained that participation by private operating agencies of certain countries was sometimes very important, which statement was confirmed by the Chairman, and that such private operating companies have always had the right to one vote.

The French Delegation was of the same opinion. If the right to vote were withheld from private enterprises, countries which possessed only such enterprises would have no voice in the matter. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that private operating agencies paid dues to the C.C.I's. The Italian Delegation also called attention to the fact that the C.C.I's only issued opinions, and that therefore, the vote in this particular case was of limited scope.

When put to a vote, the proposal of Guatemala was rejected.

A long discussion ensued concerning Article 22 (Voting Procedure in Sessions of the Plenary Assembly), as the Delegation from the United Kingdom proposed the deletion of paragraph 5 of that article. In addition to the author of the proposal, the Delegations from France, the United States, Lebanon, Guatemala, the U.S.S.R. and Argentina, and the Chairman took part in the discussion.

In the course of the discussion, the Delegation from the U.S.S.R. requested insertion in the minutes of a statement to the effect that the conference had made a decision which had not been recorded concerning the admission of new members. There was no doubt when taking the 2/3 of the members into consideration, absent members should not be counted. He said that if we retained the present text of the Convention, we would seriously curtail the rights of the next plenipotentiary conference with respect to admission of new members.

Finally the assembly accepted a proposal of the Delegate from Guatemala, to replace the last sentence of paragraph 5 by a simple reference to the first article of the Convention.

The Delegate from Argentina observed that, if we have settled the question of admission, we have not made any provisions for the exclusion of members. He believed that paragraph 5, which had just been examined, could perhaps be added to on this point.

It resulted from an exchange of views among the Chairman, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, and the Delegation from the United Kingdom, that, if cases of exclusion were to be provided for, it was best to take care of the matter in the Convention.

The Delegate from Argentina reserved the right of submitting an adequate proposal on this subject.

Article 3 (Accession to the Convention) gave rise to a comment by the Delegation from Czechoslovakia. In paragraph 2, this article merely provided that the instrument of accession should be deposited with the Secretary General while Article 6 (Ratification of the Convention) stipulated that the instruments of ratification should be deposited with said Secretary General "by diplomatic channel and through the intermediary of the government of the country of the seat

of the Union." It would be advisable to complete Article 3 on this latter point, since the two procedures were analogous.

This observation was confirmed by the Chairman of Committee C.

It was decided to complete Article 3 as indicated.

Mr. Laffay, whose duties as chairman of the Drafting Committee had prevented him from attending the last meeting of Committee C, wished to address a few personal remarks to Mr. Fortoushenko. He paid high tribute to the Chairman of Committee C, whose eminent personal qualifications had made it possible to obtain fruitful results. "I want to conclude," he said, "by expressing my appreciation and personal compliments to Mr. Fortoushenko. Sometimes the discussions have been bitter in this conference; each has shown temperament. However, I know that we shall part with a friendly handshake, and a mutual respect for each other and for the interests of our countries which we have tried to defend to the best of our abilities."

(Loud applause).

Mr. Fortoushenko, deeply moved, stated that he was very greatly touched by the kind words of the speaker and thanked the entire assembly for having supported this encomium with their applause.

As all the points on the agenda had been dealt with, the Chairman adjourned the meeting, at 11:15 p.m., and announced the next meeting for the following day would be held at 11 a.m.

The Secretaries:

E. Rusillon
H. Voutaz

The Secretaries-
General:

L. Mulatier
Gerald C. Gross

The Chairman:

Charles R. Denny

INTERNATIONAL
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DOCUMENT NO. 540 TR-E

September 29, 1947

DOCUMENT NO. 999 R-E

September 29, 1947

I N F O R M A T I O N

DELEGACION DE CUBA

September 26, 1947

Mr. Gerald C. Gross
Secretary General of the
International Radio Conference
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor of informing you that the Cuban Government has instructed our Delegation to communicate to the International Telecommunications Union that it has designated Mr. Alfonso Hernandez Cata as a permanent member of the International Frequency Registration Board, to which Board Cuba was elected by the Plenary Session of the International Radio Conference, which took place on September 21, 1947

At a later date the Cuban Government will communicate the name of the person who will participate at the meetings of the Provisional Frequency Board, in the capacity of national member..

Respectfully yours,

/s/ N. G. Mendoza

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 541 TR-E

September 29, 1947

Committee C

SUBCOMMITTEE "C"
(Finance and Personnel)

Twenty-First Meeting
September 20, 1947

1. The meeting was opened at 10:20 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. T. Hwang of the Delegation of China.
2. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Subcommittee continued its examination of the report of Working Group 4 on the question of apportioning language costs (Document 456 TR-E, Annex 1).
3. The Subcommittee agreed that it should not prepare a draft article of the Convention on this subject, but should rather submit a general recommendation to Committee "C" which could then proceed to embody in the Convention whatever provisions it thought fit.
4. With regard to C.C.I. Documents (paragraph VIII, sub-paragraph 3), the Delegate of the United States suggested that the same procedure be followed as for Conference documents.
5. The Delegate of Portugal, while agreeing in principle with this suggestion, pointed out that it would be inadvisable to lay down rigid rules concerning C.C.I. Documents without first consulting the various C.C.I. Directors, for the existing practice of these Committees with regard to documents differed considerably. He therefore suggested that the rules already recommended by the Subcommittee should apply as much as possible to C.C.I. Documents, but that the precise arrangements should be left to the Administrative Council in consultation with the Directors of the C.C.I.
6. The Delegate of India pointed out that under the new Convention all Regulations would be binding on all members of the Union. He felt that, in view of this fact, the procedure with respect to documents should be the same for all C.C.I.'s.
7. The Subcommittee finally accepted a compromise proposal put forth by the Chairman, that C.C.I. documents should be dealt with in the same manner and in the same paragraph as Conference documents, and that provision should be made for non-members of the Union to participate in the expenses resulting from the publication of these documents.

8. The Delegate of India, supported by the Delegate of China, felt that a rebate should be allowed for those countries who provided their own interpreters. He also suggested that a rebate of 50% should be allowed to those countries whose language was not used in the proceedings of the Conferences. The Delegate of Portugal supported this latter proposal, but suggested that the rebate should be 100%, since those countries were quite content only to have one language spoken at meetings, and that in this case language costs would be nil.

9. The Delegates of the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada could not agree to this suggestion and pointed out that it would be contrary to the directives of Committee "C".

10. In view of this divergence in points of view, it was agreed to submit two alternative proposals to Committee "C":

- (a) That the costs of oral languages should be borne by all countries in accordance with their units;
- (b) That a 50% rebate on the costs of oral languages be provided for those countries whose mother tongue is not English, French or Spanish.

11. The Subcommittee having completed its examination of the question of apportioning language costs, the meeting was adjourned at 7 p. m.

Rapporteur:

G. G. Riddell

Chairman:

J. T. Hwang

INTERNATIONAL
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DOCUMENT NO. 542 TR-E

September 29, 1947

Correction for the "Directory"

Page 5.

Albania Delete the following:

437 Joseph Culjat
Director of Telephone
Telegraph and Radio
Communications

A 1249 R TR Rhf Yugoslav
Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

The Secretary General

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
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DOCUMENT N° 543 TR-E

September 29, 1947

COMMITTEE C

R E P O R T

of Sub-Committee C-1
(Finance and Personnel)

19th Meeting
September 17, 1947

1. The meeting was opened at 3:45 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. J.T. Hwang of the Delegation of China.
2. The Sub-Committee proceeded to examine the report of Working Group N° 3 on the estimated ordinary expenses of the I.T.U. for 1949 - 1952 (Document 391 TR-E).
3. In presenting this report, the Chairman of the Working Group N° 3, Mr. Carlos Ribeiro of Portugal, stated that all the figures in the report had been revised to take account of the decisions on salaries which had been taken by Committee "C" and by the Plenary Assembly.
4. In an effort to reduce expenses wherever possible, the United States Delegate suggested that the per diem allowance payable to members of the Administrative Council be reduced from \$30. per diem to \$25. per diem. When put to a vote, however, this proposal was defeated.
5. After considerable discussion between the Delegates of the United States, the United Kingdom, India, Greece, and Portugal, on whether or not per diem allowances at the full rate of \$30. per day should be provided while travelling, the Sub-Committee adopted the following suggestion of the Delegate of Portugal for estimating expenditures for the years 1949 - 1952 under this heading:
 - 25 days full allowance at 120 Swiss francs (\$30.)
 - 20 days reduced allowance (while travelling) at
40 Swiss francs (\$10.)
6. At the suggestion of the Delegate of France, it was unanimously agreed by the Sub-Committee that allowances would not necessarily be

- paid for the full number of days shown above, but that allowances would be paid only for a period a member of the Administrative Council was actually detained by the business of the Union.
7. At the suggestion of the United States delegate, it was agreed that the item covering insurance (accident and baggage) for members of the Administrative Council should be reduced from 16,200 Swiss francs to 10% of travelling expenses.
 8. The Delegate of India felt that it would be unjust to raise the salary scale for the higher paid officials of the Union without providing similar increases for the lower paid officials. It was therefore agreed that a recommendation should be made to the Administrative Council that the lower salaries of the Bureau should be raised when there was an increase in the cost of living.
 9. With regard to the question of home leave, the Sub-Committee decided that members of the I.F.R.B. should be entitled to home leave every two years.
 10. The Sub-Committee then proceeded to examine the estimates for the C.C.I.R. It was agreed that these estimates, excluding the cost of a C.C.I.R. laboratory, should be double those of the C.C.I.F. . . The estimates for a laboratory should be three times those of the C.C.I.F. laboratory, but a footnote would be added to this item stating that the Sub-Committee felt that the decision on whether or not a C.C.I.R. laboratory should be established was outside its terms of reference, and the decision should be taken in Plenary Assembly.
 11. The meeting adjourned at 6:55 p.m.

Rapporteur :

G.G. RIDDELL

Chairman :

J.T. HWANG

R e p o r t
of Sub-Committee C-1
(Finance and Personnel)

20th Meeting
September 19, 1947

1. The meeting opened at 3:50 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. J.T. Huang of the Delegation of China.
2. The Sub-Committee considered the report of Working Group No. 4 (Annex 1, Document 456 TR) which had been assigned the task of making recommendations with respect to apportioning the costs of the languages used by the Union.
3. At the request of the Chairman, the Chairman of Working Group 4, Dr. J.R. Mayo of Argentina, briefly explained the main points of the report and the considerations which had led the Working Group to adopt the recommendations it did. The Working Group had felt that the difficulties of accounting were such that the only practical way of implementing the decisions of Committee "C" was to group English, French and Spanish together for the purpose of apportioning expenses. The Working Group had also felt that, in view of the retention of a system of "free" distribution of documents, it would be advisable to grant a rebate for written languages to those countries whose mother tongue was not adopted by the Union.
4. The United States Delegate, while agreeing to the grouping of the English, French, and Spanish languages in one group, and the creation of separate groups for the Russian and Chinese languages, felt that the maintenance of the system of "free" distribution of documents had many serious disadvantages, and would necessitate the establishment of accounting procedures which would be needlessly complicated. He therefore suggested that documents be not distributed to members in accordance with the number of their units, but that documents be ordered and paid for in advance. Under this system the Union would only need a small working capital for documents, and he therefore felt that if his proposal were adopted, not only the Budget, but also the accounting of the Union, would be greatly simplified.
5. The Delegate of Greece, supported by the Delegate of Argentina, pointed out that since the principle of free distribution had already been adopted by Committee "C", it was outside the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee to reopen the question. The Delegate of Greece, felt, moreover, that it was extremely useful for an administration to receive a certain number of documents without having to order them in advance.

(544 TR-E)

6. The Sub-Committee adopted the following recommendations of the Working Group:

- a) that separate accounts should be kept for production and printing expenses of documents;
- b) that for accounting purposes, three separate linguistic groups should be created (English, French, Spanish; Russian; Chinese);
- c) that documents should be sold to non-members of the Union at a price 20% above the price to members.

7. The Sub-Committee was unable to reach agreement on the question of whether a rebate should be given to those countries in whose mother tongue documents would not be published by the Union. The delegates of Argentina, France, Greece and Canada, felt that any rebate should be limited to costs of production and not to printing costs, since the purpose of the rebate was to compensate a country for the costs of publishing a document in its own language. The United Kingdom delegate, on the other hand, suggested that any rebate should be a rebate on selling price. The Delegate of the United States held that a rebate on selling price was inequitable, since, if a country whose mother tongue was not an official language of the Union, published a document in its own language, it would not buy a sufficient number of copies of that document to make the rebate worthwhile. If, on the other hand, it bought from the Union all the copies it required, instead of printing the document in its own language, the justification for a rebate would not exist. The United States Delegate therefore suggested that if language costs were absorbed in selling price, each member of the Union would be paying for each language to the extent that he used that language.

8. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the question was deferred until the following day, and the meeting was adjourned.

Rapporteur: G.G. Riddell

Chairman: J.T. Huang.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 545 TR-E

September 30, 1947

MINUTES
of the 12th Plenary Assembly
September 27, 1947

The meeting was called to order at 11:15 A.M. by Mr. Charles R. Denny, Chairman.

The Chairman announced that Series 12 of the texts was submitted to the Assembly for study.

A few slight changes, resulting from discussion of these texts, had been sent directly to the Drafting Committee by the Secretariat.

The Delegate from Lebanon called attention to the fact that Article 21 (Languages) had failed to take into consideration a decision made by Committee C, relating to expenses incurred by the use of oral languages at Conferences and meetings of Union organizations. It had been decided that a 50% reduction should be granted those countries whose native language had not been recognized as official. This decision had not been referred to in this Article.

The Chairman replied that Article 21 had been adopted by Committee C on the preceding day and that it in every way expressed the views of that Committee.

Referring to the resolution pertaining to the retirement fund for personnel of the Bureau of the Union, the Delegate from the United States asked to be informed whether this resolution referred only to the fund for present personnel, or for future personnel as well.

The Chairman replied that present personnel were referred to.

The Delegate from Switzerland, referring to § 3. (1) of the Protocol, concerning temporary arrangements, made the following statement in order to clarify the meaning of this paragraph insofar as it related to the status of present Union personnel:

"The Swiss Government, acting within the scope of the full powers conferred upon it by the Conventions of the Union, in the field of management of the Bureau of the Union, has been called upon to appoint the personnel of the Bureau. The people so appointed therefore have definite vested interests which no one here, I am sure, will dispute."

In the opinion of the Swiss Delegation, the text of paragraph 3 (1) of the Protocol, concerning transitional arrangements, should be interpreted to mean that the present personnel of the Bureau of the Union who are called upon to fill positions in the reorganized Secretariat of the Union and perform the work temporarily until the new Convention becomes effective, shall benefit by the situation resulting from the regular appointments to be made by the competent supervising authority."

He requested that this statement be recorded in the minutes of the present meeting.

The Chairman expressed his own and the Conference's approval of the above statement.

Study of Series 12 having been completed, the texts contained therein were adopted by the Assembly.

Referring to Article 40 (Effective Date of the Convention), which had just been adopted, the Delegate from Argentina pointed out that the question of drawing up the Convention in three languages had not been settled.

