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Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires, 1952)

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- This PDF includes Document No. 1-100
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-537

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of subjects dealt with in the documents
of the
plenipotentiary Conference
of the
International Telecommunication Union

BUENOS AIRES 1952

Published by the
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
Geneva 1957

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Vice-Chairmen of the Conference

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International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 1-E
26 September 1952

ORGANIZATION OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
OF BUENOS AIRES AND ITS BUDGET

Delegates will find attached herewith:

- in Annex 1, the text of the agreement entered upon between the Argentine Administration and the Secretary General of the Union concerning the organization of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires;
- in Annex 2, the budget for the Conference established by the Administrative Council in the course of its 7th Session.

Annexes.: 2

- 2 -
(1-E)

A N N E X 1

A G R E E M E N T

between

THE ARGENTINE ADMINISTRATION

and

THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL

TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

CONCERNING

arrangements for the organization of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (hereafter referred to as "the Conference").

On the basis of Resolution No. 83 of the Administrative Council of the Union concerning "the organization, financing and liquidation of the accounts of Conferences and Meetings", the Argentine Administration and the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union concluded the following Agreement concerning arrangements for the organization and financing of the Conference to be held in Buenos Aires in 1952.

A. GENERAL

1. Duration of the Conference

The Argentine Administration shall make the necessary arrangements to convene the Conference on 1 October 1952.

Considering that the work of this Conference may normally be expected to be completed in about eighty days, it is proposed to fix 15 December 1952 as the closing date.

The budget of the Conference shall be prepared on that basis.

2. Financial arrangements

a) The Argentine Administration shall advance the funds required:

- to pay, in whole or in part, the per-diem and travelling allowances of staff detached by the Secretary General or recruited by the Secretary General outside the Argentine;
- to pay the salaries of the staff of the Conference Secretariat recruited in the Argentine;
- to hire the equipment required for the Conference;
- to purchase supplies, subject, however, to paragraph 5d) of Section C of the present Agreement;

and in general to cover all the expenses incurred by the General Secretariat in the Argentine on behalf of the Conference.

The funds advanced by the Argentine Administration shall be free of interest.

b) The Secretary General shall himself meet all other expenses out of funds advanced by the Swiss Confederation, inter alia :

- the salaries of staff detached from the General Secretariat or recruited by the Secretary General outside the Argentine, and the insurance premiums for this staff and for staff recruited locally;
- costs in connection with the use of simultaneous interpretation equipment supplied by the Secretary General;
- costs, if any, in connection with the publication of the Final Acts of the Conference.

c) In accordance with the conditions specified in Administrative Council Resolution No. 83 for the reimbursement of advances, the Secretary General shall credit the Argentine Administration with the funds advanced by that Administration under sub-paragraph a) above.

d) All the expenses of the Conference shall be kept in a single account. This account shall be kept by the Conference Secretariat which, on instructions from the Budget Control Committee of the Conference, shall administer the funds required to meet Conference expenses other than those properly attributable to the Argentine Administration under the terms of the present Agreement.

e) For the purpose of exchanging Swiss currency into Argentine Currency and vice versa, the free market rate fixed by the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic and valid at the date of the transaction shall be applied.

f) The Argentine Administration shall be responsible for the expenses in connection with

- the hiring of the Conference premises;
- 4 - the preparation and furnishing of those premises. An amount of seventy-five thousand Swiss Francs shall, however, be included in the Conference budget as the Union's contribution to the expenses incurred by the Argentine Administration in preparing the premises. In view of the difficulty of making a complete study, locally such a long time ahead, of the preparations to be made in premises at present occupied by services outside the Administration, the Argentine Administration shall continue that study and inform the Secretary General within a reasonable time, and certainly before the next meeting of the Administrative Council, of the preparations to be made;
- the upkeep, cleaning and security of the premises;
- the installation and operation of the postal, telegraph and telephone services, excluding the daily allowance made to the staff of those services to compensate for the special conditions in which they will be working.
- any official or social activities it may organize;
- the functioning of the various services of the Reception Committee which it will set up.

g) Should the Conference be cancelled or postponed, or the place changed, as a result of a decision adopted by the competent organs of the Union, the Union shall be responsible to the Argentine administration solely for any expenses incurred or commitments made by the latter on behalf of the Conference which, under the terms of the present Agreement, are attributable to the Conference budget, provided, however, that such expenses were unavoidable and could not be cancelled or reduced.

Any arrangements made by the Argentine Administration to help members of the delegations and the Conference Secretariat to find accommodation in Buenos Aires shall be free of financial obligation either for the Argentine Administration of the Union.

If, having convened the Conference, the Argentine Administration declares that it cannot receive the Conference at the place and date fixed, or if, after the date of the inauguration, the seat of the Conference is transferred, for any reason whatsoever, in whole or in part, to another place, the Union shall not be held responsible for expenses incurred by the Argentine Administration in connection with the preparation or changing of the seat of the Conference.

3. Social Legislation

The Argentine Administration shall be responsible for all matters affecting the application of social legislation to the Secretariat staff recruited locally.

Any funds advanced for this purpose shall be placed to its credit by the Secretary General.

4. Customs privileges and tax immunity

The Argentine Administration shall take all the necessary steps, within the framework of the laws and regulations in force, to permit equipment and other articles intended for or used during the conference, and the personal effects of the members of delegations, the staff of the Secretariat and their families, to be imported into and exported from Argentine territory free of customs duty and other taxes.

The Argentine Administration shall take all the necessary steps to ensure that the Conference Secretariat is exempted from taxation.

5. Franking privileges

The Argentine Administration shall make the necessary arrangements to grant postal, telegraph and telephone franking privileges on as generous a scale as possible, to members of delegations and the Secretariat. It shall announce, before the opening of the Conference, the facilities to be granted.

6. Languages of the Conference

The three working languages of the Union shall be used in the meetings of the Conference and in the publication of documents. In accordance with Article 15 of the Convention and Resolution No. 84 of the Administrative Council of the Union, other languages may be used orally. However, the Secretary General shall ask Members of the Union by telegram, as soon as possible, whether they wish to use additional languages for interpretation, so that the necessary linguistic staff may be engaged in good time.

(Ann.1-Doc.1-E)

B. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT

The Conference Secretariat shall be organized by the Secretary General of the Union.

He shall be in charge of all the departments necessary for the efficient running of the work, for the interpretation of debates, the drafting of minutes of meetings of the Plenary Assembly, the publication and distribution of documents in the working languages of the Union, and for the administration of the Secretariat staff and the management of the Conference funds.

Staff of the Conference Secretariat

The members of the Conference Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General of the Union. The latter shall endeavour, wherever possible to recruit the staff of the language sections in Buenos Aires. However, in view of the difficulty that has been experienced in recruiting interpreters locally, the Secretary General of the Union shall recruit interpreters in the manner hitherto adopted.

a) The Argentine Administration shall assist the Secretary General in the recruitment in Buenos Aires of the following staff:

- 1 Official for liaison between the Argentine Administration and the Secretariat;
- 12 translators;
- 3 verbatim reporters;
- 9 shorthand-typists;
- 24 typists;
- 6 proof readers;
- 1 employee in charge of document distribution;
- 6 assistants for document distribution;
- 10 assistants for the roneo department (roneo operators and assemblers);
- 1 employee in charge of committee rooms;
- 18 messengers and ushers;
- 4 simultaneous interpretation equipment operators;
- 2 stores employees;
- 2 employees for the staff and accounting department;
- 2 employees for the document control department.

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All details of the qualifications required of the above-mentioned staff, the tests that must be passed by candidates, the salaries of such staff, etc., shall be communicated to the Argentine Administration by the Secretary General in due course. The salaries of the staff in question shall be fixed by agreement between the Secretary General and the Argentine Administration.

b) The Secretary General shall second to the Conference Secretariat or shall recruit:

- 1 official to take charge of the finance department and one assistant;
- 1 official to take charge of the Secretariat;
- 1 official to take charge of the document department;
- 1 official to take charge of the stonography and typing pool;
- 1 official to take charge of the roneo department, of such official cannot be recruited locally;
- 3 minute-writers for meetings of the Plenary Assembly;
- 3 translator-revisers;
- 3 shorthand typists capable of acting as verbatim reporters;
- 18 interpreters;
- 3 administrative assistants and typist-secretaries.

The numbers of staff indicated above are provided on the assumption that the three working languages of the Union will be used. Should it be decided to use an additional language, the numbers of staff shall be increased accordingly.

C. INSTALLATIONS, SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT TO BE PROVIDED BY THE ARGENTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Subject to the financial provisions laid down in Section A of this Agreement, the Argentine Administration shall provide the Conference with the installations, services and equipment mentioned below.

1. Seat of the Conference

The Conference shall normally meet in the building of the Law and Social Sciences Faculty, No. 2263, Avenida Presidente Figueroa Alcorta, Buenos Aires. However, a room in a neighbouring building may be prepared for plenary assemblies.

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Offices and services of the Conference Secretariat, conference rooms, delegates' rooms, the services connected with the Reception Committee and those put at the disposal of the participants by the Argentine Administration shall be installed in this building.

The Secretary General shall accept responsibility for any damage caused to these premises, except damage which might normally result from their occupation by a conference. It is agreed, moreover, that the Conference participants shall abide by the regulations in force concerning the occupation and use of the accommodation placed at their disposal.

The Argentine Administration shall undertake the preparation, furnishing, maintenance and cleaning of accommodation, and, if necessary, shall take the measures required to ensure the security of the Conference premises.

2. Allocation of accommodation

The accommodation placed at the disposal of the Conference shall be allocated in the following manner:

Conference Rooms

- 1 room for meetings of the Plenary Assembly, capable of holding approximately 400 to 420 people and equipped for simultaneous interpretation;
- 1 room for committee meetings, capable of holding approximately 200 people and equipped for simultaneous interpretation;
- 2 or 3 rooms for meetings of sub-committees and working groups, capable of holding approximately 50 people;
- 1 room for sub-committee meetings capable of holding approximately 80 people.

Services at the disposal of participants

- 1 reading room for delegates;
- 1 ladies' waiting room;
- 1 cloakroom;
- 1 counter, 6 to 7 metres long, for the registration of participants on their arrival at the Conference, and later for use by the information, travel, housing services, etc.;
- 1 post office, situated as near as possible to the document distribution centre;
- 1 telegraph office, with tables for the writing of telegrams;

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1 telephone office with a counter for booking calls, telephone booths, switchboard, etc.;

2 rooms for the medical service;

1 bar;

and if necessary:

1 bank agency;

1 restaurant.

Services for the Secretariat

1 room specially fitted for the document distribution service with adjoining store room for documents;

1 office for the Chairman of the Conference;

1 office for the Chairman's secretariat;

1 office for the Doyen of the Conference;

6 offices for the Secretary General of the Union, his secretariat, the Assistant Secretaries General and Counsellors;

2 offices for the Directors of the C.C.I.s and the I.F.R.B.

1 waiting-room;

2 offices for the Finance Department;

1 office for the Stores Department;

1 office for the Head of the Secretariat;

7/9 offices for the document department, translators, rapporteurs, etc.;

accommodation necessary for the shorthand-typing pool;

accommodation necessary for the document reproduction department;

1 meeting and waiting room for interpreters.

3. Communications

The Argentine Administration shall provide and operate an internal telephone service and shall take the necessary steps to establish an external telephone and telegraph service.

4. Equipment and supplies

a) Typewriters

The Argentine Administration shall put the following typewriters at the disposal of the Conference Secretariat:

15 machines with Spanish keyboards, including 1 with long carriage;

30 machines, if possible with universal keyboards, for English and French, including 2 with long carriage.

Should the Argentine Administration be obliged to buy those machines, it will be granted a sum of money equal to three-tenths of their value to cover the cost of hire and maintenance for the duration of the Conference.

If, the Argentine Administration hires and does not buy the machines, it shall be reimbursed the entire cost of hire.

b) Roneo machines

The Argentine Administration shall undertake to hire against the account of the Conference and under the best conditions obtainable locally, at least three roneo machines.

c) Calculating machine

The Argentine Administration shall undertake to hire, against the account of the Conference and under the best conditions obtainable locally, one calculating machine for the Accounts Service.

d) Stationery and general supplies

The Argentine Administration shall acquire, against the account of the Conference and under the most favourable conditions, the supplies necessary for the publication of documents (paper, stencils, ink, ribbons, etc.) and articles for use in conference rooms and offices. A list of those supplies shall be furnished later by the Secretary General.

However, should the Secretary General find it possible to obtain all or part of those supplies elsewhere under more favourable conditions, he shall instruct his department to purchase them.

D. INTERPRETATION SERVICE

The Secretary General shall provide a wired simultaneous interpretation system, with the necessary cabins, which shall be installed in the two conference rooms mentioned in paragraph 2 of Section C of this Agreement. The interpretation system shall be capable of ensuring interpretation for approximately 400 delegates in the first conference room and approximately 200 delegates in the second.

If necessary, the Argentine Administration shall put at the disposal of the Conference a wireless simultaneous interpretation system comprising a maximum of 20 microphones and 250 receivers, as well as the necessary cabins. This installation shall be rented to the Conference at the rate of 800 Swiss francs per week.

The preparation of the rooms earmarked for simultaneous interpretation shall be completed two weeks before the opening date of the Conference to enable the cabins and interpretation equipment to be installed. The Argentine Administration shall supply the labour and material necessary for these installations.

Done at Buenos Aires on 25 September 1951

The Secretary General
of the International Telecommunication
Union

For the Argentine Administration

Messrs. Magrassi
Pecchini
Andrada
Secchi

L. Mulatier

A N N E X 2

BUDGET OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE OF

BUENOS AIRES, 1952

Duration 2½ months

Subheads and articles

I. Staff

1. Administrative services	466,000
2. Language services	650,000
3. Reproduction services	40,000
4. Insurance	35,000

II. Premises and equipment

5. Premises, furniture, machines	90,000
6. Document production	85,500
7. Supplies and office overheads	65,000
8. Simultaneous interpretation and other technical installations	90,000
9. Unforeseen	31,000

III. Financial operating expenses

10. Interest on advances	20,800
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Special Expenses:

IV. Preparatory work

11. Publication and distribution of proposals	60,000
12. Journey to Buenos Aires for the preparatory work of the Conference	17,500

V. Sundry

13.	Participation of the I.F.R.B. in Buenos Aires	2)	28,700
14.	" " C.C.I.F. " " "	3)	15,000
15.	" " C.C.I.T. " " "	4)	
16.	" " C.C.I.R. " " "	5)	25,000
Total:			<u>1,720,000¹⁾</u>

N.B.:

- 1) These expenses will be apportioned among the participants of the conference in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 3.(1) and (2) of the Convention.
- 2) for 2 persons.
- 3) for 1 person.
- 4) Represented by the Assistant Secretary General in charge of the T.T. division of the General Secretariat, and acting as Interim Director of the C.C.I.T.
- 5) for 2 persons.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPOSALS

Note by the Secretary General

The following series of proposals have been printed on loose leaves in Geneva and have been despatched direct to administrations:

- 1st series - Nos. 1 to 569
- 2nd series - Nos. 570 to 609
- 3rd series - Nos. 610 to 651
- 4th series - Nos. 652 to 654

A 5th series containing proposals 655 to 657 has also been printed on loose leaves at Geneva. Supplies are being despatched from Geneva to Buenos Aires and they will be distributed there to delegates as soon as received.

Subsequent proposals will be numbered from 658 onwards and will be reproduced as mimeographed conference documents in the ordinary numbered series. These subsequent proposals will, when appropriate, bear a reference to the page in the loose-leaf edition where proposals on the same provision of the Convention are to be found.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 3-E
25 September 1952

PROPOSAL No. 658

UNITED NATIONS

FACILITIES AND PRIVILEGES
FOR SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Secretary General of the Union has received the following letter from the Secretary General of the United Nations:

"I have the honour to transmit to you herewith
"a statement on facilities and privileges for specialized agencies
"in telecommunications, which has been approved by the executive
"heads of the specialized agencies, and to request that you be
"good enough to arrange for it to be brought to the attention of
"the members of the International Telecommunication Union at
"their forthcoming Quinquennial Plenipotentiary Conference.

"Accept, Sir,.....etc."

+ +

The statement forwarded by the Secretary General of the United Nations is reproduced in the attached annex.

Annex: 1

A N N E X

STATEMENT ON FACILITIES AND PRIVILEGES
FOR SPECIALIZED AGENCIES IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies have held consultations concerning the position of the specialized agencies in regard to the provisions concerning government telegrams and telephone calls contained in the International Telecommunication Convention.

The International Telecommunication Convention provides that certain priorities and other facilities and privileges shall be accorded to government telegrams and telephone calls, as defined in Annex II to the Convention. This definition specifies that government telegrams and telephone calls shall include telegrams and telephone calls originating with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations. A committee set up by the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union at its sixth session in 1951 agreed that it would be desirable that the heads of the principal organs of the United Nations should also be specifically included in this definition. The Convention does not extend to the specialized agencies the privilege of sending government telegrams or of making government telephone calls and the question was raised whether the Convention ought not to be modified so as to extend this privilege to the specialized agencies.

The Secretary-General of the I.T.U. agreed that the facts of the existing position are as summarized in the Annex to this paper. He pointed out that any question of amending the International Telecommunication Convention is one of policy for decision by the Governments Members of the I.T.U., the Administrative Council of which had already had the matter under discussion before it on more than one occasion; and that in these circumstances the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. was obviously not in a position to express any opinion on the merits of the issue, which had financial as well as administrative aspects. As regards procedure, he explained that the International Telecommunication Convention can only be amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., which is to meet in Buenos Aires in October 1952, and that the Secretary-General of the United Nations had been invited to be represented at this Conference.

The executive heads of all the other specialized agencies considered that the governmental status of the specialized agencies had already been recognized by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

As a result of the consultations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has agreed to submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union the following proposals:

It would seem desirable and logical that the definition of government telegrams and telephone calls should include those originated by the executive heads of the specialized agencies. There would appear to be no reason why arrangements which had been found to be desirable to facilitate the conduct of official business carried on by governments individually or through the central machinery of the United Nations should not also be applied in respect of such business carried on through the specialized agencies. This consideration does not, of course, apply to the over-riding priority for United Nations telegrams and telephone calls in special circumstances provided for by Article 83, Section 6 of the International Telegraph Regulations and a resolution annexed to the International Telephone Regulations; but it does apply to the general priorities, facilities and privileges provided for in the Convention and the regulations for government telegrams as defined in the annex to the Convention.

The practical importance of the matter arises from the fact that the specialized agencies, like the United Nations itself, now operate in all parts of the world, and the rapid and efficient execution of their responsibilities can be greatly facilitated by the enjoyment of the same facilities as are accorded by their Member governments to the United Nations and to each other. It was for this reason that the General Assembly of the United Nations provided for such treatment in Section 11 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.(+) The Convention has since been endorsed by the competent organs of all the specialized agencies concerned.

The executive heads of the specialized agencies fully appreciate the importance of taking effective steps to ensure that the special facilities provided for in the Convention are used only under proper control and in appropriate cases, and will take the necessary action for this purpose.

(+) The provisions of Section 11 are based on the communications provisions in the Articles of Agreement of the BANK and FUND. The International Telecommunication Union, however, entered a reservation in regard to Section 11.

The executive heads of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, pointed out that the FUND and the BANK are in a special position in view of the special provisions contained in their Articles of Agreement under which their official communications are to be accorded, in any event, government treatment by their members.

As regards rates, in many cases special rates are granted in respect of government telegrams. These special rates are not provided for directly in the International Telecommunication Convention, and may, therefore, except in the case of the BANK and the FUND whose constitutions contain special provisions in the matter applicable to their members or except insofar as they may be provided for under the legal requirements in force in particular countries, be a matter for negotiations in particular cases with the authorities concerned. The executive heads of the agencies draw attention to the anomaly involved in governments paying higher rates in respect of telegrams chargeable to specialized agencies' budgets than they pay in respect of telegrams chargeable directly to their individual budgets or to the United Nations budget.

APPENDIX I

EXISTING PRIVILEGES FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AND
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The following is a study of the privileges extended to the United Nations and to the specialized agencies as users of the international telecommunication system.

Introduction

1. The present situation with regard to the privileges of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as users of the international telecommunication system arises out of a number of conventions, agreements, regulations, etc. The basic conventions, listed in chronological order, are the following:

- a) The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (1946).
- b) The International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947). This Convention is supplemented by the International Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Regulations (Paris, 1949).
- c) The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (1947).

In some cases the constituent instruments and/or the headquarters agreements of the organizations also provide privileges in the field of communications.

2. The purpose of the following study is to review the privileges of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as users of the international telecommunication system and the question as to how far the privileges granted to the United Nations and to individual governments members of the United Nations under the International Telecommunication Convention could be extended also to other intergovernmental organizations, particularly the specialized agencies.

3. This study is therefore divided into the following parts:
- I. A survey of the special privileges enjoyed by the United Nations.
 - II. A similar survey of the special privileges enjoyed by the specialized agencies.
 - III. Considerations regarding the extension to the specialized agencies of privileges enjoyed by the United Nations under the International Telecommunication Convention.

I. SPECIAL PRIVILEGES ENJOYED BY THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Under the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.

(1) Government privileges

4. In Annex 2 to the Atlantic City Convention it is specified that "government telegrams and telephone calls" shall include inter alia telegrams or telephone calls originating with "the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations". The United Nations has undertaken to keep the Union supplied with an up-to-date list of the subsidiary organs which it considers should be included in the definition, the latest of which, published in I.T.U. Notification No. 629 of 1 August 1951, includes a total of 64, out of which 19 have been specially marked as being organs, the Heads of which are likely at the present time to originate, either in person or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, telecommunication messages entitled to government privileges.

There would seem to be no logical reason why the Heads of the Principal Organs of the United Nations should not be included in the definition. They were, however, omitted when the Convention was drafted at Atlantic City. The question was submitted by the United Nations to the I.T.U. Council and a Committee set up by the latter at its Sixth Session (1951) agreed that the principal organs of the United Nations should be mentioned in the definition when it is revised.

5. Privileges to which government telegrams and telephone calls are entitled under the Atlantic City Convention, the Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947) and the Telegraph and the Telephone Regulations (Paris, 1949) are the following:
- (i) Priority, if requested by the sender, over private telegrams and telephone calls (without extra cost in the case of telegrams).
 - (ii) Government telegrams may be expressed in secret language, without production of the code or cipher used, even in countries which do not allow private telegrams in secret language.
 - (iii) Freedom from stoppage or being cut off, respectively, to which private telegrams and telephone calls are subject.
 - (iv) Replies to government telegrams are regarded as government telegrams.
 - (v) Repetition is obligatory for government telegrams wholly or partly in secret language, when telegraphists are in doubt as to the accuracy of transmission or reception.
 - (vi) Government telegrams must be transmitted by the route prescribed (wireless or wire) unless transmission by another route is authorized by the sender.
 - (vii) The duration of government telephone calls in the European system and those extra-European countries which have accepted the Telephone Regulations is not limited.
 - (viii) Similarly lightning and urgent government telephone calls are admitted in European and certain extra-European services where lightning and urgent private calls are not admitted.

Some of the above special privileges may in fact be enjoyed by members of the general public, but only on payment of extra charges. For example, a private telegram sent with urgent priority, which is a lower priority than government priority, costs the sender double rates.

Again, repetition of a telegram in secret language, if requested by a private sender, incurs an extra charge equal to 50% of the ordinary rate. It will therefore be seen that government privileges carry certain pecuniary advantages.

6. In addition, while there are no special rates for government telephone calls, a substantial number of government telegrams benefit by special government rates. These are reduced rates granted to government traffic not by the Telecommunication Convention (1) but as a result either of bilateral agreement or arrangement between governments, but this is rarely the case, or more often of an agreement between a government and a commercial carrier.
7. In practice, the number of bilateral agreements under which government rates are granted has markedly decreased in recent years and only a small proportion of the United Nations traffic carried over the commercial network now benefits by this privilege.

(2) Over-riding priority for United Nations telegrams and
telephone calls in exceptional circumstances

8. By Article 83, Section 6, of the International Telegraph Regulations (Paris, 1949) United Nations telegrams exchanged between designated officials in exceptional circumstances are granted over-riding priority over all telegrams except those relating to safety of life at sea or in the air. In a resolution annexed to the International Telephone Regulations (Paris, 1949), it is recommended that similar priority be given to United Nations for telephone calls exchanged between designated officials in exceptional circumstances.

(3) United Nations telecommunication operating services

9. Under Article 26, Section 2, of the International Telecommunication Convention and Article XV of the Agreement between the United Nations and the I.T.U. the telecommunication operating services of the United Nations are entitled to the rights and bound by the obligations of the Convention and may attend, in a consultative capacity, all conferences and meetings of the Union.

(1) Article 83, paragraph 7, of the Telegraph Regulations.

(App.I-Ann.3.E)

B. Under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (1946)

10. Article III of the above Convention states:

Section 9

"The United Nations shall enjoy in the territory of each Member for its official communications treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that Member to any other Government including its diplomatic mission in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on mails, cables, telegrams, radiograms, telephotos, telephone and other communications; and press rates for information to the press and radio. No censorship shall be applied to the official correspondence and other official communications of the United Nations."

Section 10

"The United Nations shall have the right to use codes and to despatch and receive its correspondence by a courier or in bags, which shall have the same immunities and privileges as diplomatic couriers and bags."

As this Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946, i.e. prior to the meeting of the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference (Atlantic City, 1947), the latter was able to include in the International Telecommunication Convention the provisions mentioned above under paragraph 4.

With regard to government rates, it follows from the considerations set forth in paragraph 6 above and from the provisions of Section 9 of the Convention, that rate treatment as described in this Section can be claimed by the United Nations from those States which have acceded to the Convention.

C. Under the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations.

11. According to Article II, Section 4 of this Agreement, the United Nations may establish and operate in the headquarters district various categories of telecommunication services. Paragraph 5 b) of

this Section provides that "the United Nations shall make arrangements for the operation of the services referred to in this section with the International Telecommunication Union, the appropriate agencies of the Government of the United States and the appropriate agencies of other affected governments with regard to all frequencies and similar matters."

This agreement, however, does not grant the United Nations any special privilege with regard to rates similar to those permitted to a specialized agency under the agreements mentioned in Annex 2 of this study.

II. SPECIAL PRIVILEGES ENJOYED BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

A. Under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

12. The question of the extent to which and of the conditions under which privileges and immunities accorded to the United Nations could or should be given also to the specialized agencies was examined by the General Assembly of the United Nations at the outset when it started consideration of the problem of privileges and immunities for specialized agencies. The Assembly adopted on 13 February 1946 a resolution which indicates the object to be pursued. This resolution reads as follows:

"THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY considers that there are many advantages in the unification as far as possible of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the United Nations and the various specialized agencies.

While recognizing that not all specialized agencies require all the privileges and immunities which may be needed by others, and that certain of these may, by reason of their particular functions, require privileges of a special nature which are not required by the United Nations itself, the General Assembly considers that the privileges and immunities of the United Nations should be regarded, as a general rule, as a maximum within which the various specialized agencies should enjoy such privileges and immunities as the appropriate fulfilment of their respective functions may require, and that no privileges and immunities which are not really necessary should be asked for."

13. In pursuance of this resolution, the Secretary-General of the United Nations consulted the various specialized agencies. Two preliminary meetings were held at Lake Success on 6 and 7 March 1947, which were attended by representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, and of the Secretariats of specialized agencies. These meetings, however, did not have the advantage of the presence of observers from the Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunication Union, though both had been informed that questions of interest to them were under discussion and consequently were given an opportunity to send observers if they wished to do so. The two Unions were subsequently contacted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
14. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the specialized agencies thus drafted was discussed by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its Second Session and adopted by virtue of a resolution No. 179 (II) dated 21 November 1947. By that time the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU had finished its work.
15. Article IV of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies prescribes as follows:

"Section 11

Each specialized agency shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to this Convention in respect of that agency, for its official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government, including the latter's diplomatic mission in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on mails, cables, telegrams, radiograms, telephotos, telephone and other communications, and press rates for information to the press and radio.

Section 12

No censorship shall be applied to the official correspondence and other official communications of the specialized agencies.

The specialized agencies shall have the right to use codes and to dispatch and receive correspondence by courier or in sealed

bags, which shall have the same immunities and privileges as diplomatic couriers and bags.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the adoption of appropriate security precautions to be determined by agreement between a State party to this Convention and a specialized agency."

16. The effect of this article is to confer upon any specialized agency government privileges in respect of their telegrams and telephone calls, and the right to government rates in respect of the former, for communications within or between the territories of States parties to the Convention which have agreed to apply the Convention to that agency.
17. Certain limitations, however, arise as a matter of practical application of these privileges,(1). With regard to government priorities it will be appreciated that such a priority would have little value for a telegram sent from State A to State B, if the latter was not a party to the Convention in respect of the sending specialized agency, and would therefore not recognize the priority. Furthermore, State A would not even grant priority over its part of the international circuit, since it could not forward such a telegram containing a priority prefix to State B. The result in practice is that in so far as concerns government priorities, these can only be enjoyed by a specialized agency where both the originating and receiving State have acceded to the Convention in respect of the agency concerned.

(1) Cf. the following declaration contained in the letter from the United Kingdom of 10 August 1949 wherewith they transmitted their instrument of accession to the Convention:

"I have to invite your attention to the fact that it is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of Section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the specialized agency to enjoy in the territory of a state party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the government of that state to any other government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other governments collaborate in according this treatment to the agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunication Union".

18. With regard to the enjoyment by the specialized agencies of government rates, this depends again as a matter of practice upon the considerations set forth in paragraphs 6, 7 and 10 above.
19. A list is attached in Appendix I to this paper setting out which States as of 22 May 1952 had acceded to the Convention, and the specialized agencies to which they had agreed to apply the privileges and immunities specified therein. It will be seen from this list that although most of the acceding States have agreed to apply the Convention to all the agencies, some have preferred to limit its application to only certain of them, and this may be considered as a further limiting factor in the enjoyment by the agencies of the privileges enumerated in Article IV.
- B. Under the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.
20. The Convention and the Regulations do not grant specialized agencies any special privileges. However, in the case of the World Health Organization, which requires priority for epidemiological telegrams and telephone calls of exceptional urgency despatched from its headquarters and subsidiary organs, the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. at its Sixth Session (1951) has recommended that these telegrams and telephone calls be given the same priority (i.e. the highest) as that accorded to telegrams and telephone calls concerning the safety of life at sea and in the air.
- C. Under Special Arrangements with Host Governments.
21. Most specialized agencies have certain telecommunication privileges granted them under their Headquarters agreement with the host Government. The privileges enjoyed by the I.L.O. in Switzerland are set out in Appendix II hereto, as an example.

D. Under the constituent instrument of the organization.

22. In the case of the Bank and the Fund, the right to special treatment is specifically granted by their respective constituent instruments (1). On 20 November 1951, the Hearing Examiner of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington ruled that these agencies in accordance with the interpretation made by their Executive Directors of the communication provisions in their constituent instruments were entitled to the same rate treatment by the American commercial carriers as that accorded the official international telegrams of foreign Governments Members of the Bank and the Fund. A final decision in this matter is at the present time pending before the Commission.

III. EXTENSION TO THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF PRIVILEGES ENJOYED BY THE UNITED NATIONS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Present situation

23. From the survey just made, it appears that among the privileges granted to the United Nations under the International Telecommunication Convention some correspond to special functions and responsibilities undertaken exclusively by the United Nations. This is the case for the over-riding priority in exceptional circumstances, a privilege given to the United Nations in the exercise of its political functions.

(1) The relevant provisions in the Articles of Agreement of these two Agencies are: for the Bank, Article VII, Section 7 "Privilege for communications. The official communications of the Bank shall be accorded by each member the same treatment that it accords to the official communications of other members".
- for the Fund, Article IX, Section 7 "Privilege for communications.- The official communications of the Fund shall be accorded by members the same treatment as the official communications of other members".

24. Under the same principle, WHO has been granted (see para.20 above) a high priority for epidemiological telograms and telephone calls of exceptional urgency.
25. None of the specialized agencies has telecommunication operating services. As, however, it is the policy of the United Nations to share with the specialized agencies in the performance of administrative services when feasible, the telecommunication operating services of the United Nations accept traffic for specialized agencies^{*}, so that the latter participate indirectly and to some extent in the privilege given to the United Nations.
26. Other privileges (government privileges) given to the United Nations have been extended by the United Nations General Assembly to the specialized agencies and are incorporated in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies but no corresponding provisions exist in the International Telecommunication Convention.
27. In addition, at least some specialized agencies enjoy privileges in the field of telecommunications by virtue of their constituent instrument or their headquarters agreement. The following statement is to be found in the Rapporteur's Report to the Sixth Committee of the Second Session of the General Assembly upon the nature of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies:

"A single convention applicable to all the specialized agencies would appear to be perfectly acceptable if it were divided into two distinct parts:

1°) A general chapter defining the standard privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies,

2°) A number of annexes in which would be set out those divergencies from the standard privileges and immunities in the case of each specialized agency which did not require all the standard privileges or which on account of the special nature of its functions require certain special privileges. In some cases the annexes would reproduce provisions already existing in the basic instrument of the agency in question.

* Conditions under which specialized agencies traffic is to be carried over the United Nations network are now being examined by both the I.T.U. and the United Nations.

The single convention when it had come fully into force would be regarded as a complete statement of the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies, apart from any special agreements concluded with the country in which their seat is established.*"

Government privileges

28. The Administrative Council of the I.T.U. has protested vigorously against the provision of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies which gives them government privileges. It points out that the I.T.U. is recognized by the United Nations as the specialized agency in the field of telecommunication responsible for taking such action as may be necessary under its basic instrument. It considers that one of the primary duties of I.T.U. (under Article 3, para. b) of the International Telecommunication Convention) is to provide the public with the best telecommunication facilities possible and it endeavours to limit, as far as it can, special privileges over the international telecommunication system for governments, intergovernmental organizations and special services as these can only be granted at the expense of the public. Furthermore, it considers that the extension of privileges decreases their practical value.
29. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies and the Articles of Agreement of the Bank and the Fund grant to specialized agencies privileges for which no provision is made in the International Telecommunication Convention.
30. This question was extensively debated within the I.T.U., in particular by the Administrative Council and by the International Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Paris, 1949). The latter Conference formulated Opinions which are included in the International Telegraph and Telephone Regulations *** in which it was stated that since the number of intergovernmental agencies associated with United Nations is increasing, it would not be in the best interests of the telecommunications services of the Members of the Union and of the users thereof to extend Government telecommunication privileges to specialized agencies. The Secretary General of the I.T.U. was requested

* Official records of the Second Session of the General Assembly - Sixth Committee, Legal Questions, pages 283 and 284.

*** Opinion No. 2 in each of the two sets of regulations.

to suggest to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that Article IV, section 11 of the Convention be abolished and that if this were not done before the next Plenipotentiary Conference then the Administrative Council should make appropriate recommendations on that matter at its ~~last~~ session before that Conference.

31. At its Fourth Session (August-October 1949), the Administrative Council directed the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. to communicate the United Kingdom declaration^{*} to the I.T.U. Members~~and~~ and to suggest to them that in acceding to the Convention they include an observation along the same lines. The Secretary-General of the I.T.U. was also directed to suggest to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the question be put on the Agenda of the General Assembly with a view to calling a special conference for the purpose of abrogating the offending Section 11.^{***} The suggestion of the Administrative Council was put to the Sixth Committee at the Fourth Session of the General Assembly (September-December 1949) and was not adopted.^{***}

The Administrative Council agreed^{****}, at its Fifth Session (September-October 1950), to accept the standard clauses of the Convention on behalf of the Union but stipulated that the Union would not claim for itself the privileges accorded by Section 11 in respect of communications.

32. The I.T.U. Council, at its Sixth Session (April-May 1951), included a statement on the matter in a report to the Members of the Union^{*****} on the interpretation and application of the Atlantic City Convention, and stated: " It seems that this question should be raised at the Plenipotentiary Conference in order to decide if and in what way it might be solved without causing inconvenience for the traffic of the general telegraph and telephone services".

^{*} See footnote to paragraph 17 above.

^{***} Resolution 142 of Administrative Council.

^{****} A/C.6/SR.211 and A/PV.266.

^{*****} Administrative Council Resolution No. 193.

^{*****} Doc.No.969/CA.6 Revised.

33. At the Seventh Session of the I.T.U. Council (April-June 1952) the question was discussed of taking steps to bring the matter before the Seventh General Assembly of the United Nations, the idea being expressed that the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U. should have before it an expression of opinion from the General Assembly. After discussion, however, the I.T.U. Council decided to take no further action, it being open, of course, to national delegations to the United Nations to follow whatever course they deemed suitable.
34. The next I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference is to open on 1 October 1952 at Buenos Aires.

(Ann.3-E)

APPENDIX II

CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Convention is in force for the following Governments in respect to the particular specialized agencies indicated hereunder:

	<u>ILO</u>	<u>FAO</u>	<u>UNESCO</u>	<u>ICAO</u>	<u>WHO</u>	<u>BANK</u>	<u>FUND</u>	<u>ITU</u>	<u>UPU</u>	<u>IRO</u>	<u>WMO</u>
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Chile	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Denmark	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Ecuador	x										
Guatemala	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Haiti	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
India	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		
Jordan		x	x	x	x			x	x		
Luxembourg	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Norway	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Pakistan						x	x				
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
U.K.	x	x	x	x	x					x	
Yugoslavia	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x

APPENDIX III

II - AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL AND THE INTERNATIONAL
LABOUR ORGANIZATION CONCERNING THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LA-
BOUR ORGANIZATION IN SWITZERLAND OF 11 MARCH 1946

Article 12

Official communications.

The International Labour Organization shall enjoy for its official communications treatment not less favourable than that accorded to diplomatic missions in Switzerland in respect of:

(a) all priorities for communications and transport;

(b) postal, telegraphic, radio-telegraphic, telephonic, radio-telephonic and telephotographic tariffs, etc.

III - ARRANGEMENT FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE AGREEMENT MADE BETWEEN THE SWISS
FEDERAL COUNCIL AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION CONCERNING THE
LEGAL STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN SWITZERLAND

Article 6

Press communications.

The International Labour Organization shall enjoy the preferential tariffs applicable to press communications in accordance with the International Telecommunication Convention for its communications addressed directly or through an intermediary to the press and radio.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 4 - E.
25 September 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PROPOSAL No. 659

JAPAN

With reference to our proposal No.65 for the Plenipotentiary Conference, please replace the words "of the Administrative Council" by the words "of the Administrative Conferences".

-.--.-.-

Note: Proposal No. 65 appears at page 49 of the Volume of printed proposals.

17-17-1.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document N° 5 - E
25 September 1952.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952.

PROPOSAL N° 660

JAPAN

Please bring the following amendments to proposal N° 399;

Read (1) as follows:

"A country may accredit a member of the delegation of another country to represent it at a conference or meeting. However one and the same person cannot hold more than one set of credentials."

Delete the following words in (3):

"or a member of a delegation"

+ + +

Note: Proposal N° 3++ appears at page 356 of the Volume of printed proposals.

(13-13-1)

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 6-E
25 September 1952

Proposal No. 661

SWITZERLAND

"The Swiss administration has noted that proposal No. 7 submitted by it for the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference gives rise to interpretations that are wrong or even contrary to its authors' intentions. In these circumstances and to avoid further misunderstanding and ambiguity, we prefer to withdraw the entire proposal."

oooooooo

N.B. The above communication appeared in a circular telegram No. 42/29 dated 29 August 1952. Proposal No. 7 appears on pages 10 and 11 of the printed volume of proposals.

(14-14.1)

25 September 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ESTONIAN
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary General of the Union:

" I am directed by the Government of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic to request that you bring the following to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference in Buenos Aires:

" Estonia became a Member of the International Telecommunication Union on 1 July 1923. The Government of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic has never denounced the Telecommunication Convention nor stated that it has ceased to be a Member of the I.T.U. It has ever expressed its desire and ambition to attain international collaboration in the sphere of telecommunication. Hence the decision taken by the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference (1947) to exclude the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic from Membership of the Telecommunication Union runs counter to the Convention and is inconsistent with the aims of the Union; it is, then, illegitimate. For these reasons the Government of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic insists that the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic be reintegrated as a Member of the International Telecommunication Union.

" I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,

MUERISEP,
President of the Council of Ministers,
On behalf of the Government of the
Estonian SSR. "

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMUNICATION FROM THE LITHUANIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The following telegramme has been received by the
Secretary General of the Union.

"To the Secretary General:

"On behalf of the Government of the Lithuanian Soviet
Socialist Republic, I have the honour to ask you to be good
enough to transmit the following statement to the Plenipotentiary
Telecommunication Conference, Buenos Aires:

"The Government of the Lithuanian Soviet
Socialist Republic is of opinion that the
decision taken by the Plenipotentiary
Telecommunication Conference of Atlantic City
(1947), to exclude the Lithuanian S.S.R. from
Membership of the International Telecommunication
Union is irregular and runs counter both to
the Convention and to the aims of the International
Telecommunication Union. Lithuania has of
course been a Member of the Telecommunication
Union since 24 January 1925. The Government
of the Lithuanian S.S.R. has not denounced the
Madrid Convention (1932), and has ever aimed
at the extension and development of international
collaboration in the sphere of telecommunication.
The Government of the Lithuanian S.S.R., there-
fore, urges that the Lithuanian S.S.R. be
reintegrated as a Member of the International
Telecommunication Union.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,

No. 562 M. GEDVILAS
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the Lithuanian S.S.R.

On behalf of the Government of the Lithuanian S.S.R."

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 9 - E
25 September 1952

COMMUNICATION FROM THE LATVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The following telegramme has been received by the Secretary General of the Union:

"On behalf of the Government of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, I have the honour to request that you bring the following to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference meeting in Buenos Aires in October of this year:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Atlantic City, 1947) decided, irregularly, to exclude the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic from Membership of the International Telecommunication Union, and this without any reason whatsoever. Latvia has been a Member of the International Telecommunication Union since 1 January 1922, and signed the Madrid Telecommunication Convention (1932). The Government of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic has made no statement denouncing the Telecommunication Convention; hence, under the Convention, Latvia continues to participate with full rights. On these grounds, therefore, the Government of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the decision taken by the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference to exclude the Latvian S.S.R. from Membership of the International Telecommunication Union runs counter to the Convention and to the aims of the Union, namely, the extension of international collaboration in the sphere of telecommunication, and insists that the rights attendant upon Membership of the International Telecommunication Union be restored to the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,

J. OSTROV
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Latvian S.S.R.,

On behalf of the Government of the Latvian S.S.R."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
Buenos Aires, 1952

PROPOSAL No. 662

UNITED KINGDOM

Proposal for an additional Chapter of the General
Regulations annexed to the International
Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947)

- - - - -

Add a new Part IV of the General Regulations as follows:

PART IV

International Frequency Registration Board

Chapter 19

Rules of Procedure

1. The Board shall meet as frequently as necessary to deal expeditiously with its work and, normally, at least once a week.
2. At the first meeting after each election, the Board shall elect from among its members a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, each to hold office for a term of one year. Thereafter, annually, the Vice-Chairman shall succeed to the Chairmanship and a new Vice-Chairman shall be elected.
3. In the unavoidable absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Board shall elect a temporary Chairman for the occasion from among its members.
4. Each member of the Board, including the Chairman, shall have one vote. Voting by proxy or by correspondence is not allowed. Moreover, a member is not entitled to vote on any question if he has not been present at that part of a meeting at which the question was discussed.
5. The minutes shall indicate whether a finding was unanimous or by a majority. In the latter case, the vote of each member present may be recorded on request of a member, but shall not be made public.



6. Problems of a purely non-technical nature shall be decided by the Board on the basis of a two-thirds vote of the members present. In the consideration of problems having technical characteristics, the Board shall endeavour to reach its decision by unanimous agreement. If, after re-consideration of such a problem over a period not exceeding 14 days, the Board fails to reach a unanimous decision, it shall immediately thereafter, decide the problem on the basis of a two-thirds majority vote of the members present.
7. A quorum of the Board shall be four members. If, however, the verdict of such a quorum on a question coming before it is not unanimous, the question shall be referred for decision at a later meeting at which at least five members are present.
8. The Board shall keep a complete record of all official actions and minutes of all meetings; for which purpose the necessary personnel and facilities shall be provided by the Secretary General of the Union. A copy of all records and minutes of the Board shall be filed with the Secretary General of the Union and shall be available for public inspection. All records of the Board shall be kept in English, French and Spanish.
9. The Board shall prepare an annual report of its activities for the Administrative Council. This report shall include statistics indicating, inter alia, the magnitude and scope of the work of the Board and the number of meetings held.

REASONS

Pars. 1-6 are pars. 362-367 of the Radio Regulations. Par. 8 is par. 370 of the Radio Regulations, amended in accordance with Resolution No.70 of the Administrative Council.

Par. 7 is par. 368 of the Radio Regulations modified to suit a board of seven members as proposed in the new par. 2 of the revised Art.6.

Par. 9 is a new provision intended to place beyond doubt the obligation of the I.F.R.B. to provide regular reports and to include in them certain important statistics.

The foregoing provisions seem more appropriate to the General Regulations than to the Radio Regulations.

Note: The foregoing proposals, if adopted, will result in some duplication between the General Regulations and existing Radio Regulations, but the question of deleting paragraphs from the Radio Regulations will have to await consideration at the next ordinary administrative radio conference.

The proposals should be read in conjunction with the proposals made by the United Kingdom in respect of Art. 6.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PROPOSAL No. 663

UNITED KINGDOM

PROPOSAL FOR THE REVISION OF ARTICLE 6 OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION
(ATLANTIC CITY, 1947)

ARTICLE 6

Replace the present text by the following:-

International Frequency Registration Board

1. The essential duties of the International Frequency Registration Board shall be:-
 - a) to effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the different countries so as to establish, in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Radio Regulations, the date, purpose and technical characteristics of each of these assignments, with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof;
 - b) to furnish advice to Members and Associate Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur;
 - c) to perform any additional duties concerned with frequency allocation proscribed by an administrative radio conference, or by the Administrative Council in pursuance of the decisions of such a conference.
2. The Board shall be composed of seven members. Each ordinary administrative radio conference shall elect, according to the procedure established by that Conference, seven Members of the Union, each of whom shall nominate one of its Nationals to serve on the Board. The method of election shall be



chosen with a view to ensuring a balanced selection of the members of the Board, from the various parts of the world.

3. Members of the Board shall take up their duties on the date determined by the ordinary administrative radio conference which elected them. They shall normally remain in office until the members elected by the following conference have taken up their duties.
4. If, in the period between two ordinary administrative radio conferences, a member of the Board relinquishes his duties, the Member of the Union which nominated him shall nominate a replacement as soon as possible. If the Member of the Union concerned does not provide a replacement within a period of six months, it shall lose its right to nominate a person to serve on the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall request the Member of the Union which had obtained, at the previous election, the largest number of votes among those not elected in the area concerned, to nominate a person to serve on the Board for the unexpired portion of the term.
5. Members of the Board shall be eligible for re-election.
6. The persons nominated to serve as members of the Board:-
 - (i) shall be thoroughly qualified by technical training in the field of radio and shall possess practical experience in the assignment of frequencies;
 - (ii) shall serve, not as representatives of their respective countries or of any Region or area, but as custodians of an international public trust;
 - (iii) shall neither request nor receive instructions relating to the exercise of their duties from any Government or a member thereof, or from any public or private organization or person;
 - (iv) shall, for the effective understanding of the problems coming before the Board under 1 b), be familiar with geographic, economic and demographic conditions within their particular areas of the world.
7. No member of the Board, or any of its staff, may take any part or have any financial interest whatsoever in any branch of telecommunication apart from the work of the Board. The term "financial interest"

shall not, however, apply to any retirement benefits accruing in respect of previous employment or services.

8. Each Member and Associate Member of the Union must respect the international character of the Board and of the duties of its members and shall not attempt to influence any of them in the performance of their duties.
9. The working arrangements of the Board are defined in the General Regulations, and the procedure for the treatment of frequency assignment notifications, in the Radio Regulations.
10. The Board shall be assisted by a Specialized Secretariat appointed and working in accordance with Article 9 of this Convention. The Secretariat shall include technical specialists highly qualified in the following fields of radio: fixed services, broadcasting services, aeronautical services, maritime mobile services, services operating on frequencies above 27.5 Mc/s, and monitoring.

REASONS

Par. 1. In par. 1 of Art.6 with an additional sub-section c.

A new International Frequency List, which the Atlantic City Conference envisaged would be completed and agreed by 1949, has not yet been established. Tasks not specifically envisaged by the Atlantic City Conference have already been entrusted to the I.F.R.B. by the E.A.R.C., Geneva, 1951, and additional responsibilities may be given to the Board by similar conferences in future. Such tasks can be held to be covered in sub-paragraph b) of the present text but it is desirable to put the issue beyond doubt.

Par. 2. In par. 2 and 3 of Art. 6 re-modelled to specify the number of members.

It is considered:

- a) that the number of I.F.R.B.members ought to be specified in the Convention;
- b) that the present number of members elected by the Atlantic City Radio Conference (Eleven) makes for an unwieldy and

unnecessarily expensive Board.

Note: The U.K. is proposing that no change be made to the existing provision that I.F.R.B. members are elected at each ordinary administrative radio conference. This seems preferable to the election being made at plenipotentiary conferences because the radio experts of all administrations are present at radio conferences but cannot be expected to attend plenipotentiary conferences. However, since the U.K. considers that a reduction should be made in the number of I.F.R.B. members at an early date, and since no ordinary administrative radio conference is likely to be held in the near future, it will propose the adoption of a Protocol and/or Resolution providing for Article 6, as revised, to become effective immediately after the Plenipotentiary Conference, and as an exceptional measure, for the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1952 to elect the new membership of the Board to serve until the next ordinary administrative radio conference.

The basis of election of I.F.R.B. members adopted at Atlantic City was designed to ensure a fair distribution of appointments. If the suggested new paragraph 2 and the proposal outlined in the preceding sub-par. are accepted, the U.K. will propose that the Atlantic City basis should be used for the exceptional election at the Plenipotentiary Conference, with a reduction of one member from each area.

Thus, the new basis would be:-

American area, 2 members,
South Asiatic and Australasian area, 2 members,
Eastern European and North Asiatic area, 1 member,
Western European and African area, 2 members.

Par. 3. Is par. 304 of the Radio Regulations with drafting amendments and modified slightly to remove the inconsistency with par. 307.

Par. 4. Is par. 307 of the Radio Regulations slightly amplified. These provisions seem more appropriate to the Convention.

Par. 5. Is par. 306 of the Radio Regulations.

Par. 6. Is sub-par. 5(1) and part of 5(2) of Art.6 combined with pars. 297 and 299 of the Radio Regulations.

Par. 7. Is sub-par. 5(3) of Art. 6 amplified by the addition of 302(1) of the Radio Regulations.

Par. 8. Is sub-par. 5(2) of Art. 6 with slight textual amendments.

Par. 9. Is par. 4 of Art. 6 with amendments consequential on the proposal to transfer part of the Radio Regulations to the General Regulations.

Par.10. Is par. 308 of the Radio Regulations modified substantially to provide for technical specialists on the Secretariat.

The U.K. believes that, in order to discharge its responsibilities effectively (especially the tasks given to it by the U.A.R.C.), the Board will need to be assisted by a group of highly qualified engineers, specialists in the different fields of radio. The U.K. believe that this question is one of considerable urgency; and therefore suggests that the Plenipotentiary Conference should examine the matter after seeking advice from the I.F.R.B. and, as an exceptional measure, should authorize the additional posts and make appropriate financial provision.

It should be noted, in connexion with the reference to Art.9 in par. 10 of the proposed draft, that the U.K. has proposed (see Proposal 148) that Art.9 be revised to provide that the specialized secretariat work directly under the orders of the head of the permanent organ concerned, that the Secretary General appoints the staff in agreement with the head of the organ concerned and on the basis of the latter's choice, and that the final decision regarding appointments or dismissal rests with the Secretary General.

The foregoing proposals, if adopted, will result in some duplication between the Convention and the Radio Regulations but the question of deleting paragraphs from the Radio Regulations will have to await consideration at the next ordinary administrative radio conference.

The U.K. considers that the responsibilities of members of the Board, while of great importance, are not equal to those of the Secretary General. The U.K. therefore intends to propose adjustments to the salary scales of the Secretary General and I.F.R.B. members.

Note by S.G. The proposals concerning Art. 6 as a whole will be found on pages 74 et seq. of the printed volume of proposals. The foregoing proposal is that concerned in Proposal 97.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PROPOSAL 664

F R A N C E

PREAMBLE TO THE CONVENTION

After the words "of the Contracting Governments," replace the end of the sentence by the following :

with a view to facilitating relations between peoples by ensuring the effectiveness of telecommunication, have agreed to conclude the present Convention.

Reasons

The present text of the preamble, and also the text of the French proposal appearing as No. 9 in the volume of proposals, seem incomplete in that they do not assign a purpose to the Convention, but merely a means to an end.

The effectiveness of international telecommunication is merely a means; it must have some aim, some end in view.

Now, this aim always has been and still is the same: to facilitate relations between peoples.

It would seem well to recall this fact.

Note : Other proposals on the preamble to the Convention appear on Page 13 of the printed volume of proposals.

PROPOSAL No. 665

F R A N C E

Articles 29 and 30 of the Convention

STOPPAGE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS - SUSPENSION OF SERVICES

These two Articles to be combined into one with the above double title. The new Article would be set out as follows:

- par. 1 would be par. 1 of Article 29 unchanged
- par. 2 would be par. 2 of Article 29 unchanged
- par. 3 would be the text of Article 30 unchanged
- par. 4 (new) would be the following:

In applying the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, the Members and Associate Members will as far as possible respect the free flow of information.

Reasons

On 10 December 1948, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article XIX of which runs:

"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers".

The text of paragraph 4 above was drafted to take account of the Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted after the Atlantic Conference. The new text, as it stands, will not mean depriving Members and Associate Members of their right under Articles 29 and 30 of the present Convention; its aim is merely to make some allowance for the Declaration adopted by the United Nations.



Note: Other proposals on Articles 29 and 30 of the Convention will be found on pages 243 and 244 of the printed volume of proposals.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PROPOSAL 666

F R A N C E

ART. 3 PAR. 1 b) OF THE CONVENTION

Replace the following words at the end of the paragraph "and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public",

by :

and promoting, so far as possible, the exchange of information and ideas.

Reasons

The word public can be interpreted in a discriminatory and therefore restrictive sense. Such is the case in French where the word public (i.e. private individuals using telecommunications) may convey the idea that governmental or semi-governmental organs are excluded.

It certainly was not the intention of the drafters of the Convention of Atlantic City to give the text of paragraph b) any restrictive sense whatsoever.

The proposed wording has the advantage of eliminating the above mentioned drawback since it expresses in the broadest terms the objectives of telecommunication services.

APPLICATIONS FOR A LOWER CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION
TO THE UNION

Attached hereto are applications for a lower class of contribution to the Union, made by the following countries:

Ethiopia - Annex 1

Yemen - Annex 2

Viet-Nam - Annex 3

These applications are accompanied by the relevant correspondence exchanged between the Secretary General and the countries concerned.

It should be noted that applications for a lower class of contribution to the Union are referred to in Chapter VI, paragraph 5, of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Annexes: 3

ANNEX 1

ETHIOPIA

EMPIRE OF ETHIOPIA
MINISTRY OF POSTS, TELEGRAPHS
AND TELEPHONES

Subject : Ethiopia's Contribution to the
expenses of the Union

Addis-Ababa, 31 May 1950

Ref : Our reference 5738
Your letter No.4.1.264 of 9 March
1950

L. Mulatier, Esq.,
Secretary General, Inter-
national Telecommunication
Union,
General Secretariat,
Geneva, Switzerland

Sir,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter referred to above, in which you inform us that the amount debited to us in the account attached to your letter will bear interest at the rate of 3% per annum from 1 March 1950. However, your letter is dated 9 March and reached us on 15 April.

We would ask you to consider the following points in connection with the account you sent us:

Up to the present time we have belonged to the 7th class of contribution, thus being charged at the rate of 3 units. Now it seems to us that most of the other countries in Class 7 can easily afford to pay contributions at the rate of 3 units. Their international telecommunication interests already exceed those of Ethiopia, which, since the war, has political and economic problems to solve with a view to consolidating its territorial integrity and security. Among the countries concerned are: Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Syria.

We would also draw your attention to some of the countries in Class 8: Albania, Austria, Hungary, Iran, Iceland, Yugoslavia and Roumania.

For these reasons, then, and in view of the fact that Ethiopia still has no telephone communications with foreign countries (due to damage suffered during the Campaign of Liberation), and because,

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moreover, for reasons of economy, we have not yet been able to send our delegates to meetings held by the International Telecommunication Union, we are, we feel, fully justified in demanding that Ethiopia be placed in the 8th. class for its annual contribution and other expenses, instead of the 7th, as hitherto.

Hence we should be grateful if you would refer this matter to the appropriate Union authorities and inform us of their decision.

We are sending a copy of this letter to the Universal Postal Union, Berne, in order that this organization may likewise revise Ethiopia's class of contribution.

We remain confident that the International Telecommunication Union and the Universal Postal Union will be able to give a favourable reply at an early date.

In the meantime, pending the final adjustment of the payments we have made, we are requesting our State Bank to send you Sw.frs. 26,658.36, the figure shown in the final accounts for the cost of conferences and meetings held in 1948 and 1949, in accordance with your letter No. 4.1/264 of 9 March, 1950.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc....

(Signed) Col. Tamrat Iguezou
Deputy Minister of P.T.T.

International Tele-
communication Union,
Palais Wilson,
Geneva

ETHIOPIA

Geneva, 16 June 1950

No. 4.1/738

Subject: Ehiopia's Class of Contribution

To the Minister of Posts,
Telegraphs and Telephones
of the Empire of Ethiopia

Ref: Your letter No. 5738 of 31 May 1950 .

Your letter No. 4.1/264 of 9 March 1950

A D D I S A B A B A

BY AIR MAIL

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter referred to above, in which you request me to submit to the competent authorities of the Union your Administration's application to be transferred from its present Class 7 (3 units) to Class 8 (1 unit).

In this connection I would draw your attention to Article 14, paragraph 5, of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City, which states that the class chosen cannot be changed during the interval between the coming into force of the Convention and the opening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

In the circumstances the desired transfer cannot be made until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

I would add that at its 4th session in 1949 the Administrative Council refused a similar request. I am nevertheless prepared to submit your request to the Administrative Council of the I.T.U., which will be meeting on 21 August next, with a view to its being considered and referred to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the Director of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, Berne.

I have the honour to be, Sir,etc.

L. Mulatier,

Secretary General

ETHIOPIA

Empire of Ethiopia
Ministry of Posts, Telegraph & Telephones

Addis-Ababa, 14 July 1950

Subject: Class of Contribution of
the Empire of Ethiopia
Ref Your letter 4.1/738 of
26 June 1950
Our Ref: 8221

L. Mulatier, Esq.
Secretary General, International
Telecommunication Union,
G e n e v a, Switzerland.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter referred to above. In accordance with the suggestion contained therein, I should be obliged if you would submit our case to the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. at its session beginning 21 August 1950, so that it may consider it and refer it to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

I thank you for forwarding a copy of your letter to the U.P.U., Berne. I am also sending them a copy of the present letter, for their information.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.....

(Signed) Col. Tamrat Iguezou
Deputy Ministry of P.T.T.

ETHIOPIA

International Telecommunication Union,
Palais Wilson,
Geneva.

Geneva, 26 October 1950

No. 4.1/1366

Subject: Ethiopia's Class of Contribution

Ref: Your letter No. 8221 of 14 July 1950
Our letter No. 4.1/739 of 17 June 1950

BY AIR MAIL

The Ministry of Posts,
Telegraphs and Telephones
of the Empire of Ethiopia,
Addis-Ababa

Sir,

I beg to refer to the above-mentioned correspondence, and to inform you that at its 5th Session the Administrative Council took the following decision:

Resolution No. 189 - REQUEST BY ETHIOPIA TO BE ASSIGNED A LOWER
CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION (cf. PV CA5/35)

The Administrative Council,

having considered

Document No. 629/CA5 and the request by Ethiopia to be transferred to Class 8 from Class 7, in which it at present contributes to the expenses of the Union;

considering

that, in accordance with Additional Protocol X of the Atlantic City Convention, Ethiopia was kept in contributory Class 7 (3 units) in which it previously contributed, since it did not notify in time what class it chose;

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that this decision cannot be alrered until the next
Plenipotentiary Conference (Convention, Article 14, paragraph 5);

resolves

to instruct the Secretary General to inform the Ethiopian
Administration that its request cannot be granted on account of the
provisions of Article 14, paragraph 5, of the Atlantic City
Convention and Additional Protocol X.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.

L. Mulatier
Secretary General

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(15-E)

A N N E X 2

YEMEN

Hotel du Rhône,
Geneva

No. A 6932/TT

Geneva, 26 June 1951

The Secretary General,
International Telecommunication Union,
Palais Wilson,
Geneva.

Sir,

Following our conversation concerning participation by my country, the Kingdom of Yemen, in the budget of the Union, I hereby request you to change Yemen's participation from three units to one unit, in view of the fact that the number of telegrams exchanged with foreign countries has never exceeded 800 per month, which represents a minimum use of telecommunications, and bearing in mind also the complete absence, for the time being, of international telephone relations in my country.

We consider that our present contribution of three units is out of all proportion to our P.T.T. budget and to the volume of our telegraph communications, and I therefore request you to submit this application to the next plenipotentiary conference, with your support, with a view to reducing our future contributions to one unit and thus making them proportionate to our actual telecommunication activities.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.

(Signed) A. Tarcici
Delagate of the Kingdom of Yemen
to the C.C.I.T.

YEMEN

International
Telecommunication Union
Palais Wilson,
Geneva.

D.2076/TT

Subject: Change of Class of Contribution
of the Yemen Administration

Geneva, 2 July 1951

A. Tarcici, Esq.
Delegate of the Kingdom of Yemen
to the C.C.I.R,
Hotel du Rhône,
Geneva.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26 June 1951, in which you informed me of your Administration's desire to be transferred to Class 8 (1 unit) for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Union, from Class 7 (3 units), in which it is at present.

As you know, Article 14, paragraph 5, of the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947) states that:

"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 communicated to the other Members and Associate Members by the Secretary General and shall not be changed during the interval between the coming into force of this Convention and the opening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference".

In the circumstances the change of class cannot be made until the next Plenipotentiary Conference in Buenos Aires (October 1952).

Meanwhile I will certainly submit your request to the next meeting of the Administrative Council of the Union in April 1952, for reference to the Plenipotentiary Conference. Any comments the Council may have to make on the matter will be forwarded to the Administration of Yemen in due course.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.

For L. Mulatier,
Secretary General

(Signed) H. Townshend,
Acting Secretary General

YEMEN

International
Telecommunication Union
Palais Wilson,
Geneva

D 1696/Fi

Geneva, 9 May 1952

Subject: Change of class of contribution
of the Administration of the
Kingdom of Yemen

Ref.: Letter of 26 June 1951 from Mr. Tarcici,
your delegate to the C.C.I.R. meeting,
Geneva.

Our letter D 2076/TT of 2 July 1951
to Mr. Tarcici, Geneva.

BY AIR MAIL

The Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones,
S a n a a - via Aden,
Kingdom of Yemen.

Sir,

Referring to the above-mentioned correspondence concerning
your Administration's request to be transferred to Class 8 (1 unit)
for the purpose of defraying Union expenses, from Class 7 (3 units),
I beg to inform you that the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. now
sitting at Geneva, has instructed me to inform you that your application
for a lower class of contribution will accordingly be submitted to the
Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.

L. Mulatier,
Secretary General

STATE OF VIET-NAM

Department of Posts
and Telecommunications

CABINET

Director General of Posts and
Telecommunications of Viet-Nam

Subject: Application for lower class
of contribution.

Saigon, 20 August 1952

The Secretary General of the
International Telecommunication Union,
Geneva.

Sir,

In application of the provisions of Article 14, paragraph 5, of the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947), I beg you to take note of this application by the State of Viet-Nam to be transferred from Class 7 (3 units) to Class 8 (1 unit) for the purpose of defraying Union expenditure, and to refer it to the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference in Buenos Aires.

This request is based on the fact that a permanent state of war exists in Viet-Nam, and its budget is therefore largely devoted to national defence.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Nguyen-Van-Mo

VIET-NAM

International
Telecommunication Union
Palais Wilson,
Genova.

No. D. 2878/Fi

Subject: Application for lower class
of contribution to the Union

Geneva, 28 August 1952

Ref.: Your letter No. 519/TGD of 20 August 1952

BY AIR MAIL

The Director General of Posts
and Telecommunications, Viet-Nam,
Saigon.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 20 August 1952 in which you request that the State of Viet-Nam be transferred from Class 7 (3 units) to Class 8 (1 unit), for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Union, and to inform you that your application will be referred to the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference in Buenos Aires.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.

For the Secretary General

W.F. Studer,
Councillor, I.T.U.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952.

SITUATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF MONGOLIA
IN RELATION TO THE UNION

On 10 September 1952, the Secretary General received the following telegram, from Ulan Bator :

"Kindly inform the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires, as follows : The Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia hereby declares that the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference (1947) to exclude the People's Republic of Mongolia from Membership of the International Telecommunication Union is unconstitutional, in so far as the People's Republic of Mongolia acceded to the International Telecommunication Convention, signed in Madrid on 9 December 1932, in accordance with Article 3 of that Convention, and also signed the 1947 Radio Regulations at Atlantic City. The People's Republic of Mongolia insists that at the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference in Buenos Aires it be restored to its rights as a Member of the organization = On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia Sambou Acting Minister of Communications of the People's Republic of Mongolia
8 September 1952."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

SITUATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
WITH RESPECT TO THE UNION

The Secretary General has received the following telegram dated
23 September 1952 from Peking:

"Mr. Leon Mulatier, Secretary General, International Telecommunication Union, Geneva.

On behalf of People's Republic of China, I cabled on March 29, April 1 and August 26, 1950 International Telecommunication Union to the effect that Li Chiang had been appointed chief delegate of People's Republic of China to participate in the various conferences of the I.T.U., and demanded the expulsion of so-called delegates of remnant Kuomintang clique in Taiwan from all organs and conferences of I.T.U. Under the coercion and domination of U. S. Government, the I.T.U. has unreasonably excluded the legal delegates of People's Republic of China and continued to admit illegally the so-called delegates of remnant Kuomintang clique in Taiwan. This constitutes an illegal act of undermining international cooperation and infringing upon the legitimate rights of Chinese people.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is sole legal government representing China. A handful of remnant Kuomintang clique in Taiwan, which has long been renounced by Chinese peoples, has no qualification whatsoever to represent China. People Republic of China has maintained and extended wide telecommunication connections with all countries of world. Any conference concerning international telecommunication service or radio frequency allotment plans without the participation and agreement of delegate of People's Republic of China cannot solve at all any international telecommunication problems.

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(17-E)

As the I.T.U. will hold its Plenipotentiary Conference in Buenos Aires Argentina on October 1 1952, I on behalf of Central People's Government of People's Republic of China, hereby inform you that People's Republic of China has appointed Wang Tze Kang its chief plenipotentiary delegate to participate in said conference. I formally declare that if under coercion of U.S. Government, the said Plenipotentiary Conference persists in preventing the participation of the delegates of People's Republic of China or still admits the so-called delegates of remnant Kuomintang clique in Taiwan, all its resolutions will be illegal and therefore null and void; and that U.S. and those countries which follow her shall be held entirely responsible for consequent breach of international cooperation which will lead to obstruction of smooth operation of international telecommunication service and disorder of radio waves in the air.

Please reply by cable and transmit above by cable to all member nations of I.T.U.

23 September 1952

Chou en-lai,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Central People's Government,
People's Republic of China"

The Secretary General acknowledged receipt by telegram of the above communication.

The telegrams dated 29 March and 26 August 1950, referred to in the communication from the People's Republic of China, were brought to the notice of the Members of the Union in Notifications Nos. 597 of 1 April 1950 and 607 of 1 September 1950 respectively.

The telegram dated 26 August 1950 was referred to the 5th. Session of the Administrative Council in Document No. 624/CA5, which

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was discussed at the first meeting of the session (Document No. 649/CA5). After the subject had been debated, the Council rejected a draft resolution proposing that the Government of the People's Republic of China be invited to appoint a qualified person to represent it on the Administrative Council.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 18-E

1 October 1952

SITUATION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
IN RELATION TO THE UNION

The Secretary General has received a letter, dated 22 August 1952, from the President of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, and a letter, dated 15 September 1952, from the Foreign Minister of that Republic (see the annexes hereinafter).

In Annex 3 is reproduced for the information of delegates, a letter dated 19 June 1952, from the Secretary General. This letter is mentioned in the communication of 22 August from the German democratic Republic.

Annexes : 3

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(18-E)

ANNEX No. 1

Translated from the German

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The President of the Council of Ministers

The General Secretariat,
International Telecommunication Union,
Palais Wilson,
Geneva

The Government of the German Democratic Republic has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the communication dated 19 June 1952, according to which the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union, at the 9th Plenary Meeting of its VIIth Session, declined to record the statement of accession, dated 3 October 1951 and 18 April 1952, from the German Democratic Republic.

In this connection the Government of the German Democratic Republic has the following observation to make:

The decision taken by the Administrative Council runs counter to Additional Protocol 11 to the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947).

(Ann.1-doc. 18-E)

With the communication dated 18 April 1952 was sent a statement, dated 12 April 1952, from the Soviet Control Commission in Germany, in which the Soviet Control Commission expressed the view that the time had come for the German Democratic Republic to accede to the International Telecommunication Union.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic protests at this infringement of the Convention, and demands that its protest against the unconstitutional behaviour of the Administrative Council be made known to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, to meet, in Buenos Aires, next October.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic, invoking Additional Protocol 11 and Article 17, paragraph 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention, hereby requests the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union to register the accession of the German Democratic Republic.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,

(signed) O. Grotewohl

Berlin, 22 August 1952

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(18-E)

ANNEX No. 2

Translated from the German

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

From the Minister

56, Luisenstrasse,
Berlin, N. W. 7
15. 9. 1952

L. Mulatior Esq.,
Secretary General,
International Telecommunication Union
Palais Wilson,
G e n e v a

Sir,

The Government of the German Democratic Republic has the honour to transmit the following communication to the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union, with the request that it be issued as a document of the International Telecommunication Union Plenipotentiary Conference in Buenos Aires:

The Government of the German Democratic Republic notes that the Administrative Council's refusal, at its 9th Plenary Meeting (30 May 1952), to record the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the International Telecommunication Convention, was unconstitutional, since, under the International Telecommunication Convention, the Administrative Council is not entitled to decide whether or not the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the International Telecommunication Convention should be recorded.

According to Article 17, paragraph 2, of the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947), and Additional Protocol II, Germany is to be accepted as an ordinary Member as soon as the appropriate prerequisites have been complied with.

These conditions have been met, as far as the German Democratic Republic is concerned, with the communications sent by the President of the German Democratic Republic, Mr. Otto Grotewohl, and by the Chairman of the Soviet Control Commission, Mr. Chuikov. Hence its statement of accession to the International Telecommunication Convention, under the second sentence of Article 17, paragraph 2, is effective. Neither in the Convention nor in Additional Protocol II is there any mention of preferential treatment for, or discrimination against, any one part of Germany.

With the deposit of the instrument of accession, and of the communication from Mr. Chuikov, Chairman of the Soviet Control Commission, the German Democratic Republic has become a normal Member of the Union in accordance with Additional Protocol II. Registration of Membership, and notification to Members of the Union, as set forth in the first and third sentences of Article 17, paragraph 2, is for purposes of information only. Hence the decision taken by the Administrative Council on 30. 5. 52 is not valid at law.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic knows no reason why its representatives should not have been invited to the Plenipotentiary Conference in Buenos Aires, and is obliged to insist that they be so invited and that they participate in the Conference.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,

(signed) DERTINGER
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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(18-E)

ANNEX No. 3

D 2095/TT

Subject: Accession by the German Democratic
Republic to the International
Telecommunication of Atlantic City.

Geneva, 19 June 1952

Reference: D 180/TT

To His Excellency O. Grotewohl,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the German Democratic Republic

B E R L I N

Sir,

I have duly received, through the Swiss Government, your letter dated 18 April 1952, together with the note from the Soviet Control Commission in Germany, approving the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947).

I have the honour to inform you as follows:

The statement of accession to the International Telecommunication Convention, dated 3 October 1951, together with the above mentioned communications, were referred to the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union at its 7th Session (April-June 1952). The matter was discussed at the 9th plenary meeting on 30 May 1952, and a formal proposal was submitted to the effect that the Secretary General of the Union should record the accession of the German Democratic Republic.

This proposal, put to the vote, was rejected by 9 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions. Two members were absent.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,

(signed) H. Townshend
for L. Mulatier
Secretary General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

On 30 September 1952, the Secretary General received the following telegram from the Administrative Council of the International Broadcasting Organization:

"Mr. Léon Mulatier, Secretary General, I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires: the 22nd meeting of the Administrative Council of the International Broadcasting Organization (I.B.O.), to which the broadcasting services of the people of China - a country inhabited by 500 million people - are affiliated, considers it necessary, in the interests of international collaboration in the field of broadcasting, to address the following letter to the International Telecommunication Union and to the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference to begin in Buenos Aires on 2 October 1952 : Members of the International Telecommunication Union! Delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference! Three years have elapsed since the People's Republic of China was proclaimed. Since that date, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China - sole legal government of China - has controlled the entire country with the exception of the Island of Taiwan, occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America. The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is using, throughout China, thousands of frequencies registered by organs of the Union and used by various broadcasting services, and administers and controls all media of telecommunication and broadcasting throughout the country. The People's Republic of China is maintaining and extending telecommunications with countries throughout the world. There can be no doubt that no conference dealing with international telecommunications or with the apportionment of frequencies cannot solve international telecommunication problems of any kind without the parti-



cipation and assent of delegates from the People's Republic of China, and that nobody in Chinese territory except the legal government of China - namely the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China - is entitled, or is able, to take responsibility for measures required to carry out the obligations arising out of the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto (International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City, 1947, Annex 2). Nevertheless, the International Telecommunication Union, under pressure from the Government of the United States of America has - contrary to the International Telecommunication Convention - not permitted the legal representatives of the People's Republic of China to take part in the work of Union organs or to participate in conferences of the Union. Moreover, the so-called delegates, a residue of the Kuomintang clique from the Island of Taiwan, long ago thrown out by the Chinese people - delegates who for this reason have no right to represent China and cannot take responsibility for performing the obligations arising out of the International Telecommunication Convention and Regulations annexed thereto - are still taking part in the activities of Union organs and conferences. Those unjust tactics, by which the International Telecommunication Union is infringing both letter and spirit of the International Telecommunication Convention, does nothing to promote the main aims of the Union, as set forth in the International Telecommunication Convention. On the contrary, such tactics are merely designed to undermine international collaboration and ruthlessly to trample underfoot the legal rights of the people of China - a country with 500 million inhabitants. It follows that no Union resolution, and no resolution of the Conference relative to telecommunication and radio matters of world-wide importance can possibly be implemented, since no resolution can be recognized by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China if it is adopted in the absence of that government's representatives. The International Broadcasting Organization (I.B.O.), grouping as it does the broadcasting services - the most

important branch of radio - of 18 European and Asiatic countries is exceedingly concerned to bring about the greatest possible degree of international collaboration in the field of broadcasting, and to extend and improve that collaboration as regards the rational use of all means of telecommunication and radio. Hence the I.B.O. is concerned to see that the Plenipotentiary Conference adopt practical resolutions in accordance with the interests of peoples. The 22nd meeting of the I.B.O. Administrative Council submits to the International Telecommunication Union, to you as plenipotentiary delegates, and to all Members of the Union, a proposal that you support the just request of the Government of China (the Central People's Government of the People's Government of China) that delegates of the People's Republic of China should take part in the work of Union organs and of I.T.U. conferences, and that the so-called delegates, residue of the Kuomintang clique on the Island of Taiwan should be evicted from Union organs and from the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference which is to begin in Buenos Aires on 2 October. The International Broadcasting Organization (I.B.O.) is deeply convinced that the adoption of a just and legal resolution on these lines would reinforce international collaboration as regards the rational use of all media of telecommunication and radio, and would make for the consolidation of peace throughout the world. Budapest, 30 September 1952 - 22nd meeting of the I.B.O. Administrative Council."

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.20-E

3 October 1952

PROPOSAL No.667

U.S.S.R.

(Amended draft of the Convention, Article 1)
(This proposal replaces the USSR proposals
published by the Secretary General
as Proposals Nos. 13 and 18)

Article 1 of the Convention, read as follows:

ARTICLE L

Composition 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 it or on its behalf.

A period of years shall be allowed for ratification, counting from the day on which the Convention was signed.
 - b) Any sovereign country not listed in Annex 1, which accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 17.
3.
 1. All members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and shall be eligible for election to any of its organs.
 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.



Any Member which has failed to deposit an instrument of ratification by the end of the period laid down in § 2a) above shall be considered as not entitled to vote at any conference of the Union or at any meeting of an organ of the Union of which it is a Member, until the instrument has been deposited with the Secretary General.

4. An Associate Member shall be:
- a) Any country which has not become a Member of the Union in accordance with § 2 of this Article, by acceding to this Convention in accordance with Article 17;
 - b) any territory or group of territories, not fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which a Member of the Union, in accordance with Articles 17 and 18, has signed and ratified the Convention or has acceded thereto;
 - c) any trust territory on behalf of which the United Nations accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 19.
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.

REASONS:

1. To promote international collaboration, in order to improve, and more effectively to use, telecommunications of all kinds, and to lay down a suitable procedure whereby new Members and Associate Members may enter the Union.

Article 1 of the present Convention does not meet these aims, and requires appropriate amendment.

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The proposed draft would provide the most favourable conditions for ITU activities and for international collaboration in the sphere of telecommunication.

2. To decree that; at conferences and meetings, only those Members of the Union may vote which have deposited instruments of ratification, would stimulate prompt ratification of the Convention.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

D R A F T

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE BUENOS AIRES PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Rule 1

ORDER OF SEATING

At sessions of the Plenary Assembly, delegations shall be seated in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries represented.

Rule 2

FIRST SESSION OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

The first session of the Plenary Assembly shall be opened by a person appointed by the inviting Government.

Rule 3

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN.
CONSTITUTION OF THE SECRETARIAT

At the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly:

- 1) the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Conference shall be elected;
- 2) the composition of the Conference Secretariat, made up of staff of the I.T.U. General Secretariat, and, in case of need, of staff supplied by the Administration of the inviting Government, shall be approved.

Rule 4
POWERS OF THE CHAIRMAN

- 1.- The Chairman, besides the duties incumbent on him under these Rules of Procedure, shall open and close the meetings of the Plenary Assembly, direct its deliberations, ensure that the Rules of Procedure are applied, give the floor to speakers, put questions to the vote, and announce the decisions adopted.
- 2.- He shall have the general direction of all the work of the Conference, and shall ensure that order is maintained at meetings of the Plenary Assembly. He shall give his ruling on points of order, and in particular, he shall be empowered to propose that discussion on a question be postponed or closed, or that a meeting be suspended or adjourned. He may also decide that a meeting of the Plenary Assembly or Meeting shall be postponed, should he consider it necessary.
- 3.- He shall ensure that discussion is limited to the point at issue, and he may interrupt any speaker who departs therefrom and call him to order.

Rule 5
COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEES

The Plenary Assembly may appoint committees to consider matters referred to the Conference. These committees may in turn appoint subcommittees, and the subcommittees may set up sub-subcommittees. Committees and subcommittees may, if they wish, form working groups.

Rule 6
MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

Committees shall be composed of the delegates of Members and Associate Members which have made application or have been appointed by the Plenary Assembly.

Rule 7
CHAIRMEN, VICE-CHAIRMEN AND REPORTERS OF COMMITTEES

- 1.- The Chairman of the Conference shall submit for the approval of the Plenary Assembly the choice of the Chairman, and of the Vice-Chairman or Vice-Chairmen of each committee.

- 2.- The Chairman of each committee shall propose to his committee the nomination of the reporters and the choice of the chairmen, vice-chairmen, and reporters of the sub-committees which may be set up.

Rule 8
SUMMONS TO SESSIONS

Sessions of the Plenary Assembly, committees and subcommittees shall be announced in good time in the meeting place of the Conference or shall be communicated direct to those concerned.

Rule 9
PROPOSALS 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 Rule 5 of these Rules of Procedure.

Rule 10
PROPOSALS AND AMENDMENTS PRESENTED DURING THE CONFERENCE

- 1.- Proposals or amendments presented after the opening of the Conference must be delivered to the Chairman of the Conference, or, where appropriate, to the Chairman of the appropriate committee.
- 2.- No proposal or amendment may be presented unless authorized or supported by the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned, or by his deputy.
- 3.- Every proposal or amendment shall give, in its final form, the text to be considered.
- 4.- 1) The Chairman of the Conference, or, where appropriate, the Chairman of the appropriate committee, shall decide in each case whether the proposal or amendment shall be distributed to delegations in written form or shall be brought to their notice by oral statement.

2) In general, the texts of all major proposals to be put to the vote at a meeting of the Plenary Assembly shall be distributed, in good time, in the working languages of the Conference, in order that they may be studied.

5.- Any authorized person may read, or may ask to have read at a meeting of the Plenary Assembly, any proposal or amendment submitted by him during the Conference, and may be allowed to explain his reasons therefore.

Rule 11

CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR DISCUSSION OF, OR VOTE ON, ANY PROPOSAL OR AMENDMENT

No proposal or amendment submitted prior to the opening of the Conference or during it may be discussed or put to the vote, if, when it comes to be considered in Plenary Assembly or Committee, it is not seconded by at least one other delegation.

Rule 12

PROPOSALS PASSED OVER OR POSTPONED

When a proposal has been passed over or when its examination has been postponed, the delegation sponsoring it shall be responsible for seeing that it is considered later.

Rule 13

RULES FOR DEBATES

1.- Quorum

For a valid vote to be taken at the session of the Plenary Assembly, at least half plus one of the delegations accredited to the Conference, and having the right to vote, must be present or represented at the session.

2.- Order of debates

1) Persons desiring to speak must first obtain the consent of the Chairman. As a general rule, they shall begin by announcing what they are representing.

- 2) Any person speaking must express himself slowly and distinctly, separating his words and pausing frequently in order that he may be understood.

3.- Points of order

- 1) During debates, any delegation may raise a point of order, which shall at once be settled by the Chairman in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. Any delegation may appeal against the Chairman's ruling, which shall, however, stand, unless a majority of the delegations present and voting are against it.
- 2) A delegation raising a point of order shall refrain from discussing the substance of the matter in question.

4.- Priority of points of order

The points of order mentioned in paragraph 3 above shall be dealt with in the following order:

- 1) Proposals for temporary adjournment;
- 2) Proposals for adjournment;
- 3) Postponement of discussion on the point at issue;
- 4) Closure of discussion on the point at issue.

The above shall in all cases have precedence over any other proposal submitted.

5.- Proposal for adjournment, temporary or otherwise, of a meeting

During discussion, any delegation may at any moment move that the meeting be temporarily or finally adjourned. Such motions shall be put to the vote forthwith, without discussion.

6.- Motion for postponement of discussion

During discussion, any delegation may propose that debate on the point at issue be postponed. Once such a proposal has been made, any discussion thereon shall be limited to no more than two speakers, not counting the person submitting the proposal; one for the motion, and the other against.

7.- Motion for closure of debate

Any delegation may at any time propose that discussion on the point at issue be closed when the list of speakers whose names have so far been recorded has been exhausted. In such cases, before a vote is taken on the proposal, the floor may be given to not more than two speakers opposing the motion.

8.- Speeches made by any one person

- 1) The Plenary Assembly may decide how many speeches any one person may make, on any particular point, and how long they may last.
- 2) As regards points of order, the Chairman shall limit the time allowed to each speaker to a maximum of five minutes.
- 3) When a speaker has reached the time limit allowed, the Chairman shall at once notify the Assembly and cut him short.

9.- Closing the list of speakers

- 1) During discussions, the Chairman may rule that the list of speakers wishing to take the floor be read, and he may, with the assent of the Assembly, rule that the list be closed. Nevertheless, as an exceptional measure, the Chairman may rule, if he thinks fit, that a reply may be made to any previous statement, even after the list of speakers has been closed.
- 2) The list of speakers having been exhausted, the Chairman shall declare discussion on the matter closed.

10.- Questions of competence

Any questions of competence that may arise shall be settled before a vote is taken on substance of the matter under discussion.

11.- Withdrawal of motions and their re-submission by others

Any motion may be withdrawn before it is put to the vote, providing no amendment to it has been proposed. Any motion withdrawn from discussion may be re-submitted by another delegation on its own behalf.

Rule 14
RIGHT OF VOTE

- 1.- At all meetings of the Conference, each Member of Union shall be entitled to one vote, in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention.
- 2.- No delegation shall have the right to vote until its credentials have been declared in order.

- 3.- Any duly accredited delegation may authorize another duly accredited delegation to represent it at one or more meetings which it is unable to attend, and to vote on its behalf.
- 4.- In no circumstances may a delegation hold more than one proxy vote.

Rule 15

VOTES

1.- Definition of a majority

- 1) a) A majority shall consist of one more than half the delegations present and voting.
 - b) In computing a majority, delegations abstaining shall not be taken into account.
 - c) In case of a tie, a proposal or amendment shall be considered rejected.
- 2) For the purposes of these Rules of Procedure, a "delegation present and voting" shall be a delegation voting for or against a proposal.

2.- Special majority

In cases where Members of the Union are to be admitted, the majority described in Article 1 of the Convention shall apply.

3.- Abstentions of more than fifty per cent

If the number of abstentions exceeds fifty per cent of the delegations present and entitled to vote, the measure shall be reconsidered at a subsequent session at which time abstentions shall not be taken into consideration.

4.- Voting procedure

- 1) The following voting procedures shall be adopted:
 - a) By show of hands, as a general rule.
 - b) By nominal roll if the above-mentioned procedure shows no clear majority, or if so requested by a delegation.
- 2) Votes by nominal roll shall be taken in the alphabetical order of the French names of the members represented.

5.- Secret ballot.

Voting shall be by secret ballot when at least five of the delegations present and entitled to votes so request. In such cases, the Secretariat shall at once take steps to ensure the secrecy of the vote.

6.- Prohibition of interruptions during votes.

- 1) No delegation may interrupt once a vote has been begun, unless to raise a point of order in connection with the way in which the vote is being taken.
- 2) The Chairman alone may, if he thinks fit, allow the parties concerned to explain the reasons for their vote, either before or after the vote itself.

7.- Voting on parts of a proposal.

- 1) When agreement has been reached to divide any particular proposal, that proposal shall be put to the vote in sections.
- 2) After the various sections have been put to the vote in accordance with the preceding sub-paragraph, a vote shall then be taken on the proposal as a whole.
- 3) If all the operative parts of a proposal are rejected, the proposal itself shall be considered as entirely rejected.

8.- Amendments.

- 1) Any proposal for modification designed to delete from, add to, or change a section in the original proposal shall be considered an amendment.
- 2) Any amendment accepted by the delegation submitting the original text and by the delegation or delegations seconding the proposal shall at once be embodied in the original proposal.
- 3) There shall be no discussion of any amendment which would be incompatible with the original proposal.
- 4) a) When an amendment is submitted to a proposal, a vote shall first be taken on the amendment.
b) When two or more amendments are submitted, the amendments furthest from the original text shall be put to the vote first; of the remainder, that furthest from the proposal shall then be put to the vote and this same procedure shall be followed until all the amendments submitted have been considered.
c) When one or more amendments have been approved, the proposal thus amended shall forthwith be put to the vote.

d) If no amendment is adopted, the original proposal shall be put to the vote.

9. Order of voting on concurrent proposals

- 1) When there are two or more proposals on any one matter, they shall be put to the vote in the order in which they were presented, unless decided to the contrary.
- 2) After each vote, a decision may be taken as to whether or not the following proposal shall be voted on.
- 3) Nevertheless, any motions against a decision being taken in regard to the substance of the above-mentioned concurrent proposals, shall be considered as having priority and shall be put to the vote forthwith.

Rule 16

COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

RULES FOR DISCUSSION AND VOTING PROCEDURES

1. The chairmen of all committees and sub-committees shall have powers similar to those conceded in Rule 4 to the Chairman of the Plenary Assembly.
2. The provisions set forth in Rule 13 shall also apply to the discussions of committees and sub-committees, except as regards what has been laid down as regards a quorum.
3. The provisions set forth in Rule 15 shall also apply to votes taken in committees and sub-committees, except as regards paragraph 2.

Rule 17

RESERVATIONS

1. As a general rule, any delegation whose views are not shared by the remaining delegations, shall endeavour, as far as possible, to conform to the views or feeling of the majority.
2. Nevertheless should a delegation consider that a decision is such that its government will be unable to ratify it later, it shall be entitled to make such provisional or final reservations in regard to the matter as it may feel necessary.

Rule 18

MINUTES OF PLENARY ASSEMBLIES

1. The minutes of Plenary Assemblies shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of the Conference, which shall endeavour to ensure their distribution to delegations as soon as possible before the date on which they are to be considered.
2. Within forty-eight hours of distribution, delegations may submit in writing, to the Secretariat of the Conference, any amendments they consider appropriate.
3.
 - 1) As a general rule, the minutes shall contain proposals and conclusions, with the chief reasons for them, as succinctly as possible.
 - 2) However, any delegation shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes, either summarized or in full, of any statement which it has made during the debates. In such cases, the delegation concerned shall supply a text to the Secretariat of the Conference within two hours after the end of the session.
4. The right accorded in par.3 2) shall in all cases be used with the utmost discretion.

Rule 19

MINUTES AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

1.
 - 1) The debates of committees and sub-committees shall be summarized, session by session, in reports in which shall be brought out the essential points of the discussion, and the various opinions of which note ought to be taken, together with any proposals or conclusions resulting from the debate as a whole.
 - 2) Nevertheless, any delegation shall be entitled to invoke Rule 18, paragraph 3 2)
 - 3) The right referred to above shall in all circumstances be used with the utmost discretion.
2. If circumstances warrant, the committees or sub-committees shall prepare at the end of their work a final report in which they shall recapitulate in concise terms the proposals resulting from the studies which have been entrusted to them.

Rule 20°

ADOPTION OF MINUTES AND REPORTS

1. 1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each session of the Plenary Assembly, or of each session of a committee or sub-committee, the chairman shall enquire whether the minutes of the previous session can be considered adopted. These minutes shall be considered adopted if no amendments have been handed in to the Secretariat and no objection is made orally. Otherwise, the appropriate amendments shall be made in the minutes.
- 2) Any final report must be approved by the committee or sub-committee concerned.
2. 1) The minutes of the last session of committees or sub-committees shall be examined and approved by the chairman of the committee or sub-committee.
- 2) The minutes of sessions of the Plenary Assembly which may not have been distributed before the end of the Conference, shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the Conference.

Rule 21°

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

1. The text of the Convention, of the Regulations and of the Final Acts of the Conference, which shall be worded as far as practicable in their definitive form by the various committees, following the opinions expressed, shall be submitted to an editorial committee charged with perfecting their form without altering the sense and with combining them with those parts of former texts which have not been altered.
2. The whole of the revised text shall be submitted for the approval of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference, which shall decide on them, or refer them back to the appropriate committee for further examination.

Rule 22°

NUMBERING

1. The numbers of the chapters, articles and paragraphs of the texts subjected to revision, shall be preserved until the first reading at the session of the Plenary Assembly. The passages added shall bear provisionally the numbers bis, ter, etc. and the numbers of deleted passages shall not be used.

2. The definitive numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall be entrusted to the editorial committee after their adoption at the first reading.

Rule 23

FINAL APPROVAL

Texts shall be considered final when they have been approved at the second reading in Plenary Assembly.

Rule 24

SIGNATURE

The final text approved by the Conference shall be submitted for signature to the delegates provided with the necessary powers, in the alphabetical order of French names of their countries.

Rule 25

PRESS NOTICES

Official releases to the press about the work of the Conference, shall be issued only as authorized by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of the Conference.

Rule 26

FRANKING PRIVILEGES

During the conference, delegates, members of the Administrative Council, Senior officials of the permanent organs of the Union, and the staff of the Secretariat of the Union seconded to the Conference, shall be entitled to postal, telegraph and telephone franking privileges to the extent arranged by the inviting government in agreement with the other governments and recognized private operating agencies concerned.

Buenos Aires, 1952

3 October 1952

SITUATION OF COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO

THE ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION

(As at 1 October 1952)

N. B.: In the following list, countries appear in the
alphabetical order of their names in French.

o o

S means that the country in question has signed the Convention,

R means that the country has ratified it;

A means that the country has acceded to it.

The Arabic numerals in Column V are those appearing in Annex 1
to the Convention (in some cases the names of countries have been
altered since Atlantic City). N, in this column, means that the
country is not listed in Annex 1 to the Convention.

An asterisk means that the country in question is a Member of
the United Nations.