Mr. Gross, the Secretary General, announced that:

in accordance with previous decisions made at this Conference, calling for the preparation of parallel texts in both English and French, which have been scrupulously checked page by page, paragraph by paragraph, and word for word by the Drafting Committee, such texts have been completed and mimeographed, and will be distributed to the delegations in corrected form, ready for signing at the ceremony attendant upon the affixing of signatures to the Convention. They will then be printed in Atlantic City;

however, consideration should be given to the demand made by certain Russian and Spanish speaking delegations. The General Secretariat had prepared texts in Russian and Spanish, which are to be submitted to Spanish and Russian speaking delegations for correction and necessary changes. A few days after the signing, he said, we expect to be ready to add the final touches to the Spanish and Russian texts of the Radio Regulations and the Convention, so as to be able to hand over final copies to the interested delegations. However, it is clear that such texts cannot be ready on the day of signing.

Dr. de Mayo, Delegate from Argentina, thanked the Secretary General for this message. He had not known of the preparation of these translations, and expressed his gratitude to the Secretariat for the additional effort it had made. He was certain that Spanish-American Delegations would gladly agree to help in the revision of the Spanish text, and stated that the Argentine Delegation intended to leave a Delegate in Atlantic City after the signing to collaborate in such work.

The Chairman made announcement of the following resolution which had been adopted by Committee C:

"A recommendation was made to the Administrative Council in the matter of apportionment of expenses due to the use of various written and oral languages, requesting that insofar as possible, conclusions reached by Subcommittee C-1 (Document 456 TR-E) be followed; and that, in the case of published documents in particular, the United States proposal (Document 494 TR-E) be taken into consideration."

This resolution was approved.

The Delegate from the United States requested that, in accordance with decisions made in Committee C, the following sentence be added to the Article relating to the seat of the Union:

"The permanent seat of each of the International Consultative Committees shall also be established at Geneva."

This addition was approved.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom, referring to another decision of Committee C, requested that the following draft resolution be submitted to the Assembly:

"The International Telecommunications Conference of Atlantic City has decided that:

Travel allowances payable by the Union to cover the expenses of persons appointed to sit on the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Article.....of this Convention, shall be fixed at 80 Swiss francs, this rate to be reduced to 30 Swiss francs, per diem, during travel by sea or air."

The Delegate from Portugal pointed out the fact that he had made a proposal to Committee C, by which members of the Administrative Council were to receive reimbursement only for travelling expenses, without further allowances."

This proposal receiving no support, the Chairman stated that it would not be retained.

The Delegate from Lebanon:

"As I remarked to Committee C, I in no way share the opinion of the honorable Delegate from Great Britain, since his resolution may prove contrary to the domestic laws prevailing in countries sending members to the Administrative Council. In my country, we have a law which grants an allowance to officials amounting to x% of their salaries. By adopting the resolution presented by the honorable Delegate from Great Britain, we would reduce certain members elected to the Administrative Council, to an inferior status. I request that the proposal of Committee C which establishes equality for all members, be retained."

The Chairman noted that the draft Resolution of the United Kingdom conformed to the decision taken by Committee C.

The Delegate from Portugal:

"The question is too delicate to be discussed here. I would like to recall that at the Universal Postal Union this was the solution which I proposed that was adopted. We find that the Administrative Council, if it desires to do conscientious work and, if need be, to prolong its meetings somewhat, may have the impression that it is increasing its expenditures unduly. I do not wish to insist, but I merely desire to state that Portugal, in the Administrative Council, reserves the right of possibly asking the Union only for reimbursement of the traveling expenses of its Member in the Council."

I shall appreciate your recording my statement in the minutes of this meeting."

The Chairman: This shall be done.

The Assembly adopted, by show of hands, the Resolution proposed by the Delegate from the United Kingdom.

In reply to a request made with a view to determining whether it was solely a question of fixed rates for travel in Switzerland, the Delegate from the United Kingdom replied affirmatively since the Council meets only in Switzerland.

The Delegate from Switzerland, referring to the decision that had just been taken with regard to the seat of the International Consultative Committees, thanked the Assembly for the honor done his Government. He felt authorized to give the assurance that the Government and Swiss Administration would do everything possible to facilitate the establishment of the Committees in Geneva.

The Chairman thanked him in the name of the Union.

The Delegate from Argentina presented the proposal that was the subject of Document No. 523 TR-E dealing with the procedure for the exclusion of a Member of the Union.

This proposal was supported by the Portuguese Delegation.

The Delegate from the United States feared that the adoption of this proposal might create a feeling of suspicion within the United Nations Committee that had negotiated the agreement with our representatives, which had included the Delegate from the United States.

The Delegate from Iraq offered to amend this provision to the effect that the sanction must be approved by two-thirds of the Members of the Union, or by recommendation by the United Nations.

This amendment was vigorously contested by the Delegations from France, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom then suggested the following compromise text:

"No Member or Associate Member of the Union may be deprived of rights which are vital to his status as a Member, either on a temporary or permanent basis unless such sanction is approved by two-thirds of the Members of the Union. If this measure is taken in accordance with the decisions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, it may be done by a simple majority of members."

The Delegate from France would not accept this compromise text either, and asked that the Argentine proposal be voted on without change.

The proposal made by the Argentine Delegation, with the amendment made by the United Kingdom Delegation, was put to a roll-call vote, with the following result:

30 votes for	7 abstentions
27 votes against	14 Delegations absent.

The proposal was adopted.

Those who voted for:

Afghanistan; Albania; Australia; Bielorussia; Brazil; Bulgaria; Canada; Chile; China; United States of America; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories, and Territories under the sovereignty or mandate of Great Britain; Southern Rhodesia; Greece; Haiti; India; Iraq; Iran; New Zealand; Pakistan; Philippines; Poland; Syria; Turkey; Ukraine; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay; Venezuela; Yugoslavia.

Those who voted against:

Union of South Africa and Territory under the mandate of South-West Africa; Argentina; Austria; Belgian Congo and Territories under the mandate of Ruanda Urundi; Vatican City; Colombia; Cuba; Ecuador; France; Colonies, Protectorates, and Overseas; Territories under French Mandate; the French Protectorate of Morocco and Tunisia; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Lebanon; Mexico; Monaco; Norway; Panama; Netherlands Curacao and Surinam; Netherlands Indies; Peru; Portugal; Siam; Sweden; Switzerland; Czechoslovakia.

Abstentions:

Denmark; Egypt; Salvador; Finland; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua.

Absent:

Saudi Arabia; Belgium; Burma; Bolivia; Costa Rica; the Dominican Republic; Ethiopia; Iceland; Liberia; Luxembourg; Paraguay; the Portuguese Colonies; Roumania; Yemen.

The Chairman informed the Assembly that Committee C had decided in principle that Poland should be exempted from payment of her contributions for the years 1940 to 1944. The said Committee had handed the Chair a draft resolution, which if adopted, would take effect immediately. This resolution was worded as follows:

"The International Telecommunications Conference meeting in Atlantic City rules that:

In compliance with the request of the Delegation from Poland, this country shall be exempted from payment of its contributions to the Union for the years 1940-1944 inclusive; the Conference instructs the Director of the Union to charge to the profit and loss account of the Union for 1947 the amount of the contributions owed by Poland for the period in question, that is: 60,005 Swiss francs."

The Resolution was adopted by the Assembly.

Major Helliman, representing the Supreme High Command of the Allied Powers (S.C.A.P.) in Japan, asked to be permitted to make a statement before the Assembly on the subject of inserting in the Peace Treaty to be signed with Japan, a paragraph concerning the control of telecommunications. This paragraph, submitted for information only, reads as follows:

"For at least five years subsequent to the date on which this treaty becomes effective, the Japanese government shall conform to and apply the Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention signed at Atlantic City on September 1947, even though the Japanese government has not acceded to this Convention, under the terms of the Protocol adopted to this effect by the International Telecommunications Conference, Atlantic City, 1947."

This communication caused no comment.

Major Helliman continued as follows: "I have a proposal to make with regard to the financial obligations of Japan, and including certain colonies and possessions under the jurisdiction of this country, as a member of the Union. I should like to propose that Japan be exempted from payment of its dues to the Union for the years of occupation: 1946 and 1947. I believe that 1948 might also be added to the two preceding years. We do not know exactly when Japan will be in a position again to assume its obligations to the Union; For this reason I cannot make any further comment on this subject."

The Delegate from the United Kingdom said that he was absolutely opposed to the granting of the request which had just been made, calling attention to the fact that it had been specifically understood in Committee C, that the case of Poland should not create a precedent. He asked the question: "Do you intend to treat Germany in the same way?"

The proposal not having been seconded it was considered as rejected.

The Chairman: "I have still another question to submit for your consideration:

We have decided to use more than one language in the future. With the Provisional Frequency Board (P.F.R.B.) beginning its work in January, we are confronted with the following situation: Under the terms of the Madrid Convention,

we still have a single language. It would be advisable to make the arrangements necessary to enable us, between now and the effective date of the new Convention, to make use of several languages. We have prepared an administrative resolution . . . I repeat, purely administrative. In my opinion, we must come to a decision."

This resolution reads as follows:

"The International Telecommunications Conference of Atlantic City,

CONSIDERING

that it is desirable that the many advantages accruing from the use of several official languages, as provided in the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City of 1947 should not be forfeited during the period which precedes the effective date of this Convention, January 1, 1949,

RESOLVES THAT

departing from the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, the provisions of Article 12 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City shall be applied as of the date of this resolution."

The Chairman added that this step is necessary in order to make possible the publication of our final documents in five languages.

The above resolution was adopted.

Mr. Gross, the Secretary General, communicated the following letter from the United Nations representative:

"My dear Mr. Denny:

May I call the following matter to your attention?

In the new Article 2 of the Convention, concerning the operating service of United Nations, reference is made to Article XIV of the agreement between the U.N. and the I.T.U. In the final text of this agreement, Article XIV was changed to Article XV. Therefore, Article 2 of the Convention should refer to Article XV of the agreement instead of to Article XIV.

Very truly yours,

(signed) G. F. van Dissel "

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was asked to take this change into consideration.

Returning to the resolution which had just been adopted, the Delegate from France expressed the opinion that it would be of interest to the Assembly to learn the financial consequences thereof. Particularly, must it be deduced from this resolution that the Secretariat of the Union shall as of today, have at its disposal a group of translators, paid by the Union, wholly or in part?

Mr. Gross, the Secretary General, replied that in his opinion, the expenses for the Atlantic City documents to be published by the Bureau, would be charged to extraordinary expenses, and not to the 1948 budget. The documents resulting from the work at Geneva, for example, those of the P.F.B., which begins on January 15, would likewise come under extraordinary expenses of a Conference. The service documents, as everyone knows, already have prefaces in several languages. There remains the question of the Telecommunications Journal; this would be a supplementary expenditure in the regular budget. But the question of determining whether during 1948 the other service documents should be published in 5 languages is a question which the Assembly must settle. With this exception, he said, I see no further expenses which could be included in the regular budget of the Union.

The Delegate from the United States proposed that beginning January 1, 1948, the Telecommunications Journal be published in the three languages - French, English and Spanish - prescribed in the Convention.

There being no objection to this proposal, the Chairman ruled that this procedure would be adopted.

The Delegate from Lebanon asked that, in view of the consequences of the decisions which had just been reached, the new classification for the apportionment of contributions be applied also as of January 1, 1948.

The Chairman replied that this question would be considered at the next meeting in connection with the study of the resolution of Committee C regarding contributive units.

Following an exchange of views among the representatives of the Bureau of the Union, Mr. von Ernst, Director of the Bureau of the Union, stated:

"You have just reached a decision concerning the service documents to be published in the new languages in 1948. The expenses for the Atlantic City documents, charged to the Conference, present no difficulties. The accounts of the P.F.B. in Geneva will also be charged to a Conference; they are extraordinary expenses which do not concern the ordinary budget of the Union.

On the other hand, if you decide - and you have already done so, I believe - that you wish the 5 languages applied as of next January 1st to all service documents, I must inform you that it will be necessary to grant us credits accordingly.

Yesterday, with the best of intentions, you decreased the budget, but today it must be increased. I think that the minimum expenses for the application of the five languages to the service documents will require in 1948 the setting up of a whole corps of translators in these five languages. This makes it necessary for me to request you to grant corresponding credits, which I estimate at approximately 600,000 Swiss Francs.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom thought that this question should be carefully reconsidered and proposed that it be discussed at the same time as the question of the utilization of the funds of the Union for 1948.

The Chairman acknowledged the wisdom of this proposal and said he thought this procedure should be adopted.

The Delegate from Italy pointed out that Committee F had considered the question of franking privileges on letters and that it would be advisable to insert an Article on this subject in the General Regulations.

The Chairman asked the Delegate from Italy to prepare a text for the following meeting.

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R. requested permission to submit to the Secretary General a correction to be made in the minutes of the Second Plenary Session (Document 193 TR-E) with regard to one of his statements.

This request was granted.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:55 p.m.

Secretaries General:	Secretaries:	Approved
L. MULATIER	P. OULEVEY	Chairman:
GERALD C. GROSS	H. VOUTAZ	CHARLES R. DENNY

E

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 546 TR-E
September 29, 1947

CORRECTION

to Document 193 TR-E

requested by U.S.S.R. Delegation

Page 24 the first line of paragraph four read:

"In the first place, the delegation of the United Kingdom maintains that the admission etc." also in last paragraph on the same page complete the text in the following manner: Thus Article 15 says.....

"Each republic of the Union exercises its state authority independently. The USSR protects the sovereign rights of the Union republics."

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September 30, 1947

Committee C

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

33rd Meeting
September 25, 1947

1. The meeting was called to order at 3:30 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. A.D. Fortoushenko, of the Soviet Union.

The Committee approved the reports of the 29th meeting (Document 502 TR-E), of the 30th meeting (Document 504 TR-E) and of the 31st meeting (Document 505 TR-E) without comment.

Continuation of the discussion relating to the apportionment of language expenses.

2. The Chairman pointed out that as a result of the discussion at the previous meeting, he had, in Document 508 TR-E, presented a compromise draft of the text relative to apportionment of language expenses to be inserted in the Convention.
3. A lengthy discussion followed in which the Delegates of the Union of South Africa, Argentina, the United States, France, Italy, Iran, Lebanon, Pakistan, Poland, the United Kingdom and the Vatican participated.

Finally, the Committee unanimously agreed upon the following solution:

4. 1. To insert in Article 12 of the Convention, under § 5, the compromise text proposed by the Chairman; this text, slightly amended by the Delegate from Italy, is drafted as follows:
"§ 5. Each Member and Associated Member shall share in the expenses attributable to the authorized languages with respect to one of these languages only. For oral languages and working documents of Conferences and meetings, the Administrative Council shall set up rules to which the Secretary General shall conform when reckoning the share of each Member and Associated Member in accordance with its classification of units; for other documents, the Secretary General shall calculate this share in accordance with the cost of the copies purchased."

5. 2. To submit for approval by the Plenary Assembly the following resolution, arising from a proposal presented by Delegate from France and completed at the request of the Delegate from South Africa.

"Resolution regarding the apportionment of expenses attributable to the use of various written and oral languages.

For the apportionment of expenses attributable to the use of various written and oral languages, it is recommended that the Administrative Council follow, as far as possible, the conclusions reached by Subcommittee C 1 (Document 456 TR-E), and, with regard to published documents in particular, take into consideration the proposal of the United States (Document 494 TR-E).

Each Member and Associated Member shall advise the Secretary General as to the language he selects."

*

Budget of the Union for the year 1948, on the one hand, and for 1949 to 1952 on the other hand.
(Document 493 TR-E)

6. The Chairman stated that in preparing the proposals contained in Document 493 TR-E, Subcommittee 1 had performed an important and serious task. Nevertheless, in his opinion, reductions could be made in the total amount of expenses contemplated for various positions provided for in the budget, especially with reference to the personnel of the General Secretariat and the laboratory of the C.C.I.R. An attempt might be made to reduce the total budget by 25%.

The Delegates from China, the United Kingdom, Portugal, India, Lebanon, the United States, Argentina, and Pakistan in turn presented their points of view.

Because of the advanced hour, the Chairman proposed that the discussion be continued at the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 7.10 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

J. Persin
B. Yourcyski
W.E. Linaweaver

Chairman:

A. Fortoushenko

September 1947

Committee C

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

34th and Final Meeting
September 26, 1947

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

The Committee approved without comment the report of the 32nd meeting (Document 513 TR-E)

Continuation of the discussions regarding the budget of the Union.

2. The Delegate from China made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman;

As Chairman of your Subcommittee on Finance and Personnel, I deem it my duty to state that to set too low a limit on the expenditures will either handicap the proper functioning of the Union, or force the Bureau or the Secretariat to work on unsound financial and accounting practice. As pointed out by Committee 10 of the Radio Administrative Conference, the present annual limit of 400,000 gold francs of Union expenditure has been met only by some inadequate and unsatisfactory practices, notably:

(1) "the arrangement made at Cairo which, in effect, permitted any balance in the Profit and Loss Account to be transferred to the Retirement Fund";

(2) "the practice of charging the salaries of Bureau personnel engaged on Conference work (preparatory or actual) to the Extraordinary rather than to Ordinary expenses"; and

(3) "the selling price of printed publications being disproportionately high.

All these practices make it possible for the Bureau to meet the much too low limit of 400,00 gold francs a year.

But all members must pay the deficit just the same,

whether you pay it here or there, now or then, in this form or in that form. In my personal opinion, such an old international organization as our Union must have a sound financial and accounting practice.

Besides this, I would like to draw your attention, Sir, to the following points contained in the Report. These points, unless you prefer to entrust to the discretion of the Administrative Council, should be decided by your Committee and some of them recommended to the Plenary Assembly. I also believe that having decided on these issues, it is a simple matter to revise and approve the estimates.

(1) Shall the expenses of the Administration for 1948 be borne by the Union or by these countries represented on the Council?

(2) Shall the Salaries of Director-General, Directors, Councillors of the Bureau for 1948 be increased to correspond to the Salary Scale adopted by the Plenary Session which, of course, shall apply to Secretary General, etc. of the Secretariat beginning 1949.

(3) Shall we set the limit for the number of staff of the Secretariat at 80 up to year 1952, or shall we set a lower figure?

(4) Shall we provide an annual contribution of 150,000 s.f. from 1948 to 1952 in order to put the Retirement Fund of the Bureau on a sound basis? or shall we rather adopt the proposal of the U.S. delegate to meet the requirement by regular small annual payments?

(5) Shall we assume that the expenses of C.C.I.R. excluding laboratory be double that of C.C.I.F. and that the laboratory expenses of C.C.I.R. be three times those of C.C.I.F.?

(6) Shall we provide a 10% margin on 1949-1952 estimates to care for unpredictables?

It is very natural that those who prepared a budget are inclined to defend that budget. It is also natural that those who approve the budget find satisfaction in making drastic slashes on the budget. I have noticed both of these tendencies yesterday. But I have good reason to guard against this fallacy in this particular case. As you are aware, the estimates contained in

this Report (Document 493) are submitted to you by your Subcommittee C-1. All members in Subcommittee C-1 are those whose countries must share the expenses of the Union, just as any other members of your Committee. While they are charged by your Committee with the task of preparing estimates for the Union, none of them will be directly engaged in making the expenditures of the estimates. There is no ground to assume that they will present to you any lavish estimate.

Mr. Chairman, I apologize for being lengthy in my statement. I assure you, Sir, that I will not make further statement on this matter unless asked to do so. I would further assure you that, from now on, any slash your Committee cares to make on the estimates will be heartily welcomed and supported by me, that is, on behalf of the Chinese Delegation.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

3. The Delegate from the United States stated that the Delegate from China had given a good summary of the question; and inasmuch as it was essential merely to set the maximum total of ordinary expenses at that time, he proposed the following figures:

1) for the year 1948: 1,554,000 Swiss francs (figure proposed by the Subcommittee.

2) for each of the years from 1949 to 1952: 4 million francs (proposal of the Subcommittee reduced on the positions in the Secretariat, the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.R.)

4. A discussion then ensued in which the Delegates from Argentina, (on behalf of the Delegation from the Vatican), Egypt, the United States, Ethiopia, India, Lebanon, Pakistan, Portugal, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia participated.

5. When requested by the Chairman to give his opinion on the question, the Director of the Bureau of the Union made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman,
Gentlemen,

Kindly allow the Director of the Bureau to make use of the advisory capacity granted to him by the Convention to

intervene in this debate.

I am of the opinion that the new proposal of the United States limiting the budget for 1948 to 3 million and the budget for the following years to 4 million is excellent.

Gentlemen, we are indeed very grateful for the statements of satisfaction expressed by these Conferences, (as well as previous Conferences), in connection with the work accomplished by the Bureau of the Union.

I can only repeat that the personnel of the Bureau works with extreme devotion. The extraordinary effort put forth in Atlantic City is sufficient proof of this!

Even before the war the amount of work exceeded what could reasonably be asked; and during six years of war (when the number of personnel had to be reduced) and especially also during the last two years since work has been resumed, the personnel was and is always busy. There are some officials who, since 1945, have not been able to take the vacations legitimately due to them.

Why, you will ask, has the personnel not been increased to the extent necessary?

I will answer: because the Bureau has always strictly observed its traditions of economy, dictated by the ceiling-limit of 400,000 gold francs, which was always to be scrupulously respected.

With regard to this ceiling, you will perhaps be surprised to learn that the credit of 400,000 gold francs has remained unchanged for 30 years. But the Union and the work of the Bureau have expanded and the cost of living has increased by 60%.

We have been able to make ends meet only by the use of two expedients laid down by the Madrid Conference: to increase the price of documents and to transfer a portion of the salaries to the Conference accounts.

The Subcommittee was unanimously of the opinion that these two expedients should be done away with, and rightly so. However, the loss is considerable: from 1937 to 1946 we retrieved one million francs, for the Ordinary account, this way; an average of 100,000 francs

per year. You can therefore appreciate the importance of this matter.

For these reasons, Gentlemen, I ask you not to oppose the ordinary credits proposed by the Subcommittee for the Bureau itself. These credits are 1 million Swiss francs (700,000 gold francs), (not 2 or 3 million as has been stated.)

The expenditures of 1,200,000 francs for the I.F.R.B. and 600,000 francs for the Conference of Experts should not be charged to the Bureau - and we should not be charged for the expenses of the transfer to Geneva. These items total two million.

I therefore earnestly request you to allow us to cope with this situation, to cover the essential expenses for completing the personnel, to lighten the burden of the present officials, to start an intelligent recruiting of personnel for the future.

The Council of 18 members that you have names, will witness the perfect order and spirit of discipline which reign in this organization, your organization!!!!

6. Basing his remarks on the fact that the new Convention would not become effective until January 1, 1949, the Delegate from Lebanon proposed that for the year 1948 the salaries of members of the I.F.R.B. should be paid only by the countries represented in this organization.

When this proposal was rejected by the Committee, the Delegate from Lebanon "protested against the adoption of a principle which is opposed to jurisdiction, logic and everything that is clear in our Regulations"

7. The Delegate from Ethiopia made full reservations regarding the decision which had just been reached.

8. The Delegate from Argentina made the following statement:

(The Delegate from Argentina announced that he was speaking as the proxy of the Delegation from the Vatican, which had been unable to attend this meeting, as stated in the communication on this subject sent to the Secretary-General)

"With regard to the expenses of the Union for the year 1948, in accordance with the new structure of the Union,

an issue which does not seem to fall within the usual scope of the Plenipotentiary Telecommunications Conferences presents itself. In order for such new expenses to be legal, it would be necessary to wait until the new Convention is ratified; in this way, these expenses would be binding in all the States, but not before.

In this connection, the Delegation from the Vatican has requested explicit instruction from the competent authorities of the Vatican, but these instructions have not yet arrived. Therefore, the Delegation from the Vatican reserves its decision on expenses until the new convention is ratified, and requests that this statement be borne in mind, and entered in the minutes."

9. The Committee finally decided to set the maximum figure for the 1948 budget at 1,500,000 Swiss francs (round number proposed by the Chairman).

10. At the request of the Delegate from India, it was decided to note the fact that the practice followed in the past whereby the budget was adjusted by increasing the price of documents and by having a portion of the salary expenses appear in the extraordinary expenses, should be discontinued.

11. The Committee then decided to set the maximum figure for the budget of each of the years from 1949 to 1952 at 4 million Swiss francs. A proposal from Pakistan for 3,700,000 and a proposal from Yugoslavia for 3,500,000 were both rejected.

12. It was agreed that the figures 1,500,000 for 1948 and 4,000,000 for the years from 1949 to 1952 would constitute ceilings and that the Administrative Council should take all necessary steps to reduce these figures as much as possible.

13. The Delegate from the United Kingdom proposed that the daily subsistence allowances granted to members of the Administrative Council should be set at

- 80 Swiss francs during their stay in Geneva,
- 30 Swiss francs for sea or air travel,
- 80 Swiss francs for rail or road travel.

Adopted.

14. The Committee also decided that it would be up to the Administrative Council to set the traveling expenses to be granted to all officials of the Union and in particular to members of the I.F.R.B.

Examination of Various Resolutions relating to the Finances of the Union.

15. The Committee adopted the resolution proposed in Annex I of Document 510 TR-E (Expenditure of funds for provisional functions of the I.F.R.B.).

16. In this connection, the Delegate from Argentina, speaking in the name of the Delegation from the Vatican made the following statement:

"Present circumstances lead us to anticipate the application of the new Convention without awaiting its ratification, requiring a large immediate increase in the expenditures corresponding to the new organization of the Union.

If this is fair, it is also fair to apply in advance the new criterion for the apportionment of expenses, in accordance with the new system of units.

This proposal has already been submitted by the Greek Delegation, so that it can be considered as seconded by me, although the Delegation from Greece is absent today.

If this proposal were not approved, I should be unable to agree to the present resolution without reservation, for the following reasons:

1) because it would not be fair to provide in advance for expenses, without applying the new system of units in advance.

2) because, when asking the competent authorities for the necessary authorization to adhere to this resolution, the Delegation from the Vatican also informed these authorities of the advance application of the system of apportioning expenses in accordance with the new system of units."

17. After statements by the Delegates from Cuba, the United States, Lebanon and the United Kingdom, and after a few explanations given by the Director of the Bureau, the Committee decided to leave it to the Plenary Assembly

to decide whether the system of apportionment of expenses according to the new classes provided for in the Atlantic City Convention may be applied for the year 1948.

18. The Committee then adopted the two resolutions proposed respectively in Annexes II and III of Document 510 TR-E.

In this connection, the Delegate from Argentina stated that the Delegation from the Vatican made the same reservation as it had made previously (see point 16 above).

19. Following a remark by the Delegate from India, it was decided to modify the text of the resolution appearing in Annex III, to read:
"....to cover the extraordinary expenses incurred by the Provisional Frequency Board...."

20. Annex I of Document 497 TR-E.

The resolution was adopted subject to the following reservations;

1) read in the next to the last paragraph
"1,500,000 Swiss francs"

2) read in the last paragraph : "not exceeding 1,000,000 Swiss francs for the radio services, and 500,000 Swiss francs for the telephone and telegraph services".

3) add the following paragraph:

"Resolves that the limits set above are based on the estimate of annual "ceiling" expenditures and that the Administrative Council shall do everything in its power to help the Swiss Government to effect the greatest possible economy in order to keep actual expenses at the lowest possible level".

21. Annex II of Document 497 TR-E.

The resolution was adopted subject to the following reservation.

1) read respectively: "...of the order of 4,000,000 Swiss francs..." and "...within the annual fiscal limit of 4,000,000 Swiss francs..."

2) Add the following paragraph "Resolves that the limit set above is based on the estimate of annual 'ceiling' expenses and that the Administrative Council shall be instructed to effect the greatest possible economy in order to keep actual expenses at the lowest possible level."

22. Annex I of Document 425 TR-E

Referring to the decision made previously (See Point 17 above) the Committee left it to the Plenary Assembly to deal with this resolution.

23. Annex II of Document 425 TR-E.

The resolution was adopted without comment.

23. bis. Recommendation regarding the dues of Poland for the years 1940 to 1944.

The Chairman requested the Committee to reach a decision regarding the statement of Poland, which requested exemption from payment of its dues for the period of German occupation, namely, the years 1940 to 1944 inclusive.

24. The Director of the Bureau of the Union explained that Poland was the only country which had submitted such a request and that the amount of the sum in question was 60,005 francs.

25. The Delegates from Argentina, China, the French Colonies, Egypt, France, Iraq and the United Kingdom, took part in a short discussion and at its conclusion the Committee decided to adopt the request of Poland, with the understanding that this measure was based solely on the fact that Poland was unable to pay. In addition, the Committee considered that this decision should not set a precedent.

26. The Delegate from the French Colonies proposed the following addition to the recommendation: "The Union recommends that the country responsible for the devastation and for the inability of Poland to pay, should pay in its place."

27. The Chairman pointed out that this clause was not realistic and it would produce no effect.

28. The Delegate from Poland made a statement justifying the reasons for his request. He concluded by suggesting that the dues of his country for the years 1940 to 1944 be charged to the account of the German Administration.

29. The Delegate from Argentina then pointed out that the Committee had made its decision in the light of a de facto situation, since Poland was unable to pay. On the other hand, a special legal situation could not justify the decision which had been made.

30. Resolution concerning the Pension Fund for the Personnel of the Bureau of the Union.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom submitted to the Committee the following resolution which was adopted without discussion.

"Considering that

It is the duty of the International Telecommunications Union to place on a sound actuarial basis, as soon as possible, the funds which ensure payment to the present personnel of the Bureau of the Union of the pensions to which they are entitled at the time of their retirement,

Requests

The Secretary General to make the necessary proposals to this effect in the annual budgets of the Union for the years 1948 to 1952 inclusive, subject to approval by the Administrative Council of the sum to be provided for each budgetary year."

Proposal by Haiti for establishment of a Liaison Office of the Union in the Western Hemisphere. (Document 407 TR-E) .