<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>
+ Afghanistan	-	-	A	1
Albania (People's Republic of)	S	R		2
+ Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	S	R		3
+ Argentine Republic	S	R		4
+ Australia (Commonwealth of)	S	R		5
Austria	S	R		
+ Belgium	S	R		



<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>
+ Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	S	R		8
+ Burma	S	R		9
+ Bolivia	-	-	A	10
+ Brazil	S	R		11
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	S	R		12
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	-	-	A	N
+ Canada	S	R		13
Ceylon	-	-	A	N
+ Chile	S	R		14
+ China	S	R		15
Vatican City State	S	R		16
+ Colombia (Republic of)	S	R		17
Colonies, Protectorates, Oversea Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-S	R		19
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda- Urundi	S	R		21
Korea (Republic of)	-	-	A	N
+ Costa Rica	-	-	A	22
+ Cuba	S	R		23
+ Denmark	S	R		24
+ Dominican Republic	S	R		25
+ Egypt	S	R		26
+ El Salvador (Republic of)	S	R		27
+ Ecuador	S	R		28
Spain	-	-	A	N
+ United States of America	S	R		29
+ Ethiopia	S	R		30

	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>
Finland	S	R		31
+ France	S	R		32
+ Greece	S	R		33
+ Guatemala	S	R		34
+ Haiti (Republic of)	S	R		35
+ Honduras (Republic of))	S	R		36
Hungary (People's Republic)	S	R		37
+ India	S	R		38
+ Indonesia (Republic of)	S	R		39
+ Iran	S	-		40
+ Iraq	S	R		41
Ireland	S	R		42
+ Iceland	S	R		43
+ Israel (State of)	-	-	A	N
Italy	S	R		44
Japan	-	-	A	N
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	-	-	A	N
Laos (Kingdom of)	-	-	A	N
+ Lebanon	S	R		45
+ Liberia	-	-	A	46
+ Luxembourg	S	R		47
+ Mexico	S	R		48
Monaco	S	R		49
+ Nicaragua	S	R		50
+ Norway	S	R		51
+ New Zealand	S	R		52
+ Pakistan	S	R		53
+ Panama	S	-		54
+ Paraguay	-	-	A	55
+ Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea	S	R		56

	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>
+ Peru	S	R		57
+ Philippines (Republic of the)	S	-		58
+ Poland (Republic of)	S	R		59
Portugal	S	R		60
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia	S	R		61
Federal German Republic	-	-	A	N
+ Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	S	R		62
+ Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Re- public	S	R		63
Southern Rhodesia	S	R		64
Roumanian People's Republic	S	R		65
+ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	S	R		66
+ Sweden	S	R		68
Switzerland (Confederation)	S	R		69
+ Syrian Republic	S	R		70
+ Czechoslovakia	S	R		71
Territories of the United States of America	S	R		72
Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories adminis- tered as such	S	R		20
Portuguese Oversea Territories	S	R		18
+ Thailand	S	R		67
+ Turkey	S	R		73
+ Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa	S	R		74
+ Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	S	R		75
+ Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	S	-		76

	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>
+ Venezuela (United States of)	S	R		77
Viet-Nam (State of)	-	-	A	N
+ Yemen	-	-	-	78
Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of Spanish Possessions	-	-	A	N

Countries whose applications for Membership of the Union
have been accepted, in accordance with Article 1 of the
Convention, but which have not yet acceded to the
Convention:

Libya (United Kingdom of)

Associate Members :

Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, Protectorate of Uganda,
and Territory of Tanganyika under United Kingdom trusteeship,

British West Africa.

Number of the countries listed in Annex 1 which have signed and
ratified the Convention: 68

Number of countries listed in Annex 1 which have signed the
Convention but have not yet ratified it : 4

Number of the countries listed in Annex 1 which have not yet
signed the Convention but have acceded to it : 5

Number of the countries listed in Annex 1 which have not
signed the Convention nor acceded to it : 1

Number of the countries not listed in Annex 1 which have
acceded to the Convention : 11

Countries in process of acceding : 1

Associate Members 2

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 23-E

4 October 1952

MEETING OF HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

(for Heads of Delegations only)

Monday, 6 October, at 1000 hours

Room A

Agenda :

- A) Proposals in connection with the following :
 - 1) Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference;
 - 2) Constitution of committees;
 - 3) Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of committees;
 - 4) Apportionment of work between committees;
 - 5) Secretariat;
 - 6) Rules of Procedure;
 - 7) Schedule of work.
- B) Miscellaneous business.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.24-E

4 October 1952

PROPOSAL No.668

U.S.S.R.

Amendment to Proposal No.211, Article 14, paragraph 3 (1)

After the words "between those Members"

Add : "and Associate Members". The rest of the sentence
remains unchanged.

Note: Proposal No.211 appears at page 168 of the volume of
printed proposals.

PROPOSAL No. 669

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Amendment to Proposal No. 257

Article 15, paragraph 5, second sub-paragraph

Amend to read:

"The cost of oral interpretation from the official languages of the Union shall be included in the general expenses of conferences and meetings. This cost shall be apportioned among all Members and Associate Members in accordance with the classes chosen by them under Article 14, paragraph 5, except as regards those Members and Associate Members which have expressed a wish to use other languages in the circumstances set forth in paragraph 4 (2)."

Note: Proposal No. 257 appears on page 218 of the volume of printed proposals.

CORRIGENDA TO THE REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The following corrections should be made to the English edition of the above-mentioned report:

Page 46: 3.5.2, 3rd paragraph, 2nd line: for "international development" read: "national development".

Page 90: List of countries which have signed and ratified the Atlantic City Convention: insert a comma after "Netherlands Antilles"; between "Turkey" and "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics", insert "Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa".

Page 91: Second paragraph following the list at the top of the page, insert: "Korea" between "Ceylon" and "the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan".

REPORT
BY THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
OF BUENOS AIRES, 1952,
ON THE ACTIVITIES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FROM 1948 TO 1952
AND QUESTIONS CALLING FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION
BY THE CONFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
GENEVA, 1952

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Article 10, paragraph 1. (*a*) of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City, 1947, the Administrative Council hereby submits a report on the activities of the Union, from 1 January 1948 to 1 June 1952, to the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, 1952¹.

The Council also has to relate how it has performed its mandate during this period. Hence this report gives an account of Administrative Council action against a background of Union activities as a whole, and presents a picture as accurate as possible of the present position. That is, it relates what has been done in pursuance of the decisions taken by the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference.

After a general study of Union activities since the Atlantic City Conference (1947), in Chapter I, there is an account of Administrative Council activities (Chapter II), of the position in regard to I.T.U. staff (Chapter III) and finances (Chapter IV). The Council is of the opinion that a bald account of facts has to be supplemented (see Part Two) by some account of those matters which, because of the problems they raise and the measures they call for, would seem to require special attention at the Plenipotentiary Conference. These matters form the subject of Chapters V, VI and VII.

It is in this spirit that the present report has been drawn up for the Buenos Aires Conference.

¹ The period following 1 June 1952 will form the subject of a supplementary report drafted in accordance with Resolution No. 236.



PART ONE

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION FROM 1948 TO 1952

CHAPTER I

General

1. ALTERATIONS IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNION BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION

The Atlantic City Convention did not appreciably alter the objectives of the Union, but the reforms it made in the way the Union was organized gave a fresh impulse to Union activities.

The old tasks (the scope of which had justified the reforms made by the Conference) were complicated by new problems resulting from the rapid strides made by technical progress and from recognition of the Union as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations.

Thus, if the activities of the Union from 1948 to 1952 are to be understood, it is indispensable to outline the structural changes made by the Atlantic City Conference.

We shall mention only those alterations which are of major importance because of their effects on the Union from 1948 to 1952.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Atlantic City Convention, when setting up the Administrative Council, laid down that it should act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference in the intervals between its meetings.

1.2 GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Under the Madrid and previous Conventions, a Bureau, operating in Berne under the supervision of the Swiss Government, carried out the secretarial work of the Union.

The Atlantic City Convention replaced the Bureau by the General Secretariat. The duties of the Secretary General are set forth in Article 9 of the Atlantic City Convention. In accordance with paragraph 2. (*m*) of that Article, among the Secretary General's responsibilities to the Administrative Council are the preparation of the budget and the submission of accounts for the whole of the organs of the Union.

1.3 INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (I.F.R.B.)

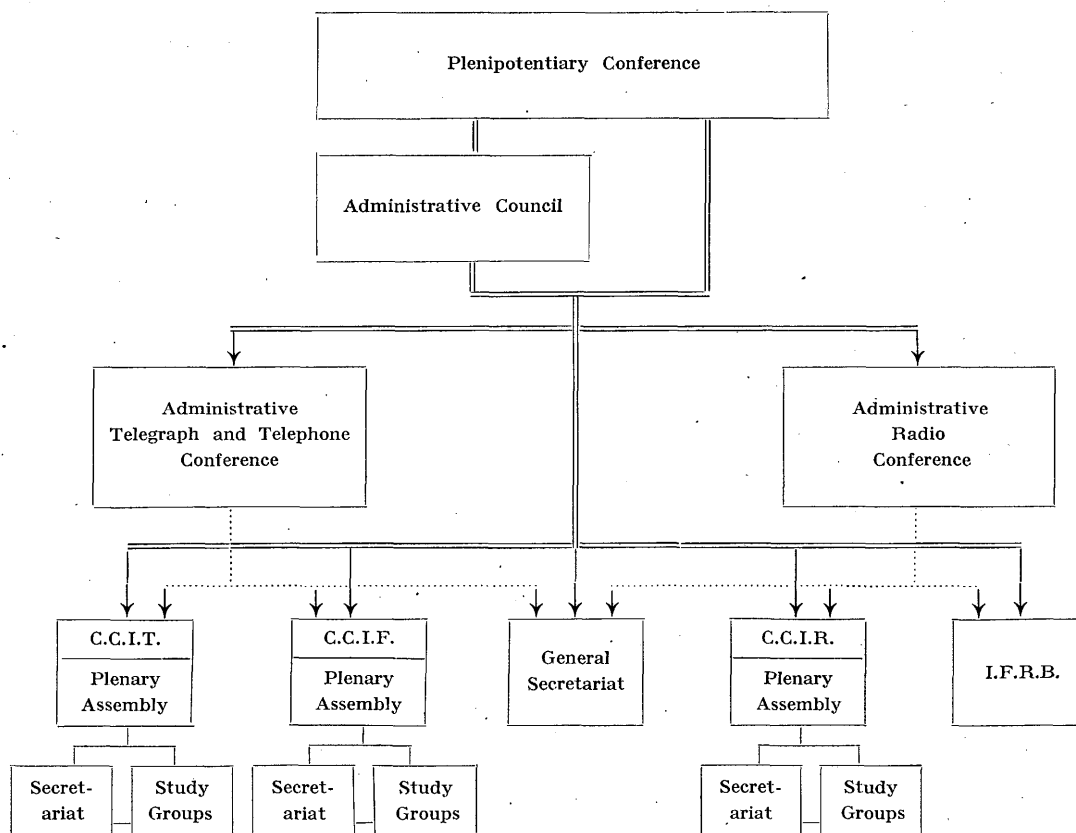
The Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference set up the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.), and defined its basic tasks in Article 6 of the Convention.

1.4 INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

The Madrid Convention, Article 16, merely recognized the existence of International Consultative Committees and left their number, composition, functions and working arrangements to the Regulations annexed to the Convention. In point of fact there were three such Committees : the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.), the International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.), and the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.). Secretarial work for the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. was performed by the Bureau of the Union. The C.C.I.F. was in charge of a Secretary General with a specialized secretariat having its headquarters and a laboratory in Paris. The Atlantic City Convention prescribes that there shall be three Consultative Committees : the C.C.I.T., the C.C.I.F., and the C.C.I.R. In view of the results attained by the C.C.I.F. since 1922, the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. have been organized on similar lines. Thus each of these three Committees has a specialized secretariat under a Director ; in the C.C.I.R., the Director is assisted by a Vice-Director who specializes in broadcasting.

1.5 THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION

The new organization of the Union is shown in the following diagram :



It might also be of interest to recall that, in addition to the structural reforms mentioned above, the Atlantic City Convention made several changes in the status of the Union of which the most important are given below.

1.6 MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION

1.6.1 Qualifications for Membership

Under the Madrid Convention (1932), any non-signatory country could become a Member of the Union at any time by depositing an instrument of accession to the Convention. The Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference drew up a list of countries and groups of territories Members of the Union upon signature and ratification of the Convention or upon accession thereto. (Annex 1 to the Atlantic City Convention). The Atlantic City Convention also provides, in Article 1, for accession to the Convention, as Members of the Union, of countries not named in Annex 1 to the Convention. Such countries must either be Members of the United Nations or must submit an application for Membership—an application which has to be approved by a two-thirds majority of Members of the Union.

1.6.2 Associate Membership

The Convention also makes provision for Associate Membership of the Union, and lays down in Article 1, paragraph 4, a procedure for the election of Associate Members.

1.6.3 Voting rights

The Madrid Convention made no provision for voting rights.

The Atlantic City Convention lays down in Article 1, paragraph 3(2), that: "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". This applies to Members only, Associate Members have no voting rights.

1.6.4 Custody of instruments of ratification, accession and denunciation

Under the Madrid Convention, instruments of accession and ratification were to be deposited with the government of the country which received the plenipotentiary conference at which the Convention was concluded. Under the Atlantic City Convention, instruments of ratification, accession or denunciation are deposited with the Secretary General of the Union, by diplomatic channel and through the government of the country in which the Union has its seat.

The situation of the various countries in relation to the Atlantic City Convention is shown in Annex 1 to the present report,

1.7 LANGUAGES

Under Article 21 of the Madrid Convention, the language used for the Acts of conferences and for all documents of the Union was French. Both French and English were admitted in discussions at conferences. Article 15 of the Atlantic City Convention prescribes five official languages: Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Final documents of plenipotentiary and administrative conferences as well as Final Acts and Protocols, and also service documents, are to be drawn up in these languages. The Convention also provides that English, French and Spanish shall be the normal "working" languages of conferences, where, however, other oral languages may also be used provided that the delegations desiring to use them make arrangements themselves for oral translation into any one of the working languages normally used.

1.8 ACCEPTANCE OF THE REGULATIONS AND OF THE CONVENTION AS A WHOLE

Under the Madrid Convention (Article 2, paragraph 2, and Article 4), acceptance of one only of the sets of administrative Regulations was obligatory for parties to the Convention. It was also laid down in Article 2, paragraph 3, that "the provisions of the present Convention shall bind the Contracting Governments in respect only of the services covered by the Regulations to which the Governments are parties." Thus a party to the Madrid Convention was not necessarily bound by all the provisions thereof. The Atlantic City arrangements introduced a greater degree of uniformity.

The provisions of the Atlantic City Convention and of the Regulations mentioned in Article 13 thereof are binding on all contracting parties, except in the case of reservations included in the Final Protocols annexed to the Convention and Regulations.

1.9 FINANCE

The Atlantic City Conference marked a definite advance towards unification of the finances of the Union. Under the Madrid Convention, Member-countries separately shared in defraying the expenses of the two divisions of the Berne Bureau (Telegraph and Telephone Division and Radio Division). Further, only administrations which were Members of the C.C.I.F. shared in defraying the expenses of the C.C.I.F. specialized secretariat. To-day, all expenditure by the General Secretariat and by the C.C.I. specialized secretariats, and all I.F.R.B. expenditure, are grouped into a single ordinary budget, covered by contributions from all Member-countries.

1.10 RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

The Atlantic City Conference decided that the Union should enter into relationship with the United Nations, and to this end approved the Agreement concluded with that organization (Annex 5 to the Convention). The Agreement recognizes the I.T.U. as the Specialized Agency dealing with telecommunication, and defines how these two international organizations shall cooperate.

2. PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE UNION AT THE BEGINNING OF 1948

Some important problems confronted the Union at the beginning of 1948.

The Convention itself did not enter into force until 1 January 1949 but by Additional Protocol No. 1, concerning transitional arrangements, the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City decided that the Administrative Council, the International Frequency Registration Board and the General Secretariat should be set up forthwith; and by resolution, it decided that the provisions of the Convention with respect to oral languages and documents at Conferences and meetings should take effect forthwith.

Thus when the Administrative Council met in January-February 1948, several major operations were in progress and preparation had to be made for the other important changes which were due to be made on 1 January 1949 with the entry into force of the Atlantic City Convention and the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.

The following is a list of some of the problems which confronted the Union at the beginning of 1948:

- (a) the new concept of Membership of the Union (see Chapter I, 1.6 of the present Report) raised :
1° practical issues in connection with the participation in and voting at conferences of countries which had not ratified the Convention or acceded to it and 2° issues of procedure in connection with the treatment of applications for Membership and Associate Membership of the Union ;
- (b) launching the Administrative Council ; this involved the establishment of its Rules of Procedure and certain issues in regard to the responsibility and qualifications of persons appointed to serve on it ;
- (c) transfer of the specialized secretariat and laboratory of the C.C.I.F. from Paris to Geneva and election of Directors of the three C.C.I.'s and of the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. ;
- (d) transfer of the General Secretariat from Berne to Geneva ;
- (e) launching the I.F.R.B. ;
- (f) implementation of the decisions of the Radio Conference of Atlantic City with a view to the general redistribution of the radio spectrum (see Chapter I, 3.3 of the present Report) ;
- (g) introduction of the new language system, including establishment of rules for calculating the share of each Member and Associate Member in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 5 of the Convention ;

- (h) drawing up Staff Regulations and Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds and arrangements with the Swiss Government consequent upon the cessation of the functions of the Swiss Government as supervisory authority of the Bureau of the Union ;
- (i) introduction of the new financial system (see Chapter IV of the present Report) ;
- (j) recruitment of the necessary additional staff ;
- (k) temporary problems in regard to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, annexed to the Madrid Convention, which were not revised at the same time as the Convention and the Radio Regulations ;
- (l) implementation of the Agreement with the United Nations.

3. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION DURING THE YEARS 1948 TO 1952

3.1 THE WORK OF THE PERMANENT ORGANS

3.1.1 The Administrative Council

(a) *Authority of the Council*

The Administrative Council is named first in the list of permanent organs of the Union in Article 4 of the Convention and the provisions of Article 5 make it clear that the Council is the supreme organ below the plenipotentiary conference and subject alone to that conference.

Under paragraph 5 of Article 5, the Council normally meets once a year.

(b) *Qualifications and responsibility of persons appointed to serve on the Council*

The question of the responsibilities and qualifications of persons appointed to serve on the Council in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 5 gave rise to long discussion. In the Annex to the Rules of Procedure of the Council there is recorded the view of the 2nd Session that "Persons serving on the Council do not represent individual countries or governments, but regions. Their mandate thus goes beyond the interests of their own countries, being of an international character". It should perhaps be mentioned, however, that a rather different view was also expressed during the discussion of this matter, namely that each person appointed to serve on the Council is responsible solely to his own Government and that it is that government which has accepted an international mandate ; on this view each of the governments with a member on the Council has the duty of briefing its representative in accordance with what it conceives to be the interest of the Union as a whole.

The Council has also had occasion to consider how far it is empowered to decide whether persons appointed in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Convention are "qualified in the field of telecommunication services".

(c) *Nature of Council decisions*

Apart from the drawing up of the Staff Regulations, the Financial Regulations and the Regulations for the staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, the work of the Council has been almost entirely expressed in "Resolutions", in accordance with United Nations practice. Roughly speaking, the decisions reached by the Council fall into three main categories : first, interpretations of the Convention and Regulations and relevant comments ; second, financial decisions, especially the budget vote ; third, decisions of comparatively transitory importance, i.e. the convening of a conference or the undertaking of a special study.

The work of the Council is examined in detail in Chapter II of the present Report.

3.1.2 The General Secretariat

One of the most important tasks of the Administrative Council was to control the activities of the General Secretariat. The provisions of the Convention concerning the General Secretariat are contained in Article 9 of the Atlantic City Convention ; the General Secretariat inherited in effect from the Madrid régime all the duties which had formerly been attributed to the Bureau of the Union and acquired others. Since the entry into force of the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention the work of the General Secretariat has been appreciably increased both in volume and in complexity. Moreover

it had to discharge new duties resulting from relations with the United Nations, the new linguistic arrangements, admission of new Members or Associate Members, the custody of instruments of ratification and of accession and the servicing of the Administrative Council and of the appreciable number of conferences which have been held since 1948. It is true, however, that most of the work previously performed on behalf of the C.C.I.R. and some of the work previously performed on behalf of the C.C.I.T. has passed to the specialized secretariats of these two organs.

The augmented permanent and temporary staff necessary for the performance of the increased and more complex regular work and the engagement of the supernumerary staff required for the sessions of the Administrative Council and the many conferences and meetings has necessitated the creation of a separate staff section. The growth of the service documents, their production in several languages and the pricing arrangements resulting from the Atlantic City decisions on languages of documents has greatly increased the publications work of the General Secretariat and a special section has had to be set up.

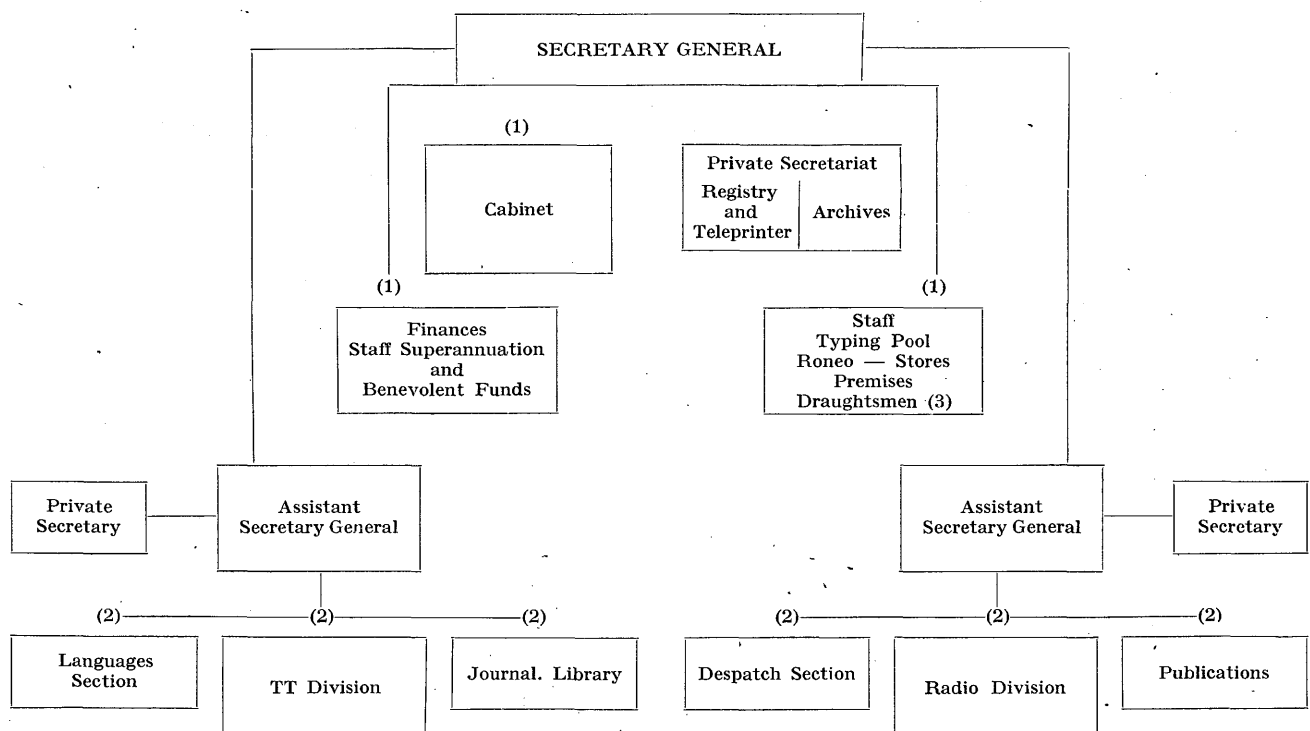
Furthermore most of the basic documents themselves have had to be radically revised since the second world war because of developments in telecommunication, the important changes in the services of many countries and the fact that notifications published by the General Secretariat during the war were incomplete.

Since 1948, the General Secretariat has provided the secretariat for the conferences listed in Annex 2 to the present report.

In addition the General Secretariat provided the secretariat for the Provisional Frequency Board and has reinforced the specialized secretariats of the C.C.I.T. and of the C.C.I.R. at meetings of the Plenary Assemblies and of Study Groups of these organs.

As mentioned above, the General Secretariat was required, under the terms of the Convention, to move from Berne to Geneva. This removal, which was actually completed in October 1948, inevitably involved some dislocation of work at a particularly busy time.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT



(1) Headed by a Counsellor.

(2) Supervised by the Counsellor assisting the Assistant Secretary General.

(3) For practical reasons, under the effective supervision of the Assistant Secretary General in charge of the Radio Division.

3.1.3 The International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)

3.1.3.1 *Introductory*

The International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) was established as a permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union by the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947 (Article 4).

The essential functions of the Board are defined in the Atlantic City Convention (Article 6) as follows :

- (a) to effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the different countries, so as to establish, in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Radio Regulations, the date, purpose, and technical characteristics of each of these assignments, with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof ;
- (b) to furnish advice to Members and Associate Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur.

The mandate of the I.F.R.B. is a somewhat peculiar one, being totally different from those of the other permanent organs. Its statutes show that the Plenipotentiary Conference and Radio Conference of Atlantic City wished to make it completely international and its eleven members independent, in spite of the fact that their appointments were temporary only. According to Article 6 of the Convention and Article 10 of the Radio Regulations, members of the I.F.R.B. were elected by each ordinary radio conference, with an eye to an equitable representation of the various regions. They remain in office until their successors take over.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations, the new procedures governing the notification and registration of radio frequencies and other associated measures, for the supervision of which the I.F.R.B. was primarily constituted, were intended to be held in abeyance until the date of entry into force of the new International Frequency List, which was to be prepared according to methods and means determined by the Atlantic City International Radio Conference. These means prescribed, among other things, the setting up of the Provisional Frequency Board (P.F.B.) composed of National and International Members. In consequence, although the I.F.R.B. would not normally have been constituted until the entry into force of the Atlantic City Convention on 1 January 1949, the Atlantic City Conferences, by means of a Protocol and Resolutions, authorized the members of the I.F.R.B. to act from 1 January 1948, as International members of the P.F.B. and further authorized the I.F.R.B. to make, from that date, such preparatory arrangements within the framework of its Statutes as it might consider necessary for the effective discharge of its later duties.

The work of the Provisional Frequency Board and of the several Conferences which together have been engaged in efforts to prepare the new International Frequency List, have been described in various reports already made to the Members of the Union ; it is sufficient to state here that a complete new International Frequency List is still not established.

After the departure from Geneva of the National members of the P.F.B. (28 February 1950) the members of the I.F.R.B., as International members of the P.F.B., carried out the work under the authority of Resolution No. 154 and in accordance with the provisions of certain resolutions of the Council mentioned in greater detail later in this report. From 3 December 1951 the activities of the I.F.R.B. have been governed by the directives of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1951, and by the provisions of the Agreement signed at that Conference.

3.1.3.2 *Membership*

The members of the Board took up their duties during January 1948 with the exception of Mr. I. Danilenko, nominated by the U.S.S.R., who joined the Board on 1 May 1948. During 1950, the Board was informed that Mr. Danilenko, who was on home leave in Moscow, would be unable to resume his duties because of ill health and he was replaced by Mr. N.I. Krasnosselski who joined the Board on 2 April 1951.

The members of the Board are :

Name	National of	Name	National of
Mr. S. Banerji ¹⁾	India	Mr. R. Petit	France
Mr. A.H. Cata	Cuba	Mr. N.H. Roberts	South Africa
Mr. F. Dellamula	Argentina	Mr. J. Svoboda	Czechoslovakia
Mr. J.A. Gracie	U.K.	Mr. T.K. Wang	China
Mr. N.I. Krasnosselski	U.S.S.R.	Mr. S.H. Witt	Australia
Mr. P.D. Miles	U.S.A.		

3.1.3.3 *Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Secretariat of the Board*

In accordance with the provisions of the Internal Regulations of the I.F.R.B. (Article 12 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations), the Board elects a Vice-Chairman to hold office for a term of one year whereupon he succeeds to the office of Chairman and a new Vice-Chairman is elected. The first Chairman of the Board was elected at the time of the Atlantic City Radio Conference in order that he could take office at the first meeting of the Board in January, 1948. The offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman have been held as follows :

	Chairman	Vice-Chairman
1948 . . .	Mr. Paul D. Miles	Mr. Sidney H. Witt
1949 . . .	Mr. Sidney H. Witt	Mr. John A. Gracie
1950 . . .	Mr. John A. Gracie	Mr. René Petit
1951 . . .	Mr. René Petit	Mr. Fioravanti Dellamula
1952 . . .	Mr. Fioravanti Dellamula	Mr. Jaromir Svoboda

Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Assistant Secretary General, acted as Secretary to the Board until 27 May 1948 when Mr. Dennis H. Reynolds was appointed to the post ; Mr. Reynolds has been Secretary to the Board continuously since that time.

3.1.3.4 *Specialized Secretariat*

The question is dealt with in Chapter III—Staff of the Union.

3.1.3.5 *Activities of the Board and its Members*

(a) *Period: January 1948—February 1950*

During this period the members of the Board devoted their efforts to their primary task of serving as International members of the P.F.B. As such, their activities were as varied as the changing situation in the P.F.B. called for, and ranged from the chairmanship of the P.F.B. to the detailed work in the Working Groups.

In addition to the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. serving also the Chairman of the P.F.B., the duties of the following posts were undertaken, at the request of the P.F.B., by International members :

- One of the Vice-Chairmen ;
- The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Frequency Assignment Liaison Group ;
- The Chairman of four of the Working Groups on Technical Principles ;
- The Chairman of three of the Frequency Assignment Working Groups.

The work of the Provisional Frequency Board has been the subject of a series of reports to Members of the Union, and also was reviewed and debated at length in the 4th and 5th Sessions of the Administrative Council.

During the period under review, the members of the I.F.R.B. made such preparatory arrangements, within the framework of the statutes of the Board, as seemed necessary for the discharge of their later duties ; for example, preliminary action was taken towards setting up the International Monitoring System envisaged in Article 18 and Appendix C of the Radio Regulations.

¹⁾ Mr. Banerji died on 28 March 1952.

(b) *Period: 1 March 1950—31 August 1950*

With the departure of the National Members on 28 February 1950, the members of the I.F.R.B. continued as International Members of the Provisional Frequency Board and assumed responsibility for the outstanding work which had to be completed prior to the convening of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference which was to meet in The Hague in September 1950.

In accordance with Resolution No. 154 of the Administrative Council, this work included :

- (1) the assembly of the observations and proposals made by Members of the Union
 - (a) on the draft lists prepared by the P.F.B.
 - (b) on the plans and lists prepared by the regional and service conferences;
- (2) the preparation of all necessary documentation for the proposed conference.

In addition, the members of the Board, as International Members of the P.F.B., had been charged by the Plenary Assembly of the P.F.B. :

to convert the interim draft frequency lists prepared by the P.F.B. into the agreed form for issue to Administrations by assembling and adding additional information ; to arrange their preparation so that they would be readily understandable in the three working languages of the Union ; and to despatch them to Administrations by 31 March 1950 ;

to prepare lists of requirements for certain frequency bands for which no plans had been prepared and to send the lists as soon as possible to Administrations ;

to prepare, in a uniform manner, fair copies of schematic presentations of the draft frequency assignment plans prepared by the P.F.B. ;

to proceed with the partial implementation of Section 17 of the Atlantic City Resolution relating to the Preparation of the New International Frequency List by :

- (a) distributing to Administrations a list of requirements filed with the P.F.B. up to 31 March 1950 under Section 16 of this Resolution ;
- (b) preparing for the Extraordinary Conference the list of such requirements amended up to 31 August 1950 ;
- (c) examining these requirements and, to the extent possible, selecting suitable frequency complements for fixed service requirements in accordance with the engineering rules adopted by the Provisional Frequency Board and preparing suitable card records.

Furthermore, since the master records of the P.F.B. would have been required by the Hague Conference, the International Members, in the spirit of part (2) of Resolution No. 154 of the Administrative Council, checked and put these records in good order and prepared such references and indexes etc. as were considered to be necessary to facilitate the work of the Conference.

All of this work either had been completed or was well advanced when, in August 1950, by a majority decision of Members of the Union, the Extraordinary Conference intended to be held in the Hague was postponed pending consideration of the whole situation by the Administrative Council at its 5th Session.

(c) *Period : 1 September to 31 December, 1950*

The Administrative Council, after considering the situation, proposed that the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference should meet in Geneva on 16 August 1951 (subject to confirmation of this date at its 6th Session in April 1951) and also proposed an Agenda which was substantially different from that contemplated for the Hague Conference. These proposals, contained in Administrative Council Resolution No. 199, were approved by the majority of the Members of the Union.

By this Resolution the Council also requested, pending the meeting of the Conference and in order to facilitate and shorten its work,

- the active assistance of the I.F.R.B. and of all Members of the Union in studying and making proposals for suitable methods of bringing the entire Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations into operation as soon as possible ;

- the I.F.R.B. to assemble and collate all comments and proposals and to circulate them to Members of the Union at least two months before the Conference.

In its Resolution No. 200 concerning preparation for the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, the Administrative Council specified the data and other information which it invited Administrations to supply to the I.F.R.B. so that these could be assembled, synthesized and circulated to reach Administrations not later than 15 June 1951.

During the period between the end of the 5th Session of the Administrative Council and the end of the year, therefore, the I.F.R.B. was engaged, inter alia, in :

- assembling and collating such additional general and detailed comments as had been received concerning the P.F.B. draft plans and the regional and service frequency assignment plans ;
- assembling monitoring data which had been received from Administrations or other agencies in order to establish as comprehensive a picture as possible of present frequency usage ;
- studying the existing Frequency List between 3.9 Mc/s and 27.5 Mc/s and establishing lists of those frequency notifications which were outside the bands provided for the service concerned under the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations ;
- preparing such other information and documentation as the Board considered would facilitate the work of the Conference.

In addition, the Board, in collaboration with the Secretary General, prepared a provisional frequency list above 27.5 Mc/s, in accordance with Administrative Council Resolution No. 202.

(d) Period 1 January-16 August 1951

The I.F.R.B. continued and completed the work referred to in paragraph (c) above and during this period the following publications were circulated to Members of the Union as preparatory documentation for the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference :

- Comments of Administrations on the draft new International Frequency List :
 - Booklet A — General Comments ;
 - Booklet B — Detailed Comments on the draft plan prepared by the P.F.B. for the frequency band 14 to 150 kc/s ;
 - Booklet C — Detailed Comments on the Region 1 and African Plans ;
 - Booklet D — Detailed Comments on the Region 3 Plan ;
 - Booklet E — Detailed Comments on the draft Plan prepared by the P.F.B. for the exclusive maritime mobile service bands between 4,000 and 23,000 kc/s ;
 - Booklet F — Detailed Comments on the draft Plans prepared by the P.F.B. for the fixed, broadcasting and land mobile services between 3,900 and 27,500 kc/s ;
 - Booklet G — Additional Detailed Comments on the Region 3 Plan ;
 - Booklet H — Additional Detailed Comments on the draft Plans prepared by the P.F.B. for the fixed, broadcasting and land mobile services between 3,900 and 27,500 kc/s.
- Proposals of Administrations for suitable methods of bringing the entire Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations into operation. First and Second Volumes.
- Proposal by the I.F.R.B. for suitable methods of bringing the entire Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations into operation.

In addition, the following publications were submitted directly to the Conference :

- Proposals of Administrations for suitable methods of bringing the entire Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations into operation — Third Volume.

- Summary of Monitoring Information received by the I.F.R.B. since October 1950 — European area : (Frequencies between 3,900 and 27,500 kc/s).
- First Provisional List of High Frequency Broadcasting Stations Monitored.
- High Frequency Broadcasting — Comparison, by countries, between
 - (1) frequencies reported in activity, in accordance with Administrative Council Resolution No. 200 ;
 - (2) all frequencies which are notified and published in the 16th edition of the Frequency List ;
 - (3) frequencies in activity according to monitoring data available to the I.F.R.B.
- High Frequency Broadcasting on Frequencies above 5,500 kc/s — Statistical Summary, by countries, showing the number of frequencies notified and the number of frequencies observed by monitoring sources.
- Comparison between :
 - (1) frequencies notified in the 16th edition of the Frequency List for services not falling in the appropriate Atlantic City band, and
 - (2) information on out of band activity supplied by Administrations in accordance with Administrative Council Resolution No. 200, paragraph (d).
- Supplements to Booklets A to H described above.

The preliminary documentation and records which had been assembled by the I.F.R.B. during its preparatory work were placed at the disposal of the Conference, together with staff and organizational arrangements for the use of this material by Delegations.

(e) *Period 16 August-3 December 1951*

The I.F.R.B. devoted its full time to the work of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

(f) *Period 4 December 1951 onward*

From 4 December 1951, the activities of the I.F.R.B. have been governed by the decisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference. From the point of view of the I.F.R.B., the basic features of the Agreement containing these decisions are :

- the entry into force as from March 1952 of Articles 10 and 12 and Sections VII and VIII of Article 11, of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. The terms of these articles bring into force the general functional provisions of Articles 4 and 6 of the Convention ;
- the entry into force, on various dates extending to 1 November 1953, of Sections I to VI (inclusive) of Article 11 of the Radio Regulations, in respect of specified bands of frequencies between 14 kc/s and 2850 kc/s. Thus, for those bands, and on those dates, the full procedure pertaining to the notification and registration of frequencies, comes into force ;
- the compilation and maintenance by the I.F.R.B. of a new frequency record entitled Master Radio Frequency Record, for the whole of the radio spectrum embraced by the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations ;
- in addition to those functions prescribed for the I.F.R.B. in the Atlantic City Convention and in those parts of the Radio Regulations which are already in force, or will come into force as a result of the Agreement, the carrying out of the special tasks envisaged in the Agreement including those associated with the following :
 - (1) assistance to Administrations in the transfer of frequency assignments in accordance with Article 12 of the Agreement ;
 - (2) assistance to Administrations in bringing into effective operation the plans adopted for the aeronautical mobile and maritime mobile services ;

- (3) the preparation of the draft International Frequency List for the fixed, land mobile and tropical zone broadcasting services between 3950 kc/s (4000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27,500 kc/s, in accordance with Article 10 of the Agreement ;
- (4) the preparation of draft plans for the high frequency broadcasting service, in accordance with Article 11 of the Agreement ;
- (5) recording of frequency assignments under the interim procedure specified in Article 33 of the Agreement ;
- (6) assistance to Administrations in implementing a number of the Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, including the further development of the international monitoring system and its use in connection with the work referred to above ;
- (7) the preparation of reports and reviews of progress for the information of Members of the Union, in accordance with Articles 13 and 14 of the Agreement.

(g) *Other activities*

In accordance with the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention and Radio Regulations, or by invitation, members of the I.F.R.B. participated in the meetings of

- the Administrative Council, 2nd to 7th Sessions, inclusive, Geneva ;
- the 5th Meeting, C.C.I.R., Stockholm, 1948 ;
- the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference Planning Committee, Geneva, 1948 ;
- the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference, (Preparatory Committee and first session), Geneva, 1948 ;
- the European Regional Broadcasting and Maritime Conferences, Copenhagen, 1948 ;
- the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Planning Committee, Mexico City, 1948, Mexico City Conference, 1948/1949 ;
- the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3, Preparatory Committee, Geneva, 1948 ;
- the International Aeronautical Administrative Radio Conference (second session), Geneva, 1949 ;
- the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1, Geneva, 1949 ;
- the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 2, Washington, D.C., 1949 ;
- the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3, Geneva, 1949 ;
- the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Florence-Rapallo, 1950 ;
- the 4th Session, Communications Division, I.C.A.O., Montreal, 1951 ;
- the 6th Meeting, C.C.I.R., Geneva, 1951 ;
- the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951 .

From 22 February to 16 March, 1950, a member of the I.F.R.B. served as Technical Adviser to the Danish Administration, acting as the Centralizing Administration, on the problem of marginal band operations affecting the implementation of the Copenhagen Broadcasting and Maritime Plans.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. served on the Coordination Committee, the Promotion Board (for the higher appointments) and the Finance Control Committee of the Union.

3.1.4 The International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.)

3.1.4.1 *Transfer of the C.C.I.F. from Paris to Geneva*

In accordance with Article 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, which lays down that "the seat of the Union and of its permanent organs shall be at Geneva", the C.C.I.F. Secretariat was transferred from Paris (44, Boulevard des Invalides) to Geneva (Maison des Congrès) and the Laboratory of the European Master Reference System for telephone transmission (S.F.E.R.T.) was also transferred from Paris (Conservatoire national des Arts et Métiers, 292, rue Saint-Martin) to Geneva (Maison des Congrès). These transfers were carried out during 1948 and in January 1949, in accordance with the decisions of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union.

3.1.4.2 *Meetings of the C.C.I.F. from 1 January 1948 to 31 December 1949*

The Sub-Committee of Study Group 8 (signalling and switching) met in Stockholm from 7 to 13 June 1948; the members of the "Committee for tests on semi-automatic international telephone operation" attended the meetings.

The Committee for trials of semi-automatic international telephone operation met in London from 11 to 13 May 1948 and again in London from 28 to 30 September 1948.

The "Sub-Committee on rapid operating methods" met in Stockholm from 14 to 19 June, 1948.

Study Groups 6 and 7 (operating and tariffs) met in Stockholm from 7 to 15 June, 1948.

The "Committee for the revision of the International Telephone Regulations" met in Stockholm from 14 to 22 June 1948 to prepare the work of the Telephone Committee of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949; the proposed amendments or additions to the International Telephone Regulations, Cairo, 1938, prepared by this Committee, were annexed to Circular 1185 of the General Secretariat, dated 1 July 1948, and circulated to all countries Members of the International Telecommunication Union.

The "Committee for the revision of international telephone tariffs met in Stockholm from 16 to 21 June, 1948.

The "Committee for drafting recommendations for protection against chemical corrosion" met in Stockholm from 14 to 18 June, 1948; at the meeting a preliminary draft was drawn up for "Recommendations concerning the chemical corrosion of underground cables".

The "Sub-Committee on specification of transmission quality" met in London from 24 to 29 January 1949.

In addition, in the period between 21 April and 12 May 1949, the following Technical Committees of the C.C.I.F. met at Scheveningen (Netherlands) to prepare the texts which were to be used as a basis for discussion on questions concerning protection against chemical or electrolytic corrosion, transmission, switching and signalling, and graphic and letter symbols, during the XVth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., Paris, July 1949:

- Study Group 3
- Study Group 4
- Study Group 5
- Study Group 8
- Study Group on Symbols
- Committee for trials of semi-automatic international telephone operation (CEA)
- Committee for the drafting of recommendations on protection against chemical corrosion
- Committee for revising the Recommendations on protection against electrolytic corrosion (CRE)
- Permanent Sub-Committee on maintenance
- Sub-Committee on specification of telephone transmission quality
- Sub-Committee for tests on televised transmissions.

Thanks to the excellent preparatory work done by the above Groups and Sub-Committees, the XVth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. (Paris, July 1949) spent not more than 10 days in reaching unanimous decisions on :

- (1) 20 questions concerning the protection of telephone lines against disturbance from electric power installations ;
- (2) 15 questions concerning the protection of telecommunication cables against corrosion due to electrolysis or to the chemical action of the soil or concerning the optimum constitution of the cable sheaths ;
- (3) 65 questions concerning the planning, construction and maintenance of lines connecting two terminal trunk offices in an international telecommunication (telephony, telegraphy, photo-telegraphy, broadcast relays) ;
- (4) 23 questions concerning general methods of specifying transmission quality and the planning, construction and maintenance of transmitting systems and local receivers, i.e. the chain of lines and apparatus connecting the calling subscriber or the called subscriber to his local terminal trunk exchange ;
- (5) 4 questions concerning the coordination of radio and line transmission in long distance telecommunications (in particular, inter-continental radiotelephone circuits) ;
- (6) 21 questions concerning signalling and switching in the manual or semi-automatic rapid international service ;
- (7) 39 questions concerning international telephone operation and tariffs, including rates for broadcast relays.

The XVth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. also revised and brought up-to-date the general telephone switching programme in Europe, and decided to extend the programme to the countries of Africa and Asia, bordering on the Mediterranean.

The XVth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. drew up a supplementary list of graphic symbols for telephony and a preliminary list of letter symbols representing (in mathematical equations) the principal quantities which occur in the work of the C.C.I.F.

The following Administrations and recognized private operating agencies took part in the XVth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., Paris, July 1949 :

<i>Argentine Republic</i>	Compañía Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata
<i>Australia (Commonwealth of)</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Austria</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Belgium</i>	Telegraph and Telephone Administration
<i>Brazil</i>	Companhia Telefonica Brazillera
<i>Bulgaria (People's Republic of)</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Canada</i>	Canadian Telephone Association
<i>Chile</i>	Chile Telephone Company
<i>Cuba</i>	Cuban Telephone Company
<i>Denmark</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Egypt</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>United States of America</i>	American Telephone and Telegraph Company
<i>France</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Greece</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Hungarian People's Republic</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Ireland</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Italy</i>	Telephone Administration and the STIPEL Telephone Company
<i>Luxembourg</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Mexico</i>	Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company
	Telefonos de Mexico
<i>Norway</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Netherlands</i>	Telephone Administration

<i>Poland (Republic of)</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Portugal</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Roumanian People's Republic</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Sweden</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Switzerland</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of)</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>American, British and French Occupation Zones in Germany</i>	Allied Control Authorities

The printed records of the XVth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., Paris, 1949, have appeared in the following volumes, of which the Specialized Secretariat of the C.C.I.F. prepared the manuscripts and corrected the proofs :

- Instructions for international European telephone service operators (1 January 1950) — (73 pages).
- Recommendations concerning the protection of underground cables against corrosion — (42 pages).
- Volume I bis of the Yellow Book — Report of the XVth Plenary Assembly (Paris, 26 to 30 July 1949) — (466 pages).
- Volume II of the Yellow Book — Protection — (81 pages).
- Volume III of the Yellow Book — Line transmission ; Maintenance — (319 pages).
- Annexes to Volume III of the Yellow Book — (87 pages)
- Volume IV of the Yellow Book — Definitions and recommendations of principle concerning transmission ; graphical and letter symbols ; measuring methods and apparatus — (290 pages).
- Annexes to Volume IV of the Yellow Book — (70 pages).
- Volume V of the Yellow Book — Telephone signalling and switching ; telephone installations — (76 pages).
- General switching programme for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin (1950-1952) — (150 pages).

Besides this work, a group of experts from Study Group 3 of the C.C.I.F. examined the preliminary plans submitted by various firms for a wire equipment for simultaneous interpretation and the C.C.I.F. Secretariat then drew up technical specifications for the equipment to be supplied to the International Telecommunication Union.

During 1949, the installation of the C.C.I.F. Laboratory in its new premises in the Maison des Congrès, Geneva, was actively carried on. In October 1949, the C.C.I.F. " Sub-Committee on specification of transmission quality " met in the Laboratory and unanimously approved the orderly lay-out of the new installation, after a detailed examination.

3.1.4.3 *Meetings of the C.C.I.F. from 1 January 1950 to 31 December 1951*

During this period the C.C.I.F. Study Groups were very active.

The following meetings enabled them to study the numerous questions referred to them by the XVth Plenary Assembly, Paris (26-30 July 1949) :

<i>February 1950: Algiers</i>	Meetings of the Mediterranean Basin Sub-Committee of the Joint
<i>and October 1950: Geneva</i>	Committee for the General Switching Programme in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin.

This Sub-Committee did considerable work, drafting a plan for a network extending the European network into Africa and Asia.

<i>May 1950: London</i>	Meeting of the Committee for international trials of semi-automatic
<i>and October 1950: Geneva</i>	operation.

This Committee reached important decisions regarding the operational establishment of two test networks, in Western Europe and Scandinavia respectively; in the course of the experiments international communications will be established with the help of only one operator and with remote-controlled automatic switching.

October 1950: Geneva Meeting of the permanent Sub-Committee on Maintenance.

This Sub-Committee drew up, *inter alia*, the periodical maintenance programme for European international circuits for 1951.

June 1950: Paris Meeting of the drafting Committee for recommendations on the protection of underground cables against stray currents from electric traction installations (C.R.E.).
and October 1950: Geneva

This Committee is entrusted with the drafting of recommendations to facilitate the coexistence of underground cables and electric tramways or electric railways, with a view to avoiding corrosion of the sheaths of the underground cables. The draft will be submitted to the XVIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. for approval.