31. After a short discussion in which the Delegates from Argentina, Cuba, Egypt, the United States, France and Pakistan took part, the Committee decided to entrust the Administrative Council with the task of studying methods of establishing closer contact between the headquarters of the Union and all members located at a great distance from the aforesaid headquarters.

Headquarters of the C.C.I.'s.

32. The Chairman reminded the meeting that this question had already been discussed and that a decision must now be reached.

The Delegate from Argentina was of the opinion that from the point of view of finance, it would be advantageous to set up all the C.C.I.'s at the headquarters of the Union, but from the technical point of view, this might not be the case. He proposed that all the organizations which could possibly be grouped together should be set up in Geneva, with the exception of the C.C.I.R. which should have its headquarters in the United States.

33. The Delegate from the United States recalled the position of his country on this subject (see Report of the 16th meeting, Document 356 TR-E point 24) and asked the Delegate from France whether his country agreed to transfer the C.C.I.F. and its laboratory from Paris to Geneva.

34. The Delegate from France stated that his country would have preferred to leave to the Administrative Conferences the task of determining the headquarters of the corresponding C.C.I.'s. He was, however, ready to bow to the decision of the majority. He, nevertheless, pointed out that the transfer of the C.C.I.F. would incur expenses not provided for in the budget; however, a decision on principle could be reached immediately even if the transfer should eventually take place at a much later date.

35. The Delegate from Chile stated that in addition to the technical reasons involved, it must be taken into account that the United States had proposed that the headquarters of the Union should be located in Geneva in order to satisfy the European countries; as the same country is now proposing that the headquarters of the C.C.I.R. should be in America, it would seem a matter of courtesy to accede to its request.

36. The Chairman put the question to a vote: 31 countries voted in favor of setting up all the C.C.I.'s in Geneva, 7 preferred the solution proposed by the Delegate from Argentina (See point 32 above).

37. The Chairman then stated that the Committee had completed its work. He wished to stress the task accomplished by the following persons who have contributed to the productive work of the Committee: Vice-Chairmen Victorio Neto and Rodriguez Lora; the Chairman of Subcommittee C-1, Finance and Personnel; M. Abaza, who has left to return to his country; the present chairman of the Subcommittee, M. Hwang; the Chairman of Working Group No. 2, Colonel Simson; the Chairman of the Drafting Group, Mr. Colt de Wolf, and his assistant, Miss Kelly; the Rapporteurs of the Committee, Messrs. Persin, Linaweaver, and Yourovsky; the Secretariat of the Berne Bureau, headed by the Secretary General, M. Mulatier; Messrs. Rusillon, Auberson, Culevey and others; as well as the simultaneous interpreters.

The Chairman concluded by thanking all of the persons indicated above, as well as all the members of Committee C, for their aid and collaboration in the work.

(Applause)

38. Mr. Colt de Wolf of the U.S. Delegation on behalf of his delegation (also included other members' feelings, he was sure) spoke of the magnificent manner the Chairman had conducted all meetings. He stressed particularly the impartiality and objectivity of the Chairman in resolving the many difficult tasks of the Committee. He thanked the Chairman for his patient and skillful leadership which contributed much to the successful solution of the many difficult problems involved in organizational matters of the Union under the new Convention.

(Hearty Applause)

39. Mr. Townshend (U.K. Delegation) made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman,

This time I really will be brief!

I only want to associate myself very cordially with what Mr. de Wolf has just said and to add to it one point to which I feel sure that he and all the other delegates will agree.

We have had in this Committee not only to deal with the administrative and financial problems involved in re-organising the Union, but we have also had to face a number of highly controversial issues on which some of us hold very strong views and others have firm instructions. In dealing with these, some of us have had to speak at considerable length and others to maintain their point of view with tenacity. Nevertheless, we have never, for a moment, shaken the equable courtesy and unruffled good humour with which you have guided our long discussions to a successful conclusion. In the long weeks during which we have been working under your guidance, we have come to feel towards you not only a high respect for your abilities but also a warm personal regard."

(Prolonged Applause)

The meeting was adjourned at 2 p.m.

The Rapporteurs:

J. Persin
B. Yourovski
W. E. Linaweaver

The Chairman:

A. Fortoushenko

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 549 TR-E

September 30, 1947

17 September, 1947

The Honourable,
The President of the
World Telecommunication
Conference,
Atlantic City

Dear Sir:

As you will recall, when the question of the transitional arrangements of the Convention of Atlantic City (Document No. 328 TR) was discussed at the last Plenary Session of the Telecommunication Conference, the Ethiopian Delegation made its reservation to the effect that its signature will only be binding after the necessary ratification, and it had asked that its statement would be recorded in the minutes of that plenary session.

But, as the minutes (Document No. 361 TR-E) do not show the statement in full, and as the most important part of the statement has been omitted, I respectfully submit again the same text for its incorporation ad extenso in the minutes of today's plenary session of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

With respects,

H. Alemayehou

Delegate from Ethiopia

ETHIOPIA

Mr. Chairman:

I regret very much to raise this matter at this stage. Normally, International treaties come into force after their ratification by the signatory powers, parties to such treaties. It is only in certain exceptional or minor cases that they become effective without awaiting ratification; even in such exceptional cases the signatory powers have to give their express consent in advance to the effect that such treaties need no ratification.

But, I do not think that all of us, here, have that consent of our respective Governments in advance, which is necessary, to put the treaties that we are going to sign into effect before their ratification. As far as the Ethiopian Delegation is concerned, its power is expressly limited by its Government that its signature is in all cases, subject to ratification.

Under such circumstances, Mr. Chairman, the Ethiopian Delegation reserves its right in this matter that its signature or signatures of the Convention, Regulations and/or any additional protocol of the Atlantic City Conference of 1947, will in no way, be binding before their ratification by the appropriate authority of the Ethiopian Government. I, therefore, respectfully request you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, that my statement would be recorded in the minutes of this plenary session. Thank you.

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 550-TR-E

September 30, 1947

INTERNATIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 1004 R-E

September 30, 1947

REPORT OF MEETING OF
INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

First Meeting

September 28, 1947

The first meeting of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) was called to order at 10:00 a.m., September 28, 1947, by Mr. Charles R. Denny, as acting Chairman, in his capacity as Chairman of the International Radio Conference and the International Telecommunications Conference.

The following delegations were present: Argentina, Union of South Africa, Australia, China, Cuba, United States of America, France, India, Czechoslovakia, United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R., these countries having been elected by the International Radio Conference to furnish the first members of the I.F.R.B.

The acting Chairman suggested that the first order of business would be the election of a permanent Chairman of the I.F.R.B. and called for nominations. The delegate from the U.S.S.R. proposed that the first Chairman of the I.F.R.B. be the representative of the United States of America.

This proposal was seconded by the delegations from the United Kingdom, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Australia, and in the absence of other nominations the nominations were closed and Mr. Paul D. Miles, permanent member for the United States of America on the I.F.R.B., was unanimously elected Chairman of the I.F.R.B. The acting Chairman, Mr. Denny, thereupon turned over the gavel to the new Chairman, Mr. Miles.

Mr. Miles expressed his sincere appreciation for the honor paid to the United States and to himself personally and expressed the hope that the first year of the I.F.R.B. would result in happy and successful results. He pointed out that this was pioneering work involving very heavy responsibilities and promised to do all that he could to insure the success of the organization.

The Chairman then called for nominations for the Vice Chairman; whereupon the delegate from the U.S.S.R., Mr. Alexander P. Shchetinin, was unanimously elected, and he assumed the chair of Vice Chairman.

The Chairman then suggested that the Secretary General of the Radio Conference, Mr. Gerald C. Gross, be requested to act as Secretary for the I.F.R.B., and this was approved.

The Chairman then asked the Director of the Bureau of the Union; Dr. von Ernst, to assume a chair at the head table in order that the meeting might benefit by his counsel, and this was approved.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, some discussion then ensued concerning the program for 1948, and it was agreed that under the regulations, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. should preside over the meetings of the Provisional Frequency Board.

It was next decided that the second meeting of the I.F.R.B. would be held in Geneva, Switzerland on Thursday, January 8, 1948 at 3:00 p.m. in a building to be provided by the Bureau of the Union with the collaboration of the Swiss Government.

It was noted that the P.F.B. would hold its 1st meeting in Geneva, Switzerland on Thursday, January 15, 1948, at 3:00 p.m. at a building to be designated by the Bureau of the Union in collaboration with the Swiss Government.

The Chairman then requested that any official correspondence concerning the I.F.R.B. between now and its next meeting, be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of the Union with copies to the Chairman, Mr. Paul Miles, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C.

The delegate from the United Kingdom, Mr. Gracie, then pointed out that under the regulations, the I.F.R.B. was authorized to establish a small Secretariat. He indicated that in view of the number of technicians who will be present during the P.F.B. conference there would be no immediate urgency for appointing technical specialists at the present time. However, he requested the Secretary to provide the necessary secretarial assistance to the board at the time of its convening, and the Secretary agreed that this could be done by the Bureau.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 a.m., until its next regular meeting. The I.F.R.B. will convene for its next regular meeting at the time and place indicated above.

Gerald C. Gross
Secretary

Paul D. Miles
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE -
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 551-TR-E

September 30, 1947

REPORT OF MEETING OF
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

First Meeting

September 28, 1947

The first meeting of the Administrative Council was called to order at 1:30 p.m. on September 28, 1947, by Mr. Charles R. Denny, as acting Chairman, in his capacity as Chairman of the International Telecommunications Conference.

The following countries were present: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, United States of America, France, Italy, Lebanon, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia. Among these countries the following permanent members were present: United States of America, Mr. de Wolf; Italy, Mr. Gneme; Portugal, Mr. Ribeiro; U.S.S.R., Mr. Fortoushenko.

Mr. Denny suggested that the first order of business would be the election of five Vice Chairmen for the Administrative Council, and a ballot was thereupon taken among the eighteen members. The results of the ballots were as follows:

Argentina	4	Lebanon	1
Brazil	1	Pakistan	2
Canada	1	Poland	0
China	10	Portugal	1
Colombia	2	United Kingdom	11
Egypt	2	Switzerland	7
United States		Turkey	1
of America	17	U.S.S.R.	12
France	15	Yugoslavia	1
Italy	2		

In accordance with the above results the following five countries were elected Vice Chairmen of the Administrative Council inasmuch as they received the largest number of votes:

United States of America	17
France	15
U.S.S.R.	12
United Kingdom	11
China	10



The acting Chairman then suggested that the five Vice-Chairmen withdraw for a few minutes in order to elect one of the five as Chairman. After this was done the acting Chairman announced that the five Vice-Chairmen had selected as the Chairman of the Administrative Council, Mr. Alexander D. Fortoushenko of the U.S.S.R. The acting Chairman then turned over the gavel to Mr. Fortoushenko who assumed the Chairmanship.

The delegate from the U.S.S.R., Mr. Fortoushenko, expressed his thanks and appreciation to the members of the Administrative Council for the honor paid to his country and to himself in electing him Chairman. He promised to do his utmost for the success of telecommunications in his capacity of Chairman of the Administrative Council.

After a general exchange of views concerning the next meeting of the Administrative Council, it was agreed that this meeting would be held in Geneva, Switzerland on Tuesday, January 20, 1948, at 3:00 p.m. at a building to be designated by the Bureau of the Union in collaboration with the Swiss Government.

Thereupon a general discussion ensued concerning the responsibility of the Administrative Council for the budget of the Union, during which, Dr. von Ernst, as Director of the Bureau of the Union, stated that as a practical matter for the year 1948, and until the effective date of the new Atlantic City Convention on January 1, 1949, the Swiss Government still retained its authority and supervision over the Bureau of the Union on such matters under the terms of the existing International Telecommunications Convention of Madrid.

The question of the agenda for the next meeting of the Administrative Council was then brought up by the Chairman, and it was agreed that the Secretary General would consider all pending questions and would prepare an agenda for this meeting.

A discussion then ensued as to the duration of the next meeting of the Administrative Council and upon the proposal of the Chair, it was agreed that a limit of two weeks would be set with the understanding that under no circumstances would the meeting last longer than three weeks. Dr. von Ernst then pointed out that the Administrative Council, as supervising authority for the Union, would need to conclude arrangements with the Swiss Government similar to the arrangements now in effect between the United Nations and the Swiss Government for the United Nations activities in Switzerland.

It was agreed that a resolution authorizing the Administrative Council to negotiate such an agreement with the Swiss Government on behalf of the Union, should be approved by the next Plenary Session of the Telecommunications Conference and Dr. von Ernst was requested to prepare such a resolution.

The delegate from the United Kingdom, Mr. Townshend, then pointed out that the Director of the Bureau of the Union had been requested to make suitable arrangements for space in Geneva for the I.F.R.E. and the P.F.E. and suggested that the Director, Dr. von Ernst, be requested to make similar arrangements for the meeting of the Administrative Council in collaboration with the Swiss Government. Dr. von Ernst then pointed out that a minimum of twenty rooms for office space for the I.F.R.E. as well as a large meeting room for approximately one hundred and fifty persons and a minimum of six small rooms to accommodate approximately thirty persons would be required for the I.F.R.E. and the P.F.E. He stated that the Bureau would endeavor to make similar arrangements with the Swiss Government in Geneva for the meeting of the Administrative Council.

The meeting adjourned at 2:20 p.m. to reconvene in Geneva, Switzerland at 3:00 p.m. on Tuesday, January 20, 1948.

Secretary General of the Union

Dr. Von Ernst

Secretaries General of the Conference

Leon Ulatis

Gerald C. Cross

Chairman

A. D. Fortoushanko

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MINUTES

of the
13th Plenary Assembly
September 28, 1947

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 11:05 a.m.

Since the minutes of the three preceding meetings had not yet been published in English, consideration of these documents was deferred until the following meeting.

The Chairman proposed that the Assembly begin by considering Document 531 TR-E, a proposal by Mr. Gneme (Italy) concerning the question of telegraph and telephone franking privileges during conferences of the Union.

Certain Delegates had studied transactional texts and the Chairman asked the Delegate from the United States to read the text which he had prepared.

Mr. de Wolf (United States) proposed that the following Article be added after Article 28 of blue series No. 3

"Participants in Conferences of the Union and meetings of International Consultative Committees shall be entitled to postal, telegraph and telephone franking privileges to the degree provided for by the Inviting Government, after agreement with the Administrations and the private operating agencies concerned."

The Delegate from Italy was of the opinion that this text was not sufficiently flexible. He preferred the text that he had proposed which moreover also indicates that telegraph franking privileges should be granted "by agreement with the participating Governments and the private operating agencies." In addition, it provides that only participants in a conference shall enjoy franking privileges. He would however concur in the opinion of the majority if the majority favored the text presented by the Delegate from the United States.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom considered the United States proposal too broad: he would prefer to have franking privileges more restricted. He opposed this proposal.

The Delegate from France felt that the provisions of the Madrid Convention had proved their value and believed that it would be sufficient to retain in Article 31 of this Convention, completing it by a note indicating that the Secretariat of the Union should also enjoy franking privileges.

The Delegate from Lebanon felt that franking privileges should also be granted to members of the Administrative Council.