September and October 1950:
Geneva

Meetings of the following Committees :

- Study Group 1, for questions concerning the protection of telephone lines against disturbance from electric power installations.
- Sub-Committee on urgent transmission questions : Planning, construction and maintenance of lines connecting the two terminal trunk exchanges in an international communication for telephony, telegraphy, broadcast relays or television.
- Sub-Committee on specification of transmission quality. This Sub-Committee has drawn up the programme for the 8th and 9th series of tests in the C.C.I.F. Laboratory, intended to serve as a new basis for the specification of telephone transmission quality over the chain of lines and apparatus linking the calling subscriber or the called subscriber to his local terminal trunk exchange.
- Study Group 5, for questions concerning the coordination of radio and line transmission in long-distance telecommunications.
- Study Groups 6 and 7 on telephone operating and tariff questions.
- Committee for the revision of international telephone tariffs.
- Study Group 8, on telephone signalling and switching.
- Sub-Committee on rapid telephone operating methods.
- Committee for the International Telephone Vocabulary, for the preparation of a " List of definitions of the principle terms used in telephony " and the part of the " International Telecommunication Vocabulary " relating to telephony.

February and March 1951:
London

- Study Group 3, on line transmission.
- Committee for international trials of semi-automatic operation.

April 1951: Paris Committee for the revision of the Recommendations on the protection of underground cables against stray currents from electric traction installations.

Thanks to the excellent preparatory work done by these Study Groups and Sub-Committees, the XVIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. (Florence, October 1951) required no more than a week to reach unanimous decisions on :

- (1) 19 questions concerning the protection of telephone lines against disturbance due to electric power installations,

- (2) 9 questions concerning the protection of telecommunication cables against corrosion due to electrolysis or the chemical action of the soil, or concerning the optimum constitution of the cable sheaths,
- (3) 47 questions concerning the planning, construction and maintenance of the lines connecting two terminal trunk exchanges in an international telecommunication (telephony, telegraphy, photo-telegraphy, broadcast relays, television),
- (4) 22 questions concerning general methods of specifying telephone transmission quality in the international service,
- (5) 2 questions concerning the coordination of radio and line transmission in international telephone communications,
- (6) 35 questions concerning international telephone operation and tariffs, including rates for international broadcast relays,
- (7) 16 questions concerning signalling and switching in the semi-automatic international service,
- (8) 6 questions concerning letter and graphic symbols for telephony.

The XVIth Plenary Assembly drew up a "General Switching Programme" for the whole of Europe and for countries of Asia and Africa bordering on the Mediterranean and recommended that it be put into practice from 1952 to 1954. It covers the requirements of civil aviation, meteorology and the broadcasting organizations (sound or vision) as well as international telegraphy and telephony in the public service.

The XVIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., in agreement with the representatives of the C.C.I.R., drew up an extended study programme on radio relay links and their use for international telephony and international television transmissions.

The XVIth Plenary Assembly put the finishing touches to a "List of definitions of essential terms used in téléphony" (bi-lingual French and English edition).

Lastly, at the request of the Administrative Council, it proceeded to a broad exchange of views on the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and issued a recommendation, with justifying considerations, to the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. showing how the C.C.I.F. can at present take part in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and will be able to do so to an even greater extent in future.

The following Administrations and recognized Private Operating Agencies took part in the XVIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. (Florence, October 1951) :

<i>Argentine Republic</i>	Compañía Telegráfico-Telefónica del Plata
<i>Australia (Commonwealth of)</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Austria</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Belgium</i>	Telegraph and Telephone Administration
<i>Bulgaria (People's Republic of)</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Canada</i>	British Columbia Telephone Company
<i>Ceylon</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Chile (Republic of)</i>	Chile Telephone Company
<i>China</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Vatican City State</i>	Telecommunication Administration
<i>Cuba</i>	Cuban Telephone Company
<i>Denmark</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Egypt</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Spain, Totality of Spanish possessions and Spanish Zone of Morocco</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>United States of America</i>	Compañía Telefónica de España
<i>France</i>	American Telephone and Telegraph Company
<i>Hungarian People's Republic</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Ireland</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Israel (State of)</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Italy</i>	Telephone Administration and licensed regional Companies

<i>Japan</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Lebanon</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Luxembourg</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Mexico</i>	Teléfonos de México
<i>Monaco (Principality of)</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Norway</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Pakistan</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Netherlands</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Roumanian People's Republic</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Colonies of the United Kingdom</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Sweden</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Switzerland</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Tunisia (French Protectorate)</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of)</i>	Telephone Administration
<i>Allied Control Authorities in Germany (American, British and French Zones)</i>	Telephone Administration

The following publications were issued as the outcome of the XVth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. :

- First series of additions and modifications to the Edition of 1 January 1950 of the Instructions for international European telephone service operators.
- Recommendations for the protection of underground cables against stray currents from electric traction installations.
- Volume 1 *ter* of the Yellow Book, containing the recommendations on the organization of the C.C.I.F. (brought up to date), the recommendations on operation and tariffs (brought up to date), the minutes of the XVth Plenary Assembly, the lists of questions for study in 1952 and 1953, the membership of the Study Groups and sub-Committees of the C.C.I.F. in 1952 and 1953, the diagram of the organization of the C.C.I.F. (reproduced below).
- Volume III *bis* of the Yellow Book, completely replacing Volume III (with the exception of the Book of Annexes to Volume III) and concerning transmission and the maintenance of international lines.
- Volume VI of the Yellow Book, containing the part (revised) of Volume IV entitled " Recommendations of principle on telephone transmission ", the signalling recommendations that have been retained and the protection recommendations that have been retained.
- Instructions for personnel supervising and charging broadcast relays in the European system.
- General Switching Programme for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin (1952-1954).
- Directives for the protection of telecommunication lines from the harmful effects of industrial power lines.
- List of definitions of essential terms used in telephony.

3.1.4.4 *Work of the Laboratory*

During 1950 and 1951, the team of operators performed the 8th, 9th and 10th series of tests to provide a new basis for the specification of the quality of international telephone calls, making allowance for all the factors that influence the transmission and reception of speech currents. They also calibrated various national standards by reference to S.F.E.R.T. (Master European Reference System for telephone transmission) or with A.R.A.E.N. (Apparatus for the Determination of Articulation Reference Equivalents).

The C.C.I.F. Laboratory carried out tests on the simultaneous interpretation equipment ordered by the International Telecommunication Union. It also set up apparatus for the automatic plotting

of the operational characteristics of subscribers' sets at various frequencies, under the normal conditions of feed from their local trunk exchange.

3.1.4.5 *Other work*

Apart from the preparation of the numerous mimeographed documents preparatory to the above mentioned meetings of the Study Groups and the mimeographed records of the meetings, the Secretariat of the C.C.I.F. issued the following recurring documents between 1948 and 1951 :

- International European Telephone Traffic Statistics.
- List of international telephone channels used in Europe (normal, auxiliary and emergency channels)
- Periodical maintenance programme for international circuits in Europe.
- Statistics of lightning damage to telecommunication cables.
- Statistics of corrosion of telecommunication cable sheaths.
- List of Centralizing Services to which Broadcasting Organizations should apply to obtain land-lines.
- List of normal and emergency channels for international broadcast relays in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin.
- List of addresses and telephone numbers of persons particularly concerned with international telephony.
- List of the most common phrases for use in the international telephone service (in 8 languages).
- List of common phrases used in fault-finding and measurement services and in the repeater stations for the maintenance of international telephone communications.
- General specification and instructions for trial networks for semi-automatic international telephone operation.

3.1.4.6 *Participation of the C.C.I.F. in the meetings of other international organizations.*

From 1948 to 1951, the C.C.I.F. was represented at the following meetings :

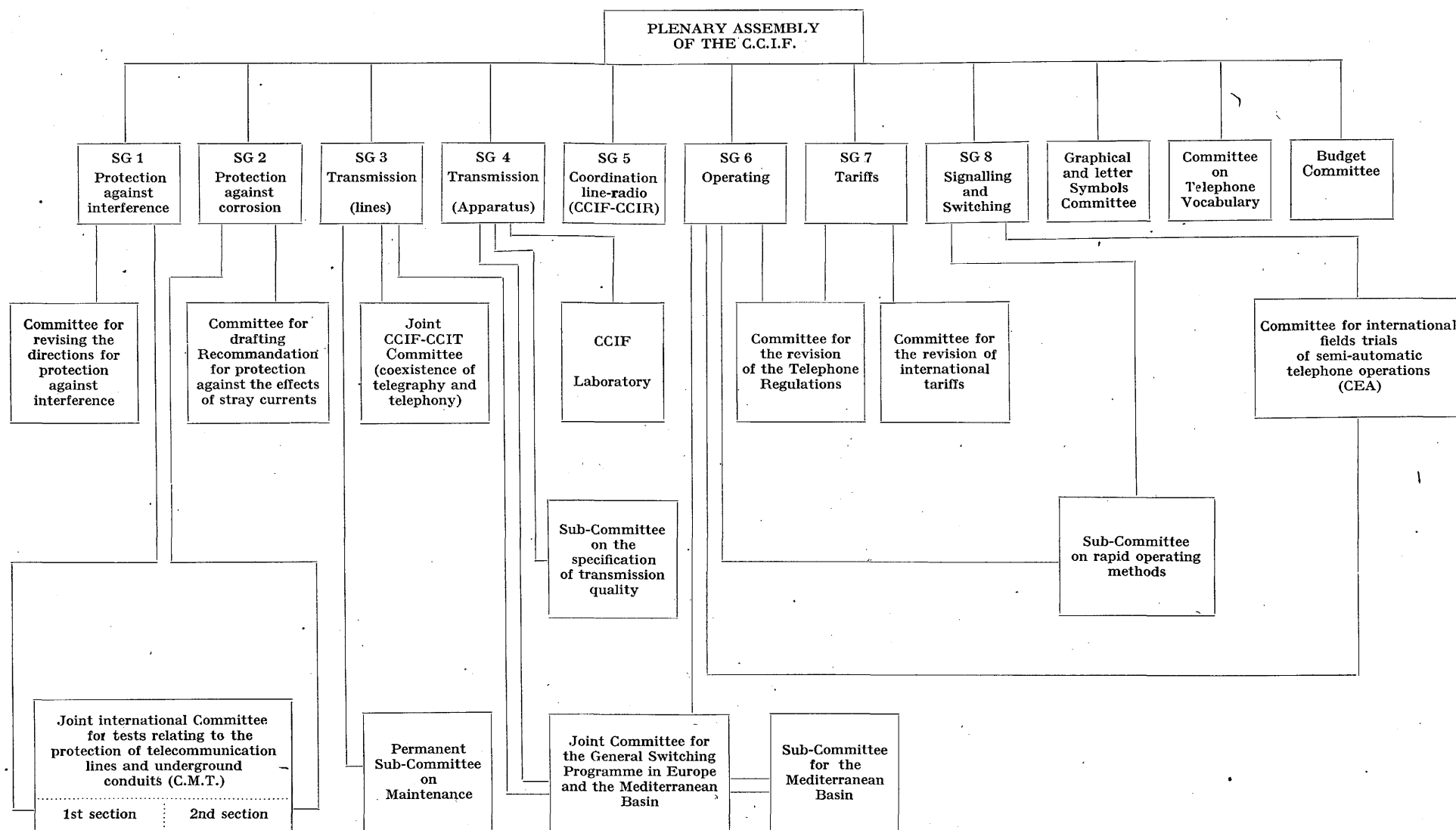
- 6th Plenary Meeting of the Joint International Committee for tests relating to the protection of telecommunication lines and underground conduits (Paris).
- Study period on the electrical protection of underground conduits (Brussels).
- 12th and 13th sessions of the International Conference on Main High-tension Electric Networks (Paris).
- Plenary Meeting of the Special International Committee on radio disturbance (Paris).
- Study meeting (Florence) for the demonstration of a method of measuring current losses in electric traction networks (stray currents).

Lastly, the C.C.I.F. cooperates systematically and regularly with the following international organizations :

- For the preparation and keeping up to date of the " General Switching Programme in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin " : International Civil Aviation Organization, International Air Transport Association, World Meteorological Organization, European Broadcasting Union, International Broadcasting Organization.
- For questions concerning the protection of telecommunication lines and underground conduits : International Conference on Main High-tension Electric Networks, International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power, International Railway Union, International Gas Union, Special International Committee on Radio Disturbance.
- For questions of electroacoustics : International Standardization Organization.
- For questions connected with the Vocabulary or graphic and letter symbols : International Electrotechnical Committee.

The staffing and the budget of the C.C.I.F. are dealt with in Chapters III and IV respectively.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C.C.I.F)



3.1.5 The International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.)

3.1.5.1 *Time-table of work of the C.C.I.T.*

The time-table given below summarizes the activities of the C.C.I.T. from 1 January 1948 to the end of 1951.

10-27 May 1948	Sixth meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. at Brussels ;
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(In January 1949, a meeting in Geneva of the small temporary Committee to study modifications to the Telegraph Regulations was held in accordance with Recommendation 877 of the Brussels Assembly).

20 July 1949	Extraordinary meeting of the Plenary Assembly in Paris for the election of the Director of the C.C.I.T. ;
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28-30 November 1949	Meeting of Chairmen of the C.C.I.T. Study Groups, at Geneva ;
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27 October 1950	Meeting of Sub-Committee on technical maintenance, at Geneva ;
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2-11 November 1950	Meeting of Committee for the Telex service, at Geneva ;
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5-22 March 1951	Meeting at Geneva of the following Study Groups : General telegraphy Telegraph transmission Telegraph apparatus Phototelegraphy and facsimile Definitions, vocabulary and symbols Telegraph switching Operation Rates and services offered to users Telex service ;
-----------------	--

1-6 October 1951	Participation in the meeting of the C.C.I.F. Study Group for the general switching programme in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin ;
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4-8 October 1951	Meeting of the Sub-Committee on telegraph maintenance, at Florence ;
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29 October-3 November 1951	Meeting in Paris of the Study Groups on telegraph transmission and telegraph apparatus ;
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5-12 November 1951	Meeting in Paris of the Study Group on definitions, vocabulary and symbols.
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3.1.5.2 *Organization of the work of the C.C.I.T.*

In the first place, two important facts are to be noted. The permanent Secretariat of the C.C.I.T. has been directed, not by an established Director, but by an Interim Director, who is the Assistant Secretary General responsible for the Telegraph and Telephone Division of the General Secretariat. Second, the Members of the Union decided by ballot on a proposal by the Administrative Council (fifth Session) that the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T., which should have been held at the Hague in April 1951, would be postponed until 1953.

With the consent of the Administrative Council, the following measures were taken to avoid any diminution of the effectiveness of the work of the C.C.I.T. due to the postponement of the Plenary Assembly :

The C.C.I.T. Study Groups may propose recommendations without waiting for the Plenary Assembly. The recommendations they may propose will be divided into three categories :

A. Provisional recommendations which it would be desirable for Administrations to implement without waiting for the forthcoming Plenary Assembly. These recommendations will be communicated by the Interim Director to all the Administrations of the Union, for information.

B. Draft recommendations to be communicated by the Interim Director, for comment, to the Administrations which have undertaken to contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the C.C.I.T. and to the Administrations which have appointed a Rapporteur to the Study Group concerned. The Study Group, if it so desires, is entitled to prescribe a wider consultation. The interim Director requests the Administrations consulted to confine themselves to the submission of observations on matters of substance and to send in their replies within three months.

C. Draft recommendations still to be studied before 1953, either by the Study Group concerned, or by another Group or by another C.C.I.

It was also decided that each recommendation should bear an indication whether it is in class A, B or C.

It was also decided that the provisional recommendations (Class A above) will contain the formula : " The C.C.I.T., having considered... declares the view ". Draft recommendations in classes B and C above will contain the formula : " Study Group No. ... of the C.C.I.T., having considered ... declares the view."

Once a draft recommendation is agreed it will become a provisional recommendation and would bear the appropriate formula : " The C.C.I.T., having considered declares the view."

This new procedure has proved to be very elastic and it may be said that, thanks to it, the postponement of the Plenary Assembly has not proved particularly irksome. With this procedure, and in derogation of Article 8, paragraph 4 of the Atlantic City Convention, it would seem possible to call the Plenary Assembly every four years only.

This interval of four years between meetings of the Plenary Assembly has, however, had some disadvantages which were as follows :

- the decision to begin the study of new questions could not await the future meeting of the Plenary Assembly and it was necessary to have recourse either to the approval of the Administrative Council (with a delay of up to 12 months) or to the proposal by 12 members (a long and complex procedure) (Article 8, paragraph 2 of the Convention) ;
- in the case of retirement or resignation of a Group Chairman, the appointment of his successor might remain in abeyance for more than three years.

3.1.5.3 *Results obtained by the C.C.I.T.*

Since the application of the above procedure, from March 1951 onwards, the C.C.I.T. Study Groups have issued

16 Class A provisional recommendations

29 Class B draft recommendations, 26 of which have been accepted by the Administrations consulted and have become Class A provisional recommendations

2 Class C provisional recommendations

and have asked for 19 new questions to be studied.

Broadly speaking, the results obtained have been as follows : ¹⁾

- standardization of the vocabulary used in telegraphy ;
- introduction of the idea of individual distortion and the idea of probability of distortion ;
- distortion limits on telegraph channels ;

¹⁾ For more detailed information see the *Telecommunication Journal*, July 1951.

- standards for the establishment of start-stop teleprinter networks;
- standards for repeaters for start-stop signals;
- standardization of the minimum duration of the stop element of the signal emitted by a start-stop teleprinter at 1.4 unit intervals;
- organization of maintenance measures and the control of disturbances;
- improvement of the telex service;
- new indices of cooperation for facsimile and use of frequency modulation for facsimile telegraphy;
- new draft regulations for the telex service;
- new tariffs for the shared lease of telegraph circuits.

Special attention should be drawn to relations with the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.) in connection with the telegraph traffic to be routed over the telecommunication network of the aeronautical service and the rates to be applied thereto. Certain recommendations of I.C.A.O. are not in harmony with the principles so far enunciated by the I.T.U., especially by the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, in its Resolutions Nos. 8 and 11, the conditions of implementation of which were to be established by the C.C.I.T. in conjunction with I.C.A.O.

The main differences are in connection with the following I.C.A.O. proposals :

- (1) extension of the use of the aeronautical fixed service for passing private messages (Class B messages) whether public telecommunication services capable of passing these messages exist or not;
- (2) Class B traffic to be accepted at reduced rates (I.C.A.O. recommendations Nos. 89 and 90);
- (3) the rental of leased circuits to be based on rates applicable to a single user, whether these circuits pass Class B traffic or not (I.C.A.O. Recommendations Nos. 91 and 92).

Obviously it is for the governments which are Members of the two specialized agencies to decide what arrangements they desire to adopt.

To be in a position to express an opinion that will be acceptable to the greater part of the Members of the I.T.U. and of I.C.A.O., the C.C.I.T. in its Circular No. 13/51 of 14 September 1951, asked all the Administrations of the I.T.U. to inform it of the recommendation issued jointly by their national telecommunication and civil aviation authorities.

Relations in this connection have been kept up with the authorities of I.C.A.O. and, on its side, I.C.A.O. has also drawn the attention of its Members to this question.

The C.C.I.T. has also had to deal with the question of technical assistance to under-developed countries, in accordance with Resolution No. 225 of the Sixth session of the Administrative Council (in this connection see Chapter I, 3.5 of the present report.).

3.1.5.4 *Documents drafted by the C.C.I.T.*

The principal documents drafted by the C.C.I.T. were :

- Documents of the Sixth Meeting of the C.C.I.T., Brussels, 1948 (published by the General Secretariat in November 1948);
- Texts of the provisional recommendations and draft recommendations issued by the Study Groups (C.C.I.T. Circulars Nos. 2/51 of 5 February 1951, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8/51 of 27 April and 14/51 of 12 September 1951);

- Texts of new questions and comments issued by the Study Groups (C.C.I.T. Circular No. 10/51 of 15 August 1951);
- Revision of the documents of the Sixth Meeting, after the meeting of the Study Groups in Geneva in March 1951 (published by the General Secretariat in January 1952).

For information on the staff and the budget of the C.C.I.T. see Chapters III and IV hereinafter.

3.1.5.5 Table showing participants in C.C.C.I.T. activities

- A. *List of administrations which have undertaken to share in defraying C.C.I.T. extraordinary expenditure, since the Brussels Meeting of the Plenary Assembly (1948) (General Regulations, Chapter 17, par. 3):*

South Africa	(Japan) (from the VIIth Plenary Assembly)
Australia (Commonwealth of)	Luxembourg
Austria	Norway
Belgium	New Zealand
Canada	Netherlands
Denmark	Poland (Republic of)
Egypt	Portugal
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	
Finland	Roumanian People's Republic
Hungarian People's Republic	Sweden
India	Switzerland
(Israel) (from VIIth Plenary Assembly)	Czechoslovakia
Italy	Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of)

- B. *List of recognized private operating agencies which have been Members of the C.C.I.T. since the Brussels Meeting of the Plenary Assembly (1948) (General Regulations, Chapter 8, par. 1):*

Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi
Radio Austria A.G.
Great Northern Telegraph Company

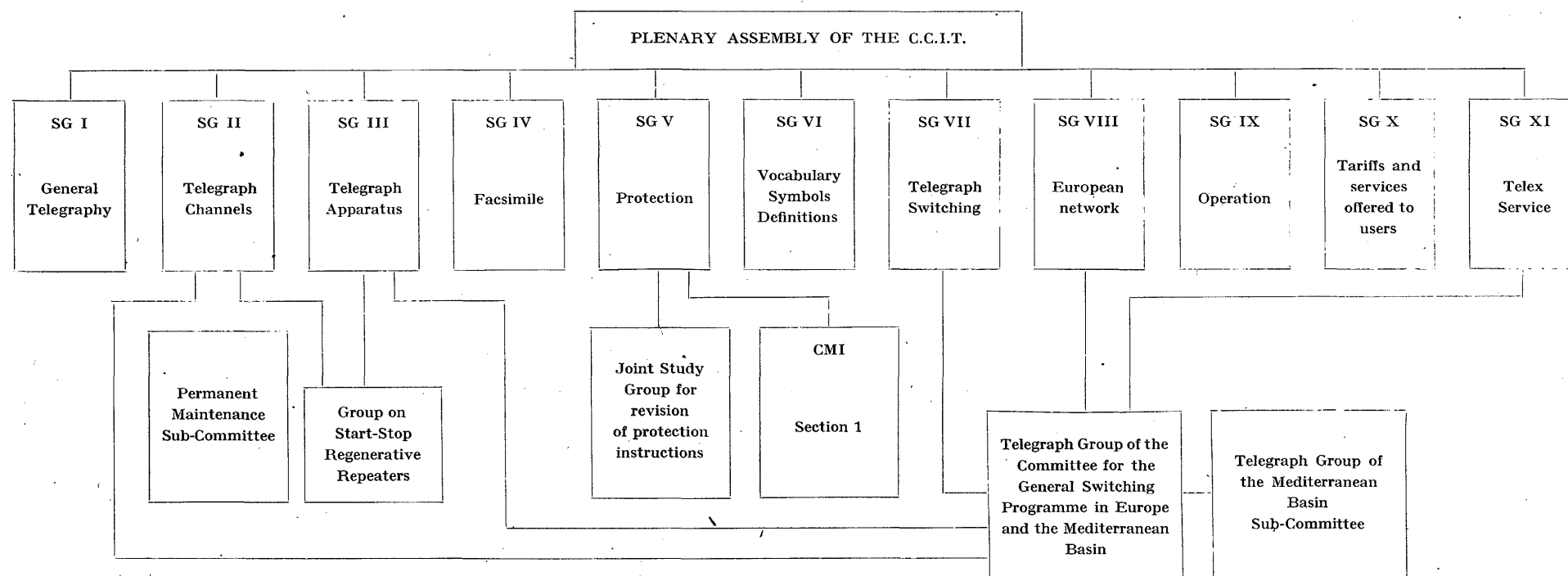
- C. *List of administrations, represented in C.C.I.T. Study Groups, which have not yet undertaken to share in defraying C.C.I.T. extraordinary expenditure:*

Argentine Republic

- D. *List of administrations and recognized private operating agencies which took part in the Brussels Meeting but are not shown in Lists A, B or C above:*

Brazil	Italcable
People's Republic of Bulgaria	Transradio Internacional Buenos Aires
China	American Cable and Radio Corporation
Dominican Republic	Mackay Radio and Telegraph
Republic of Liberia	Western Union Telegraph
Cable and Wireless Ltd.	R.C.A. Communications
Compagnie générale de télégraphie sans fil	

ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C.C.I.T.)



3.1.6 The International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)

3.1.6.1 Meetings held:

The C.C.I.R. has held the following meetings since 1 January, 1948 :

1948 July	Vth Plenary Assembly, C.C.I.R., Stockholm
1949 July	Meeting of C.C.I.R. Study Group XI (television), Zurich
1950 March	Meeting of C.C.I.R. Study Groups VI (ionospheric propagation) and X (broadcasting), Washington
April-May	Television demonstrations for Study Group XI (television) in the United States of America, France, Netherlands and United Kingdom
May	Meeting of C.C.I.R. Study Group XI (television) in London
July	Meeting of "Sub-Group Gerber" of Study Group XI (television) in Geneva
1951 May	Meeting C.C.I.R./O.M.M. in Geneva
1951 June-July	C.C.I.R. Vith Plenary Assembly, Geneva

In addition to the above C.C.I.R. meetings one or other member of the C.C.I.R. specialized Secretariat has attended meetings within the I.T.U., e.g.:

- the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th sessions of the Administrative Council
- the XVth and XVIth Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.F.
- C.C.I.F. Study Group meetings
- C.C.I.T. Study Group meetings
- High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Florence/Rapallo
- Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva and of other bodies, e.g. U.N.E.S.C.O., U.R.S.I., C.I.S.P.R., I.B.U., E.B.U.

3.1.6.2 Results obtained in the C.C.I.R.:

Vth Plenary Assembly C.C.I.R., Stockholm, July 1948.

As the specialized Secretariat of the C.C.I.R. was not formed until 1 January 1949, the preliminary work and the secretariat of the Vth Plenary Assembly were organized by the General Secretariat of the I.T.U., in collaboration with the Royal Swedish Telegraph Administration.

This first Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. held since the signature of the Atlantic City Telecommunication Convention may be noted for the following features :

- (1) The election of the first Director, Professor Dr. Balth. van der Pol (Netherlands) and Vice-Director, Mr. Leslie W. Hayes (United Kingdom), and the outlining of a staff and budget for the specialized Secretariat.
- (2) The drawing up of 35 Recommendations, the majority of which are of a radio technical nature ; among these Recommendations are to be found a number bringing up to date Recommendations made at previous C.C.I.R. meetings as well as a number dealing with the more modern aspects of radiocommunications. Some Recommendations provided for interim action and left the question for further study.
- (3) The constitution of 13 Study Groups and the nomination of their Chairmen. These Study Groups had between them 33 Questions for study. To these must be added 12 additional Questions submitted between the Vth and Vith Plenary Assemblies.

Vith Plenary Assembly C.C.I.R., Geneva, June-July, 1951

Following the decision of the Vth Plenary Assembly, the VIth Plenary Assembly was to be held at Prague in 1951 at the invitation of the Ministry of Posts of Czechoslovakia. Preliminary arrangements had been completed by the Director in February 1950 for the meeting in Prague, but in June 1950 the Director was informed by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Posts that it would be impossible for technical reasons to hold the meeting there. Following a consultation of members, arrangements were finally made to hold the meeting in Geneva, the seat of the Union.

Work in the preparation of documents went on in Geneva at the office of the specialized Secretariat during the early months of 1951 and the whole of the preliminary documents were in the hands of members between one and two months before the date fixed for the VIth Plenary Assembly, as recommended by the Vth Plenary Assembly (Recommendation No. 33). These 200 documents were made available in the three working languages of the Union (English, French and Spanish). The staff of the specialized Secretariat were aided in the preparation of this large amount of documentation by a supernumerary staff of some 25 persons. During the VIth Plenary Assembly itself, the extra staff totalled 110.

The VIth Plenary Assembly made 50 new Recommendations and set for study 28 new Questions.

It also decided on two new categories, i.e. 15 Reports and 38 Study Programmes. The Assembly also passed 7 Resolutions.

All the Recommendations, Questions, Study Programmes, Reports and Resolutions are printed in full in Volume I of the documents of the VIth Plenary Assembly as published in November 1951. They are all important for international radiocommunications, but perhaps certain of them deserve special mention in this report.

Recommendation No. 51 gives a method of calculating ground wave field strengths over mixed paths, such as part land and part sea, a matter of great importance in determining the service areas of medium and long wave broadcasting transmitters.

Recommendation No. 52 gives propagation curves for the determination of ground wave field strengths on frequencies up to 10 Mc/s under stated conditions. These curves supersede the well known 1937 C.C.I.R. curves.

Recommendations Nos. 54 and 55 deal with wave propagation in the troposphere, a matter of great importance to all services working on the VHF and UHF bands, and the latter Recommendation gives propagation curves for waves between 50 and 200 Mc/s under stated conditions.

A further number of recommendations deal with wave propagation through the ionosphere, concerning both wanted signals and noise, and all of these are of great importance to the calculation and planning of all radio circuits.

The Director of the C.C.I.R. was moreover entrusted with important work in connection with the prediction of the solar index (Recommendation No. 69), which will bring the techniques of the auto-correlation function, a fairly recent concept of the pure mathematician, to the aid of practical radio-communications on high frequencies.

Recommendation No. 71 gives a provisional specification for an international automatic alarm signal for use on the maritime radiotelephony distress frequency of 2182 kc/s, while Study Programme 29 recommends that a series of tests using this signal should be carried out in the near future, between Administrations and private operating agencies.

Recommendation No. 81 and Resolution No. 4 deal with standards to be adopted for sound recording for the international exchange of broadcasting programmes both on disc and on magnetic tape, a matter of interest to a very large number of listeners and of importance as a means of economising the use of radio frequencies.

While it was not possible for the C.C.I.R. to arrive at unanimous agreement on all aspects of television standards, Recommendation No. 82 gives eleven points on which agreement was reached, while Report 15 sets out in detail the main characteristics of four systems of black and white television identified by the number of lines per picture, as the 405, the 525, the 625 and the 819 line systems.

In this very small sample of the results achieved by the VIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. mention must also be made of Study Programme 10, dealing with the theory of communication and its practical applications. Up to the present the study of this question has been largely concentrated

on its theoretical aspects, but in view of the increasing demand for suitable frequencies for telecommunication purposes, it is important to endeavour to find practical methods to secure the reductions in bandwidth which theory indicates under certain cases to be possible. In fact, it is therefore an urgent matter to give a satisfactory answer to C.C.I.R. Question 44, which reads as follows :

“Which technical methods may be adopted to transmit a given amount of information over a given telecommunication circuit :

- (a) in a given time, using a minimum bandwidth,
- (b) with a given bandwidth, in a minimum time? ”

At the request of the Administrative Council, the VIth Plenary Assembly considered extensively the question of how best the C.C.I.R. could participate in the “Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance” of the United Nations both now and in the future, and a report was issued. This report is published in Volume II of the Documents of the VIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R.

Finally we note that the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (E.A.R.C.) meeting in Geneva in 1951, adopted a Recommendation (No. 14) (it relates to the problem of the inclusion of the fixed, land mobile and broadcasting services between 3,950 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s in the appropriate bands of the Atlantic City table) in which it considered the Programme of studies of the C.C.I.R. to be comprehensive and to cover adequately the aspects on which advice was needed. This Conference therefore requested the C.C.I.R. to give particular attention to some sixteen Questions and Study Programmes dealing with this problem, and asked Administrations to give priority to these studies in their participation in the work of the C.C.I.R. and its Study Groups.

Participation in the Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.R.

Vth (Stockholm)

A. *Administrations*

Albania (People's Republic of)
Australia (Commonwealth of)
Austria
Belgium
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
Canada
China (Republic of)
Oversea Territories of the French Republic
Denmark
Egypt
United States of America
Finland
France
Hungarian People's Republic
India
Netherlands Indies
Italy
Monaco
Nicaragua
Norway
New Zealand
Netherlands
Poland (Republic of)
Portugal

VIth (Geneva)

A. *Administrations*

Australia (Commonwealth of)
Austria
Belgium
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
China (Republic of)
Oversea Territories of the French Republic
Costa Rica
Cuba
Denmark
Egypt
Ecuador
United States of America
Finland
France
Hungarian People's Republic
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Morocco (Spanish zone)
Monaco
Nicaragua
Norway
New Zealand

*Participation in the Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.R. (continued)**Vth (Stockholm)*

Roumanian People's Republic
 United Kingdom of Great Britain and
 Northern Ireland
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Czechoslovakia
 Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
 Union of South Africa
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of)

VIth (Geneva)

Netherlands
 Poland (Republic of)
 Morocco (French Protectorate of)
 Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of)
 Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
 Roumanian People's Republic
 United Kingdom of Great Britain and
 Northern Ireland
 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Czechoslovakia
 United States Territories
 Turkey
 Union of South Africa
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 Uruguay
 Yemen

B. Private Operating Agencies

Ravag
 Radio-Austria A.G.
 American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
 Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co.
 Radio Corporation of America
 Air France
 Compagnie générale de Télégraphie sans Fil
 Compagnie Radio France
 Compagnie Radio-Maritime
 Société Radio Orient
 Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi
 British Broadcasting Corporation
 Cable and Wireless Ltd.
 International Marine Radio Company Ltd.
 Marconi International Marine Communica-
 tions, Co. Ltd.
 Rediffusion Ltd.
 Siemens Brothers and Co. Ltd.
 Radiotjänst Ltd.

C. International Organizations

International Broadcasting Organization
 International Broadcasting Union
 International Union of Producers and
 Distributors of Electric Power

D. Scientific and Industrial Organizations

National Bureau of Standards (U.S.A.)
 National Physical Laboratory (U.K.)

B. Private Operating Agencies

British Broadcasting Corporation
 Cable and Wireless Ltd.
 Compagnie générale de Télégraphie sans Fil
 International Marine Radio Corporation
 Marconi International Marine Communi-
 cation Co. Ltd.
 Radio Austria A.G.
 Radio Italiana (R.A.I.)
 Torres Quevedo S.A.
 Transradio Española S.A.

C. International Organizations

Bureau International de l'heure (B.I.H.)
 International Broadcasting Organization
 Union européenne de radiodiffusion
 (U.E.R.)
 Union radioscopique internationale
 (U.R.S.I.)

D. Scientific and Industrial Organizations

Brown Boveri and Co. (Switzerland)
 Hasler A.G. (Switzerland)

Participation in the Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.R. (continued)

Vth (Stockholm)
Radio Industry Council (U.K.)
National Defence Research Institute
(Sweden)
Brown Boveri and Co. (Switzerland)

VIth (Geneva)
Marconi Española, S.A. (Spain)
Telefonaktiebolaget L.M. Ericsson
(Sweden)

E. Observers

nil

E. Observers

Allied High Commission
Soviet Control Commission in Germany

If the Vth and VIth Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.R. be compared, it will be seen that participation increased by 50%, staff numbers in the secretariat by 37%, that the number of documents published rather more than doubled, and that the number of Recommendations, Questions, Final Resolutions, etc. was almost twice as great. Costs went down by 37% (see Document No. 1162/CA7).

C.C.I.R. Study Groups

The work of the VIth Plenary Assembly was materially aided by the preparatory work done in the Study Groups both by correspondence and, in some cases, in meetings. All the thirteen Study Groups set up by the Vth Plenary Assembly in Stockholm met in Geneva during the VIth Plenary Assembly. Three of them (Nos. VI, X and XI) held earlier meetings as the Chairmen were of the opinion that the work was not proceeding satisfactorily by correspondence alone. (See General Regulations Chapter 13, paragraph 1).

A brief note of these meetings follows :

Study Group No. VI (Ionospheric propagation)

Study Group VI met under its Chairman, Dr. J. H. Dellinger, in Washington in March, 1950, to review the progress of the work and the direction it should take in view of recent developments in our knowledge of ionospheric phenomena.

The meeting was attended by a number of noted experts in the field, thus enabling the Study Group to obtain a good insight into the scientific principles, underlying its programme. Moreover, agreement was reached on a number of standard procedures for expediting the exchange of ionospheric data.

Study Group No. X (Broadcasting)

Study Group X also met under its Chairman, Mr. Robert Burton, in Washington in March 1950. Amongst its various problems the Study Group paid particular attention to the question of the standardization of sound recording on discs and magnetic tape for the international exchange of broadcast programmes. Whilst final decisions could not, of course, be taken in a Study Group meeting, the value of the work done is evident from the fact that, in general, the standards proposed by the meeting have proved acceptable to the majority of broadcasters concerned with the international exchange of programmes.

Study Group No. XI (Television)

Study Group XI, under its Chairman, Mr. Erik Esping,

(1) met in Zurich, July 1949 ;

- (2) organized, in cooperation with the authorities concerned, television demonstrations in the United States, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom (March-May 1950);
- (3) met in London, May 1950.

A sub-group, under the chairmanship of Dr. W. Gerber (Switzerland), met in Geneva, August 1950, to work out details of the proposed 625-line television system.

Practically all the activities of Study Group XI were related to the finding of a universally acceptable system of television standards. Whilst, obviously, countries already operating a television service with a large number of receivers in the hands of the public could not modify their standards, a great measure of success was achieved inasmuch as a system (the 625-line system) was fully defined, which has proved acceptable to many countries both in and outside Europe.

Meeting with World Meteorological Organization

A short meeting was held with the above Organization in the offices of the C.C.I.R. specialized Secretariat (May 1951) in order to consider the best methods of determining the world wide distribution of thunderstorms as the latter are the principle source of atmospheric noise observed in radio reception. Representatives of C.C.I.R. Study Group VI (ionospheric propagation) and of the Union Radio-Scientifique Internationale (U.R.S.I.) attended this meeting.

3.1.6.3 Documents issued by the C.C.I.R.

The following documents of the C.C.I.R. were published, the final texts of the documents of the Vth Plenary Assembly being sub-edited and the proofs corrected by the specialized Secretariat of the C.C.I.R.

Vth Plenary Assembly, Stockholm 1948

- (1) Volume of Recommendations made by the Committee containing :

- List of Questions to be studied,
- List of Study Groups,
- Opinions expressed by the Committee,

was published in August 1948 in English, French and Spanish.

- (2) Volume of Proposals made to the C.C.I.R. containing :

- Minutes of Plenary Meetings and annexed documents,

was published in 1949 in English, French and Spanish.

VIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1951

- (1) Volume I of the documents of the VIth Plenary Assembly containing :

- Recommendations made by the Committee,
- Questions to be studied,
- Study Programmes,
- Reports,
- Resolutions adopted by the Committee,
- List of Study Groups with the Questions, Study Programmes, Reports and Resolutions allotted to each Group,

was published in November 1951 in English and French.

(2) Volume II of the documents of the VIth Plenary Assembly containing :

List of participants,
Reports of Study Group Chairmen,
Report of the Director, C.C.I.R.,
Report of the Drafting Committee,
Report on technical assistance programme of the United Nations,
Index to documents,
Place of the VIIth Plenary Assembly,

was published in April 1952 in English and French.

(3) Volume III of the documents of the VIth Plenary Assembly containing :

Minutes of plenary meetings.

was published in 1952 in English, French and Spanish.

3.1.6.4 *Organization and activities of the specialized Secretariat*

Size and composition

The question is dealt with in Chapter III (Staff of the Union).

Office accommodation for specialized Secretariat

Initially the Secretariat used a few offices in a hutment annex to the Palais Wilson during the search for permanent quarters. The latter were secured nearby in the Villa Bartholoni, about 700 metres from the Palais Wilson, and it was arranged between the then Director ad interim of the C.C.I.T. and the Director of the C.C.I.R. for the C.C.I.T. to occupy the ground-floor and the C.C.I.R. the first floor of the house. The C.C.I.R. moved in July 1949, but a subsequent change in C.C.I.T. plans resulted in the whole of the house becoming available for the C.C.I.R. from 1 January 1951. This extra space, on the ground floor, has been used for the preparatory work for the VIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., and also for meetings of Study Groups of any of the C.C.I.'s which required it, or for other Union meetings for which it is suitable. The ordinary budget of the C.C.I.R. is credited with any rent so earned.

In the view of the Director, the C.C.I.R. is fortunate in having secured premises which are completely suitable for its specialized Secretariat.

Activities of the specialized Secretariat

In organizing the work of the C.C.I.R., the Director has felt it desirable, in the interests of efficient working, for the Secretariat to contribute to the technical studies in suitable cases, and not merely to provide for the administrative needs of the Committee. The Director and the Vice-Director and the engineer members of the Secretariat have therefore taken an active part in the technical work of the Study Groups.

The Secretariat has been organized so that two of the working languages of the Union (English and French) can be used without outside aid. Practical experience has shown that the use of Spanish within the Secretariat is rather infrequent, and the approval of the VIth Plenary Assembly was obtained not to engage permanently the Spanish speaking staff provided for in the original budget.

The large preparatory documentation for the VIth Plenary Assembly was however made available in the three working languages of the Union, with the aid of extra staff.

3.1.6.5 *Finances of the C.C.I.R.*

The question is dealt with in Chapter IV (Finances of the Union).

3.1.6.6 *Use of languages by the C.C.I.R.*

Experience has shown that in meetings where the three working languages of the Union (English, French and Spanish) are used, approximately 50% of the costs (extraordinary budget) are directly due to the use of three rather than one language.

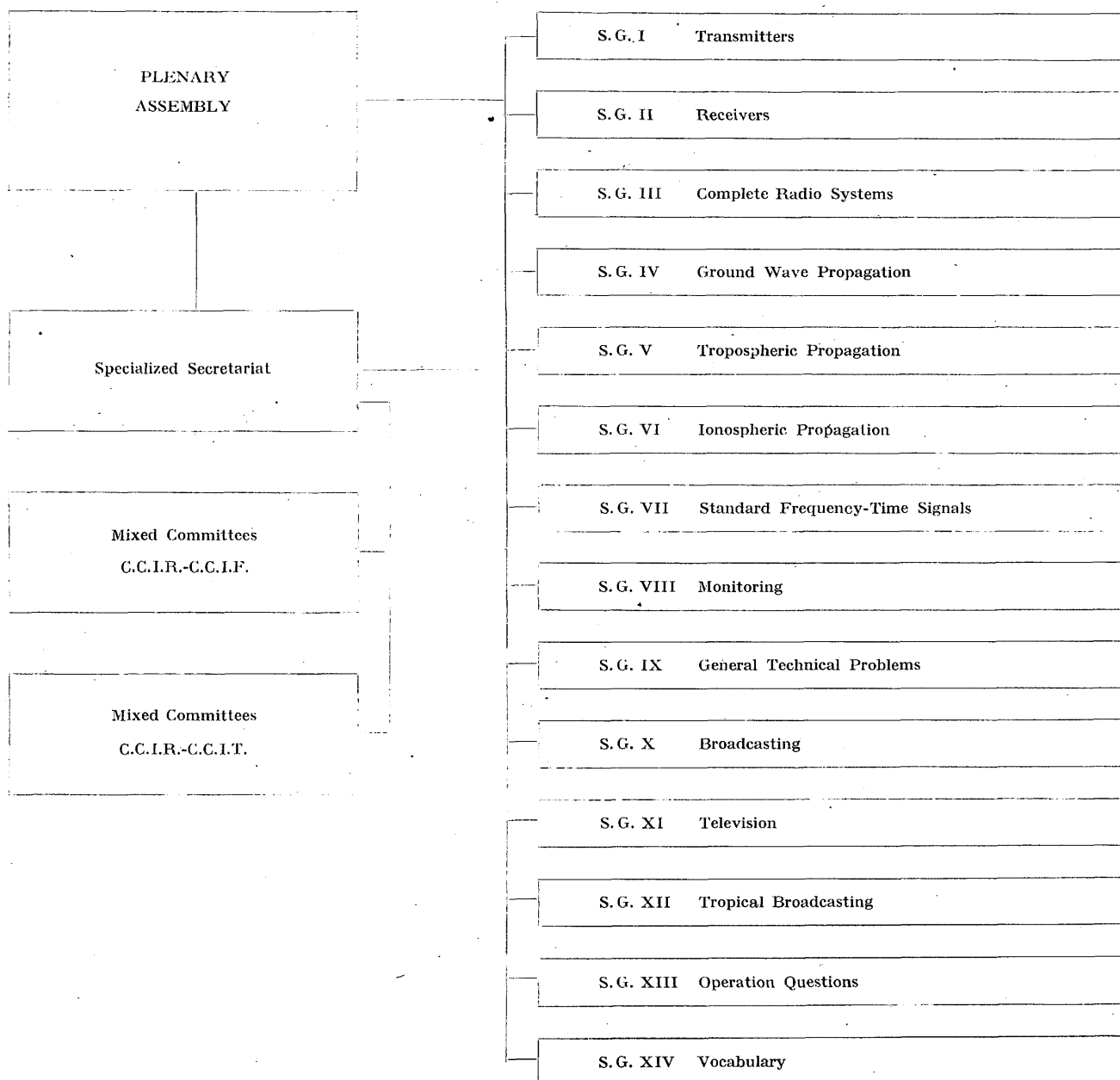
Moreover, experience in the publication of the Volumes of the documents of the VIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. has shown the orders for Spanish editions to be so low as to make it impossible to publish them at an acceptable price.

Apart from costs it is also worth recording that difficulties can in general not be avoided in ensuring truly parallel texts in different languages on highly technical subjects, and that it is essential to employ translators who have great experience in this work.

3.1.6.7 *Simultaneous interpretation*

The use of a simultaneous interpretation system in medium size and in large meetings of a not-too-technical nature has proved its value, even when only two languages are used. However, in small and especially in highly technical committees, experience has shown that the system of consecutive interpretation is preferable, both from the delegates' and from the interpreters' points of view: the former have a longer time to consider difficult points, while the latter may be aided by delegates when unfamiliar technical terms are used.

ORGANIZATION C. C. I. R.



3.1.7 Coordination between the permanent organs

In accordance with the Convention, the Administrative Council has endeavoured to attain the most effective possible coordination of the Union's activities, and of the activities of the permanent organs in particular. It cannot, however, act in the intervals between sessions, and the problem has arisen of coordinating the day-to-day activities of the permanent organs, especially as regards administrative matters. This is made all the more necessary in that the Secretary General, and the Secretary General alone, is authorized to commit the Union in financial matters, within the framework of the Convention and the decisions of the Administrative Council.

A very simple solution has been found, a Coordination Committee, of an advisory character, having been set up. The Council took note of this development in its Resolution No. 48 and at successive sessions it entrusted the Committee with certain particular tasks.

This Committee is made up of the Secretary General, who normally takes the Chair, the Assistant Secretaries General, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., the Directors of the C.C.I.'s, and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., and its task is to coordinate general questions affecting the Union's finances and staff, and all other matters of joint interest to the various permanent organs.

Although the Committee's activities are chiefly administrative in character, it deals regularly with problems raised by Union participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance carried out by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

The task of generally administering the Union, entrusted to the Secretary General, requires machinery involving the cooperation of the staff of the various permanent organs. For example, the Administrative Council has been led to set up the following Committees or Boards to advise the Secretary General in certain administrative matters :

- the Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds (Article 49 of the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds) ;
- the Promotion Board (Article 16 of the Staff Regulations) ;
- the Appeals Board (Article 50 of the Staff Regulations) ;
- the Joint Committee (Article 49 of the Staff Regulations) ;
- the Finance Control Committee (Article 8 of the Financial Regulations).

Moreover, the Secretary General has set up an Editorial Committee for the *Telecommunication Journal*, and a Contracts Committee. He has also charged the Promotion Board from time to time with the additional duty of examining, and advising him on the aptitude of the members of the temporary and supernumerary staff for appointments to permanent posts.

Towards the end of 1950, the Finance Control Committee was called upon to make a special study of the internal organization of all the permanent organs.

The Committee made no recommendations for major changes in the various organs, and stated that it was generally satisfied both with the volume and with the quality of the work done by the staff.

3.2 ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE, PARIS, 1949

The Conference was held from 20 May 1949 to 5 August 1949. Sixtysix countries were represented. In addition, a number of recognized private operating agencies, the United Nations, certain interested Specialized Agencies and other international organizations participated in the conference. The following are the more important results of the conference, which completely revised the Cairo Telegraph and Telephone Regulations :

- (a) unification of rates for telegrams in plain and secret language in the extra-European system, so abolishing altogether the category of CDE telegrams at a differential rate ;
- (b) relaxation of the rules regarding the equivalent to be applied to gold franc rates for the collection of telegraph and telephone charges in national currency. This relaxation obviated reservations such as had been included in the final Protocol to the Cairo Telegraph and Telephone Regulations ;
- (c) simplification of the rules for the counting of words in telegrams ;

- (d) adoption of rules for lease of telegraph circuits ;
- (e) adoption, in principle, of the Regulations drawn up by the C.C.I.T. on the Subscribers' Telegraph Service by Start-stop Apparatus in the European System (Telex service).

A proposal to make the Telephone Regulations of world-wide application was not adopted. The Paris revision of these Regulations applies only to international telephone services in the European system.

Certain countries which had not hitherto accepted the Telegraph Regulations signed them for the first time at the Paris Conference. In all 57 countries signed the Telegraph Regulations and 55 the Telephone Regulations.

A number of questions was submitted by the Conference to the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. ; in addition certain resolutions and opinions were addressed to the Administrative Council.

3.3 RADIO CONFERENCES

3.3.1 Atlantic City Administrative Radio Conference

The term "Radio" means any transmission, emission or reception of signals, writing, images, sound or information of any nature by means of Hertzian waves. The frequencies of such waves vary from 10,000 cycles per second (ten kilocycles per second = 10 kc/s) to 3 billion cycles per second (3 million megacycles per second = 3,000,000 Mc/s). The usable part of this range or the "radio frequency spectrum" runs, in practice, from 10 kc/s to 10,500 Mc/s. The frequencies are allocated in bands to the services in a Table of Frequency Allocations given in the Radio Regulations. The Regulations also lay down the rules for the most effective use of the spectrum and defines the technical characteristics of radio stations.

The Atlantic City Administrative Radio Conference revised the Cairo Radio Regulations (1938) and drew up a new Table of Frequency Allocations to the different types of service for most of the bands of the radio spectrum between 10 kc/s and 10,500 Mc/s. The new Atlantic City Table (1947) was fundamentally different from the Cairo Table (1938). The changes were made necessary by the requirements of the aeronautical service, broadcasting and radio aids to navigation.

The Radio Regulations confirm the principle that the radio stations of one country should not cause harmful interference to the radio services that other countries operate in conformity with the Convention and Regulations. It was essential that countries with sovereign control over their own telecommunications should freely reach agreement on the use and assignment of frequencies to their services—frequencies that they required for the most satisfactory use of the radio spectrum, avoiding harmful interference between radio stations. Such agreement should culminate in the preparation of a new International Frequency List.

With these aims in view, the Atlantic City Radio Conference set up the "Provisional Frequency Board" (P.F.B.) by its "Resolution relating to the preparation of the New International Frequency List". The P.F.B. was directed to prepare a draft new frequency list for the bands between 14 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s and the resolution laid down a working programme, and technical and other directives and a time-table for the accomplishment of the P.F.B.'s task. Further, the Conference drew up a programme for a series of specialized conferences for the preparation of plans of frequency assignment to the broadcasting and aeronautical services and for the bands allocated on a regional basis.

The goal was the preparation of a draft new International Frequency List extending up to 27,500 kc/s—a draft that was subsequently to be submitted for approval to a special administrative conference convened for the purpose. After that, the new Table of frequency allocations was to come into force at the same time as certain portions of the new Radio Regulations that had been left in abeyance pending the entry into force of the Atlantic City Table and the new List.

The Radio Regulations contain definitions of technical operational conditions and the procedure to be followed by countries for the assignment of frequencies. They set up the I.F.R.B. which, once the new International Frequency List has been drawn up and approved, is to effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the different countries so as to establish, in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Radio Regulations, the date, purpose and technical characteristics of each of these assignments, with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof. The Board is further required to furnish advice to Members and Associate Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur.

3.3.2 Provisional Frequency Board

For the purpose of preparing the International Frequency List, the Atlantic City Conference set up the Provisional Frequency Board (P.F.B.), which began its work on 15 January 1948, and continued without interruption until February 1950. It had the task of preparing frequency assignment plans to specific stations of the fixed, land mobile, tropical broadcasting and maritime mobile services for the bands allocated to these services between 14 and 150 kc/s and between 3900 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s. This was a formidable task, made all the more so because the requirements for such services, submitted by the various countries, vastly exceeded expectations, and indeed considerably exceeded the capacity of the available spectrum space to contain them without harmful mutual interference. It is sufficient to state that the number of individual assignments involved approached 60,000. However, the P.F.B. was able to prepare draft assignment plans for between 80% and 90% of the spectrum with which it had been charged to deal; but this involved a contraction in the amount of spectrum space requested by various countries. Moreover, in certain cases, the degree of protection against harmful interference which was provided in the draft plans proved insufficient to satisfy all countries, and certain Administrations considered the technical principles followed by the P.F.B. to be incorrect. In consequence, the plans which were prepared were subject to a considerable amount of criticism from the various Administrations, many of which found the plans to be unacceptable.

3.3.3 Regional and Service Conferences

The P.F.B., the following Planning and Preparatory Committees, Service and Regional Conferences met to prepare draft assignment plans for the appropriate bands allocated under the Atlantic City Radio Regulations :

Committee or Conference	Duration	Section of spectrum dealt with
(1) Planning Committee of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, First Session	March to June 1948 Geneva	High frequency broadcasting exclusive bands
(2) Planning Committee of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Second Session	Sept. to Oct. 1948 Mexico City	High frequency broadcasting exclusive bands
(3) International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Part I	Oct. 1948 to April 1949 Mexico City	High frequency broadcasting exclusive bands
(4) First Session of the Technical Plan Committee (T.P.C.)	June to Dec. 1949 Paris	High frequency broadcasting exclusive bands

Committee or Conference	Duration	Section of spectrum dealt with
(5) Second Session of the Technical Plan Committee (T.P.C.)	March 1949 Florence	High frequency broadcasting exclusive bands
(6) International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference Part II	April to Aug. 1950 Florence/Rapallo	High frequency broadcasting exclusive bands
(7) Preparatory Committee for the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference	April to May 1948 Geneva	Aeronautical mobile service exclusive bands between 2850 kc/s and 18,030 kc/s
(8) International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference, First Session	May to Sept. 1948 Geneva	Aeronautical mobile service exclusive bands between 2850 kc/s and 18,030 kc/s
(9) International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference, Second Session	Aug. to Oct. 1949 Geneva	Aeronautical mobile service exclusive bands between 2850 kc/s and 18,030 kc/s
(10) Preparatory Committee of Eight Countries for the Copenhagen European Broadcasting Conference	Jan. to March and May to June 1948 Brussels	Low and medium frequency broadcasting bands in the European Area
(11) European Broadcasting Conference	June to Sept. 1948 Copenhagen	Low and medium frequency broadcasting bands in the European Area
(12) Maritime Regional Radio Conference	June to Sept. 1948 Copenhagen	Medium frequency maritime mobile bands in the European Area
(13) Special Administrative Conference for the North-East Atlantic (LORAN)	Jan. to Feb. 1949 Geneva	Aids to radio navigation suitable for the North-East Atlantic Area in the frequency band 1900 to 2000 kc/s
(14) Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1	May to Sept. 1949 Geneva	Services in Region 1 using frequencies between 150 and 3950 kc/s except services and areas dealt with at the Copenhagen Conferences
(15) Committee of Region 1 countries in the African Area	September 1949 Geneva	Services using frequencies between 150-285 kc/s and 415-1605 kc/s in the African Area
(16) Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3	Oct. to Dec. 1948 Geneva	Services in Region 3 using frequencies between 150 and 3950 kc/s
(17) Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3	May to Nov. 1949 Geneva	Services in Region 3 using frequencies between 150 and 3950 kc/s

Committee or Conference	Duration	Section of spectrum dealt with
(18) Administrative Radio Conference for Region 2	March to July 1949 Washington	Services using frequencies between 150 and 4000 kc/s in Region 2, except medium frequency broadcasting Aeronautical mobile regional and domestic services in Region 2 using frequencies between 2850 and 27,500 kc/s
(19) Third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference, First Session	Sept. to Dec. 1950 Montreal	Medium frequency broadcasting services in North America
(20) Third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference, Second Session	Sept. to Nov. 1950 Washington	Medium frequency broadcasting services in North America
(21) Buenos Aires Regional Technical Meeting	April 1951 Buenos Aires	Services using frequencies between 150 and 4000 kc/s, in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay
(22) Conference for the Reorganization of Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Area	July, August 1951 Paris	Services using frequencies between 285-315 kc/s

3.3.4 Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference

The Atlantic City Radio Conference appreciated the magnitude of the task, having made a beginning itself, and it was foreseen that long and arduous labour would be required. However, it could not be foreseen that difficulties would arise of such a nature as to render totally inadequate the time table set for the completion of the work of all the planning bodies above-mentioned. The situations which arose presented very serious problems to the Members of the Union, and it consequently became the duty of the Administrative Council to make recommendations to the Members of the Union for such changes in the procedure as appeared to be necessary.

As previously mentioned, all the draft plans prepared by the P.F.B. and by the service conferences and the regional conferences, were to have been submitted to a Special Conference convened to coordinate them and to combine them into a single frequency list: the new International Frequency List. In 1949, however, when the Special Conference should have been held, the preparation of the draft new International Frequency List by the Provisional Frequency Board and the various planning Conferences, had not been sufficiently advanced, except in respect of the bands dealt with by the European Broadcasting and Maritime Conferences, the assignment plans for which were subsequently brought into force on 15 March, 1950. The Administrative Council, having considered the situation at its Third and Fourth Sessions, decided (Resolution No. 154), September 1949, to prolong the life of the P.F.B. and to transform the Special Conference envisaged at Atlantic City into an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference. This change implied a broadening of the Conference's terms of reference, designed to make it competent to solve the difficulties still remaining.

With the agreement of a majority of Members of the Union, it was decided that the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference should begin in The Hague on 25 September 1950.

Preparations were accordingly in progress when on 28 July 1950, a proposal was made that, because of the contemporary world situation, the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference should be postponed until a later date to be decided on by the Administrative Council or by "any other Conventional procedure". This situation was also a major factor in causing the termination of the Rapallo High Frequency Broadcasting Conference without having completed its task. The proposal to postpone the Hague Conference having been approved by a large majority of Members of the Union, all Administrations were on 12 August 1950 informed that the Conference which was to have met in The Hague on 25 September had been postponed and that all arrangements made for it had been cancelled.

The Atlantic City Conference had been of the opinion that its Table of Frequency Allocations could not be implemented before the new International Frequency List had been produced, so that implementation of that Table was once again an open question. The Administrative Council, under no illusions as to the gravity of the situation, embarked on a realistic discussion of the matter from every angle during its 5th Session.

In the light of the information supplied by the General Secretariat and by the I.F.R.B., the Council came to the conclusion that it appeared impracticable to evolve, in the foreseeable future, a frequency assignment list for certain important parts of the spectrum—in particular in respect of the high frequency bands used for the fixed and broadcasting services—if the Atlantic City directives were to be rigorously observed; there appeared, on the other hand, a reasonable chance of reaching agreement with regard to the draft assignment plans prepared for several other parts of the spectrum. The Council also took the view that it was essential to implement the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations as soon as possible, in order to ease the situation facing important services such as the aeronautical service, which had insufficient frequencies for essential operations, including those involving the safety of human life.

Hence the Council was led, despite the disagreement of a minority, to propose to Members of the Union (Resolution No. 199) that the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference should meet in Geneva on 16 August 1951—subsequently confirmed by the Council at its Sixth Session, in April 1951—with an agenda substantially different from that proposed for the Hague Conference. This agenda is reproduced below in full, as it constitutes a good summary of the position as seen by the Council at that time, and indicates the revised procedures that seemed to be necessary in order to bring into force as soon as possible the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations:

AGENDA

1. To consider the draft frequency lists prepared by the P.F.B. as well as by regional and service conferences in all frequency bands between 14 and 27,500 kc/s where such drafts (taking into account the remarks and general comments of the Members of the Union received, assembled and synthesized by the I.F.R.B. and circulated to Administrations before the Conference) appear sufficiently advanced to afford promise of early enough agreement;
2. (a) To establish, to the extent compatible with paragraph 1 above, a new frequency list in the part of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations below 4,000 kc/s;
(b) To establish, to the extent compatible with paragraph 1 above in the bands between 4,000 and 27,500 kc/s a new frequency list for the Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Mobile services;
(c) To consider proposals from the I.F.R.B. and from Members of the Union relating to new methods of bringing into effect those parts of the Atlantic City Table for which the Conference is unable to establish a frequency list in advance of implementation of the Table and to adopt those methods which appear suitable;
3. To take all necessary decisions concerning the procedures and effective dates of implementation:
(a) of those parts of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations below 4,000 kc/s for which, under paragraph 2(a) above, a new frequency list has been established;

- (b) of those parts of the Atlantic City Table between 4,000 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s for which, under paragraph 2(b) above, a new frequency list has been established, paying full regard to the fact that it will be impracticable to implement the lists for the Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Mobile services unless satisfactory procedures agreed to by the conference are applied for bringing the frequency assignments of the other services into conformity with the Atlantic City Allocation Table ;
 - (c) of those parts of the Atlantic City Allocation Table in which it is not possible to establish a new frequency list and in which the methods adopted in accordance with paragraph 2(c) above will have to be applied ;
 - (d) of those articles, paragraphs or appendices referred to in Article 47 (paragraph 1076) of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations which the Conference considers it possible to implement either in whole or in part ; having due regard to the decisions which it has taken with respect to the implementation of the Atlantic City Allocation Table ;
4. To take all necessary measures for the dissolution of the P.F.B., amending as necessary in the light of the decisions taken under paragraphs 3(a), (b), (c) and (d) above, paragraph 21 of the Atlantic City Resolution relating to the Preparation of the New International Frequency List ;
 5. To determine, in the light of the decisions taken in conformity with paragraphs 1 to 3 above, to what extent the I.F.R.B. shall, after the end of the Conference, assume the functions assigned to it in Articles 10 and 11 of the Radio Regulations ; to define any additional tasks which the Conference may consider necessary, in the light of its decisions, to entrust to the I.F.R.B. and to forward to the Administrative Council of the Union all information and recommendations needed to guide it when taking any administrative and financial action which may subsequently be necessary.

Having regard to the great expense to the Members of the Union of the long series of Conferences and Meetings which had already been held, the Administrative Council proposed a period of only three months for the Conference.

These proposals having been approved by the majority of the Members of the Union, the Council considered how preparations could effectively be made, in order that the Conference might have the maximum chances of success within its prescribed duration. To this end, it adopted a second Resolution (No. 200), to coordinate the work of Administrations and of the I.F.R.B. in this field, and to invite Members of the Union to make every possible effort to ensure the successful outcome of the Conference. In this spirit Members were urged to act on the Resolution which had been adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at its session of July/August 1950—a Resolution by the terms of which implementation of the decisions taken by the Atlantic City Conference was a matter to be studied at the highest governmental level in each country—in order that delegates to the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference might be directed “ to take steps to ensure that, without unnecessary delay, the Conference shall reach a successful conclusion, which can only be brought about by a broad, cooperative, and realistic approach to the problem ”.

The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (E.A.R.C.) opened its meetings in Geneva on 16 August 1951 and continued in session at extremely high pressure until 3 December 1951, when an Agreement was signed. Out of 76 Administrations represented at the Conference, 63 signed the “ Agreement for the preparation and adoption of the new International Frequency List for the various services in the bands between 14 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s with a view to bringing into force the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations ”.

The Preamble of this Agreement is as follows :

The undersigned delegates of the above-named countries assembled at the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, on the proposal of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union, with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union, have, in the names of their respective countries, adopted by mutual consent, the provisions contained in this Agreement and the Annexes thereof.

Of the 13 delegations present at the Conference which did not sign the Agreement, 4 raised no substantial objection—in fact two of these delegations had indicated that they were prepared to sign the Agreement, but apparently did not receive their legal authorization in time for the day of signa-

ture. The remaining 9 delegations were unanimous among themselves in declaring that the decisions of the Conference were unacceptable to them and they reserved the right to take such future action as they deemed appropriate. The details of the objections of these 9 delegations are contained in the minutes of the 19th Plenary Session of the Conference (Document No. 490).

The E.A.R.C. discharged practically all points of the Agenda reproduced above and only exceeded the prescribed duration by two weeks. In the course of its work the Conference prepared and adopted specific frequency assignment or allotment plans or lists which will ultimately provide for some 80,000 frequency assignments to specific stations :

- (a) for the low-frequency band 14-150 kc/s ;
- (b) for the bands between 150 kc/s and 3950 kc/s for Regions 1 and 3 and between 150 kc/s and 4,000 kc/s for Region 2 ;
- (c) for the maritime mobile service exclusive bands between 4,000 kc/s and 23,000 kc/s ; and
- (d) for the aeronautical mobile service exclusive bands between 2850 kc/s and 18,030 kc/s.

Further, the Conference established procedures for transferring into their appropriate bands the fixed and high frequency broadcasting stations for which no specific assignment plans had been adopted, thus liberating those parts of the spectrum to which other services must be transferred.

The work of the Conference, as expressed in the Agreement, may be summarized in three main categories as follows :

- (a) In those parts of the radio-frequency spectrum wherein the E.A.R.C. has been able to adopt lists or plans (principally below 4,000 kc/s), the provisions of the Radio Regulations hitherto held in abeyance will be brought into force, and the new International Frequency List for those parts will be established as from the several dates during 1952 and 1953 stipulated in the Agreement for the particular frequency bands concerned ;
- (b) In the other parts of the radio-frequency spectrum (principally between 3,950 and 27,500 kc/s) a process of evolutionary adjustment has been devised, requiring a period of years, and leading to a final phase wherein all the services involved should have been accommodated in their designated places according to the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations ; whereupon the new International Frequency List should become completely established. Also in this section of the spectrum the Agreement makes provision for the resumption of planning in the high frequency broadcasting service ;
- (c) the cessation after 29 February 1952 of the publication of the I.T.U. List of Frequencies (" Berne List ") and the publication of the new " Radio Frequency Record ".

In all the operations described, the Agreement requires the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) to act as a centre for advice, coordination and assistance to Administrations. In addition the I.F.R.B. is to establish and maintain the new Master Radio Frequency Record, to apply the notification and registration procedure according to the Radio Regulations in those parts of the spectrum specified in the Agreement, and is to prepare the new International Frequency List including draft plans for the high frequency broadcasting service. In general, the I.F.R.B. will watch over the whole process, making such suggestions as appear necessary from time to time to help Members of the Union attain the objectives of the Agreement.

Finally, the Agreement provides means whereby progress towards the final objective may be reviewed at each session of the Administrative Council, thus permitting the Council to make to Members of the Union such recommendations as may, from time to time, appear to be necessary.

It must be admitted that the difficulties inherent in the detailed assignment of frequencies have not been completely solved by the Agreement, particularly as a number of countries made material

reservations. But the Agreement provides Members of the Union with methods of approach which should eventually lead to the achievement of the combined objective—the adoption of a new International Frequency List, the entry into force of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations and the full application of the Radio Regulations—which, together with the associated parts of the Convention, are designed to secure the orderly use of radiocommunications.

3.4 RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3.4.1 Relations with the United Nations

Since the entry into force of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union, steady progress has been made in developing useful relations between the two organizations.

The removal of the seat of the Union from Berne to Geneva has greatly facilitated relations between the two organizations by making day-to-day personal contacts possible with the staff of the European Office of the United Nations.

The United Nations is now regularly represented at sessions of the Administrative Council and at the more important conferences and meetings of the Union.

For its part, the Union is represented, whenever practicable and useful, at meetings of the United Nations.

For closer coordination with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies the Administrative Council brought forward the date of its annual session, so that its reports might be submitted to the summer session of the Economic and Social Council; it adopted a special lay-out for the budget of the Union to comply with the wishes of the United Nations; it asked the Secretary General to make additions to his Annual Report to comply with the request of the Economic and Social Council; it undertook comparative studies of the Financial Regulations, the Staff Regulations and the Pensions Regulations of the two organizations with a view to the maximum possible unification of administrative and financial rules.

Moreover, the Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, 1949, adopted provisions in the Telegraph Regulations for the special treatment of certain telegrams of the United Nations exchanged in emergency. The Conference also adopted a resolution regarding special treatment of telephone calls exchanged in emergency.

Furthermore, the I.T.U. furnishes the United Nations regularly with material necessary for the compilation of a number of their publications, such as the Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects and various works of the United Nations Department of Public Information.

The United Nations has, in its turn, through its Department of Public Information, assisted the Union to obtain a wider publicity for its activities. For example a pamphlet, prepared by the Secretariat of the Union, explaining the aims and organization of the Union, was translated into a number of languages and printed at the expense of the United Nations. It has been made available to the public at United Nations information centres throughout the world. In addition the United Nations has offered to issue postage stamps symbolizing I.T.U. activities.

The I.T.U. differs from most of the other Specialized Agencies on that its essential tasks are permanent and clearly defined whereas the activities of most of the other organizations are largely based on series of particular programmes to be carried out under special conditions, which leads particularly to the notion of priority—a notion which, so far, has not been applicable to the I.T.U. The United Nations acknowledges this special position and has recognized that the criteria for determining priorities which it has established and which the Specialized Agencies have been requested to apply with a view to conserving their efforts and resources cannot be applied to the I.T.U.

The acceptance by the I.T.U. of the United Nations Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies presented some difficulty in view of the fact that Article IV, Section 11 of that Convention provides for the concession of Government privileges to the telecommunications of

the Specialized Agencies. The definition of Government telegrams and Government telephone calls in the Annex to the Atlantic City Convention does not include the telecommunications of the Specialized Agencies and the enjoyment by Specialized Agencies of the communications privileges provided for in Article IV, Section 11, of the "Privileges" Convention cannot in practice be effected by the unilateral action of individual Governments. Finally, however, the Administrative Council decided, by Resolution No. 193 adopted at its 5th session, that the I.T.U. should accept the Convention in renouncing for itself, as a Specialized Agency, the enjoyment of the privileged treatment of telecommunications contemplated in Article IV, Section 11, and in suggesting that in any letter transmitting their instruments of accession, Members of the Union should make an observation to the effect that no Government can fully comply with Section 11 so long as all the other Governments have not decided to cooperate in granting the privileged treatment to the telecommunications of the Specialized Agencies concerned. The acceptance of the "Privileges" Convention by the I.T.U. was registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 16 January 1951 and to 31 May 1952, 11 countries which had acceded to that Convention had undertaken to apply its provisions to the I.T.U.

The Administrative Council noted the resolutions relating to the civilian population of Korea adopted by the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations Economic and Social Council and in Resolution No. 195 instructed the Secretary General to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of his readiness to inform the Members of the Union of such requests for assistance as may be made by the Unified Command in accordance with the above resolutions.

3.4.2 Relations with the Specialized Agencies

The I.T.U. has no formal agreements with other Specialized Agencies but it maintains close and effective relations where matters affecting telecommunication are concerned. By Resolution No. 196 the Administrative Council recommended certain procedures to be informally agreed as a *modus vivendi* governing consultations among the four agencies with the broadest mutual interest in telecommunication matters, namely the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.), the World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.), Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.), when working, and the Union. The Secretary General was directed to transmit the Resolution to the other agencies concerned and it has been approved by I.C.A.O. and W.M.O.

By Resolution No. 222 the Administrative Council resolved that Specialized Agencies which might be interested in one or more items on the agenda of conferences and meetings of the Union should be invited to participate; that all necessary arrangements should be made to limit to a minimum the time during which the presence of the delegation of the agency would be required; and that, on the basis of reciprocity, the Specialized Agencies shall enjoy exemption from any contribution to the expenses of conferences or meetings of the Union in which they participate.

In this connection, it should be noted that there is no provision in the Convention and General Regulations that an automatic invitation be sent to the Specialized Agencies as is the case with most of these agencies.

Thus it is that the Union maintains close relations with the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.), in connection with frequency assignment and the constitution of airline companies fixed networks by wire and radio. The Union was represented at the last two meetings (1949 and 1951) of the Communications Division of I.C.A.O. at Montreal; in 1949 by a member of the General Secretariat and in 1951 by a member of the I.F.R.B., and I.C.A.O. was represented at nearly all the radio conferences. I.C.A.O. was also represented at the meeting of Study Group X of the C.C.I.T. at Geneva in 1951 and at the 7th Session of the Administrative Council in 1952 when the question of traffic to be routed over the fixed aeronautical telecommunication network was discussed ¹⁾. As a result of the discussion in the Council, Resolution No. 245 was adopted which pro-

¹⁾ In this connection see the statement made by Mr. Laffay (France) reproduced in Annex 10.

poses, inter alia, further consultations between the I.T.U. and I.C.A.O. at the official level. I.C.A.O. was also represented at the meeting of the C.C.I.F. Study Group entrusted with the general interconnexion programme for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin.

The International Administrative Aeronautical Conference (I.A.A.R.C.) recommended that I.C.A.O. was qualified to carry out the functions defined in Art. 14 paragraph 5 of the Radio Regulations in respect of irregularities and infractions relating to interference caused by the stations of the aeronautical service. The Administrative Council by Resolution No. 111 requested the Secretary General to notify Administrations of the Union of this decision.

Call signs for ocean weather stations have been the subject of study between I.C.A.O. and the Union.

There has also been liaison with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in view of the interest of that agency in the educational, cultural and social aspects of broadcasting and the use of telecommunications in improving international understanding. UNESCO proposed that there should be a formal agreement between the two organizations, but the Administrative Council considered that this was not necessary and that the necessary cooperation could be worked out on a practical basis (Resolution No. 147). Recently collaboration has been effected in the field of technical assistance in regard to the nomination of experts in broadcasting.

The I.T.U. has likewise collaborated with the World Health Organization (W.H.O.) in order to facilitate the special treatment of international epidemiological telecommunications exchanged in conditions of exceptional urgency. Resolutions Nos. 226 and 227 of the 6th Session of the Administrative Council represent a practical achievement in this field.

At the request of the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Paris 1949) the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. have studied the question whether, and under what conditions, charges for circuits eased to the meteorological services might be reduced.

Safety of life at sea and in the air is a subject of interest to I.C.A.O. and W.M.O. as well as to the Union and will also concern I.M.C.O. when it assumes its functions. The Administrative Council directed the Secretary General to advise these organizations that it has noted the report of the Preparatory Committee of Experts and that the Union was ready to cooperate with them in accordance with that report (Resolution No. 113). The I.A.A.R.C. in its Recommendation No. 7 proposed the setting up of a group of experts between I.T.U., I.C.A.O. and I.M.C.O. to draw up a coordinated programme capable of ensuring the maximum telecommunication facilities in cases of distress and the Administrative Council has recommended (Decision No. D59) that the Secretary General should take the appropriate action when I.M.C.O. assumes its functions.

The I.T.U. has also, for many years, kept in continuous touch with the World Meteorological Organization (O.M.M.) and the O.M.M. participated, particularly, in the meeting of the C.C.I.F. Study Group entrusted with the general interconnexion programme for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin. Close liaison has also been maintained between the O.M.M. and the C.C.I.R. particularly on the question of the world distribution of thunderstorms.

3.4.3 Relations with other international organizations

The Union has cooperated with regional broadcasting organizations such as the International Broadcasting Organization (O.I.R.) and the European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.).

Finally, the Union collaborates regularly with more than a dozen international organizations having an interest of one kind or another in telecommunication. This latter collaboration is effected particularly through the medium of the International Consultative Committees.

The Administrative Council has decided, by Resolution No. 222, in virtue of Art. 14, paragraph 3. (2) of the Atlantic City Convention, and on a basis of reciprocity, to excuse certain international organizations from contributing to the extraordinary expenses of administrative conferences and of meetings of International Consultative Committees.

3.5 PARTICIPATION BY THE UNION IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

3.5.1 Introductory

It is impossible here to set forth at length the aims and principles of Technical Assistance to under-developed countries. That would require extensive reference to the debates which have taken place on this matter in the United Nations and in the Economic and Social Council. However, an outline may usefully be given of what Technical Assistance amounts to in practice, i.e., to show how the decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council on 15 August 1949 (Resolution 222-A (IX)) have worked out.

The Technical Assistance here discussed is of course exclusively that undertaken under the Expanded Programme jointly carried out by the United Nations and Specialized Agencies—a programme with which the Union has become associated.

3.5.2 Definitions

The expression "Technical Assistance" calls for definition. In the first place, the term "assistance" seems to indicate unilateral aid, and that countries may be divided into those that give and those that receive. In fact, the programme is rather one of cooperation, aimed at raising the level of the under-developed countries *in the interests of the world at large*. In practice, the countries where technical assistance programmes are carried out are themselves making considerable efforts which must in the last resort redound to the profit of the community of nations.

Further, it should be explained that the word "technical" is used here in the broadest sense, as covering all economic and social activities. Thus, to take a few examples, Technical Assistance is taken to mean the assistance given to a country with the aim of improving its administration, endowing it with a system of financial management or improving the system it happens to have, raising the living conditions and improving the health of its people, etc.

Lastly, it is important to note that the technical assistance programmes are implemented on the national level. They aim, that is, at the international development, before all else, of the countries concerned, the expansion of international services which may result therefrom being no more than secondary, at least in the immediate future.

3.5.3 What Technical Assistance consists of

The idea of assistance immediately suggests financial help. Hence the widespread notion that Technical Assistance consists largely of the grant of funds which would enable under-developed countries to acquire, for example, the equipment they happened to need.

However, the funds devoted to Technical Assistance are, relatively speaking, by no means considerable, and in fact Technical Assistance consists essentially of :

- (a) despatching experts to the under-developed countries. These experts carry out investigations lasting from six months to a year, and draw up recommendations for the development of the country in question ;
- (b) the grant of fellowships and scholarships to the nationals of under-developed countries, to enable them to finish their studies in the more developed countries or to perfect their knowledge in their own particular fields ;
- (c) the organization, in these countries, of seminars or lectures ;
- (d) secondarily, the supply of equipment—mainly demonstration equipment—but relatively little of this can be supplied because the credits available are so inconsiderable.

3.5.4 Participating organizations

In Annex 3 appears a diagram showing how the Expanded Programme works, with an indication of the participating organizations. The percentage of credits allotted to each of them is mentioned.

3.5.5 Technical Assistance funds

The Expanded Programme is financed by means of special contributions from certain countries. These contributions are almost always in the form of money, but may equally well take the form of goods or services.

The contributions for the first financial year of eighteen months (July 1950 to December 1951) amounted to 20 million United States dollars.

In August 1951, the experts at the meeting held by the Technical Assistance Committee considered that considerably more (32 million dollars was spoken of) would be required for 1952. But at the second World Technical Assistance Conference ¹⁾, held in Paris on 6 and 7 February 1952, countries undertook to pay a total of not more than approximately 18,800,000 dollars. It is true that of the 20 million dollars allotted for the first financial year, only six and a half million had been used up to the end of 1951.

It should be remembered that a considerable proportion of the contributions is used to meet the administrative expenses of the participating organizations.

3.5.6 Admission of the I.T.U. as a participating organization in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

In Resolution 225 (6th Session), the Council confirmed :

the request already made in principle by the Representative of the I.T.U. to the Technical Assistance Committee for an appropriate allocation of funds to the I.T.U. from the funds of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

and invited :

the Economic and Social Council to give consideration to this request at its XIIIth Session in Geneva, 1951, when it reviews the allocations for the next fiscal period (second financial year).

3.5.7 Decision by the XIIIth Session of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with instructions from the Council, the Secretary General submitted the question to the United Nations and took an active part in the debates which took place in the Technical Assistance Committee (T.A.C.) at the XIIIth session of the Economic and Social Council.

The question was first of all discussed by the Technical Assistance Committee which was in favour of I.T.U. participation. There was, however, considerable opposition to the I.T.U. becoming a "participating organization" in the same way as the other Specialized Agencies, and, in particular, against it becoming a member of the Technical Assistance Board.

Eventually, the arguments adduced by the I.T.U. representatives carried the day, and the Committee expressed itself as follows in its report to ECOSOC :

The T.A.C. has examined the application of the I.T.U. (E/2026, June 20, 1951) for participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and has noted the strong desire and ability of the I.T.U., as expressed by its Administrative Council and by its representative before the Working Party, to meet effectively from 1st January 1952 any requests for technical assistance in the general telecommunications field, subject to the constitutional procedures of the Union.

¹⁾ The United Nations had invited to this conference all the countries which were Members of the Specialized Agencies.

The Committee has also noted :

- (a) that the application of the I.T.U. for participation in the Expanded Programme has not yet been considered by the Council and the General Assembly ;
- (b) that formal approval must await decision at the current meeting of the Council and at the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly ;
- (c) that the total amount of Technical Assistance funds that may be requested in the general field of telecommunications for expenses in 1952 is now estimated to be an extremely small percentage of the total programme for 1952.

Accordingly the Committee recommends to the Council that the I.T.U. be approved as a participating organization in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and under the arrangements outlined below for 1952 :

- (a) funds should be made available for projects in the field of interest of the I.T.U. by the United Nations out of its share of the Special Account in accordance with arrangements to be made between the I.T.U. and the United Nations in this respect ;
- (b) the United Nations should make separate provisions for technical assistance in the telecommunications field in its estimates for 1952 ;
- (c) the United Nations should also undertake the administrative services of projects in this field ;
- (d) I.T.U. would request the United Nations to represent the Organization on the Board when the agenda of the Board did not include items of direct interest to the Organization.

ECOSOC, basing itself on the report by the Technical Assistance Committee, and without, however, making explicit the reservations made in the recommendation issued by that Committee, in its Resolution 400 (XIII) formally :

approved the participation of the I.T.U. in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

3.5.8 Decision by the VIth General Assembly of the United Nations

In the Technical Assistance Committee, it was repeatedly stated that admission of the I.T.U. as participating organization in the Expanded Programme would have to be approved by the General Assembly.

Hence the Secretary General followed the activities of the VIth General Assembly with close attention, to ensure that the I.T.U. request would be complied with, and that ECOSOC Resolution 400 would be confirmed. Further to the action taken by him, the following was included in Resolution 519 (VI) adopted by the General Assembly on 12 January 1952 :

Notes with satisfaction the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in Resolution 400 (XIII) of 30 August 1951, the progress already achieved in putting the Expanded Programme into operation, etc.

Thus the I.U.T. is henceforward a participating organization in the Expanded Programme as defined in ECOSOC Resolution 222-A (IX), and in this capacity is a member of the Technical Assistance Board, on an equal footing with the other Specialized Agencies.

However, ECOSOC Resolution 222, showing the apportionment of credits between participating organizations was not changed, so that the I.T.U. does not appear among the organizations to which credits have been allocated.

Hence, for 1952, it is participating in the Programme in the special circumstances defined by the Technical Assistance Committee, i.e., the funds it needs are raised from those available to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

3.5.9 Arrangement with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration for 1952

On the basis of the recommendations made by the Technical Assistance Committee, the Secretary General has concluded a provisional arrangement with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) (see Annex 4).

Under this arrangement, the Union has full technical responsibility as regards approval of applications, recruitment of experts, and guidance of scholars and fellows, while all administrative ques-

tions relative to the execution of these applications—management of funds in particular—come within the province of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

3.5.10 The peculiar character of the I.T.U. in relation to the other participating organizations

When speaking of participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, it has to be remembered that the I.T.U., because of its constitution, is not in quite the same position as most other Specialized Agencies.

Those Specialized Agencies which participate in the Expanded Programme have, at their general assemblies or conferences, authorized their directors or secretaries general to act on their behalf, and from time to time to report to the governing bodies of such agencies on activities undertaken in accordance with the Programme. Some of these governing bodies have given their views on the relative importance to be ascribed to the various technical aspects of the programme for which their respective organizations are responsible.

3.5.11 An outline of what the Union has done in the matter of Technical Assistance

Technical Assistance, as now defined, is a relatively recent thing, going back no further than the creation of new Specialized Agencies for which execution of technical assistance programmes comes within their normal duties.

It should, however, be noted that for many years past certain Union activities were closely similar to Technical Assistance as it is now understood. Are not the activities of the International Consultative Committees designed to make available to all countries—more particularly the under-developed ones—the latest advances in technical knowledge and achievement? Although that is done as a form of cooperation, it is closely similar to Technical Assistance.

At its sixth session, the Administrative Council, having considered the conditions in which the Union could participate in the Expanded Programme, adopted Resolution 225, in which it invited the Secretary General to cooperate to the utmost possible extent, within budgetary limitations, with the Technical Assistance Administration and Technical Assistance Board, and asked the International Consultative Committees to consider how far the Union could participate in the Expanded Programme, both forthwith and in the future.

In accordance with these instructions, the Secretary General, in collaboration with the Coordination Committee, did his best to deal with the technical assistance problems referred to him by the United Nations, and (in one case) by UNESCO. These problems mostly concerned the recruitment of experts and the placing of scholars and fellows.

The C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.F., which held their plenary assemblies in 1951, have considered this matter (referred to them by the Council) and have issued detailed recommendations. The C.C.I.T. having held no plenary assembly in 1951, the Interim Director consulted the administrations concerned by letter. These administrations have on the whole expressed views in line with the recommendations issued by the C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.F.—recommendations which were in themselves concordant.

At its 7th Session, the Council was thus in a position to review the matter as a whole in the light of the recommendations issued by the C.C.I.'s and of the experience acquired during a year's cooperation with the Technical Assistance Administration and Technical Assistance Board.

Its findings are embodied in Resolution No. 244 (see Annex 5 hereinafter). In this annex will be found recommendations relative to methods of recruiting experts—certainly the major problem arising out of Technical Assistance.

The directing principles laid down by the United Nations are annexed to the Resolution.

As regards I.T.U. achievements in Technical Assistance since the beginning of 1951, the Secretary General will issue a detailed report (on the position as at 1 October 1952) for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

CHAPTER II

The Work of the Administrative Council

1. INTRODUCTORY

The Administrative Council held a very short inaugural session at Atlantic City, immediately after the nomination of its members by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

All the subsequent sessions were held at the seat of the Union at Geneva, on the following dates :

2nd session (in the chair : United States) :	20 January — 11 February 1948
3rd session (in the chair : United States) :	1 September — 3 October 1948
4th session (in the chair : U.S.S.R.)	15 August — 3 October 1949
5th session (in the chair : France) :	1 September — 11 October 1950
6th session (in the chair : United Kingdom) :	16 April — 26 May 1951
7th session (in the chair : China) :	21 April — 6 June 1952

In 1948, the Council had to hold two sessions on account of the extensive business to be dealt with. It had at the same time to arrange its own internal organization and to carry out its duties under its terms of reference, which entailed a certain amount of initial procedure. For instance, it devoted part of its second session to drawing up its Rules of Procedure which, in view of the special character of the Council, proved to be appreciably different from those of Conferences.

Annex 6 hereto contains the names of the representatives on the Council, together with any experts assisting them. It is interesting to note that on the whole, representation on the Council varied but little from session to session, which made for a considerable degree of continuity in its work.

In what follows we shall merely list the questions handled by the Council under various heads since it assumed its functions. The agenda of the sessions are given in Annex 7 hereto.

2. CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

The Council regularly considered reports by the Secretary General on conferences and meetings already held and on the arrangements for conferences and meetings to be held in the interval before the next session. It restricted its examination so far as possible to the organizational and financial aspects of conferences and Resolution No. 83 represents a concrete effort to codify procedure in the interests of economy ; but in many cases the substantive work of the conferences themselves came under discussion. A list of reports so considered with indication of the session or sessions at which they were discussed, is given below :

Vth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., Stockholm 1948 (3rd)

Conference on Safety of Life at Sea and in the Air (2nd and 3rd)

VIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T., Brussels, 1948 (3rd)

Meeting of the C.C.I.F. Study Groups, Stockholm, 1948 (3rd)

International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico 1948/1949 (4th and 5th)

Special Administrative Conference for the North-East Atlantic (Loran) Geneva, 1949 (3rd and 4th)
 Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference, Geneva, 1948/1949 (2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th)
 Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1, Geneva, 1949 (4th and 5th)
 Administrative Radio Conference for Region 2, Washington, 1949 (4th and 5th)
 Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3, Geneva, 1949 (4th and 5th)
 Provisional Frequency Board (2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th)
 Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949 (3rd and 4th)
 Special Meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T., Paris, 1949 (4th)
 XVth Meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., Paris, 1949 (4th)
 Meeting of the Telegraph Regulations Revision Committee, Geneva, 1949 (4th)
 Technical Plan Committee, 1st Session, Paris, 1949 (5th)
 High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Florence/Rapallo, 1950 (5th)
 Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1951 (5th, 6th and 7th)
 North American Broadcasting Conference, Washington, 1950 (5th and 6th)
 XVth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., Florence 1951 (6th and 7th)
 VIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., Geneva, 1951 (6th and 7th)
 Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires, 1952 (6th and 7th)
 European Regional Conference for the Reorganization of maritime Radiobeacons (7th).

At its Fifth and Sixth Sessions, the Council reviewed the schedule of future conferences and meetings and, after consulting the Members of the Union, decided that

- an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (E.A.R.C.) would be held at Geneva on 16 August 1951 ;
- the Plenipotentiary Conference would meet as scheduled at Buenos Aires in 1952 ;
- the Ordinary Radio Conference, scheduled for 1952 at Buenos Aires, would be postponed, the question being subject to review by the Seventh Session of the Administrative Council in the light of the results obtained by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference ;
- the Telegraph and Telephone Conference would be postponed to 1954.
- the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. would be postponed to 1953.

At its Seventh Session the Council :

- (1) decided to note the points of special interest in the E.A.R.C. agreement and which should be examined at the forthcoming sessions ;
- (2) confirmed that the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. and of the C.C.I.R. should be held in 1953.
- (3) decided that the question of calling an ordinary administrative radio conference would be examined at the 1953 Session.

3. REPORTS OF THE PERMANENT ORGANS

At the Fourth and subsequent Sessions the Council has, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 11h) of the Convention, considered annual reports furnished by the Directors of each of the Consultative Committees and has taken note of the annual report furnished by the I.F.R.B. to the Members of the Union since the entry into force of the Atlantic City Convention. It has also reviewed the Annual Report of the Secretary General.



The Council's review of the reports on the work of the C.C.I.'s is also dealt with in Chapter I, 3.1.4, 3.1.5, and 3.1.6 of this report. The other subjects treated by the Council cover staffing, the financing of the Plenary Assemblies and Study Group meetings of the C.C.I.'s, provisions concerning the languages used for meetings and documents and requests for Council approval of new questions to be referred for study to the C.C.I.'s in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 2 of the Convention. The Secretary General's reports on the various conferences and the reports by the I.F.R.B. on particular questions in connection with the overall reallocation of the radio spectrum gave rise to discussion of this problem, as set forth in Chapter I, 3.3 of this report.

The reports of the General Secretariat have been embodied in the Annual Reports of the Secretary General which are prepared in accordance with paragraph 2.o) of Article 9 of the Convention and which cover the activities of the Union as a whole. When examining the Annual Report for the year 1948 at its fourth Session, the Council, in Resolution No. 123, gave directives to the Secretary General for the preparation of future reports, especially as regards the table showing the position of the various countries in relation to the Acts of the Union and the inclusion of an Annex containing a list of the permanent staff. The resolution was slightly modified at the 5th Session. The Annual Reports of the Secretary General were transmitted to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with paragraph 2.a) of Article V of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Union which prescribes that "the Union shall submit to the United Nations an annual report on its activities" and in accordance with Resolution No. 103 of the Administrative Council which instructed the Secretary General of the Union to transmit each year to the Secretary-General of the United Nations "a report giving a short summary of the work of the Union during the preceding year, which shall not require to be submitted beforehand to the Council for approval".

At the XIth Session of the Economic and Social Council, the report of the Union so furnished was considered to be inadequate and some amplification in the future was recommended in ECOSOC Resolution No. 328 (XI).

At the Fifth Session of the Administrative Council Resolution No. 103 was cancelled and Resolution No. 192 was adopted prescribing, inter alia, a general statement containing an appraisal of the work of the Union during the year "together with a general statement as to the relationship of the Union with other international organizations and steps taken under its agreement of relationships with the United Nations".

In its Resolution No. 407 (XIII) the Economic and Social Council expressed satisfaction that the Union, in its report for 1951, had included the items requested in its Resolution No. 328 (XI). At the 7th session the Administrative Council of the Union adopted a new Resolution (No. 243) containing directives to the Secretary General for the drafting of the annual report to the Economic and Social Council.

4. INTERPRETATION OF THE TEXTS OF THE CONVENTION AND REGULATIONS

In pursuance of Article 5, paragraph 10 (1) of the Convention, each Session of the Council has reviewed the position of the Member countries of the Union in the light of ratifications of the Convention and accessions thereto registered since the preceding session and has considered the question of participation in and voting at conferences of countries named in Annex 1 to the Convention which had not completed formalities of ratification or accession. The number of these countries, which at the date of opening of the 4th Session (that is to say the first session held after the entry into force of the Atlantic City Convention) amounted to no less than 38, had by the date of opening of the 7th Session diminished to 4. The latest decision of the Council in this matter forms the subject of Resolution No. 169.

In the course of its work the Council encountered difficulty in the interpretation or application of certain provisions of the Convention and of the General Regulations. This matter is discussed in Chapter VII, 5 of the present Report.

The Council has also found it necessary to elaborate procedures for giving effect to certain provisions of the Convention and Regulations and to interpret certain other provisions of these Acts. The following is a list of the more important matters discussed under the two headings mentioned above. They are listed under subject matter, and the sessions at which they were discussed are indicated :

A. *Procedures for the application of certain provisions*

- Government telegrams and Government telephone calls
- Provisions for treatment in the interim period between the entry into force of the Atlantic City Convention and the Paris Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, 1949 (2nd and 3rd).
- Detailed procedure for treatment of applications for Membership or Associate Membership of the Union (3rd, 4th, 6th - see Resolution No. 216).
- Credentials for delegations (5th - see Resolution No. 198)
- Proxy voting and representation at conferences and meetings (5th - see Resolution No. 197)

B. *Interpretation of texts*

- Relation between a national and an international mandate (4th - see Resolution No. 126)
- Application of the provisions of Article 7 of the Convention to members of the I.F.R.B. (4th)
- Languages of service documents (4th and 7th)
- Signature and approval of Regulations (5th)
- Franking privileges for delegates and representatives at conferences and meetings (4th - see Resolution No. 152)
- Use of additional oral working languages in Conferences and meetings (3rd - see Resolution No. 84)
- Relations of the General Secretariat of the Union with States or administrations which are not Members or Associate Members (3rd, 4th, 5th - see Resolution No. 88)
- Allocation of available call signs (4th - see Resolution No. 151)
- Interpretation of the Preamble of the Convention: principle of previous consent of the receiving countries to foreign broadcasts (5th - see Resolution No. 207)
- Procedure for the convening of Extraordinary conferences and for changing of time or place of conferences (5th - see Resolution No. 178)
- Share of costs relative to use of additional working languages in conferences and meetings (3rd and 5th)
- Publication of C.C.I.F. documents in languages other than French (5th and 6th)
- Participation in the activities of International Consultative Committees (2nd and 5th - see Resolution No. 171)
- Participation of recognized private operating agencies in the expenses of conferences and meetings (5th and 6th — see Resolution No. 171)
- State of preparation of the International Telecommunication Vocabulary (5th)
- Treatment of Epidemiological telegrams and telephone calls of exceptional urgency (6th, 7th - see Resolutions Nos. 226 and 227)
- Rules of Procedure for Conferences (7th)

5. STAFF QUESTIONS

At each session, the Council has had to deal with a good many questions affecting the staff. From the outset, it set about preparing Staff Regulations, together with regulations for a comprehensive insurance scheme. Very careful attention was given to the preparation of these two documents, especially at the 2nd, 3rd and 4th sessions, before they were finally approved.