The Chairman noted that it was necessary to study this question more thoroughly and proposed that Messrs. de Wolf, Gnome, Laffay, Namour, and Townshend should get together to draw up a text that could be presented at the end of the meeting.

The first reading of Series 13 was then undertaken.

The Delegate from the United States of America pointed out that 3 Articles referring to the Convention and concerning:

- 1- the Plenipotentiary Conference,
- 2- the Internal Regulations, and
- 3- the Administrative Conferences, are not mentioned either in Series 13 nor in any other of the blue series.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee, who had not overlooked this omission, felt that it was essential to insert the Articles in question in the Convention. These questions, it is true, are dealt with in the General Regulations, that is to say in the Annex to the Convention, but an Annex is not a Convention. He stated that he was willing to undertake this task.

The Chairman then suggested that Messrs. de Wolf, Fortoushenko, Laffay and Townshend should meet and apply the decision of Committee C, that is to say revise the text of these Articles in accordance with the decisions made by the Committee. Instead of having them printed as blue texts, the Assembly could give this little group full authorization to have these three Articles printed directly in the pink texts.

The Assembly approved this procedure.

The Chairman then noted that aside from the three Articles mentioned above, Series 13 of the blue texts

contained, as a matter of fact, all the material that still remained to be read for the first time.

The reading of these texts led to requests for some editorial changes, as well as other corrections of minor importance which the Drafting Committee would take into account in preparing the texts for the second reading.

The Delegate from the Philippine Republic stated that his Government had filed the instruments of ratification of the Madrid Convention at the Spanish Embassy in Washington for transmission to Madrid. A copy of this communication had been given to the Director of the Bureau of the Union.

At the request of several Delegations, the names of their countries would be mentioned as follows in Annex I to the Convention:

French Text

Albanie (République
Populaire d')
Argentine (République)
El Salvador (République de)
Honduras (République de)
Philippines (Républiques des)
Pologne (République de)
Confédération Suisse
République Populaire
Fédérative de Yougoslavie

English Text

Albania (Popular Republic of)
Argentina (Republic of)
El Salvador (Republic of)
Honduras (Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of)
Poland (Republic of)
Confederation of Switzerland
Popular Federative Republic
of Yugoslavia

In regard to the resolution excusing Poland from payment of contributions for the years 1940 to 1944, the Delegate from Argentina requested that this measure should not set a precedent for the future.

The Chairman proposed that this statement be noted and recorded in the minutes.

In connection with the amended resolution on languages, the Delegate from Lebanon was of the opinion that it was not possible to adopt such a resolution prior to ratification of the Convention by the signatory Governments. As a matter of fact, it is legally impossible to spend money before the expenditure is approved. If this text is to be amended, the Delegate from Lebanon requested that his statement be inserted in the minutes.

The Chairman replied that this would be done.

Page 144

The Delegate from Argentina pointed out that the amendment made to the Article regarding exclusion of Members of the Union in a way makes the fate of all its members subject to political decision of the United Nations. Without meaning to, a blow had thus been struck at the principle of universality which, in his opinion, is the basis of the existence of the Union. He therefore proposed that this amendment be cancelled and that the Assembly reconsider the matter and accept the text without amendment of any kind. He commented that friendly relations between the Union and United Nations should in no way affect the autonomy of the Union.

The Chairman asked whether the proposal made by Argentina was seconded.

The Delegate from Portugal seconded this proposal.

The Delegate from France not only supported what the Honorable Delegate from Argentina had said, but also appealed to the common sense and logic of the Plenary Assembly. He recalled that not long ago Sir Harold Shobert had received unanimous commendation from the Plenary Assembly because the Delegation that had represented the I.T.U. at Lake Success had secured complete independence for the I.T.U. with regard to the United Nations. In letting this unfortunate text remain, we would place ourselves in a ridiculous position for we had not contracted such obligations towards the United Nations and there is no reason why we should impose them on ourselves. In order to resolve this ridiculous situation, the Delegate from France purely and simply requested annulment of the text so that all discussion on this matter might end.

The Delegate from Ireland stated that his Delegation had never looked with favor upon the first proposal made by Argentina. As a matter of fact, it tends to set up a regulation on the basis of the isolation of Spain, which is an unfortunate case, no matter how it is considered. It would be unfortunate if what had been done in this case were legalised in an Article of the new Convention. The Delegation from Ireland believed it very unlikely that similar cases would again arise. It sincerely hoped for the contrary, but if this question were to come up, these cases should be handled by the Assembly with common sense and in a friendly spirit.

without the support of an Article in the Convention. That is why he recommended that the entire Article be eliminated.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom, author of the resolution, wished to make two comments. First, he was surprized at the tone in which a representative of one of the most important members of the United Nations had spoken. Secondly the arguments presented had already been discussed when the Assembly reached its decision.

The Delegate from France insisted that the minutes should mention the following statement:

"I do not accept the insinuation of the Delegate from the United Kingdom regarding the position that I took concerning the United Nations and the interpretation that he appears to give to it. It is true that France is devoted to the United Nations in the same way that it fervently championed the League of Nations. But the problems that we have studied here have nothing to do with the United Nations, and we can adopt the attitude that we are taking, without in any way conflicting with the policy of our Government."

The Chairman suggested that the Assembly should first decide whether to reconsider the question of exclusion.

The Assembly decided by a vote of 27 to 22 to resume the discussion, and then by a vote of 58 to zero, voted complete deletion of the Article.

Page 145.

The Delegate from Cuba proposed that the term "new Convention" be replaced by "Atlantic City Convention".

The Delegate from Lebanon recalled that in Committee C, he had requested that beginning in 1948, small countries should be allowed to take advantage of the change made in the contributive classes. The situation that was proposed constituted a fait accompli: it would create complications in budgets of administrations which had already provided the necessary credits for 1948, without taking into account the expenses incurred by the Atlantic City Conferences. He therefore proposed passage of a resolution authorizing adoption of the change in classes of payment by small countries, beginning in 1948.

This proposal was seconded by the Delegate from Syria.

The Chairman then recognized Mr. Adams of the American Delegation, who stressed the fact that the proposal presented by Lebanon in Committee C, was somewhat connected with a proposal which provided not only for a new apportionment of contributions, but also for advance payment for the fiscal year. It would appear that if the Article dealing with the new classification of contributive units were put into effect immediately, it would be necessary to provide for advance payments as well. This would create even greater difficulties.

After a discussion during which the Director of the Bureau of the Union noted that the proposal of Lebanon would not create any difficulties in drawing up accounts, and after the Delegate from Cuba had emphasized the difficulty involved in accepting this proposal, because of the present subdivision into two parts (the Radio Service, and the Telegraph and Telephone Service) of the expenses of the Bureau of the Union, Mr. Adams read the following text, which complied with the terms of the proposal of the Delegate from Lebanon:

"The Atlantic City International Telecommunications Conference resolves that, in derogation of the provisions of the Madrid Convention, the classification of contributions given in Article... of the Atlantic City Convention will become effective on January 1st, 1948; and resolves that each Member or Associate Member of the Union may elect the contributive class in which it will be placed, by referring to Article... of the Atlantic City Convention. Each Member shall, before January 1st, 1948, inform the Director of the Bureau of the Union, which class it has selected for contributing to the expenses of the Radio Service and the Telegraph and Telephone Service.

The Chairman specified that the text involved should be considered as additional Protocol.

The Delegate from France fully approved of this text, which was in the interest of the small countries, who should be given some consideration. He commented that if the Madrid Convention had been applied, the small States, and even the large ones, would not have been obliged to bear additional expenses until January 1st, 1949.

This increase in expenses constituted a new element,

which justified a change in the classification of every country.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom objected to the adoption of this Protocol. The decisions reached in Atlantic City would be very costly, and he saw no reason why this should entail a change in the existing classification. Responsibility for the decisions made should be assumed here.

Mr. Adams did not believe that the application of the table of contributive classes in 1948 would necessarily involve the application of the other provisions of the article on the finances of the Union. He was of the opinion that this resolution would not require advance payment of contributions, as the Delegate from the United Kingdom assumed. The only aim of this resolution was to substitute a new table for the present table of apportionment; and in this new table, the difference between the number of units of the first and last class had been increased. Members might continue to pay in 1948 the same contributions as they do now.

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R. announced that he supported the draft Protocol submitted by the Delegation from Lebanon.

The Delegate from Argentina made the following statement:

"On behalf of the Delegation from the Vatican, we voice the certainty that all statements and reservations, without exception, expressed in Committee C by the Delegation from Vatican City, have been placed on the record. We expressly urge that this statement be recorded in the minutes."

He added that the Vatican City approved the draft Protocol.

A discussion ensued, in which the Delegates from Portugal, Guatemala, Argentina, and the Chairman, took part.

The Delegate from Guatemala announced that because of the difficulties of the procedure required in his country for granting credits for the contribution to expenses of the Union, he was unable to accept the proposal now placed before the Assembly. He believed that a Protocol should not be drawn up; but that the provision calling for a change in the classification of contributions should be inserted in the Convention itself.

The Chairman also believed that an additional Protocol should be established to be put into effect before the Atlantic City Regulations were enforced.

The Delegate from Guatemala insisted that this provision be inserted in the Convention itself.

The Chairman thereupon put to a vote the resolution proposed as a consequence of the remarks made by the Delegate from Lebanon.

The draft was accepted by 48 votes to 7.

The Delegate from Guatemala then asked that his country's reservations with respect to the application of this resolution, be recorded in the minutes.

A similar request was made by the Delegations from South Africa, El Salvador, and Colombia.

The Delegate from Argentina explained that in the text of the resolution appearing on page 145, it had been provided that members who had not asked to be entered in the new classification, might remain in their former classes.

The Chairman then explained that the Protocol just accepted did not replace the text of page 145, and that this resolution still remained valid.

The Delegate from Portugal asked that the Article of the Convention to which the adopted text referred, be specified. He also asked for insertion of a sentence reading: "Members which do not announce the class of their choice for the year 1948 shall be committed to the number of units to which they previously subscribed."

Furthermore, he did not believe it necessary to mention Associate Members who would not, as a matter of fact, exist during the year 1948.

The Delegate from France requested that the Protocol just adopted rather be considered as a resolution, since a great many resolutions also related to the effective date of certain parts of the Convention before 1949.

This opinion was shared by the Delegate from the United States, who preferred that mention be made either of Protocols or of resolutions, so as to assure a certain amount of consistency.

Following further questioning on the part of the various delegations, the Chairman explained that the new Protocol did not change the procedure governing payment of the contributions of each administration to the expenses of the Union. It was essential for each country to indicate the class in which it intended to make payments. The earlier choice would remain in force until a change was made, and it should not be a very difficult operation to make this change within the three months' period which would extend until January 1949. If a country should fail to make such a declaration, the former class would remain in effect, which was indispensable if dues were to be paid. The Chairman did not consider it necessary to make reservations on this point.

The Delegate from Guatemala, however, upheld his reservations, which he set forth as follows:

Guatemala and the Republic of El Salvador reserved the right to be able, before the Convention became effective, to change the class in which they were to contribute to the expenses of the Union, to take effect on January 1st, 1948.

On the other hand, the Delegates from Colombia and South Africa withdrew their reservation in view of the explanation given by the Chairman.

After a debate in which the Delegates from China and the U.S.S.R. took part, for the purpose of determining whether it was advisable to retain the resolution on page 145 as well as the Protocol, it was finally decided that the Drafting Committee should study the possibility of bringing both texts into agreement.

Page 146. It was decided to strike out the word "titulaire" in the French text. Pages 147, 148 and 149 were adopted without comment.

The Chairman announced that these texts had not yet been submitted to the Drafting Committee, and were being submitted to the Assembly with a view to expediting the work.

Page 151, in the French text, first line of the second: CONSIDERANT, -- replacement of "de percevoir" by "d'augmenter" and in the English text, replacement of "raise" by "increase."

"Gouvernement suisse" to replace "Gouvernement helvétique" wherever used.

After "1,500.000 francs suisses," add "pour les dépenses ordinaires de l'Union pendant l'année fiscale 1948," in order to bring the French and English texts into conformity.

Upon the request of the Delegate from India, the Chairman explained that the title of Secretary General would be adopted beginning January 1st, 1948. It would, therefore, become necessary to replace "Director of the Bureau" by "Secretary General," throughout the entire texts. It was to be understood that the Secretary General and both Assistant Secretaries General would be given both titles (old and new) during 1948.

Page 154, 2nd line, add the word "annuels" after "exercises."

Page 155, English text; first line of the resolution, eliminate the words "in Switzerland."

Pages 150 to 155 were then approved as amended.

The Delegate from Cuba recalled that at the September 26 meeting of Committee C, he had proposed addition of the following text to Article 4, paragraph 11, concerning the establishment of regional bureaus of the Union:

"To consider the possibility of appointing a regional liaison officer, or appropriate bureaus, in order to facilitate the most economical distribution of documents, while at the same time maintaining close relations with other correlated international organizations; or for the purpose of properly collating materiel and information to be transmitted to the General Secretariat of the Union."

The Chairman proposed insertion of this text in the minutes of the meeting; but the Delegate from the United States stated that Committee C had decided to refer this question to the Administrative Council for examination.

The Delegate from the United States then announced the following text, which resulted from the findings of the group formed at the beginning of the meeting:

"For Conferences of the Union, the delegates and representatives mentioned in Article..., the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretaries General and officials of the Bureau of the Union, shall enjoy postal, telegraph and telephone franking privileges to the extent decided upon by the inviting government, in agreement with the other governments and interested private agencies.

As for meetings of International Consultative Committees, the members mentioned in Article...as well as directors and vice-directors of these committees, shall also enjoy such privileges."

The Delegate from the United States added that this text applied also to Consultative Committees of the Union.

The Chairman announced that the first meeting of the Administrative Council would be held immediately following the present meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:20 a.m.

Secretaries General:

Mr. Mulatier
Gerald C. Gross

Secretaries:

Auberson
G. Corbaz

Approved by the
Chairman:

Charles R. Denny.

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY

1947

Document No. 553 TR-E
October 3, 1947

MINUTES

of the final joint meeting
of the
International Radio Conference
and of the
International Telecommunications Conference
October 2, 1947.

The session was called to order at 2:35 p.m. by Mr. Charles R. Denny, Chairman of the Conferences.

The agenda was as follows:

1. Opening speech by the Chairman of the Conferences;
 2. Reply by Mr. Gnome, Dean of the Conferences;
 3. The signatures;
 4. Closing of the Conferences.
-

The Chairman made the following speech:

"This is a joint plenary session of the International Telecommunications Conference and the International Radio Conference. At this final session we shall sign two basic international agreements in the field of communications. The first is a treaty which hereafter will be known as the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City. The second is an agreement governing the technical and operating phases of international radio communications, which will be known as the International Radio Regulations of Atlantic City.

In a few moments the signatures of the representatives of 78 nations will be affixed to these documents. When this is done we shall have succeeded in bringing the international machinery and regulations in the communications field abreast of the technical developments which have advanced so rapidly since our last conference ten years ago.