Further, the Council has had to solve a good many problems connected therewith of which some are mentioned below :

- Languages Section (Staff required) ;
- Internationalization of Union staff ;
- Debiting of expenses for staff seconded to conferences ;
- Salaries and allowances for temporary staff ;
- Removal expenses for I.F.R.B. members ;
- Problems in connection with the non-election of a Director for the C.C.I.T. ;
- Forms showing the duties corresponding to various posts in the General Secretariat, together with the qualifications required of candidates for such posts ;
- Old-age pensions for senior C.C.I.F. staff ;
- Official mission expenses ;
- Increased cost-of-living allowances for officials retiring before the end of 1948 ;
- Mutual insurance against sickness and accidents to staff ;
- Election of a new Secretary General and of a new Assistant Secretary General ;
- Proprietary rights for inventions made by I.T.U. officials ;
- Conditions governing the employment of locally-recruited staff ;
- Insurance scheme for members of the I.F.R.B. ;
- Reclassification of a post in the C.C.I.R. Secretariat ;
- Temporary engagement of officials from administrations ;
- Leave for military service ;
- Interpretation of Article 9, paragraph 2.(b) of the Convention ;
- Participation by I.T.U. officials in the activities of bodies set up by Members of the Union ;
- Mortgage loans by the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds ;
- Representation expenses of senior I.T.U. officials ;
- Comparison between the I.T.U. Staff Regulations and those of the United Nations ;
- Comparison between the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds and those of the United Nations ;
- I.T.U. participation in the United Nations Administrative Tribunal ;
- Study of the variation in prices in Switzerland from 1948 to 1952 and cost-of-living indemnities to be accorded to the personnel.

6. BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

At each of its sessions, the Council has had to solve numerous budgetary and financial problems, besides usual questions raised by preparation of the budget for the following year and auditing of accounts for the previous year.

Questions of principle relating to the Union's finances are treated at length in Chapter IV of this report. We shall do no more here than give a list of the budgetary, financial and accounting problems dealt with by the Council, in order to give some idea of its activity in this field.

6.1 GENERAL FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING QUESTIONS

(Organization, management, control and audit)

- Advances by the Swiss Government ; (Res. No. 50)
- Advances by the inviting administrations of conferences or meetings ; (Res. No. 83 rev.)
- Control of expenditure incurred ; (Arts. 13 and 14 of the Financial Regs.)

- Period during which the Union's archives should be kept ; (Doc. No. 906/CA6)
- Studies aimed at the preparation of a balance-sheet for the I.T.U. ; (7th Session)
- Working Capital Fund ; (Res. No. 49 — under study)
- Representation expenses incurred by the Union for representation at meetings of other international organizations ; (Res. No. 234)
- Interest to be paid to the Swiss Confederation for its advances (agreement) ; (Docs. Nos. 935 and 961/CA6)
- Organization, financing and settlement of accounts of conferences and meetings ; (Res. No. 83 rev.)
- Organization of the finance service of the General Secretariat ; (Res. Nos. 47 and 176. Financial Regs. : Arts. 6 to 8)
- I.T.U. Financial Operating Reports ; (Res. Nos. 129, 182, 219)
- Auditors' reports ; (Res. Nos. 51, 182, 220)
- Financial Regulations of the Union (Preparation and adoption) ; (Docs. Nos. 647 and 766/CA5, 906 and 917/CA6)
- Financial Regulations of the Union (Comparison with the United Nations Financial Regulations) ; (Docs. Nos. 830, 906 and 917/CA6)
- Relations with the financial departments of the Swiss Confederation (Res. Nos. 50, 51, Arts. 16 and 22 of the Financial Regulations)
- Financial structure of the Union (Doc. No. 690/CA5)

6.2 BUDGETS OF THE UNION (ordinary and extraordinary)

- Budgets 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953 for the various organs and the various conferences or meetings (Res. Nos. 42, 128, 180, 218, 237 and 238)
- Debiting of expenses for staff seconded to conferences (Res. No. 19, Art. 15 of the Financial Regulations)
- Debiting of expenses for permanent staff at regional conferences (Res. No. 20, Art. 15 of the Financial Regulations)
- Debiting of expenses caused by meeting of C.C.I. Study Groups (Res. Nos. 22 and 171)
- Estimates of expenditure for the period 1953 to 1957 (Docs. Nos. 957 and 970/CA6)

6.3 CLASSES OF CONTRIBUTION

Class of contribution for groups of territories (Res. No. 5A)

6.4 APPORTIONMENT OF CERTAIN EXPENSES (settlement of accounts and arrears)

- Arrears (Res. Nos. 15, 18, 52 and 136 and Docs. Nos. 843, 959 and 982/CA6)
- Financial conditions governing the participation of certain international organizations in Union conferences and meetings (Res. No. 222)
- Financial conditions governing the participation of certain international organizations in C.C.I.R. meetings (Res. No. 185)
- Conference accounts in arrears (Doc. No. 913/CA6)
- Debts of Germany and Japan (Res. No. 18)
- Study of the accounts of various conferences and meetings (Res. No. 83 rev.)
- Settlement of sums owed by the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (Res. No. 136)

- Settlement of sums owed by the Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republics for 1947 (Res. No. 17)
- Settlement of telegraph accounts of the High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico City (Docs. Nos. 770 and 781/CA5)
- Share in defraying Atlantic City Conference expenses (Res. No. 16)
- Share of certain countries in contributions for 1947 (Res. No. 17)
- Share in defraying the expenses of the London Conference for the Safety of Life (Res. No. 113)
- Share of private operating agencies in defraying the expenses of administrative conferences (Res. No. 131)
- Participation by Members of the Union in P.F.B. expenses (Res. No. 203)
- Participation by Members of the Union in the expenses of the T.P.C. of the Mexico City High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference (Res. No. 204)
- Participation by the International Radiomaritime Committee in the expenses of the C.C.I.R. Stockholm Meeting and of the Copenhagen Conference (Res. No. 185)
- Participation by the I.B.U. in the expenses of the C.C.I.R. Stockholm Meeting (Res. No. 186)
- Participation in the expenses of the Florence/Rapallo Conference (Res. No. 188)
- Refusal to pay certain accounts (Doc. No. 913/CA6)
- Apportionment of expenses of the C.C.I.T. Brussels Meeting and the C.C.I.R. Stockholm Meeting, 1948 (Res. Nos. 64, 133 and 135)
- Apportionment of the expenses of conferences and meetings when additional oral working languages are used (Res. No. 84)
- Apportionment of C.C.I. extraordinary expenses (Res. No. 132)
- Apportionment of expenses caused by the abandonment of the Hague as meeting-place for the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Res. No. 215).

6.5 PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT (budget, accounting, document distribution, etc.)

- Publications budget (Res. No. 221, Art. 10 of and annex to the Financial Regulations).
- Publication of C.C.I.F. documents in languages other than French (Res. No. 190)
- Automatic despatch, to all Union Members, as from 1 January 1949, of one copy of all documents issued by the General Secretariat (Res. No. 87)
- Study of the structure of the supplementary Printed Matter Budget and of document publication rules (Docs. Nos. 833, 860/CA6 and Res. No. 221)
- Telecommunication Journal (publication, sales price, and free distribution (Res. No. 191)
- Publication of I.T.U. service documents in 5 or 3 official languages (Res. No. 26)
- Publication of Atlantic City Conference documents (Res. No. 27)
- Publication of the documents of the Vth Meeting of the C.C.I.R. (Res. No. 65)

6.6 STAFF INSURANCE

- Provident Fund — paying off the actuarial deficit (Res. No. 230)
- Pensions for senior C.C.I.F. staff (Res. No. 161)
- Management Reports of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds (Docs. Nos. 610, 749, 750/CA5, 867/CA6 and Res. No. 230)

6.7 MISCELLANEOUS

- Erection, in Geneva, of an I.T.U. building (Res. No. 214 and Doc. No. 983/CA6)
- Simultaneous interpretation equipment (Res. Nos. 141, 213 and Docs. 836 and 928/CA6)
- Study of price variations in Switzerland from 1948 to 1952 (7th Session)
- Removal expenses of I.F.R.B. members (Res. No. 53)
- Transfer of the Union's offices from Berne to Geneva (Res. No. 33)
- Transfer of the C.C.I.F. from Paris to Geneva (Res. No. 34)

7. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The detailed activities of the Union in this matter are mentioned above in Chapter I, 3.4 of this report. The Administrative Council has had before it, at each session since the Second, a report by the Secretary General on invitations received from the United Nations and other international organizations, to be represented at their conferences and meetings, the considerations which motivated acceptance or refusal of these invitations and the results achieved. The Council has carefully considered these reports and has given advice to the Secretary General on the type of meetings at which he should be represented. The directives so given by the Council to the Secretary General are contained in Resolution No. 194.

The Council has also indicated matters which deserve special attention and has indicated the line of action to be adopted in certain particular cases such as technical assistance coordination among Specialized Agencies, Privileges and Immunities, Freedom of Information, Human Rights and measures for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council devoted some attention to the large number of documents exchanged with the United Nations, resulting in an enormous expenditure of time for the General Secretariat and it took steps to remedy matters (see the decisions Nos. D 41 and D 42 recorded in the volume of resolutions of the Council). The Council has also considered the extent to which the General Secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations, should promote publicity for the activities of the Union.

8. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Some of the more important questions dealt with under the heading "Miscellaneous" are the following :

- Regional office for the I.T.U. in the Western hemisphere ;
- Proposed amendments of the Convention and General Regulations ;
- Simultaneous interpretation equipment of the Union ;
- Possible erection of a building for the Union ;
- Regional office in India.

The Council has also examined requests of certain administrations for change of contributory class, claims from international organizations for exoneration of contribution to extraordinary expenses of conferences and meetings and proposals for submission of new questions to the Consultative Committees.

CHAPTER III

Staff of the Union

1. GENERAL REMARKS

The Council devoted appreciable time to staff questions.

At its fourth session, it was called upon to elect a new Secretary General and a new Assistant Secretary General.

In addition, since the C.C.I.T. Plenary Assembly has not yet elected the Director of the C.C.I.T., the Council decided that, in the meantime, the Assistant Secretary General in charge of the Telegraph and Telephone Division of the General Secretariat would continue to be responsible for the functioning of the C.C.I.T.

At its third session, it drew up the "Staff Regulations" which, although following the broad lines of the United Nations Regulations, cover the special requirements of the Union. The Regulations were subsequently revised and enlarged, providing a clarification of certain details which had proved necessary in practice. The Regulations apply to permanent and temporary staff of the Union.

The Council also granted the personnel a comprehensive pension scheme, complicated by the fact that different régimes had to be adopted for

- (a) staff established as from 1 January 1949 and C.C.I.F. staff of longer standing ;
- (b) the General Secretariat staff of longer standing appointed before 31 January 1947 who retain the rights which they acquired under the previous statutes.
- (c) the temporary staff.

On the basis of a draft prepared with the help of an actuary, it drew up the "Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds". The scheme is an autonomous one, protecting officials and their families from the economic consequences of disability, old age and death.

Special provisions were made for the members of the I.F.R.B.

Furthermore, at the request of the I.T.U. Staff Association, the Council instructed the Secretary General to make arrangements with the competent authorities of the International Labour Organization for the Members of the I.T.U. staff to join the I.L.O. sickness insurance scheme. To this end, it authorized the Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds to make a single payment from the Relief Fund into the Reserve Fund of the I.L.O. sickness insurance scheme, and it decided that the necessary credit for covering the I.T.U. staff as regards sickness insurance would be entered in the 1953 budget.

Considering that temporary seconding to a permanent organ of the Union of competent officials from administrations would familiarize them with the organization and functioning of the Union and would enable them to keep closer contact with the Union after their return home, the Council authorized the Secretary General to fill vacancies in Class 3 and below, when possible, by officials from administrations who, after the post has been announced for competition in the fortnightly Notification or by any other means, have proved to possess the best qualifications. These officials will be subject to the provisions of the Staff Regulations applicable to temporary staff ; their contracts are not to exceed two years.

A question which the Council has been unable to solve is that of the possible assimilation of the I.T.U. Staff Regulations to the consolidated Regulations adopted in 1951 by the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies, as recommended by the General Assembly of the United Nations,

the Economic and Social Council and the Administrative Coordination Committee. The basic difference between the two sets of Regulations is to be found in the salary scales. Those of the I.T.U. were fixed at Atlantic City and only the Plenipotentiary Conference can say whether they are to be revised or not. To provide the Conference with full information on the matter, the Council therefore made a comparative study of the advantages and disadvantages of, on the one hand, the Staff Regulations and Pension Regulations of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and, on the other hand, the Staff and Pension Regulations of the I.T.U. As this comparison did not permit a sufficiently accurate assessment of the position of the Union staff with respect to that of the personnel of the other organizations, the Council, at its Seventh Session, feeling that the Buenos Aires Conference should have available a clear impartial account of the position, requested the Secretary General to continue his studies in such a way that the results might be placed at the disposal of the Buenos Aires Conference.

The staff of the various organs of the Union (including all senior officials except the Members of the I.F.R.B.) paid out of the ordinary budget, was at 31 December 1951 as follows :

2. CLASSIFICATION BY ORGAN

	Permanent	Temporary	Super-numeraries ¹	Total
General Secretariat	61	23	3	87
I.F.R.B.	15 ²	—	—	15 ²)
C.C.I.F.	13	3	—	16
C.C.I.R.	8	3	1	12 ³)
C.C.I.T.	1	1	—	2
	98	30	4	132

3. CLASSIFICATION BY SALARY CLASS

Salary class	General Secretariat	I.F.R.B.	C.C.I.F.	C.C.I.R.	C.C.I.T.	Total
A	1	—	1	1	—	3
B	2	—	—	1	—	3
D	5	—	—	—	1	6
1	8	2	2	3	—	15
2	11	—	2	—	—	13
3	5	1	2	—	—	8
4	3	1	4	—	—	8
5	19	7	3	3	1	33
6	17	—	—	3	—	20
7	13	4	2	1	—	20
8	3	—	—	—	—	3
	87	15 ²)	16	12	2	132

4. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The principle of internationalization, as laid down in Article 9 of the Convention, has been applied so far as possible, account being taken of the existing state of affairs.

Before the Atlantic City Conference, the staff of the "Bureau" was almost exclusively Swiss. Hence internationalization of the staff of the General Secretariat could only take place in successive

¹) Staff brought in as reinforcements and made temporary on 1 January 1952.

²) Excluding the 11 members of the I.F.R.B.

³) Plus one Class 2 post momentarily vacant.

stages, and in so far as new staff members were engaged. On the other hand, in the new specialized secretariats of the technical organs, it has been possible to apply the principle of geographical distribution systematically.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of staff in classes A to 4, to which the principle more especially applies.

Country	Class A	Class B	Class D	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Total Number	%
China	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1,8
Spain	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1,8
United States of America	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	3,6
France	2	—	2	5	2	1	2	14	25
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1,8
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1,8
Netherlands	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3,6
United Kingdom	—	2	1	2	3	1	—	9	16
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1,8
Switzerland	—	—	3	5	6	5	4	23	41
Stateless	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1,8
Total	3	3	6	15	13	8	8	56	100%

Similarly, it has been possible to observe the principle of geographical distribution, to some degree, for posts in Classes 5 to 8, which according to the Staff Regulations, are usually filled by local people. Thus, out of 76 officials in these classes, 43 are Swiss, and the others are as follows:

Belgian	1
Canadian	1
Cuban	1
Spanish	1
French	11
Italian	4
Dutch	1
Polish	2
United Kingdom	7
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1
Stateless	3
Total	33

The international recruitment of staff possessing the requisite technical and linguistic qualifications has proved to be no easy matter.

5. REMARKS ON THE STAFF OF EACH OF THE PERMANENT ORGANS

5.1 GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The staff of the General Secretariat was increased in 1949 to cope with the fresh tasks entrusted to it by the Atlantic City Conference, but its numbers have remained constant throughout the last two years, although there has been a steady increase in the volume of work. This is due, above all, to a considerable increase in the data published in service documents, and to the ever-closer relations obtaining between the I.T.U. and other international organizations, the United Nations in particular. Certain sections are quite obviously overloaded, and it will soon be necessary to consider reinforcing them. The ordinary budget being what it now is, it has not been possible to provide such reinforcements.

5.2 I.F.R.B.

- (1) The staff of the I.F.R.B. specialized secretariat has been as follows for the years indicated :

Appointment	Class	1948	1949	1950	1951
Secretary	1	1	1	1	1
Engineer	1	—	—	—	1
Technical Assistant	3	—	—	—	1
Assistant Administrative Officer	4	1	1	—	1
Office Assistant	5	1	1	1	3
Secretary-Stenographer	5	3	3	4	4
Office Assistant II	6	—	—	—	—
Clerk/Typist	7	1	1	3	4
Totals		7	7	9	15

- (2) In addition, several supernumèrary office assistants and typists were employed during 1950 and 1951 under the direction of the Board, in undertaking the preparatory work for the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference.
- (3) The recruitment of personnel to the I.F.R.B. specialized secretariat was carefully adjusted to the minimum actual needs. The staffing of this secretariat came under the review of I.T.U. staff undertaken by the Finance Control Committee appointed by the Administrative Council at its 5th Session. Its report was presented to the Council at its 6th Session. The Committee found that the staff at that time was properly adjusted to the work then falling on the specialized secretariat.
- (4) According to the Convention, the staff of the I.T.U. should be recruited on a basis as wide as possible geographically. This principle has been followed from the inception of the I.F.R.B. and the nationalities of the present staff are widely distributed among countries Members of the Union.

5.3 C.C.I.F.

Since not all those who worked in the Bureau or in the Laboratory in Paris consented to come to Geneva, several officials had to be recruited in Geneva. This recruitment was carried out in accordance with the general instructions given by the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union.

Further, the Laboratory has provisionally three technical operators (Class 4), two male and one female. They are selected on a very wide geographical basis and remain with the C.C.I.F. for one or two years only. Hence the team which carries out measurements and makes experiments in the Laboratory is thoroughly international in character.

5.4 C.C.I.T.

The Atlantic City Convention made no distinction between the C.C.I.T. and the other C.C.I.'s as regards the structure of their permanent secretariats. A Director was to have been appointed by the C.C.I.T. Plenary Assembly.

At the Brussels Meeting, in May 1948, the Plenary Assembly hesitated to elect a Director, because the Atlantic City decisions were binding only from 1 January 1949. That being so, the Administrative Council convened an extraordinary meeting of the C.C.I.T. Plenary Assembly in Paris, on 20 July 1949. By 22 votes to 18, with 1 abstention, it was decided to maintain the *status quo*, i.e., the Assistant Secretary General in charge of the Telegraph and Telephone Division would act as Interim Director until the following Plenary Assembly.

In accordance with an Administrative Council decision, one post of technical Counsellor, Class D, has been created in the C.C.I.T. permanent secretariat.

The Administrative Council also authorized the recruitment of a Class 5 secretary.

The C.C.I.T. permanent secretariat has only two full-time staff members. But it has been assisted by the General Secretariat as regards the material execution of its work, and it has also been assisted in supervisory and administrative work, in certain cases. Such help has been considerable when several study groups have been meeting simultaneously.

5.5 C.C.I.R.

The C.C.I.R. specialized secretariat effectively began work at the moment when the Director (elected by the Vth Plenary Assembly, Stockholm, 1948) took up his duties in Geneva, on 1 January 1949. The Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., also elected by that same Assembly, took up his duties in Geneva on 1 June 1949.

The specialized secretariat has been built up gradually, and is not yet complete. The Director's aim has been to see that the staff is both thoroughly qualified and fully occupied ; hence he has engaged staff only when qualified persons were available, and when a specific job had to be done.

The gradual build-up of the organization can be seen from the slowness with which staff numbers were expanded, as shown by the following figures :

On 1 December 1949, there were 7 officials ;

On 1 December 1950, there were 11 ;

On 1 December 1951, there were 13.

On the basis of the experience acquired, and having consulted the Administrative Council, the Director has been able, without cutting down the extensive programme confronting the specialized secretariat, to reduce the number of officials (not including the Director and Vice-Director) planned for by the Vth Plenary Assembly, from 18 to 15.

CHAPTER IV

Finances of the Union

1. GENERAL REMARKS

The Union's finances have been a source of anxiety to the Council since 1948, and will certainly receive attention from the Plenipotentiary Conference. Hence it seemed desirable that a special chapter be devoted to this problem—a chapter in which an attempt will be made to explain, as clearly and as completely as possible, exactly what the position is.

At the beginning of the 2nd Session, in January 1948, the Council was faced with considerable financial responsibilities of great complexity. Those members of the Council thoroughly familiar with the profound changes made in the Madrid system had indeed foreseen how considerable the task would be, a task involving the elaboration of an entirely new budgetary and financial system—but it was only when this was put into practice that the most serious difficulties (hitherto unsuspected) came to light.

It might have appeared no difficult matter for the Council to draw up the Union's budget within the maximum of four million Swiss francs set by the Atlantic City Conference. This sum seemed much greater than the credits available to the Bureau of the Union under the Madrid Convention. Further, the new ceiling for the Union's expenses had been set on the basis of precise estimates—estimates which had been subjected to a close scrutiny by the Conference.

In fact, the position was much less favourable than appeared at first sight.

The Atlantic City Conference had embodied in the Union's ordinary expenses the expenses of the C.C.I.F. specialized Secretariat, which had had a separate budget under the Madrid Convention, had set up one entirely new organ, the I.F.R.B., and had set up a specialized secretariat for the C.C.I.R., together with a specialized secretariat for the C.C.I.T. This being so, the new budget of 4 million Swiss francs was in no way comparable to the old one, which included only the expenses of what is now the General Secretariat. Moreover, the precise estimates made during the Atlantic City Conference lost a good deal of their value at the last moment, since, in setting the ceiling at 4,000,000 Swiss francs, the Conference reduced by 700,000 Swiss francs the sum originally estimated as essential for the requirements of the Union as reorganized.

Further, it is well to remember that under the Madrid Convention, the budget of the Union was not in fact limited to the 400,000 gold francs (some 570,000 Swiss francs) directly authorized. Actually, the budget was indirectly augmented by systematic increases in the sales price of documents (representing some 150,000 to 200,000 Swiss francs), and by the inclusion in conference expenses of a considerable proportion of the emoluments of the permanent staff, amounting in 1947 to 275,000 Swiss francs.

Thus the Union had, in fact, just before the Atlantic City decisions, a budget of some 1,050,000 Swiss francs to cover the expenses of the General Secretariat alone. If it be borne in mind that the C.C.I.F. had a separate budget, raised to 400,000 Swiss francs, and that the budget for the new organs set up at Atlantic City (Administrative Council, I.F.R.B., and specialized Secretariats of the C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.) had been estimated at about 2,215,000 Swiss francs, the total budget which would have been necessary if the General Secretariat had not been expanded, if staff salaries had not been increased and if the Union had continued with the language system of the Madrid Convention, would have amounted to some 3,665,000 Swiss francs.

Thus, in setting a ceiling of 4,000,000 Swiss francs, the Atlantic City Conference left a margin of some 335,000 Swiss francs only to cope with the increased expenses of the General Secretariat, the increase in staff salaries, and the expenses occasioned by the use of five languages instead of only one, besides costly measures such as putting the Provident Fund for senior staff members on a sound basis—this latter step requiring a payment of 600,000 Swiss francs, to be raised from the ordinary budget at the rate of 100,000 Swiss francs per year.

To these new expenses have been added the expenses arising from promotions of the staff of the Union which entail increases into the sums paid to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.

It would appear that the salaries fixed at Atlantic City are lower than those paid to the staff of the United Nations. Up to the present time there has been scarcely any protest from the staff of the Union against this disparity but a request has been submitted to the Council for the alignment of the salaries and subsidiary benefits granted by the I.T.U. with those granted by the United Nations.

This important matter is receiving special consideration because of the financial consequences

The Council has done its best and, in spite of the difficulties it has encountered, has succeeded in keeping the annual budgets within the ceiling fixed for expenses at Atlantic City ; its policy in this matter is reflected in the budgets for 1948 to 1952 dealt with separately below.

However, the Council feels bound to draw the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference to the Union's precarious budgetary position for remedial action.

It must be made clear here and now that it has been possible to balance the 1952 budget within the 4 million francs limit and to extend the necessary credits for the new duties entrusted to the I.F.R.B. by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference within the same limitations, only by drawing almost the whole sum required from the Reserve Account. Furthermore, it has only been possible to obtain this result by partially ignoring the needs of some of the permanent organs and by sacrificing some of the legitimate interests of the staff, such as promotion and the establishment of staff members who have already held temporary posts for several years.

Up to the present time the position has not been such as to cause serious prejudice to the operation of the permanent organs of the Union ; but, if it continues, the normal functioning of the Union cannot fail to suffer.

We shall not, here, give complete details of the Union's accounts, which have been published at regular intervals in the Secretary General's Financial Operating Reports, forwarded annually to administrations after approval by the Council.

However, we shall summarize below the results of financial management for the years 1948 to 1951, in order that useful comparisons may be made. We have added the year 1947 to provide background.

2. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME FOR THE YEARS 1947 TO 1951

Swiss francs

ORDINARY EXPENSE ACCOUNT	1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts
<i>Income</i>	(total of Telegraph and Telephone and Radio Divisions)									
Contributory shares	562,000.—	562,698.60	1,482,700.—	1,433,626.35	3,918,348.—	3,933,897.—	4,004,310.—	4,005,623.75	3,929,450.—	3,948,333.35
Balance brought forward from previous years	—	—	—	—	—	—	337,139.—	337,138.93	342,762.—	342,762.68
Interest	—	26,205.65	18,000.—	57,249.90	115,000.—	218,158.84	250,000.—	475,191.78	450,000.—	433,754.22
Unforeseen	200.—	137.95	11,700.—	13,307.85	652.—	662.25	6,551.—	16,026.10	4,000.—	1,268.31
Sums withdrawn from the C.C.I.F. reserve Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000.—	8,639.—
Staff detached to regional Conferences	—	—	40,000.—	40,763.95	50,000.—	69,360.50	—	—	—	—
Sale of printed matter	718,500.—	678,427.65	447,100.—	587,474.65	Income and expenditure of the Publications Section are dealt with separately *					
Total income	1,280,700.—	1,267,469.85	1,999,500.—	2,132,422.70	4,084,000.—	4,222,078.59	4,598,000.—	4,833,980.56	4,746,212.—	4,734,757.56
<i>Expenditure</i>										
Administrative Council	—	—	238,000.—	252,222.71 ²⁾	200,000.—	241,678.55	174,000.—	218,240.37	200,000.—	232,792.96
General Secretariat (excluding interest)	1,280,700.—	1,241,264.20 ¹⁾	1,743,500.—	1,822,950.09 ¹⁾	2,026,000.—	1,964,158.99	1,933,000.—	1,845,237.65	1,760,300.—	1,704,883.03
I.F.R.B.	—	—	(1,130,000.—)	(1,060,713.64)	905,000.—	888,534.55	986,000.—	959,824.43	1,122,000.—	1,033,122.17
C.C.I.F.	—	—	—	—	383,000.—	378,555.25	379,300.—	372,569.75	417,200.—	402,909.48
C.C.I.T.	—	—	—	—	17,000.—	7,204.75	79,200.—	66,839.26	96,500.—	90,790.36
C.C.I.R.	—	—	—	—	313,000.—	245,770.65	427,700.—	356,262.14	472,500.—	430,269.70
Interest	—	26,205.65	18,000.—	57,249.90	100,000.—	159,036.92	180,000.—	438,825.06	370,000.—	278,414.38
Total expenditure	1,280,700.—	1,267,469.85	1,999,500.—	2,132,422.70	3,944,000.—	3,884,939.66	4,159,200.—	4,257,798.66	4,438,500.—	4,173,182.08
<i>Excess of income</i>	—	—	—	—	140,000.—	337,138.93	438,800.—	576,181.90	307,712.—	561,575.48
Balance to be carried forward to the following year	—	—	—	—	140,000.—	337,138.93	342,762.—	342,762.68	35,500.—	291,096.03
I.T.U. Reserve Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	96,038.—	233,419.22	272,212.—	270,479.45
EXTRAORDINARY ACCOUNT										
Expenditure / Income	2,925,000.—	3,839,865.14	2,357,700.—	2,934,375.39	10,021,400.—	10,065,301.38	2,601,000.—	2,159,084.38	2,340,700.—	2,298,308.05
* SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT										
Income	(718,500.—)	(678,427.65)	(447,100.—)	(587,474.65)	535,960.—	697,940.30	855,850.—	864,859.06	1,285,035.—	1,726,026.81
Expenditure	(485,700.—)	(468,922.25)	(510,000.—)	(580,350.26)	709,900.—	548,263.38	1,155,600.—	761,049.29	1,309,900.—	1,311,830.91
Profit	—	—	—	—	—	149,676.92	—	103,809.77	—	414,195.90
Loss	—	—	—	—	173,940.—	—	299,750.—	—	24,865.—	—

() Included in extraordinary expenditure.

¹⁾ Including expenses of the Publications Section.

²⁾ 2 Sessions.

1947 : Budget 485,700.— Accounts 468,922.25.
1948 : Budget 510,000.— Accounts 580,350.26.

() Included in accounts for income and expenditure, as above.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNCIL IN THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION

3.1 PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET OF THE UNION

In accordance with the Convention, Article 9, the Secretary General draws up, and submits to the Council, an annual budget, which after approval by the Council, is then referred, for their information, to all Members of the Union.

The Financial Regulations of the Union, drawn up by the Council, affirm the Secretary General's authority in financial matters, and lay down how the annual budget estimates are to be prepared.

In practice, the annual budget is drawn up as follows :

The Secretary General prepares a preliminary draft, adding the proposed expenditure of the I.F.R.B. to his estimates for the expenses of the Administrative Council and those of the General Secretariat ; the draft also covers estimates of expenditure for the C.C.I.'s approved by the Plenary Assemblies of those bodies. The heads of the various permanent organs, meeting in the Coordination Committee, thereupon examine this draft and try to make every possible economy and maintain the Union's ordinary expenditure below the ceiling. The Secretary General, mindful of the views expressed by his colleagues in the other organs, draws up the budget estimates and submits them to Members of the Administrative Council one month before the opening of its session.

The annual budget is divided into two parts : ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, to correspond to the fundamental difference which, according to the Convention, Article 14, exists between these two classes of expenditure.

The part devoted to ordinary expenditure is divided into six sections :

1. Administrative Council
2. General Secretariat
3. I.F.R.B.
4. C.C.I.F.
5. C.C.I.T.
6. C.C.I.R.

The part devoted to extraordinary expenditure is divided into as many sections as there are conferences and meetings.

Sections are divided into sub-heads, and sub-heads into items.

Income and expenditure for the Publications Section are covered by a supplementary budget, pursuant to the directives of the Atlantic City Conference (Resolution concerning the allocation of expenses incurred by the use of different languages for documents and debates, and Documents 456 TR and 494 TR of Atlantic City).

The Council studied the budgets for the various financial years on the basis of the drafts submitted by the Secretary General and so far as possible in the light of the estimates drawn up at Atlantic City by the Finance and Staff Committee (Document No. 493 TR, Atlantic City).

We shall examine, in order, the main points of the budgets for 1948 to 1952.

3.1.1 Year 1948

(a) *Ordinary budget*

A special budget was devoted to the year 1948, in view of the entry into force, on 1 January 1948, of certain provisions of the Atlantic City Convention, such, for example, as the meeting of the Administrative Council, the application of the new salary scale, and the introduction of five official languages.

To cover the Union's ordinary expenses for 1948, the Atlantic City Conference (Protocol V) has authorized the Council to incur expenditure not exceeding 1,500,000 Swiss francs, made up of 1,000,000 for the Radio Division, and 500,000 for the Telegraph and Telephone Division, including Administrative Council expenses authorized in Protocol VII (pages 109 and 110 of the Atlantic City Convention).

Nevertheless, insufficient allowance was made for the new salary scale and the new language system.

To meet this difficulty, and in order not to exceed the 1,500,000 Swiss francs maximum, the Council had to make certain adjustments, especially as regards the cost of transferring the Bureau of the Union from Berne to Geneva.

In 1948 the printed matter budget was still embodied in the ordinary budget.

(b) *Extraordinary budget*

In Protocol VII, the Atlantic City Conference gave authority for the extraordinary expenses arising out of the I.F.R.B. activities, the salaries of its members and the expenses borne by them to be defrayed, until the date of entry into force of the Atlantic City Convention.

The extraordinary budget for 1948 concerned, first and foremost, the expenses of the P.F.B. and the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference.

3.1.2 **Year 1949**

(a) *Ordinary Budget*

In 1949 the Administrative Council was confronted with the difficult task of adapting the permanent organs to the new structure laid down for the Union in the Convention, Article 4, at the same time maintaining budgetary estimates within the limit of 4,000,000 Swiss francs set for the ordinary expenses of all the organs put together, for the period 1949 to 1952 (Protocol VI annexed to the Convention).

It proved possible to cut the credits required for removals from Berne to Geneva from 375,000 to 320,000 Swiss francs, part of the expenses having been met out of credits for 1948.

Cuts were made in staff expenses by staggering permanent appointments of essential personnel, and by some reduction in the force proposed for the specialized secretariats and for temporary staff.

Considerable sums had to be debited to the budget for 1949 by reason of the application of an insurance system for new staff and of payments which had to be made to reduce the deficit of the Provident Fund for old staff members.

Further, considerable expense was incurred in connection with the household removals of new officials.

As regards the C.C.I.F., it was possible to base estimates on the experience acquired over a long period, and the Council could embody them in the budget with but slight modifications.

On the other hand, it was hard to make very precise estimates for the C.C.I.R.; this body was unable to recruit all the staff it had contemplated recruiting, with the result that expenses could be brought within the limits imposed by the ceiling.

However that may be, it proved possible to draw up an ordinary budget within the 4,000,000 Swiss francs maximum, and it was even possible to include in it a credit balance of 140,000 Swiss francs, to be carried forward to 1950.

In this connection, it will be noted that the 1949 budget is the first to include estimates for a credit balance. There is nothing remarkable in this, since 1949 was the first year in which contributory shares were debited in advance. These shares were calculated from budgetary estimates, and as estimated expenditure was lower than the contributory shares calculated on the basis of a 4,000,000 Swiss franc budget, a credit balance became inevitable.

To avoid the possibility of a decrease in the credit balance to be carried forward to the following year, the budget for that year will, it is obvious, have to provide at least an equivalent credit balance. Otherwise the Union might find itself without adequate income to cover the expenditure provided for in the budget.

This procedure has been laid down in the Financial Regulations, Article 9, paragraph 3:

The ordinary expenditure covered by contributions from Members of the Union must not exceed the ceiling. Such expenditure shall therefore be assessed by adding the credit balance brought forward from the previous year to the contributory shares for the financial year in question and by subtracting the credit balance to be carried forward to the next.

(b) *Extraordinary budget*

This, for 1949, reached the exceptional figure of 8,730,500 Swiss francs, by reason of conferences in Geneva, Mexico City, Paris, and Montreal and the prolongation of the P.F.B.

Thus the Union had to have recourse to the Swiss Government for considerable advances—a state of affairs which led the Council to adopt Resolution 83, relative to the organization of Union conferences. This resolution lays down how conferences are to be financed, and regulates the advance of funds, the control of expenditure, the settlement of accounts, and the publication of documents of conferences and meetings. It has since introduced certain provisions limiting the prerogatives of conferences in financial matters (see Resolution 83 revised).

3.1.3 Year 1950

(a) *Ordinary Budget*

For 1950, although the Council made major cuts in the requirements submitted by the various organs, total expenditure had to be increased.

In order to cope with the increase of expenditure, the contributory share had to be increased from 5,183 (1949) to 5,255 Swiss francs.

(b) *Extraordinary budget*

The extraordinary budget for 1950 made provision for the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (among a fair number of others) which was to have met at the Hague.

At the moment when it was decided to postpone this conference, the Netherlands Administration had already been put to a considerable financial outlay for its organization. The Council decided that 360,000 florins should be made good to this Administration, and that this sum should be apportioned between all other Members of the Union. This did not necessitate an advance from the Swiss Government, quotas being paid to the Netherlands Administration only as and when they were received by the General Secretariat.

The largest estimates for extraordinary expenditure were in connection with the Provisional Frequency Board (P.F.B.), the International High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Florence/Rapallo, the North American Regional Broadcasting Conference (N.A.R.B.A.), second session (Washington), and various C.C.I.R. study group meetings.

3.1.4 Year 1951

(a) *Ordinary budget*

When drawing up the budget for 1951, the Council found that the ceiling of four million Swiss francs, set by the International Telecommunication Conference of Atlantic City for ordinary annual expenditure, was insufficient if all the permanent organs were to develop to the full.

That being so, the Council had to have recourse to exceptional measures which both clarified and balanced the budget and enabled it to cover all indispensable ordinary expenses. Thus, for example, it has debited to conferences a *small* part of the cost of the Language Section staff. It has also debited to the supplementary printed matter budget the salaries of certain officials in the Documents Section, together with that proportion of the overheads (equipment, rent, heating, lighting, cleaning, telephone) corresponding to the requirements of that section.

Nevertheless, cuts still had to be made in the budget estimates.

(b) *Extraordinary budget*

The major items of expenditure were in connection with the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva), the VIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. (Geneva), and the XVth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., in Florence.

3.1.5 Year 1952

(a) Ordinary budget

In submitting the draft budget for 1952 to the Council, the Secretary General made a few general comments on the financial situation of the Union, the major part of which may usefully be reproduced below :

The ordinary expenditure of the Union budgeted for in 1951 was kept within the ceiling of 4 million francs solely by means of a number of exceptional measures approved by the Council with the object of deferring the date when it will be necessary to propose to Members of the Union that the ceiling be raised.

Strenuous efforts have been made to keep the budget figure at least for another year within the limits laid down at Atlantic City. For this purpose we have had recourse to all possible economies and to all legitimate expedients which can be resorted to without impairing the efficiency of the service. However, the Coordination Committee, to whom I submitted the question, unanimously considered that the time had come to look difficulties in the face.

The facts are as follows :

- (1) The Finance Control Committee set up by the Council at its fifth session reviewed in accordance with its instructions the staffing and organization of all the organs of the Union, but found no possibility of making appreciable economies either by reduction of staff or by reorganizing the various services.
- (2) Under the provisions of the Staff and Pension Regulations approved by the Council, money has to be found every year to pay for the biennial increases of salary to which permanent and temporary staff are automatically entitled, and for the statutory contributions by the Union to the Pension Scheme. Moreover, unless it is decided—and such a decision would be unjust—to retain in a temporary capacity staff who are in fact employed on permanent work (some of the temporary staff have been so employed for more than two years)—money must be found to meet the Union's share of the buying-in fees which will be payable in some cases when these staff members are given permanent status.
- (3) Additional staff must be recruited to ensure that the tasks assigned to the C.C.I.R. and I.F.R.B. by the Convention are carried out.
- (4) Closer administrative cooperation with the United Nations and the other specialized agencies will involve considerable expenditure for which no credit was provided at Atlantic City.
- (5) It has hitherto been possible by means of the extraordinary budget of conferences to cover part of the expenditure arising from the use of several languages for which no credits were provided when the ceiling figure was fixed. It is thanks to this procedure alone that it has been possible to carry out the provisions of the Convention with regard to languages, but, obviously, this cannot go on indefinitely.

In my judgment—and the Coordination Committee is of the same opinion—unless there is a new and substantial increase in the price of essential service documents (a 10% increase would not bring in more than 120,000 Swiss francs a year) it is unlikely that the ordinary expenditure of the Union can be kept within present limits in and after 1953, and perhaps even during the latter part of 1952. I felt that it was nevertheless appropriate to prepare and submit to the Council a draft budget which respected these limits, but it was only possible to do so by compressing drastically the estimates submitted to me. I must point out, however, that so restricted a budget, if it enables me to carry out adequately the Council's decisions with respect to the Staff Regulations (in particular), would, nevertheless, probably be insufficient if the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference allotted additional work to the I.F.R.B. In the latter case, I should have to ask the Council for supplementary credits at the Seventh Session¹⁾.

The Council did indeed observe, at its 6th Session, that with the Atlantic City ceiling the position was becoming a difficult one, but felt that it would have to be up with in 1952, in view of the fact that the Plenipotentiary Conference was due to meet in October of that year.

In order that the Conference might have all the requisite information to enable it to appreciate the position and to take the necessary important financial decisions, the Council asked the Secretary General to estimate expenditure for the years 1953 to 1957.

In drawing up the ordinary budget for 1952, the Council was obliged to reduce staff credits, which constitute the major part of the Union expenses. Because the Plenipotentiary Conference may effect a reorganization of the permanent organs, it recommended extreme prudence in granting established appointments, and in making promotions. If the Plenipotentiary Conference should confirm the work at present being done, it would authorize that appointment to permanent status be made retrospec-

¹⁾ During its 7th Session the Council found it necessary to modify the budget for 1952, in the direction of an appreciable increase, to take account of the decisions of the EARC, but it was unable before the close of the session to complete the statement on the subject to be made to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The question will be dealt with in the supplementary report which the Council will approve at the meeting which it is to hold during the Buenos Aires Conference. However, the essential figures of the revised budget for 1952 will be found in Annex 9 to the present report, where they are set out, for purposes of comparison, in parallel with the figures of overall estimated expenditure for 1953.

tively, and grant the requisite credits for that purpose and for the necessary payments into the Pension Fund. On the other hand, the increments which result from application of the Staff Regulations cannot be suspended.

In order to make the budget as clear as possible, the Council has shown, in the 1952 budget, the C.C.I.T. share in defraying the staff expenses of the General Secretariat (Languages Section), and the sums paid from the supplementary printed matter budget to defray staff expenses. With the same end in view, it has mentioned the contribution made by the ordinary budget to the supplementary printed matter budget to cover documents on which losses are incurred (Notifications and Circulars)—documents provided free of charge to Members of the Union—and the Telecommunication Journal sold below cost price.

(b) *Extraordinary budget*

The extraordinary budget for 1952 included, *inter alia*, provisions for the Plenipotentiary Conference, and for expenses in connection with the work left over for the I.F.R.B. by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951), to be performed during the first six months of 1952.

Further, overall estimates were made to cover the activities of the International Consultative Committee Study Groups.

3.1.6 **Remarks on the budgets of the permanent organs**

3.1.6.1 *Administrative Council*

Expenditure for the Administrative Council has been in the neighbourhood of 220,000 Swiss francs a year, except for 1948, when two sessions had to be held.

3.1.6.2 *General Secretariat*

In view of what has been said above regarding the inadequacy of the credits allotted to the permanent organs, there is nothing special to say about the budget of the General Secretariat.

3.1.6.3 *I.F.R.B.*

Each annual budget estimate submitted by the I.F.R.B. during the years 1948 to 1951 was prepared in the light of the situation concerning the I.F.R.B. as far as it could be assessed at that time. The Administrative Council examined these estimates and, according to the position as it was known at the time of its sessions, made budgetary provisions to enable the I.F.R.B. to carry out its various tasks. In view of the need for strict economy and the desire of the Board not to commit the Union to any expenditure until it could be completely justified, the recruitment of personnel for the I.F.R.B. Secretariat was carefully staggered and kept to the minimum consistent with actual need. As a result of this policy, actual yearly expenditure was kept below the sum provided for the I.F.R.B. in the annual budgets. As regards the budget estimates for the year 1952 revised by the Council, see the footnote ¹⁾ to Chapter IV, 3. 1. 5. of the present report,

3.1.6.4 *C.C.I.T.*

Further to the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly (Paris, 20 July 1949) the permanent secretariat of the C.C.I.T. received a provisional constitution which was not completely realized until 1950.

The ordinary expenditure of the C.C.I.T. has been as follows :

In 1949	7,204.75	Sw. francs
In 1950	66,839.26	"
In 1951	90,790.36	"

For 1952, the ordinary budget makes provision for 102,000.— Sw. francs (expenditure).

This ordinary expenditure is made up exclusively of the expenses of the C.C.I.T.'s own staff (one Counsellor and one Secretary), of travel expenses, rent, office supplies and equipment. The ordinary budget of the C.C.I.T. makes no contribution towards the cost of making good, to the General Secretariat, the expense involved by the help which, in pursuance of the decision of the Paris Plenary Assembly (1949), the General Secretariat provides for the C.C.I.T. (except for a share—taken by all of the C.C.I.'s—in the emoluments of the draughtsman, the library attendant, and the messenger).

In 1948, the extraordinary expenses relative to the Brussels Meeting of the Plenary Assembly amounted to 269,345 Swiss francs.

Extraordinary expenditure in normal years (*i.e.*, years without a meeting of the Plenary Assembly) is usually about 60,000 Swiss francs (80,000 Swiss francs in 1951, an exceptionally busy year). It consists of the expenses of Study Groups. In C.C.I.T. Study Groups, two working languages—English and French—are used, and documents are distributed in these two languages.

The amount of work provided for the Language Section of the General Secretariat by the C.C.I.T. is such as to keep one translator busy, roughly speaking, so that, of these 60,000 Swiss francs, 30,000 are used to make good to the General Secretariat the average salary of one translator. The rest corresponds to other Study Group expenses (interpreters, supernumerary secretaries, refund to the General Secretariat of document production costs, equipment for meetings, etc.).

The draft extraordinary budget for 1953 amounts to 270,400 Swiss francs, 220,400 of which are for the meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

In connection with the budget of the C.C.I.T., it should be noted that postponement of the Plenary Assembly which was to have met in 1951 has meant that the Interim Director has been unable to get the Plenary Assembly's approval for the expenditure planned for 1952 and 1953 (as he should have done, in accordance with the General Regulations, Chapter 14, paragraph 6). Hence the Administrative Council has had to undertake full financial control of the C.C.I.T.

3.1.6.5 C.C.I.F.

The expenses of the C.C.I.F. in 1949, 1950 and 1951 have been as follows :

- (1) *Ordinary expenses* relative to both specialized secretariat and Laboratory (staff, travel, rent, equipment, office supplies, etc.) :

In 1949	378,555.25 Sw. francs
In 1950	372,569.75 "
In 1951	402,909.48 "

- (2) *Extraordinary expenses* for meetings of the C.C.I.F.'s 24 Study Groups or sub-study groups, or for meetings of the Plenary Assembly :

In 1949 (year of the XVth Plenary Assembly)	52,735.27 Sw. francs
In 1951 (year of the XVIth Plenary Assembly)	98,857.— Sw. francs

The C.C.I.F. specialized secretariat produced its numerous documents with its own resources, and itself supplied the secretariats for meetings of study groups or of the Plenary Assembly—meetings at which consecutive interpretation only is used. All English and French translations of the numerous and bulky documents of the 24 Study Groups or sub-study groups are produced and roneod by staff of the C.C.I.F. specialized secretariat. Essential documents are translated into English by competent officials of the United Kingdom Post Office, and then roneod (in English) by staff of the C.C.I.F. specialized secretariat.