Radio, by its very nature, is an international medium. The radio wave knows no national boundary. The success of radio operations in one country depends directly on how radio is operated in other countries. The radio spectrum is a unique natural resource which is the common property of all countries, both small and large. It is unique because its usefulness depends on the ability

of all countries to work out plans for sharing the spectrum so that each country may enjoy radio facilities appropriately suited to its needs.

In view of the inherent international characteristics of this medium, international collaboration in radio began almost with the birth of radio itself. Ever since the first Radio Conference in 1903, the continuing problem has been to fashion international machinery which would keep abreast of the forward movement of the art.

By the time of the Madrid Conference of 1932, the need for detailed international regulations was apparent. The Madrid Conference provided such regulations and created the International Telecommunications Union. However, the Union as set up at Madrid was a loose association of nations which maintained a permanent secretarial staff but carried on its active work only at periodic conferences. In 1932 this was sufficient to meet the requirements of the times.

The Cairo Conference of 1938 did not alter the structure of the Union, but did perfect the existing regulations to meet new requirements and gave us an international frequency allocation table extending to 200,000 kilocycles.

In the ten years between the Cairo Conference and the convening of the Atlantic City Conferences nothing was done to revise the regulations or to strengthen the machinery of the Union. The Rome Conference, scheduled for 1942, which would have undertaken these tasks, was cancelled because of the war. But during these ten years, when the regulations and the international machinery remained static, the art of communications advanced at a rate which was unprecedented and which is almost unbelievable. Existing services were tremendously expanded. To cite but one example, the development of aviation since 1938 gave rise to a completely new set of requirements for aeronautical communications. And while the existing services were expanding, the laboratories of the world were producing new electronic miracles. Wholly new and almost undreamed of radio services came into every day use. Many of these services employed frequencies in the upper reaches of the radio spectrum which at the time of the Cairo Conference were not even charted.

These circumstances brought us to a point where the Cairo regulations and the Madrid machinery were just about obsolete. The Atlantic City Conferences were called in an effort to bring the regulations and the international organization abreast of the art.

When we met here 20 weeks ago, it seemed to many of us that in making up our agenda for these Conferences we had perhaps undertaken to do more than we would be able to accomplish. Very basic changes were needed in the structure of the Union provided in the Madrid Treaty. It was our task to make an almost completely new beginning. This we did and have now completed a treaty providing for a closely knit permanent international organization which can deal with communications problems as they arise.

In addition to writing a new treaty, it was necessary to revise completely the entire set of Radio Regulations. These now fill a printed volume of 391 pages of small print and cover every phase of international radio communications, including technical standards, operating practices, procedures relating to safety and distress, and a myriad of other subjects.

We have not only completed a comprehensive revision of these provisions but in addition have broken new ground in the radio field in three important respects:

First, we have adopted a world-wide frequency allocation table extending up to 10,500,000 kilocycles.

Second, we have planned practical machinery for putting this new allocation table into effect. Until now, every country using frequencies has simply notified the headquarters of our Union of the assignments made by it, so that these assignments could be entered on a master list. There was no concerted international effort to make arrangements which would best conserve spectrum space. There was no planned sharing of frequencies on a time basis or on a geographical basis. Frequency assignments spilled over the available spectrum space, radio interference became widespread, and the world was deprived of the full advantages of which radio is capable. To meet this situation, we are providing for a Provisional Frequency Board which will be comprised of technical experts. It will be the task of this Board to re-engineer the operating assignments throughout the world so that they will be put on a sound engineering basis, so as to conserve spectrum space and eliminate interference.

Third, we have provided for a permanent board of experts, the International Frequency Registration Board, which, starting with the newly engineered list of frequency assignments, will consider every future assignment to determine whether it will cause international interference.

We have firm confidence that the machinery which we have set up and the Regulations which we have written will insure that radio will attain its fullest potentialities and make its maximum contribution to the education, safety, and comfort of men everywhere.

When we met last May, many of us, as I have said, were frankly doubtful of our ability to complete the large tasks we had assigned ourselves. Happily, however, we have succeeded. Our success I believe can be attributed to the following factors:

We were fortunate in assembling at these Conferences (and I can say this because I am not one of them) the world's leading communications engineers and operating officials, who are intimately and personally familiar with the day-to-day problems of international communications.

You delegates came to Atlantic City with the real desire to achieve an agreement if were at all possible to do so. You realized that your own national interests in communications were dependent on your ability to reach a sound international agreement; and that such an agreement could be reached only by a reasonable accommodation one to the other of the varying national viewpoints.

For 20 weeks you have worked side by side at the conference tables, often meeting far into the night. You worked tirelessly, you worked with great skill, and while we had disagreements--sometimes strenuous disagreements--we carried on our efforts in a friendly and cooperative spirit. As a result of your labors, we have here on this table, ready for signature this afternoon, documents which will prove to be important milestones in the history of world communications.

But in a larger sense our Conferences have done something more than simply write a good set of agreements in the communications field. Together we have taken another step toward the ultimate goal of successful world-wide cooperation. Because in the final analysis, successful international relations among the nations of the earth is a mosaic made up of good working arrangements in the various specific fields where nations have relations with each other. While telecommunications is but one of many fields, it is one of the more important ones and it is certainly one of the most complex. The agreements reached in this field are in themselves a concrete contribution to international collaboration. And the methods by which these agreements were reached stand as proof that cooperation among nations is still the only effective means of settling problems of world-wide scope.

The success of these Conferences, of course, is due to no individual or group of individuals but to the combined effort of all of the Conference participants, and all of the staff. However, in closing I believe that you would want me to express on your behalf our particular appreciation to the Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the Committees who have organized the substantive work of the Conferences and to the rapporteurs who have assisted them so ably.

Also, I know you will want to join with me in thanking Dr. von Ernst, the Director of the Union, Mr. Gross, the Secretary General of the Radio Conference and the Plenipotentiary Conference, and Mr. Mulatier, the co-Secretary General of the Plenipotentiary Conference. These officers of our Union have done a magnificent job in supervising the administrative services of the Conferences, and have given us the tools to carry on our work. The secretariat which they have headed has been most cooperative and efficient and we wish through them to express our gratitude to the competent staff, including particularly interpreters, translators, technicians, and stenographers, who have served so unflinchingly.

Finally, as your Chairman, I want to thank each of you personally for your cooperation and patience and for your devotion to the work of our Conferences, which after these many months, have now brought success to our efforts."

(Loud applause)

Since Mr. Gneme, Chairman of the Italian Delegation and Dean of the Conferences, had asked for the floor, the Chairman invited him to mount the rostrum.

Mr. Gneme addressed the Assembly as follows:

" Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

After nearly five months of strenuous work and lively, sometimes even vehement discussions, we have come to the moment of signing a new International Telecommunications Convention and new Radio Regulations, of which one shows forth a radical transformation of our Union, while the other mirrors new scientific, technical and practical improvements which have been brought to a level never attained hitherto.

You, Gentlemen, know even better than I, how the difficult problems of membership and associate membership in the Union, of the right to vote, of the official and working languages, and so forth, were solved.

By means of the creation of an Administrative Council, a proper and permanent organization will henceforth govern our Union. It will be competent to study and solve all the problems which may arise before the new Plenipotentiary Conference, which we have set for 1952 at Buenos Aires.

The Radio Regulations have undergone such transformations through the new material introduced therein that those who, like myself, have watched over their birth, can only consider them with profound respect, and even with some degree of apprehension. In the very first pages of this document we find about a hundred definitions, some of which are extremely difficult, and, in addition, many new tables for the classification of emissions; and, finally, the famous Article 5 of Washington, which became Article 7 of Madrid and Cairo, and which has grown appreciably in size at Atlantic City.

Let us not continue this review. Let us rather heartily thank our technical experts for obtaining such results, and, especially, for achieving a new allocation of frequency bands to the different services.

We are certain that this allocation will enable the different Conferences now contemplated to assign the most suitable frequencies to the stations of all countries, so as to satisfy their requirements as far as possible and to avoid harmful interferences.

To attain this objective, the establishment of a Provisional Frequency Board, in charge of preparing a draft for a new Official Frequency List, and of a permanent Frequency Registration Board, was certainly an excellent innovation. The I.F.R.B., after cooperating in the preparation of the aforesaid draft, which must be considered and adopted by the Conference set for this purpose, will become the sole organization for frequency assignments and registration for the stations of the whole world, thus eliminating many difficulties and ensuring the best utilization of the electric spectrum.

The new organization of the Union, the creation of subsidiary agencies and the fact that the Telegraph and Radio Consultative Committees have been made permanent, with specialized Directors and Secretariats, ad hoc, will greatly increase the expenses of the Union, and this has occasioned certain comments on the part of the little countries; but their apprehensions have been somewhat allayed. It was for this reason that it was decided to begin on January 1, 1948, instead of on January 1, 1949, to apply the new table of contributory units to the expenses of the Union, thus making it possible for the little countries to be registered in the new lowest class, which requires a contribution of one unit, instead of in the present class of three units.

To reach the above mentioned results in the Plenipotentiary Conference, and the Radio Conference, the duration of which has exceeded all expectations, we have been obliged to make a slight sacrifice at the expense of the third High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, but we have been, I believe, very wise in immediately recognizing the impossibility of being able to develop, here in Atlantic City, the very vast and very interesting program submitted by the United States of America, and in deciding that this task be entrusted to the new Conference fixed for 1948 in Mexico. Meanwhile, the working program for this Conference has been carefully prepared here and we have appointed a Study Committee to prepare a draft for a frequency assignment plan for high frequency broadcasting stations, thus greatly facilitating the work of the Mexico City Conference.

How have we achieved these auspicious results? The credit belongs first of all to our young and highly esteemed Chairman, Mr. Denny, who is always smiling, calm, alert and courteous, impartial, and thoroughly informed on the whole subject. We express our deepest gratitude to him and we wish to assure him that we shall never forget the mastery and the great patience which he has manifested during meetings in the Renaissance Room, which sometimes lasted 5 and/or 6 hours.

We extend our thanks likewise to the Chairman of the Committees, Subcommittees, Sub-subcommittees and of the many Working Groups, who have taken part in the study of so many questions, and especially, to Mr. LAHAYE and Mr. LAFFAY victims of our impatience to leave as soon as possible. Nor can I forget the Rapporteurs, who, in addition to their duties in their respective delegations, have performed a task which has often been thankless, and who have overtaxed their strength to give us perfect reports.

Further, we wish to thank the eminent Director of the Bureau, Mr. von Ernst, the tireless Vice-Directors, Mr. Gross and Mr. Mulatier, and all the officials of the Bureau, who, regardless of fatigue, have never spared themselves in their efforts to make the whole machine run smoothly.

We also ask the United States Delegation and all its eminent and courteous members to be good enough to accept our lively gratitude for the cordial welcome they have tendered us and for all the thoughtful kindness to us which has made our long stay in this city so very pleasant. We likewise thank all those who had a part in the organization of all the services relating to these conferences. The importance of the work accomplished by these conferences is obviously due to the fact that approximately 1,700 documents many of them exceedingly voluminous - were distributed in two languages.

We should not like to forget to thank the various companies and organizations which have given us the opportunity of visiting and admiring establishments and the splendid laboratories which contribute so largely to the technical development of telecommunications.

I should like to make one more request of Mr. DENNY: on behalf of all of us, will you be good enough Mr. Chairman, to transmit to the President of the United States of America, the great nation which has accorded us such generous hospitality, the assurance of our deep respect and of our sincere gratitude."

At the end of his address, which was greeted with loud applause by the Assembly, Mr. Gneme presented to Mr. Charles R. DENNY the historic gavel with which the Chairman had opened the first meeting of the Radio Conferences on May 15th. "This gavel," he said, "will remind you of your authority, and I sincerely hope that it will bring you good fortune throughout your life, and success in all your undertakings."

The Chairman thanked the Dean of the Conference for this souvenir; and he then announced to the Assembly that the Secretaries General would then call for the signing of the following Acts:

1. International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City of 1947, with three Annexes, and the General Regulations annexed to the said Convention.

2. The Final Protocol of the signing of the Acts of the International Telecommunications Conference of Atlantic City.
3. Additional Protocols to the Acts of the International Telecommunications Conference of Atlantic City (ten Protocols).
4. Radio Regulation annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947 with sixteen appendices.
5. Additional Radio Regulations.
6. Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City, 1947, signed by the Delegates from the European region.

In connection with the third document, viz: Additional Protocols to the Convention to which are annexed resolutions and recommendations, the Chairman made the following statement:

There will be only one set of signatures which will cover all these Protocols. Of course, the resolutions and recommendations do not require signature. In order to avoid any doubt regarding this matter, the minutes will show that the Conference is agreed that this single set of signatures for the Additional Protocols covers each of these Protocols, and that the resolutions and recommendations, themselves, do not require signature.

The Assembly approved.

The signing of the Documents followed.

After the signing, the Chairman made the following remarks:

"Gentlemen, the Documents have been signed, and the work of these Conferences has been completed.

I ask you, Gentlemen, if you have any comments to make, either with respect to the Radio Conference, or the Plenipotentiary Conference?"

Since no comments were made, the Chairman concluded:

"Gentlemen, permit me on behalf of the Government of the United States to say that we considered it a great pleasure and honor to be your hosts and we hope shortly to have the pleasure of receiving you again on our soil. In the meantime, Gentlemen, we wish you bon voyage and Godspeed on your trip home.

The Atlantic City Conferences are adjourned."

These words were greeted by loud applause.

The Secretaries: H. A. Eggli
W. F. Studer
A. Auberson
P. Oulevey
G. Corbaz
V. Meyer
H. Voutaz

The Secretaries General:
L. Mulatier - Gerald C. Gross

In accordance with Article 13, § 3 of the Internal Regulation, these minutes have been examined and approved by the undersigned Chairman.

Charles R. Denny

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY

1 9 4 7

Document No. 554 TR-E
October 2, 1947

Minutes
of the 14th Plenary Session

October 1-2, 1947

The meeting was called to order at 8:45 p.m. by Mr. Charles R. DENNY, Chairman.

The minutes of the 8th Plenary Session (Document 522 TR-E) were adopted after approval of the following modifications requested by the Delegations from the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R.:

Page 5, paragraph 4, read: "The Delegate from the United Kingdom said that the United Kingdom would interpret the provisions of Article 32 as making... etc."

Page 9, paragraph 3, replace the sentence: "It would be possible to refer the matter to the General Assembly of the United Nations, which was qualified to deal with questions of general public interest" by "Thus prolonged political discussions in the I.T.U. might be avoided by leaving such matters to the General Assembly of the United Nations, which was qualified to deal with political questions."

Page 19, paragraph 11, replace: "The British Delegation" by "The United Kingdom Delegation."

Paragraph 12, read: "Regarding the right to vote, the issue is whether or not the Conferences in question will be bound in this respect by the Atlantic City Convention. It would be desirable to settle once and for all the right to vote in the future."

Add after the last paragraph on page 19: "It agreed with Mr. Fortoushenko that this proposal had been considered and rejected by Committee C but the importance of the issue justified its further consideration in Plenary Assembly."

Page 27. Replace the last sentence beginning "I have said that I did not want" by "I should like, however, to point out that the United Kingdom view on the point, on principle, is the same as that of Mr. Fortoushenko - namely that all the voting members of the Union should be sovereign states."

Page 28, line 1, replace "... that we could not" by "... that we could."

Line 3, replace "Besides" by "In this respect."

Replace the last seven lines of the first paragraph by "... on the ground that they have a vested right. This is the source of the difficulty, but I am satisfied that there is no conflict between this article and the other articles."

Page 39, paragraph 5, replace the words ".... approval by virtue of a

two-thirds vote of the Union" by "... after securing the approval of two-thirds of the members of the Union."

Replace paragraph 6 by the following: "Moreover, it was understood that the same procedure, but with the requirement of a simple majority only, would apply to associate members."

The Delegate from U.S.S.R. requested the following correction: page 31, lines 2 and 3, replace the sentence: "The question is clear; the colonies can be Members of the Union " by "The question is clear; the colonies cannot be Members of the Union."

The minutes of the 9th, 10th and 11th Plenary Sessions (Documents 532 TR-E, 533 TR-E and 539 TR-E) were adopted without comment.

The minutes of the 12th Plenary Session (Document 545 TR-E) were adopted subject to the following modification: Page 5, paragraph 9, second sentence, replace "in accordance with the decisions of the General Assembly" by "in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly."

The minutes of the 13th Plenary Session (Document 552 TR-E) were adopted without comment.

The Chairman called the attention of the Assembly to the following statement by the Delegation from Ethiopia, (Document 549 TR-E) for insertion in the minutes.

"Mr. Chairman:

I regret very much to raise this matter at this stage. Normally, International treaties come into force after their ratification by the signatory powers, parties to such treaties. It is only in certain exception or minor cases that they become effective without awaiting ratification; even in such exceptional cases the signatory powers have to give their express consent in advance to the effect that such treaties need no ratification.

But I do not think that all of us, here, have that consent of our respective Governments in advance, which is necessary, to put the treaties that we are going to sign into effect before their ratification. As far as the Ethiopian Delegation is concerned, its power is expressly limited by its Government that its signature is in all cases, subject to ratification.

Under such circumstances, Mr. Chairman, the Ethiopian Delegation reserves its right in this matter that its signature or signatures of the Convention, Regulations and/or any additional protocol of the Atlantic City Conference of 1947, will in no way, be binding before their ratification by the appropriate authority of the Ethiopian Government. I, therefore, respectfully request you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, that my statement would be recorded in the minutes of this plenary session. Thank you."

The Chairman suggested that the Plenipotentiary Conference take into consideration the request of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference that the Preparatory Group might name an assistant expert who would be paid a salary equivalent to the salary of the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.

The Assembly agreed.

The Assembly then proceeded to the second reading and verification of the texts of the Convention, the General Regulations, the Protocols and Resolutions and the Agreement between the I.T.U. and the U.N. These texts form the subject of pink texts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

On this occasion, the Chairman paid tribute to the tremendous effort and the speed with which Mr. LAFFAY and the Drafting Committee had constantly worked during the past two weeks.

In addition to a few minor corrections, the following changes were made during the second reading:

Volume I - Convention.

Chapter I

In Article 4 (Structure of the Union) Mr. LAFFAY, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, proposed that, in order to clarify the position of the Secretariat in the hierarchy of the Union, the General Secretariat be listed immediately after the Administrative Council, that is under the letter b).

This proposal was accepted by a vote by a show of hands (15 in favor, 11 opposed). At the same time, it was agreed that normally the order of the articles should also be changed, but in order to avoid numerous changes in the references, the order of articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 would remain unchanged, but it was understood that the arrangement regarding the hierarchy proposed by Mr. LAFFAY whereby the Secretariat is placed immediately after the Administrative Council was approved.

Article 6, after a statement by the Delegate from Cuba, paragraph 2, would be worded as follows:

"2. The International Frequency Registration Board shall be composed of independent members, all nationals of different countries, Members of the Union.

At each of its meetings, the ordinary Radio Conference shall determine the number of members of the International Frequency Registration Board and the procedure for their election in order to assure an equitable distribution of the members among the various regions of the world."

Article 7. On the proposal of the Delegate from Cuba, supported by the Delegate from France, the Assembly approved the addition of a second paragraph, worded as follows:

"2. No country which ceases to be a Member of the Union for any reason whatsoever may be resrepresented on the Administrative Council or on the International Frequency Registration Board."

A question of principle was raised by the Delegate from the United States of America. He asked whether in the article dealing with Plenipotentiary Conferences, the mention of "20 Members of the Union" refers to "Members and Associate Members".

The Delegate from the U.S.S.R. replied that, in his opinion, insofar as Associate Members do not have the right to vote, there is no reason to mention them.

This viewpoint was also shared by the Chairman.

Chapter II was adopted without change.

In reference to Chapter III, Article 26 (Relations with the United Nations), the Delegate from Cuba asked if paragraph 2 of this Article should be interpreted in the sense of including or excluding the possibility of the C.C.I.'s electing a member of the United Nations as director.

The Delegate from the United Kingdom, supported by the Delegate from the United States of America, was of the opinion that, since the directors of the C.C.I.'s are officials of the Union, no parallel may be drawn between the election of countries within the I.F.R.B. and the appointment of officials such as directors. Therefore there is nothing to prevent the appointment of a member of the United Nations to this position.

Article 44. (Harmful Interference)

The Delegate from France proposed replacing the last words of the first paragraph: "radiocommunication service" by "radiocommunication service and which operate in compliance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations."

This change was approved..

The list of countries which may appear on the original list of members of the Union after rectification of the Convention, a list which appears as Annex I to this document, was then examined and modified in order to make the requested changes in the alphabetical order of the names in French.

Some of the most important changes made in the list submitted are as follows:

1. South Africa will be designated as: Union of South Africa and the mandated territory of Southwest Africa.
2. The Delegation from Saudi Arabia requested that its country be called: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
3. Colombia will become: "Republic of Colombia."
4. Uruguay requested that it be designated as: Oriental Republic of Uruguay.
5. Venezuela wished to be designated as: United States of Venezuela.

The complete list as modified is attached to these minutes.

Annex No. 2 (Definitions) is entitled as follows:

"Definition of the terms used in the International Telecommunication Convention (see Article 48)"

In the definition of "Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls", the Delegate from the U.S.S.R. requested the addition of: the head of a Government.

This designation was adopted to replace the word "minister."

Volume 4 (Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunications Union) was approved without comment.

Volume 2 (General Regulations).

At the request of the Delegate from Czechoslovakia, Part I, chapter 1, paragraph 2 of this document was modified as follows:

"2. One year before this date, the inviting Government shall send invitations to the Members and Associate Members of the Union."

In chapter 4, the same Delegation proposed deletion from the title of the words "Extraordinary Plenipotentiary or" and in paragraph 1 of this chapter deletion of: a) an Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference.."

These two changes were also approved.

The Delegate from the United States of America pointed out that there was a new Article concerning franking privileges and that it would be appropriate to insert it after Article 26.

This Article is worded as follows:

"Article 27

Franking Privileges

During the Conferences and meetings provided for in the Convention, the delegates and representatives, the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretaries General and the personnel of the staffs of the Secretariat of the Union and the members of the Administrative Council shall enjoy postal, telegraph and telephone franking privileges to the extent decided upon by the inviting Government, in agreement with the other Governments and interested private agencies."

After Volume 2 was approved, Mr. LAFFAY, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, made the following statement:

"In connection with Volume 2, I should like to explain to you a little difficulty which arose in the Drafting Committee for a Working Group which dealt with the question of classifying the articles. Whether the Convention, or all the Regulations now in effect or the Regulations which have just been drawn up for radio are involved, the first point to be noted is that the texts were presented in the following way: First these texts were divided into chapters, and each chapter had a title. Then the chapters were subdivided into articles, the articles into paragraphs, paragraphs into subparagraphs, etc.

Now, in the case of the General Regulations, the document we have just gone over, there is a totally different classification of the texts so that, if we retain this classification, there would be a difference between the General Regulations of the Convention and all the other Regulations. In my

opinion, this difference is not justifiable; there must be one specific method applied to all the texts as a whole. Since it is out of the question to draw up the Convention on the basis of the General Regulations, I propose that we draw up the General Regulations in accordance with the other documents.

The classification, as it now stands, is not logical. I am not saying that this document in its present form will not be suitable for all purposes but it is a point of honor for us to present finished work that would be in the best possible form."

After an exchange of views among the Chairman, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee and the Delegate from the United Kingdom, the question of reclassification, proposed by Mr. LAFFAY, was voted upon by a show of hands:

9 delegations voted in favor of reclassification
and 20 delegations voted against it.

Therefore Volume 2 would remain as submitted.

Volume 3.

During the examination of Volume 3 of the pink texts (Protocols and Resolutions), the following reservations were filed by the respective delegations in the office of the Secretary General, for insertion following the six statements appearing in the Final Protocol of the signature of the acts of the International Telecommunications Conference of Atlantic City:

VII

"FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Republic of China formally declares that the Republic of China does not, by signature of this Convention, accept any obligation in respect of the Telephone Regulations referred to in Article 13 of the Atlantic City Convention.

VIII

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The signature of the Republic of the Philippines to the Atlantic City Convention is subject to the reservation that, for the present, it cannot agree to be bound by the Telephone and Telegraph Regulations referred to in the paragraph 3 of article 13 of the above-mentioned Convention.

IX

FOR PAKISTAN

The Delegation of Pakistan formally declares that Pakistan does not, by signature of this convention on its behalf, accept any obligation in respect of the Telephone Regulations referred to in Article 13 of this convention.

X
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF PERU

The Chairman of the Delegation of Peru, in signing the Atlantic City Convention, makes a provisional reservation with respect to the obligations established in Article 13 of the said Convention, in relation to the Telegraph Regulations, Telephone Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations.

XI
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Signature of this Convention for and in the name of Cuba is subject to the reservation that Cuba does not accept, in regard to the Telephone Regulations, Paragraph 3 of Article 13 of the Atlantic City Convention.

XII
FOR THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA

The United States of Venezuela formally declares that the United States of Venezuela does not, by signature of this Convention on its behalf, accept any obligation in respect of the Telegraph Regulations, the Telephone Regulations or the Additional Radio Regulations referred to in Article 13 (Regulations).

XIII
FOR THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

The Delegation of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay formally declares that by signature of this Convention the Oriental Republic of Uruguay does not accept any obligation in respect of the Telegraph Regulations, Telephone Regulations, or Additional Radio Regulations referred to in Article 13 of the Atlantic City Convention.

XIV
FOR THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

The Saudi Arabian Delegation, in signing this Convention, reserves for its Government the right to accept or not accept any obligation in respect of the Telegraph Regulations, Telephone Regulations, the Radio Regulations or the Additional Regulations referred to in Article 13 of the Atlantic City Convention.

XV
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

The Republic of Panama formally declares that by signature of this Atlantic City Convention of 1947, it does not accept any obligation in respect of the Telegraph Regulations, the Telephone Regulations, or the Additional Radio Regulations referred to in Article 13.

XVI
FOR MEXICO

The Mexican Delegation states that the signing of the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City does not oblige the Mexican Government to accept the Telegraph Regulations, nor the Telephone Regulations, nor the Additional Radio Regulations referred to in Article 13 of the above-mentioned Convention.

XVII

FOR ETHIOPIA

The Delegation of Ethiopia formally declares that it makes a temporary reservation in relation to Protocol I, concerning the Transitional Arrangements, as its powers are expressly subject to the limitation that all its signatures are subject to ratification.

XVIII

FOR IRAQ

Signature of this Convention on behalf of Iraq is subject to reservation in regard to the right of Iraq to accept or not accept the Telephone Regulations and Telegraph Regulations referred to in Article 13."

The Delegate from the United Kingdom requested that the following statement be recorded in the minutes:

"The Delegation of the United Kingdom stated that the Madrid Convention had been signed for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only, and the United Kingdom had subsequently declared that its signature covered the ensemble of the British Colonies, etc. His Delegation proposed, however, to sign the Convention of Atlantic City and the Radio Regulations separately for the ensemble of the Colonies etc. He further stated that the United Kingdom would in all probability apply in due course for Associate Membership for certain of the Colonies, etc., under Article 4 of the Atlantic City Convention."

The Chairman affirmed that this statement would be recorded in the minutes.

The Delegation from the Vatican requested that in the minutes of this Plenary Session due notice be taken of the following declaration concerning the admission of Germany and Japan into the new Union.

"The Vatican Delegation is mindful of the findings of the Plenipotentiary Conference which, by special protocols, has decided that the formalities generally required for the admission of new members would not be required for the admission into new Union of Germany and Japan. Nevertheless, the Vatican Delegation abstains from signing the protocols in question because it takes the position of remaining outside all questions of a political nature which may be brought up before the said admission may take place."

His request that this statement be entered in the minutes was likewise granted.

The Delegate from Portugal asked to be informed whether the reservations which were to be included in the Protocol would all be numbered during that Plenary Session; it seemed unacceptable to him that other reservations might still be made; "in particular", he said, "we cannot accept reservations on the text of the Convention itself."

Provisional reservations as to the Regulations had been made which were valueless because they were covered by the Telephone and Telegraph Protocol. If there were other reservations of another nature, they should be read and considered there.

It was certain that the countries represented at this Conference would not accept reservations drawn up contrary to the provisions of the Convention.

He asked whether the Mexican Delegation had not also presented a reservation of another nature. He wanted to know the text of this reservation, as, otherwise, he might be prevented from signing the Protocol.

The Delegate from Mexico replied that the reservations which were to be made by his Delegation referred to his opposition to permitting the I.F.R.B. to make decisions which would affect only a certain part of the Members of the Union, but not all the members.

The Delegation from Iraq, for his part, put forward the following special reservation:

"Iraq's signature of this Convention is subject to the following reservations:

1) Iraq reserves all the rights for the inconvenience caused by her exclusion from the European area of Region 1.

2) Iraq reserves the right to the use of frequencies to which she has years of priority of which she has been deprived by the Atlantic City Allocation Table, unless these frequencies are adequately and satisfactorily substituted."

The Chairman pointed out in this connection that these reservations did not affect the Convention. As far as the frequencies were concerned, an Administrative Conference would examine the list drawn up by the P.F.B. and prospective reservations could be brought forward at that time.

The Delegate from Iraq then waived entry of this reservation in the Protocol and asked that due notice be taken of his statement in the minutes of this session. This was approved.

The Delegate from Venezuela made reservations similar to those of the Mexican Delegation. He noted that his country reserved the right not to accept the decisions of the P.F.B., particularly in regard to voting in that agency.

A discussion took place with the Delegations of Mexico and Venezuela, who explained the reasons for their reservations in regard to the I.F.R.B. and the P.F.B., on one side, and on the other, the Delegate from the United Kingdom, the Chairman and the Secretary General who brought out the fact that those reservations in no wise affected the Convention, but concerned the Radio Regulations only.

Finally, the Delegations from Mexico and Venezuela agreed that their reservations in regard to their position in reference to the P.F.B. and the I.F.R.B. should be made the subject of an entry, in the form of a declaration, in the minutes of that Plenary Session.

This procedure was adopted.