The C.C.I.F. specialized secretariat has never required supernumerary reinforcements.

3.1.6.6 C.C.I.R.

- (1) *Ordinary expenditure*

Draft budgets for the years 1949 and 1950 for the ordinary expenses of the C.C.I.R. were drawn up in Stockholm, but actual experience proved certain modifications of these figures to be necessary. The Administrative Council modified these draft budgets accordingly.

The budget for 1951 was drawn up by the Director and presented to the Administrative Council as it was not possible for the Director first to submit it for approval by a Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. (in accordance with paragraph 6 of Chapter 14 of the General Regulations). The budgets for 1952 and 1953 have, however, been approved by the Administrative Council as well as the VIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. (Geneva, June-July 1951).

The same care has been exercised in expenditure as was exercised in the building up of the staff. For purpose of comparison we give a table, showing the approved budget for each of the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 against actual expenditure.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Budget approved by Vith Plenary Assembly C.C.I.R. . . .	439,250.—	412,550.—	—	—	—
Budget approved by VIth Plenary Assembly C.C.I.R. . . .	—	—	—	450,970.—	512,955.—
Budget approved by Administrative Council	313,000.—	427,700.—	472,500.—	462,400.—	476,600.—
Expenditure	245,770.65	356,262.14	430,269.70	—	—
Balance	67,229.35	71,437.86	42,230.30	—	—

While it has thus been possible, up to the present, for the C.C.I.R. specialized Secretariat to save money on the budgets, as approved by the Plenary Assembly and by the Administrative Council, and while the Director always does his best to keep down expenditure as much as possible, it must be foreseen that for the future, as soon as the Secretariat reaches its full development, this will no longer be possible. In fact, even with no further increase in staff, the expenditure will gradually and automatically rise due to the application of the Personnel and Pension Fund Regulations.

It follows from the above figures that, during the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 the total savings on the part of the C.C.I.R. amounted to some 181,000 Swiss francs. This amount has helped to maintain the Union's budget within the ceiling of 4,000,000 francs set at Atlantic City. If the ceiling is not increased the work of the C.C.I.R. Secretariat will not be able to continue its development, in line with the justified demands made on it by the VIth Plenary Assembly, for the reasons given.

(2) *Extraordinary expenditure*

(a) The cost of the Vth and VIth Plenary Assemblies was as follows :

	Budget	Expenses	Balance
Vth Plenary Assembly	640,000 S.F.	633,195 S.F. ¹⁾	6,805 S.F.
VIth Plenary Assembly	450,000 S.F.	401,245 S.F.	48,755 S.F.

At both Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.R. (as well as in Study Group meetings) the relevant provisions of Article 15 of the Convention were strictly applied. For the VIth Plenary Assembly some 200 preparatory documents were produced in English, French and Spanish and distributed before the meeting. During the meeting a further 495 documents were produced in each of these three languages. Simultaneous interpretation was provided in the Plenary Meeting hall and in two committee rooms from and into English, French and Spanish at the expense of the I.T.U. while interpretation into Russian was made by the delegation of the U.S.S.R. and from Russian by I.T.U. interpreters at no expense to the meeting. The extra staff engaged for the Plenary Assembly totalled 115.

(b) *Expenses of Study Groups*

The VIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. adopted Administrative Council Resolution No. 171, as a standard procedure for the meetings of the C.C.I.R. Thus, in future, all extraordinary expenses (such as the meetings of Study Groups) will be charged to the following Plenary Assembly and thus

¹⁾ Of this sum some 90,000 Swiss francs were used to defray part of the costs of printing the final documents.

be borne by all Administrations, private operating agencies, etc. which take part in the work of the C.C.I.R.

3.2 AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE UNION

In accordance with the Convention, the Council has made all necessary arrangements for an annual audit of the accounts of the Union, as drawn up by the Secretary General, and has approved them for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

In practice, accounts have been audited about every quarter by the Federal Finance Control Department of the Swiss Government. This audit, a thorough one, has also been extended to the accounts of the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds. Expenditure incurred in connection with these audits has been limited to 1,500 Swiss francs a year. Every year the detailed reports submitted by the auditors have been subjected to a close scrutiny by the Administrative Council.

Further, a Committee for the Auditing of Accounts, set up by the Council at each session, has considered the Secretary General's annual Financial Operating Report. It has also examined the balance-sheet, the accounts, the accounting documents, and the inventory submitted by the Secretary-General.

Approval of Financial Operating Reports has been embodied in Council Resolutions which include the comments made on financial management and audit of accounts.

4. SPECIAL FINANCIAL MATTERS DEALT WITH BY THE COUNCIL

The Administrative Council devoted much of its attention at each of its sessions to financial problems and, working in the light of experience by successive stages, took action over a wide field in order to adapt the accounting and financial practice of the Union to post-Atlantic City conditions.

Ignoring matters of detail and transitional arrangements of an ephemeral character, the action taken by the Council in this field may be described under the following headings.

- (1) establishment of the Financial Regulations
- (2) establishment of a separate Publications Account
- (3) establishment of a Reserve Account
- (4) modification and simplification of the arrangements governing the payment of interest by the Union to its creditors (the Swiss Government) and to the Union by its debtors (Administrations, recognized private operating agencies and others)
- (5) miscellaneous.

4.1 FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

The Financial Regulations were established in their final form at the 6th session of the Council in 1951 and came into force on 1 January 1952, superseding previous Regulations. They embody two essential principles: (1) the centralisation of the financial services of the Union as a whole in the General Secretariat under the direct control of the Secretary General, acting with the assistance of a Finance Officer having devolved financial powers prescribed by the Secretary General at his discretion: (2) the collaboration with the Secretary General, in the exercise of his powers of financial control, of two permanent committees of senior officials, acting in an advisory capacity, namely: the Coordination Committee and the Finance Control Committee.

A precise procedure for the control of commitments to expenditure (by any organ of the Union) is laid down, the day-to-day machinery being centralised in the Finance Officer, acting as the Secretary General's agent. The Regulations forbid any official of the Union to incur any commitment to expenditure on behalf of the Union without the signed approval of the Secretary General or his duly

appointed deputy (normally the Finance Officer). The Finance Control Committee, composed of senior officials nominated annually by the Administrative Council, has been set up to decide, on behalf of the Secretary General, cases of doubt submitted to it on his behalf by the Finance Officer ; and provision is made for any matters of real difficulty which may arise to be considered by the Coordination Committee of the Union, which on such matters advises the Secretary General before he takes the final decision.

The Coordination Committee, which consists of the Secretary General as Chairman, the two Assistant Secretaries General, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., the Directors of the C.C.I.'s and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. also has other financial duties. The Financial Regulations prescribe that general questions concerning the finances of the Union shall be submitted to the Coordination Committee, which has also to consider any proposals submitted to it by the Finance Control Committee ; and the procedure prescribed for the preparation of the draft annual budget by the Secretary General for submission to the Administrative Council requires that the first draft shall be examined by the Coordination Committee, acting in an advisory capacity to the Secretary General.

As regards the expenses of conferences and meetings, some measure of control by the Administrative Council has been ensured by a provision in the Financial Regulations that each such conference or meeting must set up from the outset a special committee to examine its financial commitments within the limits of the (extraordinary) budget approved by the Council ; this Committee must include a representative of the General Secretariat. Its report, after submission to the closing Plenary Assembly, is placed on the agenda for the next session of the Administrative Council. This procedure has produced useful results.

The Financial Regulations require the Secretary General to notify all Members of the Union four times a year of the current position in regard to payments made into Union funds and outstanding sums due to the Union.

Provision is made in the Regulations for the auditing of the accounts of the Union from the arithmetical and accounting point of view by the Swiss Government and for the submission of the accounts, with the auditors' reports, to the Administrative Council for examination and approval.

4.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEPARATE PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

The separate publications account has been developed in a form prescribed in detail in an annex to the Financial Regulations. This account is designed to enable the Secretary General to measure objectively each year the real cost of each of the Union's publications. It should in future years, permit the Administrative Council to establish, within the limits of any general decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference, a consistent policy in regard to the sales prices of the documents, to be embodied in directives to the Secretary General for application by him in each particular case. The new system of accounting for publications will thus continue to be appropriate, irrespective of whether it may, in future financial circumstances, be desired to sell some or all of the published documents of the Union at a loss, at cost price, or at a profit. The turnover of the Publications Account amounts to some 25% of the total ordinary expenditure of the Union : and experience has shown conclusively that operations on such a scale cannot be conveniently and efficiently financed within the framework of an administrative budget drawn up on normal governmental lines.

4.3 ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESERVE ACCOUNT

In order to pave the way for the creation of a fund which would permit the Union to finance its temporary requirements for cash to meet authorized current requirements without having to borrow the money at interest, the Administrative Council at its Fifth Session set up a Reserve Account. Under the limitations imposed by the Convention and Resolutions of Atlantic City, the only resources available to set aside in such an account consist in the annual surpluses, if any, between the ordinary expenditure covered by contributions and the ceiling prescribed for such expenditure, plus any liquid assets available from the Publications Account. In this way, it has been found possible to set aside a sum of over 500,000 Swiss francs which has been credited to the Reserve Account in the two

years 1950 and 1951. In 1952, however, at its Session, the Administrative Council found itself reluctantly obliged, in order to finance the current work of the Union for the remainder of that year, to withdraw about 70% of the money so set aside. The work of building up a reserve available for cash financing will therefore have to be begun again, should the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires approve the principle involved and provide a sufficient margin of current revenue in future years; this matter is discussed in Chapter VI, 2 of the present report.

The Rules prescribed by the Council to govern the operation of the Reserve Account are incorporated in the Financial Regulations.

4.4 INTEREST

Background

From 1865 (when the Bureau of the Union was created) to 1928, the Swiss Confederation granted the Union advances entirely free of charge (there was one exception, in 1898, for advances in connection with the publication of the second edition of the Official Vocabulary, by virtue of a decision taken by the Budapest Conference. The Swiss Confederation required 4% interest on an additional advance of 175,000 Swiss francs. At that period, the ceiling for ordinary credits was 100,000 Swiss francs).

In 1927, the International Radiotelegraph Conference, Washington, introduced into Article 34 of the Convention the following provision, relative to the collection of interest on overdue payments :

Article 34, paragraph 3

The sums advanced by the administration controlling the International Bureau for the requirements of radio sections, shall be refunded by debtor administrations as quickly as possible, and not later than three months after receipt of the account. After this period of three months, the amounts due shall bear interest, to the benefit of the creditor administration, at seven per cent. (7%) per year, counting from the day on which the above-mentioned three months' period expires.

That 7% rate, then laid down only for the advances required for the operation of the radio side of the International Bureau was cut to 6% by the Madrid Conference in 1932, but this latter rate was extended to all advances, i.e., to those required by the telegraph and telephone side as well as these required by the radio side. Article 17, paragraph 3(5) of the Madrid Convention defined the new position :

Article 17, paragraph 3(5)

The sums advanced by the Government which controls the Bureau of the Union must be reimbursed by the debtor Governments as soon as possible and at the latest at the expiration of the fourth month following the month during which the account is sent. After this period, the sums due are subject to interest, in favour of the creditor government at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum, reckoned from the date of expiration of the period mentioned above.

This rule was applied until the end of 1948.

Present Provisions

Article 14, paragraph 7, of the Atlantic City Convention lays down that :

7. The amount 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 accounts for extraordinary expenses, and for documents supplied, are sent to Members and Associate Members. This interest shall be at the rate of 3% (three per cent.) per annum during the first six months after the date on which the accounts are due, and at the rate of 6% (six per cent.) per annum from the beginning of the seventh month.

Application of these provisions has given rise to numerous queries, involving a voluminous exchange of correspondence between the General Secretariat and administrations.

For the General Secretariat, the problem creates excessive and complicated work. For the Members of the Union, it creates a position in which they have to pay interest before they can know how much their contribution to the extraordinary expenses will be. This practice has no parallel in business circles.

Logically, the expenditure involved in publishing documents should not be governed by the same rules as apply to ordinary and extraordinary expenses. Such expenses are, in fact, neither, of an

ordinary nor of an extraordinary nature. The existing Article 14 makes no mention of them, and, to simplify the question of interest, the Council has been obliged to draw up appropriate rules in the Financial Regulations, causing interest on advances to be included in the sales price of documents.

A general solution must be found for this problem. In the document which the Council has referred to Members of the Union to help them in preparing for the Buenos Aires Conference, proposals have been made in this connection. A first step towards a solution less costly for administrations which pay their debts regularly has already been taken, the Swiss Government having waived the differential rates of 3 and 6% and laid down a flat rate of 4% as from 1 July 1951. This 4% rate also applies, from the same date, to the debts subject to Article 17, paragraph 3(5), of the Madrid Convention.

4.5 MISCELLANEOUS

We have already pointed out, in connection with the extraordinary budget for 1949, that the Council, perturbed by the growth in conference expenditure and the increasing indebtedness towards the Swiss Confederation, adopted Resolution No. 83, which lays down the rules to be applied for the organization and financing of conferences and the settlement of their accounts. We shall not revert to this question but it may be noticed that strict application of these rules has had happy results, and that the position has become markedly better.

The following points should also be mentioned :

Several cases of contestation having arisen, the Council adopted the following Resolutions relative to the debiting of conference accounts and their payment :

- No. 131, on the share of private operating agencies in defraying the expenses of administrative conferences ;
- No. 132, on the apportionment of extraordinary expenditure of the C.C.I.'s ;
- No. 171, on participation in the activities of the International Consultative Committees ;
- No. 188, on participation in the expenses of the Florence/Rapallo Conference ;
- No. 203, on participation in P.F.B. expenses ;
- No. 204, on participation in the expenses of the Technical Plan Committee of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

Further, it has also considered the question of exemptions from contributing to the expenses of conferences and meetings in connection with which it adopted Resolution No. 222, on the financial conditions for the participation of the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations in the conferences and meetings of the Union.

PART TWO

QUESTIONS CALLING FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION BY THE CONFERENCE

CHAPTER V

Staff Questions

1. SALARIES

1.1 DIFFICULTIES RESULTING FROM FIXED SALARY SCALE

Salary scales for all classes of permanent and temporary staff are laid down in the Resolution attached to the Convention. They are at fixed levels and have necessarily remained at these levels since 1948. Increases in salary scales have, however, been common in recent years in administrations, and have taken place in certain Specialized Agencies to keep pace with the rising tendency of world levels of remuneration. The flexibility which existed before Atlantic City in the rules relative to I.T.U. salaries, no longer exists to admit of re-alignment of salaries between plenipotentiary conferences in accordance with changing conditions.

1.2 DIFFICULTIES RESULTING FROM THE DISPARITIES OF I.T.U. SALARIES IN RELATION TO THOSE PAID BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND BY OTHER SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

So far as correspondence between grades can at present be established, the salary scales of United Nations and most of the Specialized Agencies appear to be higher than those of the I.T.U. It is the broad aspect of the U.N./I.T.U. agreement that as far as practicable common personnel standards should be developed. I.T.U. Staff organizations have made representations on this matter. The differences in scales give rise to anomalies as between staff of the Union and staff of more highly paid organizations living and working in the same surroundings. These differences are also liable to lead to difficulty in recruitment and in retaining temporary staff as well as in internationalizing staff. A detailed comparison of the duties in the I.T.U. and other organizations is needed before a suitable comparison of salary scales can be made.

1.3 DIFFICULTIES RESULTING FROM CEILING FIGURE FOR EXPENDITURE

These are referred to in Chapter VI, 3.2 of the present report.

2. STAFF ALLOWANCES

2.1 POSSIBILITY OF ALIGNMENT OF I.T.U. ALLOWANCES WITH THOSE GRANTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

An examination of the staff allowances and privileges of the I.T.U.—e.g. leave etc.—in comparison with the United Nations and other Agencies shows that in most points, but not in all, the comparison is in favour of the United Nations.

2.2 COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCES

Increased prices and cost of living may be considered as an item to be treated separately from the question of the higher salary levels now common in many countries. The cost of living in Switzerland has shown an increase equal to about 5% in the last 5 years. If it were to be decided to treat this as an allowance, as distinct from a salary increase, a sliding scale following the Swiss index level might be used. The fact that expenditure is now so close to the present ceiling prevents the granting of either a cost of living allowance or salary increases. Consideration is needed of the question of allowing a margin for this purpose within any ceiling which may be fixed for the future. (If a cost of living allowance were to be decided upon, it would presumably not be pensionable—see section 3 immediately below). It would be necessary to give the Administrative Council authorization to vary cost of living allowance in accordance with directives and following official statistics.

3. STAFF PENSIONS AND INSURANCE SCHEMES — THE PROVIDENT FUND AND THE PENSION FUND

The Provident Fund is not yet on a sound basis. Since Atlantic City 770,000 Sw. frs. has been paid into it, but owing to new salary scales adopted at Atlantic City and to promotions in the past five years further provision is still needed. A further revision of salary scales, and continuing promotions, will need additional provision.

Various contributions are payable to the Pension Fund as percentages of salary scales. Increments and other pensionable increases in salary call for additional provision.

If pensionable salary levels are increased, either to correspond with increases outside the Union, to meet increased living costs, or to align them more closely with salary scales of United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, further provision in the Provident Fund and in the Pension Fund will be needed. Upward adjustment in salaries would call for increased contributions from the Union, i.e. increased expenditure.

If new salary scales are adopted modification in both systems will need to be envisaged and consideration should suitably be given to closer alignment with the U.N. system keeping in mind the acquired rights of existing members.

CHAPTER VI

Finance

1. STRUCTURE OF THE BUDGET : CONSOLIDATED BUDGET

Attention has frequently been drawn to the drawbacks of the present financial system, whereby separate budgets are prepared—one for ordinary expenses and several for extraordinary expenses, since a separate extraordinary budget is actually prepared for each conference.

Since the ordinary and extraordinary expenses are at present apportioned in accordance with different rules, it is impossible to group these two categories of expenditure in a consolidated budget. Hence, it is impossible to recover, in advance, the contributions intended to cover the extraordinary expenses, and as a result the Union is obliged to borrow large sums and to pay interest on them.

It may well be wondered whether it would not be better to unify the rules applicable to the two categories of expenditure so as to permit the preparation of a budget having the characteristics of a consolidated budget.

This was the practice followed for Administrative and Plenipotentiary Conferences up to the time of the Atlantic City Conference (1947). The question has been dealt with by the Administrative Council in the Document No. 969/CA6 described in Chapter VII, 5, of the present report. The question of a consolidated budget is examined in the comments concerning Article 14 of the Convention (page 16 and Annex 2 of Document No. 969/CA6).

The consolidation of the budget envisaged in the above-mentioned document would greatly simplify the accounting and would require no changes in the structure of the Union. It would also make it possible to save large sums in the extraordinary budget, which would no longer be burdened by the interest paid for loans extended by the Swiss Government.

These savings would be most marked for the expenses of the meetings of C.C.I. Study Groups, since such expenses are at present apportioned among the Members of the Union at the same time as the expenses of the following Plenary Assembly, i.e., after as much as two years, in some cases (Resolution 171 of the Administrative Council).

2. FUNDS FOR DAY-TO-DAY PURPOSES : WORKING CAPITAL FUND

If it were decided to constitute a working capital fund, it would be possible to do so by means of special advances from the Members of the Union, or progressively by means of a slight increase in the normal contributions from Members and by using any credit balances in the budget or surplus income from the publications supplementary budget.

Since Members' contributions come, in the great majority of cases, from the special budgets of telecommunication administrations and not from national general budgets, i.e. from sources that are relatively limited, the first solution might be inconvenient to Members of the Union as the advances required for the constitution of the working capital fund would probably be fairly large and would exceed the normal Members' contributions. The difficulties at present encountered in the settlement of ordinary contributions would certainly be increased by these additional payments.

On the other hand, the second solution, whereby a working capital fund would be built up gradually, would be more practical, since the Swiss Government could still be called upon for loans throughout the transitional period. The experience gained in 1950 and 1951 clearly shows how advantageous such a solution would be : as soon as the Administrative Council decided, in 1950, to constitute a Reserve Account into which the credit balances of each financial year would be paid, the assets of the Account immediately started to rise reaching about 518,000 Swiss francs by 31 December 1951, the 4 million francs ceiling being observed all the time. These assets act as a working capital fund and, with the profits of the Publications Service, they could have been raised to 750,000 Swiss francs, without any sacrifice on the part of Members of the Union.

The question was also dealt with by the Administrative Council in the Comments on Article 14 of the Convention contained in the Document No. 969/CA6 described in Chapter VII, 5, of the present report. To the arguments advanced in that document must now be added the experience acquired with the Reserve Account, the results of which are most convincing.

3. CEILING ON ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

3.1 PROBLEMS SET BY THE CEILING ON ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

3.1.1 Definition of the ceiling

Paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the Convention lays down that :

The ordinary expenses of the Union shall be kept within the limits prescribed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Furthermore, in the " Resolution concerning ordinary expenditure of the Union for 1949-1952 ", the Atlantic City Conference contented itself with fixing the amount of the ceiling. *At first sight* this decision appears clear and precise. In practice it contains a most unfortunate lack of precision.

When the detailed budget of the Union is drawn up in accordance with the principle established at Atlantic City, it remains doubtful how certain parts of the budget (e.g. income and expenditure from publications, income and expenditure from interest, any additional income) are to be dealt with.

As regards publications, the Atlantic City Resolution concerning the " allocation of expenses incurred by the use of different languages for documents and for debates " and Documents 456/TR and 494/TR, made it possible for the Council to assume that expenses for publications were not included in the ceiling.

But other doubtful points remained in connection with interest and possible additional income, which the Atlantic City Conference had not so much as mentioned. To settle this question, the Administrative Council decided that *the ceiling should be regarded as the limit for ordinary expenses covered by the contributions of Members and Associate Members of the Union*. This decision is perfectly in line with the procedure followed by the Union before the Atlantic City Convention ; it was finally embodied in Article 9, paragraph 3 of the Financial Regulations which was worded as follows, to make allowance for the balances that inevitably arise when contributions are collected in advance :

3. The ordinary expenditure covered by contributions from Members of the Union must not exceed the ceiling. Such expenditure shall therefore be assessed by adding the credit balance brought forward from the previous year to the contributory shares for the financial year in question and by subtracting the credit balance to be carried forward to the next.

This procedure was accepted without any objection whatsoever. It appears, however, that the rules drawn up by the Council in this connection might well have been established by the Plenipotentiary Conference. This leads us to our first conclusion : if the Plenipotentiary Conference decides to fix a ceiling or a limit for expenses, it should define it accurately.

3.1.2 Amount of the ceiling

The International Telecommunication Conference of Atlantic City adopted the following resolution :

The International Telecommunication Conference of Atlantic City,

considering :

that the International Telecommunication Conference has studied estimates of the annual ordinary expenses to be incurred during the period 1949-1952 in carrying on the functions of the International Telecommunication Union, as defined in the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City, by means of the organization therein agreed upon ; and

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 Telecommunication Union and cannot be predicted in advance ;

resolves :

that the Administrative Council of the Union is hereby authorized to approve annual estimates of ordinary expenditure to be incurred in the period 1949-1952, inclusive, within the annual fiscal limit of 4,000,000 Swiss francs ; and

that if and when the Administrative Council considers, and passes a resolution to that effect, that the conduct of essential functions of the Union for any fiscal year requires an expenditure larger than the limitation referred to 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 to the Members and Associate Members through the Secretary General, its resolution on the matter, together with such supporting information as the Council is able to furnish ; and

that the limit set above is based on the estimate of annual maximum expenditures, and the Administrative Council is instructed to practice the greatest possible economy in order to keep actual expenditure at the lowest possible level.

(see pages 108 and 109 of the Final Acts of Atlantic City, and Additional Protocol VI, on page 97 thereof).

Sub-Committee C.1 of Atlantic City had proposed that the fiscal limit for ordinary expenditure should be set at 4,700,000 Swiss francs (Document 493/TR). However, Committee C proposed, and the Conference so decided, that this figure should be reduced to 4,000,000 Swiss francs. Only after that important decision had been taken did the Atlantic City Conference introduce the new languages system set forth in Article 15 of the Convention.

The introduction of three languages for documents—and, for some of them, of the five official languages—has put the General Secretariat to an average annual additional outlay of some 500,000 Swiss francs. About half of this sum is spent on the Languages Section properly speaking, and the other half on additional expenses incurred by associated services, i.e., editing, typing, reproduction and distribution.

Obviously, such a situation is abnormal. In future, all financial repercussions of decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference will have to be meticulously weighed before the fiscal limit is set.

Similarly, no overall reductions should be made in the estimated expenditure on the basis of which the fiscal limit was provisionally set unless such reductions are accompanied by decisions resulting in definite savings of corresponding amount.

Be that as it may, even with the procedure indicated above, and no matter how carefully estimates be made, the existence of a fiscal limit presents drawbacks in that it invariably limits expenditure for a longish period, during which the financial commitments of the Union may, for unpredictable reasons, increase.

Experience acquired during the period 1948/1952 shows that expenditure may be influenced by a good many unforeseeable factors. Here are a few examples :

- (1) an increase in the number of Members and Associate Members of the Union leads to more expenditure on stamps, more correspondence, more circulars, and more accounting.
- (2) even if there is no increase in staff numbers of the permanent organs, movements of staff can give rise to expenditure which, while varying considerably, is sometimes high. Thus, for example, replacement of a retired official, or of an official who resigns or dies, gives rise to removal and travel expenses (including travel expenses for families), payments to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, etc., which may be considerable. Obviously, such expenses are entirely

unpredictable—not only is it impossible to hazard a guess as to when they will occur, but even the amounts involved cannot be estimated beforehand, depending as they do on the age of the official, his home country, the number of his dependents, etc.

- (3) prices may increase in the country where the Union has its seat. This may affect salaries, cost of equipment, stamps, telephone charges, etc. A single example : since 1948, the price of paper has gone up by 60%.
- (4) representation of the I.T.U. at meetings held by other international organizations. I.T.U. collaboration with other international organizations is already a fairly expensive business, and the cost thereof is exceedingly variable, since it depends on the frequency of the meetings at which the I.T.U. has to be represented, and on the places in which those meetings are held.
- (5) decisions taken by administrative conferences meeting between two plenipotentiary conferences. Administrative conferences may take decisions involving expenditure, since they may assign special duties to the General Secretariat or to the other permanent organs either permanently or temporarily. These, again, are costs which, while unforeseeable, are sometimes exceedingly heavy. An example : the expenditure resulting from the decisions taken by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951).

Whence a second conclusion : a fiscal limit on expenditure, even if carefully set, with allowance made for the organization decided on by the Plenipotentiary Conference and for all the various tasks entrusted to Union organs, runs the risk of proving inadequate and of being, for all practical purposes, exceeded during the period which elapses until the following Plenipotentiary Conference, unless that fiscal limit has been set with a considerable margin to spare.

3.2 FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF STAFF QUESTIONS : SALARY SCALE, MISCELLANEOUS ALLOWANCES, SICKNESS INSURANCE, PENSIONS AND INSURANCE SCHEMES

Staff expenses, which represent 80 % of the expenditure of the Union, deserve careful attention when consideration is being given to setting a fiscal limit on expenditure. As indicated in Chapter V of the present report, numerous staff questions have arisen between plenipotentiary conferences—questions which have had major financial repercussions.

At the present time it is exceedingly difficult to provide figures for expenditure in connection with additional staff required for the period 1953 to 1957, since such expenditure will depend on the decisions taken on matters of principle by the Plenipotentiary Conference, especially as regards the question of whether the salaries of I.T.U. staff should be brought into line with those of staff in the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies (bearing in mind the I.T.U. pension system, which still requires prolonged study). However, it can be assumed that if such assimilation took place as regards salaries, the I.T.U. pension scheme would have to be modified accordingly, and this would to some extent balance the extra expenditure on salaries.

Be that as it may, it is hardly possible to refuse certain improvements in status to the staff of the I.T.U., such as the grant of a cost-of-living allowance.

3.3 DEVELOPMENT OF THE PERMANENT ORGANS AND PERFORMANCE OF THE TASKS ALLOTTED TO THE UNION

It has proved possible to grant credits for the General Secretariat, the C.C.I.F. and the C.C.I.R. sufficient or nearly so to enable them to cope out the tasks assigned to them. Not so the C.C.I.T. and I.F.R.B., which, if they are operating more or less normally, do so only thanks to makeshift measures which cannot possibly continue after 1952, at least as regards the I.F.R.B.

The C.C.I.T. has no Director, and its specialized secretariat is reduced to two persons—an engineer and a secretary stenographer. It has an Interim Director in the person of one of the Assistant Secretaries General, and it is obliged to have recourse, in very large measure, to the services of the General Secretariat. This state of affairs is not in accordance with the structure of the Union as laid down at Atlantic City. If the C.C.I.T. were to be organized like the other C.C.I.'s, as specified in the Convention, its budget would have to be increased by some 100,000 Swiss francs.

It was possible to meet the needs of the I.F.R.B. within the budgetary limit of 4,000,000 Swiss francs as long as that body was not called upon to perform all the tasks allotted to it by the Convention and Radio Regulations, i.e., up to the beginning of 1952. But, further to the decisions taken by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951) the I.F.R.B. has had to embark, more or less, on its normal duties, and, in the field of high frequency broadcasting, to undertake additional tasks which will involve a good deal of work (and hence further expenditure) over a period of several years. In 1952, it has been possible once more to grant the requisite credits without increasing the fiscal limit on Union expenditure, but only by withdrawing money from the Reserve Fund (which the Council decided to constitute out of the savings made in 1950 and 1951). From 1953 onwards, however, that will be impossible. Information on this point will be found in the overall estimates of expenditure for 1953, included in Annex 9 to this report, and full details will be given in the supplementary report.

Lastly, it may be noted that further expenditure would be involved by rigorous adherence to the language system set forth in Article 15 of the Convention. Present practice departs from the Convention in that correspondence is not systematically drawn up in the working languages of the Union.

3.4 DEBITING OF STAFF EXPENSES AND OVERHEADS TO THE PUBLICATIONS BUDGET

Under the Madrid Convention, some I.T.U. publications were distributed free of charge and others were sold (in theory) at cost price. In point of fact, the International Bureau, with the limited means available to it, was unable to cope with all its expenses (staff expenses in particular). The custom crept in of increasing the price of documents by percentages which, in 1947, were considerable. It was precisely in order to put a stop to this practice that the Atlantic City Conference decided that there should be no further free distribution, and that all documents should be sold at cost price.

Calculation of the various factors determining cost price implies decisions on matters of principle, particularly as regards overheads for rent, heating, etc., and especially with respect to the salaries of staff engaged in preparing documents for publication. Thus it is that it has been thought reasonable to include, in the cost price of Union publications, the emoluments of such staff, together with a certain proportion of secretariat overheads. The real cost price of Union publications has, therefore, been determined with a high degree of accuracy.

This rigorous application of the Convention, Article 15 (according to which the Secretary General has to calculate the share to be borne by each Member and Associate Member in defraying the expense of issuing service documents, on the basis of the cost price of copies sold) did relieve the I.T.U. ordinary budget of certain staff expenses and a small proportion of general overheads.

On certain documents, however, a loss is incurred. This applies to notifications, circulars, annual reports (distributed free of charge) and to the Telecommunication Journal, the price of which has to be kept down if it is to be widely diffused. These losses might have been made good by a considerable increase in the price of other documents, but it has been thought preferable, to give a clearer and more faithful picture of the situation, that this deficit should be borne by the ordinary budget, from which, every year, sums are paid into the Publications Budget.

Thus the Publications Budget, which relieves the ordinary budget of burdens in connection with staff expenses and overheads, is itself subsidized from the ordinary budget. The net result is a relief, for the ordinary budget, of some 200,000 Swiss francs.

It is a fact that, in the view of certain administrations, the cost of Union publications is excessive. In this connection it may appropriately be recalled that (if we take the budgets for 1951 and 1952), prices would be reduced by about 20% if the staff expenses and overheads now borne by the Publications Budget were debited to the ordinary budget. If we did away with the subsidy from the ordinary budget to the Publications Budget for documents on which a loss is incurred, the above figure would be reduced to approximately 15%, and the loss on such documents would in fact be borne by the other documents.

3.5 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1953 AND FOLLOWING YEARS

For 1953, the budget has been drawn up within the limit of 4,000,000 Swiss francs set by the Atlantic City Conference, allowance being made for the way in which the Union is at present organized, the present tasks of the permanent organs and staff salaries and pensions schemes now in force, while reducing to some extent the activities of the above-mentioned organs. It should be stressed that this budget enables Members' ordinary contributions to be collected in advance.

An overall estimate of expenditure has been prepared to provide for staff increases and equipment needed for the duties assigned to the I.F.R.B. by the E.A.R.C.

These overall estimates make no provision for any contribution from the Publications Budget to the ordinary budget nor for any subsidy from the ordinary budget to the publications budget.

Hence the overall estimate of ordinary expenditure in 1953 comprises (Annex 9) :

- (a) the results of accounts for 1951 ;
- (b) the revised budget for 1952 ;
- (c) an overall estimate of I.T.U. expenses for 1953.

Further particulars will be given in the supplementary report which is to be published during the Buenos Aires Conference.

4. CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS

The Council has invariably given anxious attention to the question of contributions in arrears, examining, at every session, the accounts still outstanding, and trying to speed up their settlement. The delays encountered in receiving payments from I.T.U. Members have not affected the activities of the Union, since its day-to-day financial requirements are still met, without the slightest hitch, by means of the exceedingly supple and practical system of advances from the Swiss Government. The situation cannot, however, be considered satisfactory.

Further it should be noted that under the Atlantic City system, the debt resulting from advances made by the Swiss Government is a debt borne jointly by all Members of the Union. It follows, then, that contributions left outstanding for an indefinite period by any Members are debited, with the interest accumulated thereon, to all the other Members. On the other hand, the Union is certainly entitled to endeavour by all possible means to prevent such a situation arising, including, beyond all doubt, the application of sanctions to defaulters.

A rapid perusal of the list of contributions now outstanding enables us to divide them into three categories, which we shall successively examine: outstanding contributions which are not queried, outstanding contributions which are queried, and contributions in abeyance for special reasons.

4.1 OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS WHICH ARE NOT QUERIED

These contributions (a detailed statement, as at 1 October, 1952, will be issued for the Plenipotentiary Conference) amounted, on 31 December 1951, to 6,304,489.43 Swiss francs for the years 1940 to 1951 inclusive. To this sum should be added 1,558,573.50 Swiss francs, for documents which have not been paid for.

The auditors' comments in their report for 1951 might usefully be quoted here :

If, now, we consider these two items (contributory shares in arrears, and supplies), we are obliged to give it as our opinion that a state of affairs in which, at the end of the year, the balance-sheet shows sums owed to the Union for previous years, is abnormal.

In these two fields, debtor Members and administrations should make every effort to ensure that contributory shares should be settled, and supplies paid for, within the periods laid down, in the case of contributory shares, and with the utmost possible despatch, in the case of supplies. By so doing, they would be rendering a service not only to the I.T.U., but to themselves, since they would have no interest to pay on overdue payments.

The General Secretariat has tried to bring about this result by repeated reminders (by notification, more particularly) of the sums owed to it. Unhappily, its reiterated appeals have not invariably had the desired effect. This unsatisfactory state of affairs obliges the General Secretariat to draw up lists and to organize checks with which it would be only too glad to dispense, if debtors showed a little more eagerness to pay. If they did, it would be able to do without these arduous and unprofitable labours.

We have also noted that the Administrative Council has on several occasions concerned itself with the problem of how to secure payment of contributions in arrears, and that it has exhausted all the resources at its disposal. It can, then, do no more than refer the matter to the Plenipotentiary Conference at Buenos Aires.

This problem is also facing other organizations, and it is causing them, as it causes the I.T.U., grave misgivings. A number of them have accepted the idea of applying sanctions against defaulting countries. In Annex No. 8 appears a summary of the special measures envisaged by the United Nations and Specialized Agencies for countries which fail to pay their contributions.

4.2 OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS WHICH ARE QUERIED

In connection with these, there arise problems of the interpretation to be given to the Convention — problems exceedingly difficult of solution, since in most cases the countries concerned have refused to admit the Council's ruling.

We shall do no more here than to summarize the situation. Full details are available in the Secretariat, for the information of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Queried accounts may be classified as follows :

- (1) Cases in which there have been discrepancies in the interpretation given to Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Convention, on the use of additional working languages in the conferences or meetings held since 1947—322,293.47 Swiss francs.
- (2) Cases in which the Atlantic City Resolution relative to the preparation of the new International Frequency List, and subsequent Council decision (P.F.B. activities) have been differently interpreted — 152,203.57 Swiss francs.
- (3) Cases in which Article 14, paragraph 3(1) of the Convention, relative to the share to be taken by Members and Associate Members in defraying the expenses of conferences and meetings have been differently interpreted — 174,792.14 Swiss francs.
- (4) Cases in which Article 14, paragraph 3(2) of the Convention, relative to the share to be taken by recognized private operating agencies in defraying the expenses of conferences and meetings have been differently interpreted — 30,381.01 Swiss francs.
- (5) Cases in which Article 15, paragraph 5, of the Convention, relative to the apportionment of expenses incurred by the use of languages in conferences and meetings have been differently interpreted—40,065 Swiss francs.

Thus, all in all, the amounts queried amount to 719,735.19 Swiss francs.

N.B. : The above figures make allowance for the interest which had accumulated by 31 December 1951.

4.3 CONTRIBUTIONS IN ABEYANCE FOR VARIOUS REASONS

These are accounts in abeyance because of events which occurred during the second world war. Full details cannot be given here. A special report to the Plenipotentiary Conference will be devoted to them. We shall merely point out that on 31 December 1951 the accounts in question amounted to 506,592.54 Swiss francs.

Finally, under the heading of outstanding contributions, it may be observed that further to the Council's decision to the effect that Members are responsible for the financial consequences of postponing the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, which was to have taken place in The Hague in 1950, the Dutch Administration had at 1 June 1952 recovered no more than 202,681.48 florins out of the 323,000 florins which I.T.U. Members had been asked to pay to it.

5. APPLICATIONS FOR LOWER CLASSES OF CONTRIBUTION

Several countries have applied to the Secretary General for lower contributory classes. According to Article 14, paragraph 4, of the Convention, and Protocol X annexed thereto, the Council, to which this matter was referred, has been unable to take any action.

Formal applications for transfer from Class VII to Class VIII have been received from Ethiopia and Yemen, which had not availed themselves of Protocol X.

In both cases, the Council decided that these applications were not acceptable. They are therefore being referred to the Buenos Aires Conference.

In this connection it would seem that all such applications likely to be submitted to the Buenos Aires Conference should be examined together, so that each country may know exactly, at the end of the Conference, what its obligations would be for the years to follow, in the light of total Union expenditure and of the classes adopted by other countries.

CHAPTER VII

Miscellaneous

1. I.T.U. PARTICIPATION IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The problems raised by I.T.U. participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance have been settled for 1952, but certain questions remain for the future which can only be decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

First of all, the Union must decide whether it desires to continue participation in the Expanded Programme according to the arrangements made in 1952, or whether, on the contrary, it wishes to proceed strictly as the other Specialized Agencies, i.e., itself to administer telecommunication technical assistance funds and to conduct negotiations with governments applying for assistance.

If the first course be adopted, then few questions will remain for settlement, if the decisions taken by the Council at its seventh session are maintained (see Chapter I, 3.5, of this report). Obviously, the new Convention will have to give official sanction to the new character of the Union and make the necessary organizational adaptations.

In this connection, the C.C.I.F. has pointed out that the Convention ought to be amended if the C.C.I.F. is to give reasoned technical opinions on plans for long-distance lines drawn up by Technical Assistance experts for the benefit of countries desirous of developing their telecommunications.

If the second of the courses be chosen, then administrative problems will arise in connection with management of funds and political problems arising out of relations with the governments applying for assistance. The administrative problems are limited to organizational and budgetary matters, but the political problems, which are far from obvious, will be of an exceedingly delicate nature. They will mainly arise in connection with the drawing up of agreements with governments receiving assistance—agreements which always involve negotiations—and also when a choice has to be made among applications for assistance. In practice, this last problem has not yet arisen, since the credits available have hitherto enabled all applications to be met, but the time seems to be not far hence when organizations will be able to meet a proportion only of applications, and will therefore have to decide on some sort of system of priorities.

2. NEW BUILDING FOR THE I.T.U. OR RE-FITTING OF THE BUILDING AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY IT.

As early as 1949, it became apparent that the premises occupied by the I.T.U., both in the Palais Wilson and in the Maison des Congrès, were inadequate. Matters have since been aggravated by extension of the General Secretariat and permanent organs and increases in staff. The question was brought before the Council at its 5th Session (in the autumn of 1950).

The Council, recognizing that the plea made by the Secretary General was well founded, authorized him (Resolution No. 214) to pursue, without, however, concluding any definite undertaking, studies in connection with the possibility of erecting a building for the Union, and to approach the Swiss authorities with a view to seeing whether they could be induced to take a share in such a scheme.

The Secretary General's preliminary soundings of the Genevese Cantonal authorities, as had been expected, were successful. Having taken note of I.T.U. requirements, the Genevese authorities, in the spring of 1951, offered to erect a building in the Place des Nations. The estimated cost was in the neighbourhood of 3,200,000 Swiss francs, and the rent demanded of the I.T.U. amounted to only 3% of this figure. The Council considered this offer at its 6th Session and found it very tempting; it therefore authorized the Secretary General to sign a lease for a building to be erected in accordance with the plans which would cater for I.T.U. requirements.

In the meantime, another international organization, the World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.) was also busy looking for accommodation, and it had been considered that the plans of the two organizations might appropriately be pooled. However, the W.M.O. later on expressed a wish to have a building to itself, and so the plan for a joint building fell through. Incidentally, the I.T.U. share in the cost of erecting such a building would have been 4,600,000 Swiss francs. That figure had been judged excessive.

Further, a major problem arose in connection with the rooms required by the I.T.U. for its conferences and meetings. To include them in the new building would have meant a considerable additional outlay in building costs without any compensating financial advantages, in view of the fact that they would necessarily remain unoccupied most of the year. The United Nations have made an offer to the I.T.U. which might constitute an acceptable solution, namely, to make available to the I.T.U., for part of the year, the conference rooms in the Palais des Nations.

However, certain considerations have hitherto stood in the way of a final decision by the Secretary General and the Administrative Council, namely, the cost of transferring the I.T.U. from the Palais Wilson to the Place des Nations, to which would have to be added the cost of fitting out the C.C.I.F. laboratory and the cost of other technical equipment. These costs—estimated at some 550,000 Swiss francs—would have to be borne by the Union.

This being so, and in view not only of the importance of the whole question, but also the short period which will elapse between the end of the 7th Session and the beginning of the Buenos Aires Conference, the Administrative Council has asked the Secretary General to draw up, for that Conference, a new report providing for a choice between :

- (a) a new building without large rooms, the requisite rooms for conferences and meetings of the Union being either hired in the Palais des Nations or in other buildings in Geneva; the I.T.U. would have the option of becoming the proprietor of the building after 20 or 30 years' lease;
- (b) leaving the I.T.U. where it is, the present premises to be renovated and fitted-out at the expense of the Genevese authorities in accordance with a plan to be agreed upon; the rent would be increased accordingly.

This report will provide all necessary data in connection with the rentals required and the cost of using rooms in the Palais des Nations or other buildings in Geneva, so that the Buenos Aires Conference can take a decision in full knowledge of the facts.

Note. — Towards the end of the 7th Session of the Council, the United Nations Representative drew the Council's attention to the fact that the Secretary-General of the United Nations had announced his readiness to help the I.T.U., should it wish to establish its headquarters within the precincts of the Palais des Nations. Time being short, the Council was unable to consider this, and therefore refers the question, as a possible solution to the problem of housing the I.T.U., to the Buenos Aires Conference. The Secretary General of the I.T.U. has been requested to obtain further information from the United Nations for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

3. LANGUAGES : APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 15, PARAGRAPH 5, OF THE ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION

The provision of paragraph 5 of Article 15 that " Each Member and Associate Member shall share the expenses attributable to the use of the authorized languages with respect to one of these languages only " might be regarded as having been applied to some extent, in that all documents, with the special exception of Notification, Circulars, the Telecommunication Journal and Annual Reports, are paid for at prices related to the cost of each edition and fixed in accordance with common rules which the Council succeeded in framing and which were laid down in the Financial Regulations.

But as regards languages used in conferences and meetings, it has been found that the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 15 cannot be applied in practice and have, in fact, never been applied. It is easy to measure the additional cost of using a supplementary language ; but if two or more languages are to be treated as on an equal footing (which implies that no one of them may be treated as a supplementary language), there is no way, however the total cost of using the languages may be reckoned, of breaking it up into parts separately attributable to each language. As indicated in paragraph 5 below the Council refrains from making any suggestions on the question of principle involved in the use of several languages, believing that it would go beyond its powers in doing so.

4. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The position in regard to this matter is outlined in Chapter I, 3.4.1, of the present report. Paragraph (5) of Opinion 2 annexed both to the Telegraph and to the Telephone Regulations (Paris, 1949) stated that the Administrative Council, at its last session before the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1952, would make appropriate recommendations. The views of the Council, as expressed in Resolution No. 193 adopted at its 5th Session, have not been modified.

5. INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION AND OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS ANNEXED THERETO

As mentioned in Chapter II, 4, of the present report, the Administrative Council observed that a number of provisions of the Convention and of the General Regulations called for amplification or amendment either with a view to clarification or to avoid contradiction. Desirous that Administrations should profit by its experience, it decided to make certain studies designed to facilitate the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires.

To this purpose, at the 6th Session, a committee examined the difficulties which had been encountered and the Council approved a document (No. 969/CA6) to be transmitted to all Administrations of the Union for guidance in preparing their proposals for the Buenos Aires Conference. The Council did not, in the document in question, deal with questions of principle concerning the constitution of the Union, the permanent organs, languages, etc., being of the opinion that this would have gone beyond its powers. The document contained, however, in addition to the simple statement of certain difficulties, a number of concrete proposals for the amendment of texts, on the understanding of course that Administrations would be entirely free to make whatever proposals they judged appropriate at the Buenos Aires Conference. The Council learned at its 7th Session that a number of Administrations had, in fact, presented proposals for the Conference designed to obviate the difficulties reported in that document as having been experienced by the Council in the course of its several sessions in the interpretation and application of certain provisions of the Convention and General Regulations.

6. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS

As regards epidemiological telephone conversations—see Chapter II, 4. B, there is need for enlarging the scope of Article 45 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, so that it may regard as distress calls those which concern the safety of life *on land*, e.g. in the case of railway accidents, floods, explosions, avalanches, etc.