(554 TR-E)

In regard to the power wielded by the I.F.R.B. in the work of the P.F.B., the Government of Mexico would not in any way consider any decision of the P.F.B. which was contrary to the interests of Mexico and in the adoption of which decision the I.F.R.B. had acted without restricting itself to questions of common interest to all the members of the Union.

The Delegate from France asked that document 1000 R-E, dated September 29, and containing a text relating to the work of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference be reprinted in the minutes. He added that it was only a matter of a simple statement, worded as follows:

"The French Delegation has been instructed by its Government to make the following statement:

The French Government recognizes the efforts made by the Radio Conference of Atlantic City substantially to augment the range of the frequency bands allocated to high frequency broadcasting.

It regrets, however, that the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Atlantic City, within the framework of the limited powers finally assigned to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunications Union had deemed it necessary:

a) to reject the adoption of those principles of justice which would have permitted certain countries which have seen their installations damaged or destroyed during the Second World War, to reestablish their position through the extension of the frequency bands allocated to high frequency broadcasting and to ensure satisfaction of national requirements arising from their general position in the world;

b) to refer consideration of such measures to the High Frequency Broadcasting conference to be held at the end of 1948 in Mexico.

Under those conditions, the French Government feels obliged to state that, if the Mexico Conference were to persist in the same trend that has manifested itself at the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Atlantic City, and if the French Broadcasting Administration were, for that reason, to be kept in a position where it was impossible to make the voice of Metropolitan France heard in the various French overseas territories, and vice versa, the French Government would reserve the right in matters concerning frequency allocations to its high frequency stations, after obtaining the advice of the I.F.R.B., to take all necessary steps.

Atlantic City, September 27, 1947."

The assembly took cognizance of this statement.

Reverting to his previous statement, the Delegate from Iraq agreed that it should also be recorded in the minutes that:

Iraq is of the opinion that she should have been included in the European Region.

Note was also taken of this statement.

The Delegate from Portugal:

" I should also like to add to the minutes that the Portuguese Delegation recognizes the reservations which have been made on the application of the Telephone and Telegraph Regulations only insofar as they are not contrary to the provisions of the Protocol relating to the Telephone and Telegraph Regulations appearing in volume 3 of the pink texts.

In addition, I request permission to have recorded in the minutes of this session the statement of the Portuguese Delegation published in document 1002 R-E, in regard to the work of these Conferences.

This document reads as follows:

" The Portuguese Government believes that the results attained by the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City will, in general, bring about a marked improvement in the present situation.

Several compromise solutions, and, particularly, the new allocation of frequencies will involve great sacrifices for some services.

Under these conditions, the final success of the work of the Radio Conference of Atlantic City will depend almost entirely on the results of future conferences which must undertake the work of allocating frequencies to the stations of the various services.

The next High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, in particular, will have a difficult task in this connection. If, in the preparation of its frequency plan, this Conference did not apply principles of a non-technical nature tending above all to ensure satisfaction of the essential needs of each country, that is to say, national needs, this might make it impossible to apply integrally the provisions of the new Radio Regulations.

In fact, it seems impossible to us to admit that the various countries could accept reductions in their national services for the benefit of broadcasting services of another kind.

At least, that is the situation in Portugal."

The Assembly took cognizance of these statements.

The Chairman:

" We have several different comments to make now. Article 2 of the new Convention fixes Geneva as the seat of the permanent agencies.

However, the C.C.I.F. has its headquarters in Paris, but, later, the headquarters should be moved to Geneva. Nevertheless, the estimate for expenses for 1948 and for the years 1949 to 1952 does not include the necessary expenses for carrying out this removal. The Administrative Council, when the time comes and when the necessary funds are given it, will decide upon the removal of the C.C.I.F. to Geneva. Have you any objections that it be so ordered and that this question be referred to the Administrative Council?"

There were no objections and it was so ordered.

The Chairman continued: "Mr. Laffay, Head of the French Delegation, pointed out to me that there was a difference between the position of the Swiss officials of the Bureau of the Union, especially the director, who are subject to taxation, and the non-Swiss officials who are exempt. The Conference of the Universal Postal Union adopted a resolution on this subject."

Dr. Nef, Delegate from Switzerland, confirms the fact that the Swiss Government was considering their decision on the resolution voiced in the U.P.U. Conference of Paris. to exempt the Swiss Personnel of the Bureau of the U.P.U. from the payment of taxes, and that it was considering the possibility of giving the same privileges to officials of other international offices in Switzerland.

The Chairman proposed recording in the minutes that cognizance of this communication had been taken. He hoped that the Swiss Government would consider the position of all the Swiss officials of the I.T.U. at the same time as that of the officials of the U.P.U., in order to satisfy them.

This proposal was adopted by the Assembly.

The Secretary General pointed out that the Drafting Committee had spent the previous day in examining the texts of the reservations. He suggested that the Assembly authorise the Chairman of the Drafting Committee to appoint a small working group charged with revising the wording of the various texts included in the documents. Mr. Laffay would revise the texts in so far as the General Regulations were concerned but he had declined this suggestion in regard to reservations which were the personal concern of the interested delegations. Thereupon the Assembly instructed the Secretary General to see that the reservations were put in the proper form.

The Secretary General then informed the meeting that the Conference of the Universal Postal Union had adopted a resolution asking that the possibility of including a reciprocal agreement with the I.T.U. be studied so that the Postal Union might enjoy telegraphic franking privileges. In return the latter would grant postal privileges to the I.T.U. This question might be referred to the Administrative Council which would deal with it at its next meeting.

This proposal was adopted.

The Chairman announced that the minutes of the 11th and 12th Plenary Sessions of the Radio Conference had still to be adopted. Since this Conference would have no further sessions, it devolved upon the Chairman- according to usual procedure- to adopt the minutes. If there were any requests for corrections, the Chairman asked that they may be delivered to him before noon.

In accordance with the Internal Regulations, it was also the duty of the Chairman to approve the minutes of the session then in progress.

The Delegate from Argentina spoke as follows:

" Mr. Chairman:

The Government of the Republic of Argentina wishes, through the intermediary of our Delegation, to express its appreciation of the great honor paid to it by the selection of Buenos Aires as the site of the next Plenipotentiary Conference set for 1952.

The next five years, Gentlemen, will undoubtedly be test years, decisive years for the future of the Union as an institution. In reality, this Atlantic City Conference has a truly transcendent significance for all of us, since, in addition to marking the complete resumption of the normal peacetime activities which are characteristic of this old telecommunications organisation, it also represents a very serious endeavor to recondition and perfect our institution's organization. Let us not forget that we have really fashioned a completely new structure and that, within this structure, there now appear two new agencies of unusual international significance: The Administrative Council and the International Frequency Registration Board.

Well then; if the great hopes which all of us Delegates have placed in these agencies are realized, as we fervently wish, the next Plenipotentiary Conference will have its revisory tasks definitely simplified. And, of course, as the future inviting Government, our country gives its formal pledge, as of this very moment, to assist in attaining these worthy objectives without sparing effort in this direction and naturally without neglecting its most sacred obligations as host so that all the delegates who attend may carry out the old precept of Horace, combining the useful with the agreeable, feeling around them the atmosphere of kindness, cordiality and congeniality which are at the very root of our best Spanish tradition.

In conclusion, it only remains for us to hope that all of you, to whom we express our sincerest wishes for personal success, will be our guests in 1952 since the foundation of mutual understanding and esteem which we have been laying during these five months of arduous labour will be really most valuable in continuing the work of true international cooperation which, in a quiet but real and effective way, technical experts in telecommunications are carrying on day after day in every part of the world.

In the name of our Government, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I should again like to express our sincerest appreciation. From this very moment we open our doors to all men of good will who want to come to our shores to forge an additional link in this priceless chain of international cooperation.

Mr. Laffay, the Delegate from France, said in reply:

" We have just arranged a meeting in Buenos Aires. But before that, we have a meeting which is somewhat more imminent: that in Paris in 1949. So then, on this occasion I should like to say just a few words. I should like to have you come to France. For some of you it will be an opportunity to see our country, and also to see our countries; there will be among you a certain number who have English, French, Swiss or Belgian relations, and so on. It will be an opportunity to get in touch with them.

Come to Paris in large numbers, with your families, we shall receive these delegates and their families with the most cordial friendliness and we shall endeavor to make their stay as agreeable as possible. France is happy to receive the Telephone and Telegraph Conference in Paris, and it is in the hope of giving you pleasure when you are on our soil, that I say to you: We shall meet again soon!"

The Delegate from Mexico then addressed the meeting to extend a cordial invitation to the delegates to participate in the second part of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference to be held in Mexico City next year. He hoped that the sojourn of the Delegates in Mexico would prove very pleasant since in spite of the intensive work of this Conference, they would have an opportunity to become acquainted with a new country, a new sky and new customs.

The Chairman thanked the Delegates from Argentina, France and Mexico. "We are savoring", he said, "in anticipation, the pleasures of meeting again upon French soil, in Argentina and in Mexico."

The Delegate from the United Kingdom

"Permit me to say, Mr. Chairman, that the work of this Conference has been crowned by great success. After thirty years of official work and twenty years of international work, I can say that I have never found united in one chairman the gifts of impartiality, efficiency and good humour which you, dear Sir, have united in yourself and which have made our work so pleasant. There have been moments of discussion when we were not at all in agreement, sometimes you have had to deal with a recalcitrant assembly, but you have known to bring this work to a happy ending. I thank you, dear Mr. Denny, for having made our task so hearty applause."

The Chairman expressed his gratitude and said that he was greatly touched by the courteous words which had just been spoken.

He then adjourned the session at 2:15 a.m.

Secretaries:	Secretaries	Read and approved,
	General:	The Chairman:
G. Corbaz	L. Mulatier	
H. Voutaz	Gerald C. Gross	Charles R. Denny

ANNEX I

1. Afghanistan
2. People's Republic of Albania
3. Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
4. Argentine Republic
5. Australia (Commonwealth of)
6. Austria
7. Belgium
8. The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
9. Burma
10. Bolivia
11. Brazil
12. Bulgaria
13. Canada
14. Chile
15. China
16. Vatican City (State of)
17. Colombia (Republic of)
18. Portuguese Colonies
19. Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under mandate or trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
20. Colonies, Protectorates, and Overseas Territories under French Mandate
21. Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi
22. Costa Rica
23. Cuba
24. Denmark
25. Dominican Republic
26. Egypt
27. El Salvador (Republic of)
28. Ecuador
29. United States of America
30. Ethiopia
31. Finland
32. France
33. Greece
34. Guatemala
35. Haiti
36. Honduras (Republic of)
37. Hungary
38. India
39. Netherlands Indies
40. Iran
41. Iraq
42. Ireland
43. Iceland
44. Italy
45. Lebanon
46. Liberia
47. Luxembourg
48. Mexico
49. Monaco
50. Nicaragua
51. Norway
52. New Zealand
53. Pakistan
54. Panama
55. Paraguay
56. Netherlands,) Curaçao & Surinan
57. Peru
58. Philippines (Republic of the)
59. Poland
60. Portugal
61. French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia
62. People's Federal Popular Republic of Yugoslavia
63. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
64. Southern Rhodesia
65. Roumania
66. United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland
67. Siam
68. Sweden
69. Switzerland (Confederation)
70. Syria
71. Czechoslovakia
72. Territories of the United States of America
73. Turkey
74. Union of South Africa and the mandated territory of South-west Africa
75. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
76. Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)
77. Venezuela (United States of)
78. Yemen

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INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONFERENCE
ATLANTIC CITY
1947

Document No. 555 TR-E

October 6, 1947

List of documents
of the International Telecommunications
Conference

(Documents No. 501 - 555 TR-E)

501 TR-E	List of Documents (401 TR-E to 500 TR-E)	
502 TR-E	Committee C	Report of 29th meeting
503 TR-E	Committees C and G	Texts given by Committee C to Committee G
504 TR-E	Committee C	Report of 30th meeting
505 TR-E	Committee C	Report of 31st meeting
506 TR-E	Committees C and G	Recommendations of the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning Broadcasting
507 TR-E	Committees C and G	Resolution transmitted by Committee C to Com- mittee G on Simultaneous Interpretation
508 TR-E	Committee C	Compromise proposal of Chairman for Convention text on apportioning language expenses
509 TR-E	Letter from Chairman of United States Delegation to Secretary General re appointment to A.C., IFRB, and PFB	
510 TR-E	United States of America	Proposal
511 TR-E	Committee G	Report of 9th meeting
512 TR-E	Blue Book Series No. 8	
513 TR-E	Committee C	Report 32nd meeting
514 TR-E	Committee C and G	Compromise text on appor- tionment of expenses re- sulting from the use of languages, submitted by Com- mittee C to Committee G

515 TR-E	Information Document	Letters from Turkish, Lebanese, Italian, United Kingdom, Yugoslav, Pakistan Indian, South African, Egyptian, Portuguese, and Polish Delegations
516 TR-E	Committee C, S/Com	Report of 22nd meeting
517 TR-E	Committee C, S/Com	Report of 23rd meeting
518 TR-E	Blue Book Series No. 9	
519 TR-E	" " " No. 10	
520 TR-E	Committee G	Report of 10th meeting
521 TR-E	Blue Book Series No. 11	
522 TR-E	Minutes of 8th Plenary Session	
523 TR-E	Argentina	Proposal 240 TR
524 TR-E	Letter from Swiss Delegation re Administrative Council meeting	
525 TR-E	Letter from Argentine Delegation re IFRB and AC appointments	
526 TR-E	Blue Book Series No. 12	
527 TR-E	Letter from Soviet Delegation re Administrative Council meeting	
528 TR-E	Letter from Soviet Delegation re IFRB meeting	
529 TR-E	Letters from Egyptian, Colombian and Brazilian Delegations re IFRB and AC meetings	
530 TR-E	Letter from S.C.A.P. published for information.	
531 TR-E	Italy	Proposal 241 TR
532 TR-E	Minutes of 9th Plenary Session	
533 TR-E	Minutes of 10th Plenary Session	
534 TR-E	Letters from the Australian, Canadian, and Chinese Delegations re IFRB and AC meetings	
535 TR-E	Blue Book Series No. 13	
536 TR-E	Memorandum re French representation at Administrative Council	
537 TR-E	Letter from Argentine Delegation re appointment of new representative to Administrative Council	

538 TR-E	Committee G	Report of 11th meeting
539 TR-E	Minutes of 11th Plenary Session	
540 TR-E	Letter from Cuban Delegation re appointment to IFRB	
541 TR-E	Committee C, S/Gom	Report of 21st meeting
542 TR-E	Correction to "Directory"	
543 TR-E	Committee C, S/Com	Report of 19th meeting
544 TR-E	" C "	" " 20th "
545 TR-E	Minutes of 12th Plenary Session	
546 TR-E	Correction to Doc. No. 193	TR-E
547 TR-E	Committee C	Report of 33rd meeting
548 TR-E	" C	" " 34th "
549 TR-E	Ethiopia	Statement
550 TR-E	Report of meeting of IFRB	
551 TR-E	Report of meeting of Administrative Council	
552 TR-E	Minutes of 13th Plenary Session	
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