ANNEX 1

SITUATION OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN RELATION
TO THE ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION

I. LIST OF COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE SIGNED AND RATIFIED THE ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION

Albania (People's Republic of)	Iraq
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Ireland
Argentine Republic	Iceland
Australia (Commonwealth of)	Italy
Austria	Lebanon
Belgium	Luxembourg
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Mexico
Burma	Monaco
Brazil	Nicaragua
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	Norway
Canada	New Zealand
Chile	Pakistan
China (Republic of) ¹	Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles
Vatican City (State of)	New Guinea
Colombia (Republic of)	Peru
Colonies, Protectorates, Oversea Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Poland (Republic of)
Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi	Portugal
Cuba	French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia
Denmark	Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
Dominican Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Egypt	Southern Rhodesia
El Salvador (Republic)	Roumanian People's Republic
Ecuador	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America	Sweden
Ethiopia	Swiss Confederation
Finland	Syrian Republic
France	Czechoslovakia
Guatemala	Territories of the United States of America
Haiti (Republic of)	Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such
Honduras (Republic of)	Portuguese Oversea Territories
Hungarian People's Republic	Thailand
India	Turkey
Indonesia (Republic of)	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
	United States of Venezuela

II. LIST OF COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE SIGNED THE ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION BUT HAVE NOT RATIFIED IT

Iran	Republic of the Philippines
Panama	Oriental Republic of Uruguay

III. LIST OF COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE ACCEDED TO THE ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION

Country	Date of accession	Remarks
Afghanistan	31. III.1949	Appears in Annex 1 to the Convention
Bolivia	9. VI.1950	Appears in Annex 1 to the Convention
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	10. IV.1952	Consultation (Notif. 637)
Ceylon	1.VIII.1949	Consultation (Notif. 579)
Costa Rica	28. II.1951	Appears in Annex 1 to the Convention

¹ At I.T.U. conferences and meetings held from 1950 to 1952, certain delegations insisted that Chinese representation on the Administrative Council and at conferences and meetings of the Union fall to the « Chinese People's Republic ». This proposal was not accepted.

Country	Date of accession	Remarks
Federal German Republic	17. IV.1952	According to Addit. Prot. II
Israel (State of)	10. VI.1949	Member of the United Nations
Japan	24. I.1949	According to Addit. Prot. II
Jordan (Hashimite Kingdom of)	25. IX.1950	Consultation (Notif. 592)
Korea (Republic of)	31. I.1952	Consultation (Notif. 611)
Laos (Kingdom of)	3. IV.1952	Consultation (Notif. 636)
Liberia (Republic of)	24. VI.1950	Appears in Annex 1 to the Convention
Paraguay	25. IX.1950	Appears in Annex 1 to the Convention
Spain	2. V.1951	According to Addit. Prot. III
Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of Spanish Possessions	2. V.1951	According to Addit. Prot. III
Viet-Nam (State of)	24. IX.1951	Consultation (Notif. 631)

Yemen, appearing in Annex I to the Atlantic City Convention, has not signed that Convention and has not yet acceded thereto.

The detailed results of the consultations in respect of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Ceylon, the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Laos and the State of Viet-Nam are reproduced in the following pages.

IV. RESULTS OF CONSULTATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

(Article 1, paragraph 2(c), of the Atlantic City Convention)

Kingdom of Cambodia

On the last day of the consultation period (30 November 1951), there were, in all, 79 countries the replies of which could count in the consultation (see Administrative Council Resolution 216).

The following Members of the Union were *in favour of admission*:

Afghanistan; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bolivia; Brazil; Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China (Republic of); Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Colonies, Protectorates, Oversea Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda-Urundi; Costa Rica; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Republic of El Salvador; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Greece; Republic of Haiti; Republic of Honduras; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Japan; Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan; Liberia; Luxembourg; Mexico; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Territories of the United States of America; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; United States of Venezuela — 55 Members.

The following Members of the Union were *against admission*:

People's Republic of Albania; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of Poland; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Roumanian People's Republic; Czechoslovakia; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — 9 Members.

Votes favourable to admission—55 having attained the majority required under Article 1, paragraph 2(c), of the Atlantic City Convention, the application for Membership submitted by the Kingdom of Cambodia was thus accepted.

Ceylon

On the last day of the consultation period (17 June 1949), there were, in all, 37 countries the replies of which could count in the consultation (see Administrative Council Resolution 216).

The following Members of the Union were *in favour of admission*:

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Commonwealth of Australia; Burma; Canada; China (Republic of); Denmark; Egypt; United States of America; Finland; India; Republic of Indonesia; Ireland; Iceland; Italy; Luxembourg; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Netherlands; Portugal; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Territories of the United States of America; Union of South Africa; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia — 26 Members.

The following Member of the Union was *against admission*:

People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Votes favourable to admission—26—having attained the majority required under Article 1, paragraph 2(c), of the Atlantic City Convention, the application for Membership submitted by Ceylon was thus accepted.

Republic of Korea

On the last day of the consultation period (19 October 1950) there were, in all, 68 countries the replies of which could count in the consultation (see Administrative Council Resolution 90).

The following Members of the Union were *in favour of admission* :

Afghanistan ; Argentine Republic ; Austria ; Belgium ; Brazil ; Canada ; Ceylon ; Chile ; China (Republic of) ; Republic of Colombia ; Colonies, Protectorates, Oversea Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ; Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda-Urundi ; Cuba ; Denmark ; Dominican Republic ; Egypt ; United States of America ; Ethiopia ; France ; Greece ; Republic of Honduras ; India ; Republic of Indonesia ; Iraq ; Iceland ; Italy ; Japan ; Lebanon ; Luxembourg ; Mexico ; Monaco ; Nicaragua ; Norway ; New Zealand ; Pakistan ; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea ; Peru ; Portugal ; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia ; Southern Rhodesia ; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ; Sweden ; Swiss Confederation ; Territories of the United States of America ; Portuguese Oversea Territories ; Thailand ; Turkey — *47 Members*.

The following Members of the Union were *against admission* :

Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ; People's Republic of Bulgaria ; Hungarian People's Republic ; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ; Roumanian People's Republic ; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — *6 Members*.

Further, 5 Members voted for admission, but, not having ratified the Atlantic City Convention or acceded thereto within the prescribed time-limits, their replies did not count.

Votes favourable to admission—47—having attained the majority required under Article 1, paragraph 2(c), of the Atlantic City Convention, the application for Membership submitted by the Republic of Korea was thus accepted.

Hashimite Kingdom of the Jordan

On the last day of the consultation period (14 January 1950), there were, in all, 54 countries the replies of which could count in the consultation (see Administrative Council Resolution 90).

The following Members of the Union were *in favour of admission* :

Afghanistan ; Argentine Republic ; Commonwealth of Australia ; Belgium ; Brazil ; Canada ; Republic of China ; Ceylon ; Republic of Colombia ; Colonies, Protectorates, Oversea Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ; Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda-Urundi ; Cuba ; Denmark ; Egypt ; United States of America ; Finland ; France ; Republic of Honduras ; India ; Republic of Indonesia ; Ireland ; Iceland ; Italy ; Japan ; Lebanon ; Luxembourg ; Monaco ; Norway ; New Zealand ; Pakistan ; Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Surinam ; Portugal ; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia ; Southern Rhodesia ; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ; Sweden ; Swiss Confederation ; Czechoslovakia ; Territories of the United States of America, Thailand ; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa — *41 Members*.

There were no votes *against admission*.

Votes favourable to admission—41—having attained the majority required under Article 1, paragraph 2(c), of the Atlantic City Convention, the application for Membership submitted by the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan was thus accepted.

Kingdom of Laos

On the last day of the consultation period (12 November 1951), there were, in all, 79 countries the replies of which could count in the consultation (see Administrative Council Resolution 216).

The following Members of the Union were *in favour of admission* :

Afghanistan ; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ; Argentine Republic ; Commonwealth of Australia ; Austria ; Belgium ; Bolivia ; Brazil ; Canada ; Ceylon ; Chile ; Republic of China ; Vatican City State ; Republic of Colombia ; Colonies, Protectorates, Oversea Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ; Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda-Urundi ; Costa Rica ; Denmark ; Dominican Republic ; Republic of El Salvador ; Spain ; United States of America ; Ethiopia ; France ; Greece ; Republic of Haiti ; Republic of Honduras ; Ireland ; State of Israel ; Italy ; Japan ; Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan ; Liberia ; Luxembourg ; Mexico ; Monaco ; Nicaragua ; Norway ; New Zealand ; Pakistan ; Paraguay ; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea ; Peru ; Portugal ; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia ; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ; Sweden ; Swiss Confederation ; Syrian Republic ; Territories of the United States of America ; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such ; Portuguese Oversea Territories ; Thailand ; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa ; United States of Venezuela ; Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of Spanish Possessions — *56 Members*.

The following Members of the Union were *against admission* :

People's Republic of Albania ; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ; People's Republic of Bulgaria ; Hungarian People's Republic ; Republic of Poland ; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ; Roumanian People's Republic ; Czechoslovakia ; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — *9 Members*.

Votes favourable to admission—56—having attained the majority required under Article 1, paragraph 2(c), of the Atlantic City Convention, the application for Membership submitted by the Kingdom of Laos was thus accepted.

State of Viet-Nam

On the last day of the consultation period (24 August 1951), there were, in all, 77 countries of which the replies could count in the consultation (see Administrative Council Resolution No. 216).

The following Members of the Union were *in favour of admission* :

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ; Argentine Republic ; Commonwealth of Australia ; Austria ; Belgium ; Bolivia ; Brazil ; Canada ; Ceylon ; Chile ; China (Republic of) ; Vatican City State ; Republic of Colombia ; Colonies, Protectorates, Oversea Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ; Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda-Urundi ; Costa-Rica ; Cuba ; Denmark ; Dominican Republic ; Republic of El Salvador ; Ecuador ; United States of America ; Ethiopia ; France ; Greece ; Republic of Haiti ; Republic of Honduras ; Ireland ; Iceland ; State of Israel ; Italy ; Japan ; Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan ; Liberia ; Luxembourg ; Mexico ; Monaco ; Nicaragua ; Norway ; New Zealand ; Pakistan ; Paraguay ; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea ; Peru ; Portugal ; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia ; Southern Rhodesia ; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ; Sweden ; Swiss Confederation ; Syrian Republic ; Territories of the United States of America ; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such ; Portuguese Oversea Territories ; Thailand ; Turkey ; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa ; United States of Venezuela — *58 Members*.

The following Members were *against admission* :

People's Republic of Albania ; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ; People's Republic of Bulgaria ; Hungarian People's Republic ; Republic of Poland ; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ; Roumanian People's Republic ; Czechoslovakia ; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — *9 Members*.

Votes favourable to admission—58—having attained the majority required under Article 1, paragraph 2(c), of the Convention, the application for Membership submitted by the State of Viet-Nam was thus accepted.

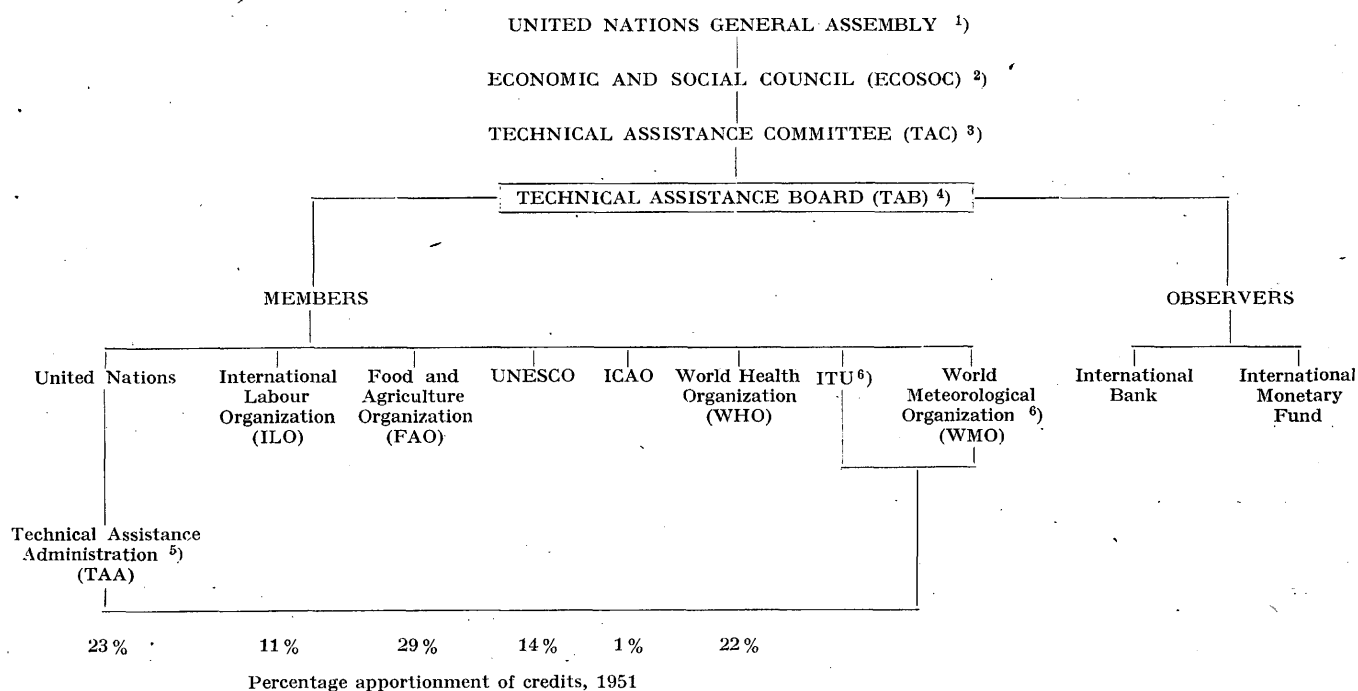
ANNEX 2

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS
FOR WHICH THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT FURNISHED THE SECRETARIAT

Title	Place	Opening and closing dates
Provisional Frequency Board	Geneva	15.I.48 — 28.II.50
Planning Committee (HF Broadcasting) (1st session)	Geneva	22.III.48 — 31.V.48
(2nd session)	Mexico	1.X.48 — 15.X.48
Preparatory Planning Committee for the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference	Geneva	26.IV.48 — 14.V.48
International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference (1st session)	Geneva	15.V.48 — 25.IX.48
Preparatory Committee of 8 countries (European Broadcasting)	Brussels	15.I.48 — 20.III.48 11.V.48 — 9.VII.48
European Broadcasting Conference	Copenhagen	25.VI.48 — 15.IX.48
Radiomaritime Regional Conference	Copenhagen	25.VI.48 — 17.IX.48
Preparatory Committee for the Administrative Conference for Region 3	Geneva	11.X.48 — 10.XII.48
Working Group for the Study of Technical Questions (HF Broadcasting) Mexico	Mexico	13.IX.48 — 30.IX.48
High Frequency Broadcasting Conference	Mexico City	22.X.48 — 10.IV.49
Special Administrative Conference for the Northeast Atlantic	Geneva	17.I.49 — 14.II.49
Administrative Radio Conference for Region 2 and 4th Interamerican Radio Conference	Washington	25.IV.49 — 9.VII.49
Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1	Geneva	18.V.49 — 17.IX.49
Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3	Geneva	18.V.49 — 4.XI.49
International Telegraph and Telephone Conference	Paris	20.V.49 — 5.VIII.49
Technical Plan Committee (HF Broadcasting) (1st session)	Paris	22.VI.49 — 5.XII.49
(2nd session)	Florence	1.III.50 — 31.III.50
International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference (2nd session)	Geneva	1.VIII.49 — 17.X.49
North-American Regional Broadcasting Conference (NARBA) (1st session)	Montreal	13.IX.49 — 9.XII.49
Committee of Region 1 countries outside Europe	Geneva	27 — 28.IX.49
High Frequency Broadcasting Conference	Florence-Rapallo	1.IV.50 — 19.VIII.50
North-American Regional Broadcasting Conference (NARBA) (2nd session)	Washington	6.IX.50 — 15.XI.50
Conference on Maritime Radiobeacons	Paris	16.VII.51 — 3.VIII.51
Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference	Geneva	16.VIII.51 — 3.XII.51

ANNEX 3

HOW TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (EXPANDED PROGRAMME) WORKS



¹⁾ In its Resolution 304 (IV)—1949 session—approved the principles laid down by ECOSOC in its Resolution 222 (IX) of 15 August 1949, for Technical Assistance. Continues to supervise the programme on the basis of ECOSOC reports, and, inter alia, apportions credits among the organizations taking part.

²⁾ Once a year, at its summer session, checks the way the programme is being carried out on the basis of the report issued by the Technical Assistance Board and the Technical Assistance Committee, and reports thereon to the General Assembly.

³⁾ This Committee comprises the 18 Members of ECOSOC. It meets chiefly during ECOSOC sessions, but can meet at other times. It considers in detail the activities of the Technical Assistance Board and of the participating organizations, and submits recommendations to ECOSOC.

⁴⁾ In practice, the Board (Chairman: Mr. Owen, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations) comprises representatives of the Heads of the participating organizations. Thus it is to some extent subject to the direction of the Coordination Committee, of which the Heads of organizations are members. It generally meets 5 or 6 times a year at its headquarters (New York) or in other towns (Santiago, Chile; Rome, Geneva, Paris). Its function is to coordinate the activities of organizations in the realm of Technical Assistance.

⁵⁾ The Technical Assistance Administration is a United Nations organ, comparable to the Technical Assistance Departments set up by the other participating organizations.

⁶⁾ The ITU and the WMO are members of the Technical Assistance Board, (TAB) but the credits for 1952 (about 1%) are allocated to them in the budget of the Technical Assistance Administration, (TAA), which performs all the administrative and budgetary duties required for these two organizations.

ANNEX 4

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

defining the conditions in which the participation of International Telecommunication Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, as approved by the General Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, will operate during the year 1952.

(1) Governing Resolutions

The resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, particularly Resolution 222 (IX), including the annexed guiding principles, and 400 (XIII) shall govern the handling of all programmes for technical assistance in the field of telecommunication undertaken under this arrangement between the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (T.A.A.) and the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.). The decisions of the Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.) further govern projects undertaken under this arrangement.

(2) Area of Cooperation

Projects to be included in this arrangement shall include all those in the field of interest of the I.T.U. which aid in the economic development of underdeveloped areas. They will include such forms of technical assistance as surveys, expert assistance, fellowships and scholarships, technical conferences, seminars and training centres, for the establishment or improvement of telecommunication as defined in the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947). Inter-agency agreements may be made by the I.T.U. with other Specialized Agencies defining the scope of the technical assistance activity of each agency in fields related to telecommunication. Agreements involving financial or administrative considerations will be subject to prior consultation with the T.A.A.

(3) Funds to be available

The T.A.A. will set aside for technical assistance in the field of telecommunication one per cent. of the amount available, or becoming available, for use in 1952 from the special account, subject to a minimum of \$200,000. Out of this sum also the administrative expenses necessarily incurred by the I.T.U. in respect of its participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance shall be refunded to the I.T.U., which shall render a detailed account thereof. Maximum amount or amounts thereof shall be agreed for specific periods by exchange of letters. The funds so set aside will be allocated to the projects approved in accordance with paragraph 5 of this arrangement. The amount to be set aside for allocation to telecommunication projects will be reconsidered quarterly, with a view to its adjustment upwards or downwards as may seem desirable in the light of the financial position and prospects of operations. At the end of each month the T.A.A. will inform the I.T.U. of the balance remaining from the money so set aside after meeting from it the approved allocations.

(4) Routing of Requests

Requests for technical assistance in the telecommunication field not received direct by the I.T.U. will be referred to the I.T.U. before any action is taken on them. Both the T.A.A. and the I.T.U. will promptly communicate to each other requests for technical assistance received by them directly, and the T.A.A. will transmit the requests to T.A.B., subject to prior concurrence of the I.T.U. The I.T.U. will assist in familiarizing the appropriate agencies of governments with the possibilities of technical assistance in the telecommunication field.

(5) Approval of Projects

The I.T.U. will review all telecommunication requests; so far as necessary, it will clarify them in consultation with the requesting Governments; it will decide on the scope of the posts for which experts are to be sought. The requests, as approved by the I.T.U., will be forwarded by the I.T.U. to the T.A.A. for its concurrence as regards their non-technical implications and for the allocation of the funds necessary for the project.

(6) Recruiting of experts for missions

The I.T.U. will seek experts and will forward to the T.A.A. the names of candidates supported by Members of the I.T.U. with its comments on their qualifications for the posts in question and with an indication of those among the candidates whom it considers to be fully qualified for each post. The T.A.A. may, in order to assist the requesting Government, delete from the list candidates that the I.T.U. has not

recommended. The T.A.A. will not submit to that Government any candidate who has not been approved by the I.T.U. It is understood that the requesting Government has the final authority to approve experts. The formal appointment of experts and the handling of their administrative arrangements, including travel allowances, leave, insurance and other terms of appointment, will be the responsibility of the T.A.A.

(7) *Briefing of experts for missions*

The I.T.U. will be responsible for providing experts with technical information related to their mission. The T.A.A. will be responsible for briefing experts on other than technical matters.

(8) *Instructions to, and reporting by, experts on missions*

Experts on telecommunication will be subject to the same policies and procedures regarding reports as other experts appointed by the Technical Assistance Administration except that they will send a copy of every report direct to the International Telecommunication Union. The I.T.U. will be responsible for reviewing and commenting on the technical contents of reports and may correspond directly with experts provided copies are sent to the T.A.A. The T.A.A. will accept as final the advice of the I.T.U. on the technical aspect of any question arising from a report. The T.A.A. will be responsible for the formal transmission of reports to governments.

(9) *Placing of Fellows and Scholars*

The I.T.U. will advise on the placing of fellows and scholars in the telecommunication field and will receive copies of the final reports of fellows and scholars in this field.

(10) *I.T.U. Representation*

The I.T.U. will inform the T.A.A. whenever it desires the T.A.A. to represent the I.T.U. at the meetings of the T.A.B. and will brief the T.A.A. representative as it deems necessary.

(11) *Correspondence*

Copies of all correspondence on requests or projects in the telecommunication field between either organization and Governments shall be promptly made available to the other party to this arrangement.

(12) *Liaison*

The agencies will advise each other on the appropriate officer or officers to whom communications relating to the above matters shall be addressed.

(13) *Final provision*

The present provisional Arrangement shall enter into force the 7 May 1952 and shall be valid until the 31 December 1952, and thereafter until terminated by either party.

Geneva, May 7th 1952.

For the U.N.T.A.A. :

A. GOLDSCHMIDT

For the I.T.U. :

L. MULATIER

ANNEX 5

RESOLUTION No. 244 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF THE UNION
I.T.U. PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED PROGRAMME
OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Administrative Council,

having studied

The Secretary General's Report (doc. No. 1007/CA7) on I.T.U. participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance ;

having considered

more especially

- a) Resolution No. 400 (XIII) of the Economic and Social Council, which the United Nations General Assembly noted with approval at its VIth Session (Resolution No. 519 (VI) A);
- b) the relevant passages in the Report by the Technical Assistance Committee to the Economic and Social Council, in connection with the procedure applicable in 1952 ;
- c) the provisional arrangement, the text of which is reproduced in Annex 1 to the present Resolution, reached between the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union, and so worded as to give effect to the above-mentioned decisions during 1952 ;

notes

General Assembly Resolution 519 (VI) A and the decisions embodied in Economic and Social Council Resolution 400 (XIII) ;

approves

the terms of the Provisional Arrangement reached between the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union ;

authorizes

the Secretary General, in collaboration with the Coordination Committee of the Union, to make all necessary arrangements for implementation of this agreement ;

recommends

that the recruitment of experts be based as far as possible on the provisions set forth in Annex 2 to this Resolution ;

and invites the Secretary General

to forward the recommendation appearing in Annex 2 to this Resolution to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

Note. Annex 1 to Resolution No. 244 is reproduced as Annex 4 of the present report.

Annex 2 to Resolution No. 244

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE RECRUITMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION EXPERTS
UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

To secure the maximum efficiency in selecting telecommunication experts, the advice, instructions and recommendations given below have been drafted in order to apply the principles appearing in Annex 3.

1. Advice to applicant administrations

It would be desirable that any telecommunication administration that wishes to avail itself of technical assistance in the form of one or more experts should draft its request as precisely and explicitly as possible.

It would be desirable that it should clearly specify the nature and scope of the expert advice required. It should indicate whether the work is of a general nature (e.g. the reorganization of the telecommunication administration as a whole or of one or more of its departments, introduction of technical telecom-

munication training, preparation of plans for a new telecommunication network—wire, broadcasting, or point-to-point or mobile station radio) or concerns a special problem in a restricted field (e.g. the installation of urban or rural telephone networks, telegraph offices, etc.).

It should state whether, in addition to possessing the appropriate technical qualifications, the expert should be able to talk fluently and write reports in a particular language.

It should also mention whether the expert should possess other qualities.

All this information will be very useful to the I.T.U. General Secretariat when it is preparing detailed questionnaires to be forwarded to the administrations of I.T.U. Members together with requests for candidates.

2. Advice to Administrations wishing to put forward candidates

In putting forward candidates for posts as experts, Administrations should have regard not only to the purely technical qualifications required for the mission in question, but also to :

- a) their administrative and operational experience and, especially their ability to prepare specifications and budgets ;
- b) their impartiality ;
- c) their ability to appreciate and understand the culture and needs of the country in which they will be called upon to work.

The health of candidates is also of the greatest importance, as they will be required (if selected by the applicant country) to pass a severe medical examination ; if candidates do not pass the medical examination, their nomination will have resulted in a waste of time.

The attention of administrations wishing to put forward candidates is also drawn to the fact that, even if a candidate fulfils all the technical and health conditions, he may be refused by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 56, of the United Nations Staff Regulations, which reads as follows :

“ No person shall be appointed if he has brought discredit on his name by his activities in the service of fascism or nazism or by his connections with either régime ” (Translation).

When an administration has selected candidates in its own country for posts as experts, on the basis of the above considerations, it will send the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. their names and personal histories, general information on their occupational qualifications, and detailed replies to the special questionnaire prepared by the Secretary General of the I.T.U. for the expert mission in question (see below).

The attention of administrations is drawn to the fact that, in the absence of all this detailed information, the I.T.U. General Secretariat will be unable to make any reasoned comments on the candidate, and he will not, therefore, be selected by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

3. Instructions for the I.T.U. General Secretariat

Applications for telecommunication experts, in connection with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance may be received by the I.T.U. General Secretariat, either through the Technical Assistance Administration (T.A.A.), or from the applicant government direct ; applications received by the I.T.U. direct will be forwarded forthwith to the Technical Assistance Administration (T.A.A.).

As soon as an application for the despatch of a telecommunication expert is received, the Secretary General of the I.T.U., assisted by the Coordination Committee, will concern himself with the application, ensuring that it is sufficiently clear for the qualifications required to be deduced therefrom and notified to all Member-countries of the I.T.U. Should the application be insufficiently explicit, the Secretary General will, if the Coordination Committee thinks fit, approach the applicant administration for enlightenment on obscure points.

The application having been judged sufficiently clear and explicit, the Secretary General, assisted by the C.C.I. Director or Directors specially qualified in the particular field of knowledge concerned, will draw up a detailed questionnaire setting forth the conditions to be met by candidates for the particular post. The application (clarified, if need be) and accompanied by the detailed questionnaire, will be passed on to the administrations of all I.T.U. Member-countries, and those administrations will be asked to reply, within not less than two months, stating whether they can put forward any candidates for the post in question.

Candidates whose names have thus been put forward will be considered in the following manner : the I.T.U. Coordination Committee will consider, with the utmost objectivity, the curriculum vitae of each candidate, the general information available on his professional qualifications, and the replies made to the detailed questionnaire, from the technical point of view, and with an eye to the particular expert services required. Comments (favourable or otherwise) will be made by the Coordination Committee on candidates in connection with whom the administrations putting them forward have submitted adequate information. The Secretary General of the I.T.U. will make no attempt to classify candidates. He will draw up a list of candidates favourably commented upon and will include the comments in the list.

He will forthwith inform administrations which have put forward the names of candidates unfavourably commented on, in order to obtain their reactions. *Those administrations will be allowed a very short period (which will be specified) in which to reply.*

After this period has elapsed, the Secretary General of the I.T.U. shall forward to the T.A.A. a list in alphabetical order comprising exclusively those candidates who have been favourably commented on. That list will be accompanied by those comments, together with all information (curriculum vitae, etc.) received in connection with those candidates.

The Secretary General will inform Administrations of names of candidates who have been finally appointed.

4. *I.T.U. Recommendations to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration*

The Technical Assistance Administration (T.A.A.) is asked to lose no time in forwarding, to the I.T.U. Secretariat, all applications for telecommunication experts it receives, in order that the views to be expressed on the matter by the I.T.U. may be forwarded to the applicant government without delay.

When the Technical Assistance Administration receives, from the Secretary General of the I.T.U., a list of expert candidates for a certain post (list accompanied by favourable comments, together with all information received on these candidates, all of whom will have been found well-qualified) it should bear in mind that the I.T.U. would like this list to be forwarded in its entirety to the applicant government.

The T.A.A. is asked to inform the Secretary General of the I.T.U., without delay of the final choice, in order that the Secretary General of the I.T.U., in his periodical Notifications, may pass this information on to I.T.U. Administrations, especially those which have gone to the trouble of submitting candidates.

The T.A.A. is also asked to forward, to the I.T.U. General Secretariat, the expert's report, as soon as it is ready, and as soon as the country which is benefiting from the expert advice has given permission for this report to be sent to the I.T.U.

Annex 3 to Resolution No. 244

OBSERVATIONS ON AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF AN EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ¹⁾

The Economic and Social Council recommends the following principles to serve as guides to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies participating in the expanded programme ²⁾ of technical assistance, hereinafter called the "participating organizations":

General principles

The participating organizations should, in extending technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries:

1. Regard it as a primary objective to help those countries to strengthen their national economies through the development of their industries and agriculture, with a view to promoting their economic and political independence in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and to ensure the attainment of higher levels of economic and social welfare for their entire populations;
2. Observe the following general principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 200 (III):
 - (a) Technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries shall be rendered by the participating organizations only in agreement with the governments concerned and on the basis of requests received from them;
 - (b) The kinds of services to be rendered to each country shall be decided by the government concerned;
 - (c) The countries desiring assistance should perform, in advance, as much of the work as possible in order to define the nature and scope of the problem involved;
 - (d) The technical assistance furnished shall:
 - (i) Not be a means of foreign economic and political interference in the internal affairs of the country concerned and not be accompanied by any considerations of a political nature;
 - (ii) Be given only to or through governments;
 - (iii) Be designed to meet the needs of the country concerned; and
 - (iv) Be provided as far as possible in the form which that country desires;
3. Avoid distinctions arising from the political structure of the country requesting assistance, or from the race or religion of its population.

Standards of work and personnel

1. The highest professional competence should be maintained in all services undertaken by the participating organizations in rendering technical assistance to requesting countries.
2. Experts should be chosen not only for their technical competence, but also for their sympathetic understanding of the cultural backgrounds and specific needs of the countries to be assisted and for their capacity to adapt methods of work to local conditions, social and material.

¹⁾ The following text constitutes Annex 1 to Resolution 222A (IX) of the Economic and Social Council, dated 15 August 1949 "Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries".

²⁾ Although the word "programme" is employed in this connexion, it is not contemplated that all projects described in the "programme" would or should be executed; rather what is contemplated is that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should hold themselves ready to render to the underdeveloped countries, at their request, the types of technical services which are described in the "programme" and which are designed to assist them in their economic development.

3. Adequate preparation of experts should be provided before assignments are undertaken ; such preparation should be designed to give understanding of the broad objectives of the common effort and to encourage open-mindedness and adaptability.
4. Experts and groups of experts visiting a country should not engage in political, commercial, or any activities other than those for which they are sent. The scope of their duties should be strictly defined in each case by agreement between the country requesting assistance and the organizations providing assistance.
5. Even when allocations are committed, projects should not be commenced unless properly qualified experts and assistants have been secured and trained.
6. All governments should be invited to co-operate in the securing and selecting of qualified staff and to facilitate, when necessary, arrangements for their temporary release and for their continued employment on return.
7. Universities, technical schools, foundations, research institutions and other non-governmental sources from which experts may be drawn should be encouraged to release experts for field assignments under the programme, to arrange for their continued employment on return and to undertake special research projects on problems related to economic development.

Participation of requesting governments

The requesting governments should be expected to agree :

1. To facilitate the activities requested from the participating organizations by assisting them to obtain the necessary information about the problems on which they have been asked to help, such information to be limited strictly to questions directly related to the concrete requests for technical assistance ; and, whenever appropriate, to facilitate their contacts with individuals and groups, in addition to government agencies, concerned with the same or related problems ;
2. To give full and prompt consideration to the technical advice they receive as a result of their co-operation with the participating organizations in response to the requests they have initiated ;
3. To undertake to maintain or set up as soon as practicable such governmental co-ordination machinery as may be needed to ensure that their own technical, natural and financial resources are mobilized, canalized and utilized in the interest of economic development designed to improve the standard of living of their peoples and through which the effective use of any major international technical assistance resources could be assured ;
4. Normally to assume responsibility for a substantial part of the costs of technical services with which they are provided, at least that part which can be paid in their own currencies ;
5. To undertake the sustained efforts required for economic development, including continuing support and progressive assumption of financial responsibility for the administration of projects initiated at their request under international auspices ;
6. To publish information or provide for study and analysis material suitable for publication regarding the results of the technical assistance rendered and the experience derived therefrom, so that it may be of value to other countries and to the international organizations rendering technical assistance.
7. To inform the participating organizations, whenever technical assistance is requested, of all assistance which they are already receiving or requesting from other sources in the same field of development ;
8. To give publicity to the programme within their countries.

Coordination of effort

1. The projects falling within the competence of participating organizations should be carried out by them, and the co-ordination of their work should be effected, with due regard to their constitutions and the relations established between them.
2. The work undertaken by the participating organizations under the expanded technical assistance programme should be such as to be suitable for integration with their normal work.
3. Arrangements should be made for requests for assistance within the sphere of two or more organizations to be handled jointly by the organizations concerned, and there should be co-ordination among the participating organizations at the planning level before commitments by them are entered into with governments.
4. Technical assistance activities which are not at the present time the special responsibility of any specialized agency, such as certain aspects of industrial development, manufacturing, mining, power, and land and water transport, should be undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.



5. All requests for technical assistance which involve comprehensive or regional development projects falling within the purview of more than one organization should first be submitted to joint examination by the organizations concerned ; such requests should be directed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
6. Programmes of training should be the subject of co-operative action among participating organizations.

Concentration and economy

Within the wide range of activities envisaged, the participating organizations should practise, especially in the initial stages of their programmes, concentration of effort and economy. The participating organizations should also ensure the fullest use of any existing facilities.

Selection of projects

1. The participating organizations, in deciding on a request for assistance, should be guided solely by the Charter of the United Nations, by the principles of the United Nations programme for technical assistance and by appropriate resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council. The services envisaged should aim at increased productivity of material and human resources and a wide and equitable distribution of the benefits of such increased productivity, so as to contribute to the realization of higher standards of living for the entire populations. Due attention and respect should be paid to the national sovereignty and national legislation of the under-developed countries and to the social conditions which directly affect their economic development. Requests for technical assistance may therefore be approved which will help governments to take account of the probable consequences of proposed projects for economic development in terms of the welfare of the population as a whole, including the promotion of full employment, and also to take account of those social conditions, customs and values in a given area which would directly influence the kinds of economic development that may be feasible and desirable. Similarly, requests may also be approved for technical assistance to governments desiring to undertake the specific social improvements that are necessary to permit effective economic development and to mitigate the social problems—particularly problems of dislocation of family and community life—that may arise as a concomitant of economic change. As in any national programme for economic development any increased services undertaken by the government can be maintained, in the long run, only out of national production, special attention should be given in timing and emphasis to activities tending to bring an early increase in national productivity of material and human resources.
2. The participating organizations, when reviewing and placing in order of priority the requests which they receive should, so far as possible, ensure that due regard is paid to the urgency of the needs of the various applicants and to their geographical distribution.
3. In response to requests from governments, especially in connexion with plans for economic development, special consideration should be given to resources and methods of financing the development. It is recommended therefore that participating organizations, before undertaking work of an extensive character involving substantial cost, should assure themselves that governments requesting such assistance are giving full consideration to major capital investment or large continued governmental expenditure which may be needed as a result of this technical assistance. Governments may also require advice concerning conditions and methods of financing appropriate to such projects. Close co-operation among the participating organizations in responding to requests for technical assistance can facilitate the attainment of this objective.
4. Requests for the furnishing of equipment and supplies may be considered in so far as they form an integral part of a project of technical assistance.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

ANNEX 6

Names of representatives and any experts assisting them at the various sessions

Note: The First Session was purely inaugural

Member	2nd Session 1948	3rd Session 1948	4th Session 1949	5th Session 1950	6th Session 1951	7th Session 1952
Argentine Republic .	Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada	Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada	Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada	Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada	Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada	Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada
Brazil	S.E.M. Mario Moreirá da Silva	Mr. Leonel Candido da Silva Phebo	Mr. Gessner Pompilio Pompeo de Barros	Mr. Gessner Pompilio Pompeo de Barros	Mr. Gessner Pompilio Pompeo de Barros	Mr. Gessner Pompilio Pompeo de Barros
Canada	Mr. Charles J. Acton	Mr. Lawrence E. Coffey	Mr. Charles J. Acton	Mr. Charles J. Acton	Mr. Charles Peter Edwards Mr. Charles J. Acton	Mr. Charles J. Acton Mr. Bruce M. Williams
China	Mr. Tao Feng-Shan	Mr. Chih-Fah-Chung	Mr. Feng Shan Tao	Mr. Chen Shujen Mr. Hiongfei Tchen Mr. T. H. Hsieh	Mr. Chen Shujen Mr. Hiongfei Tchen Mr. T. H. Hsieh	Mr. Yung Sung Yu Mr. Hiongfei Tchen Mr. T. H. Hsieh Mr. Y. Y. Bang
Colombia	Mr. Carlos Eduardo Arboleda	Dr. Santiago Quijano Caballero	Dr. Santiago Quijano Caballero	Mr. Carlos Eduardo Arboleda, subsequently Dr. Santiago Quijano Caballero	Mr. Carlos Eduardo Arboleda	Mr. Luis Gonzalez
Egypt	Shoukry Abaza Bey	Shoukry Abaza Bey	Shoukry Abaza Bey Mr. John Boctor	Shoukry Abaza Bey	Shoukry Abaza Bey subsequently Abel Moneim Mustafa Bey	Shoukry Abaza Bey
United States of America . . .	Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf Miss Helen Kelly Mr. John D. Tomlinson	Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf Miss Helen Kelly	Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf Miss Helen Kelly	Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf Miss Helen Kelly Mr. Carl W. Loeber Mr. John Catés	Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf Miss Helen Kelly Mr. John D. Tomlinson	Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf Miss Helen Kelly
France	Mr. Jean Laffay	Mr. Jean Laffay	Mr. Charles Lange Mr. P. Lahaye Mr. Vargues	Mr. Jean Laffay Mr. Pierre Lahaye	Mr. Jean Laffay Mr. L. Bramel de Cléjoulx	Mr. Jean Laffay Mr. L. Bramel de Cléjoulx
Italy	Mr. Giuseppe Gnome	Mr. Giuseppe Gnome	Mr. Giuseppe Gnome	Mr. Giuseppe Gnome Mr. Federico Nicotera	Mr. Giuseppe Gnome	Mr. Giuseppe Gnome
Lebanon	Mr. Jemil Nammour	not represented	Mr. Rached Tabbara Mr. Nicolas Kayata	Mr. Rached Tabbara	Mr. Nicolas Kayata	Mr. Nicolas Kayata
Pakistan	Mr. S. Kari	Mr. Mohamed Nazir Mirza	Mr. Mohamed Nazir Mirza Mr. Mohammad Husain	Mr. Mohamed Nazir Mirza	Mr. Mohamed Nazir Mirza	Mr. Mohamed Nazir Mirza
Poland	Mr. K. Szymanski	Mr. K. Szymanski	Mr. K. Szymanski Mr. W. Fijalkowski	not represented	Dr. Zygmunt Rafalowicz subsequently Prof. Paul Szulkin	Prof. Paul Szulkin subsequently Mr. Anatol Arciuch
Portugal	Mr. Carlos Ribeiro	Mr. Carlos Ribeiro	Mr. Carlos Ribeiro	Mr. Carlos Ribeiro	Mr. Carlos Ribeiro	Mr. Carlos Ribeiro
Yugoslavia	Mr. Milan Lalić subsequently Mr. Dusan Popović	Mr. Milan Lalić	Mr. Bozidar Lukić Mr. Milomir Mičić	Mr. Ante Kukuljan Mr. Milomir Mičić	Mr. Slavko Markon subsequently Mr. Milan Vukšić Mr. Milomir Mičić	Mr. Milan Vukšić Prof. Radmilo Petrović
United Kingdom . .	Mr. Hugh Townshend	Mr. Hugh Townshend	Mr. Robert J. P. Harvey	Mr. Alfred Howard Read	Mr. Alfred Howard Read Mr. R. V. Hatton	Mr. Alfred Howard Read
Switzerland	Dr. Fritz Hess	Dr. Fritz Hess	Dr. Fritz Hess	Mr. Albert Möckli	Mr. Albert Möckli	Mr. Albert Möckli
Turkey	Mr. Mazhar Deriner	Mr. Emin Sozen	not represented	Mr. Mazhar Deriner	Mr. Emin Sozen	Mr. Selâhattin Uzel
U.S.S.R.	not represented	Mr. Paul K. Akouchine Mr. Igor Tsingovatov Mr. Alexandre Jarov	Mr. Paul K. Alkouchine Miss Z. Nikoforova	not represented	Mr. Paul K. Akouchine Mr. V. Tikhomirov Mr. B. Iastrebov Miss Z. Erchova	Mr. Igor A. Tsingovatov Mr. V. Tikhomirov Miss Z. Erchova

ANNEX 7

AGENDA OF THE VARIOUS SESSIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Note: The First Session was purely inaugural.

SECOND SESSION

- I. *Rules of Procedure.*
- II. *Aeronautical Radio Conference.*
- III. *Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Paris 1949).*
- IV. *C.C.I.R. Stockholm, C.C.I.T. Brussels; sharing of expenses.*
- V. *Financial position of the Union.*
 - (a) Sums due to the Swiss Confederation.
 - (b) Debts of Germany and Japan.
 - (c) Other arrears.
 - (d) Expenses of Atlantic City.
 - (e) Question whether the expenses of Atlantic City should be shared by the following countries
 - Spain and Spanish colonies?
 - Baltic States?
 - Outer Mongolia?
 - Philippines?
 - Saudi Arabia?
 - (f) Documents of Atlantic City. Question whether or not to print.
 - (g) Cost of documents of the Moscow Conference.
- VI. *Financial questions:*
 - (1) *Consideration of the budget for 1948.*
 - (a) Salary scale.
 - (b) Share of expenses of common services.
 - (c) Salaries of officials seconded to conferences.
 - (d) Expatriation allowances.
 - (e) Travel allowances for the staff of all the organs.
 - (f) Expenses of the I.F.R.B. and of the P.F.B. Report.
 - (g) Transfer of the offices from Berne to Geneva.
 - (h) Transfer of the C.C.I.F. to Geneva.
 - (i) Provident Fund. Redemption of the actuarial deficit.
 - (j) Free circulation of documents.
 - (k) Other expenses.
 - (l) Approval of the budget and formal authorization concerning expenses (Prot. V).
 - (2) *Advances of funds by the Swiss Confederation.*
 - (3) *Audit of accounts*
 - (4) *Control of expenses*
 - (5)
 - (a) *Regional conferences.*
 - (b) *Committee of eight countries — Brussels. Advances.*
- VII. *Pension system.*
- VIII. *Organization questions.*
 - (1) *Juridical position of the Union and its organs in Switzerland.*
 - (2) *Staff Regulations.*

IX. *State of work of the General Secretariat:*

- (1) Telegraph and Telephone Division.
- (2) Radio Division.

X. *Sharing of expenses resulting from the use of more than one language and sale of documents.*

XI. *Relations with the United Nations and other international organizations:*

- (1) Relations with the United Nations. Execution of the agreement of August 1947 (see Annex 5 to the Convention).
 - (a) Art. II. Who will represent the Union at the various meetings of the United Nations and other organizations?
 - (b) Art. V. Exchange of information and documents. Who will deal with this and how will it be carried out? Nature of documents to be exchanged.
 - (c) Art. IX. Exchange of statistical information. Who will be entrusted with this task?
 - (d) Art. XI. Transmission of the budget. Procedure and position of the Administrative Council.
 - (e) Art. XV. Telecommunication service of the United Nations. Method of application of the article. Special arrangements.
 - (f) Notice to the United Nations of the calling of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Paris 1949).
- (2) *Franking arrangements between the U.P.U. and the I.T.U.*
- (3) *Privileges and immunities — Arrangements of the United Nations — Laissez-passer, etc.*
- (4) *United Nations — Transport and Communications Commission. April Session, Geneva. Any recommendations.*
- (5) *Possible agreement with UNESCO.*
- (6) *Relations of the I.T.U. with other international organizations.*
- (7) *United Nations — Accession of Trieste and territories under trusteeship.*
- (8) *United Nations — Telecommunication project.*
- (9) *United Nations. Rules for calling international conferences.*
- (10) "Monthly summary of important events in the field of transport and communications." Publication of the United Nations.

XII. *Office of the I.T.U. in the Western Hemisphere.*

XIII. *Appointment of the Directors of the C.C.I.'s and of the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.*

XIV. *Government telegrams. Transitory period.*

XV. *Uniform titles of territories.*

XVI. *Groups of territories. Classification for contributions.*

XVII. *P.F.B. — Report of the Chairman.*

XVIII. *Annual Report of the Administrative Council.*

XIX. *Next Session of the Council: place, date, agenda.*

XX. *Publication of the confidential reports of Atlantic City (committee on voting rights).*

XXI. *Conference for Safety of Life at Sea, London.*

XXII. *C.C.I.T. — Brussels.*

XXIII. *International Time Commission (Appendix B to the Radio Regulations, p. 287, Atlantic City).*

XXIV. *Functions of the Chairman between sessions of the Council.*

XXV. *Miscellaneous and unforeseen.*

THIRD SESSION

Reports on Conferences and Meetings.

- I. C.C.I.R.
 - (a) Stockholm meeting 1946.
 - (b) Budget.
 - (c) International Time Committee.
- II. High-frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico 1948 :
 - (a) Budget.
 - (b) Broadcasting Bands 9 and 11 Mc/s.
- III. International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference.
- IV. Conference for the Safety of Life at Sea.
- V. Meeting of the C.C.I.T., Brussels, May 1948.
- VI. Meeting of C.C.I.F. Committees, Stockholm, June 1948.
- VII. Meetings of the P.F.B.
- VIII. Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, 1949 (see also Doc. 149/CA-3).
- IX. Bogota Conference, 1949.
- X. Calling of a special Administrative Conference to revise the allotment of the band 1,900-2,000 kc/s in the North Atlantic.
- XI. Conferences and meetings of the U.N.

Interpretation of texts of the Convention and Regulations.

- XII. Application, as from 1 January, 1949, of Article 1, paragraph 1(c), of the Atlantic City Convention (Accession of New Members).
- XIII. Relations of the General Secretariat of the Union with non-contracting States.
- XIV. Government telegrams.
- XV. Rate to be applied to Government telegrams.
- XVI. Government telephone calls.
- XVII. Lease of telecommunication circuits and possible formation of specialized international telecommunication companies.
- XVIII. Convocation of a Telegraph and Telephone Regulations Revision Committee.
- XIX. Considerations on the revision of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.
- XX. Adaptation of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations with a view to annexing them to the Atlantic City Convention.
- XXI. Allocation of expenses resulting from the use of several languages.
- XXII. Distinction between service documents to be published in three and in five languages.
- XXIII. Publication of C.C.I. documents.
- XXIV. Printing of the list of circuit requirements established by the P.F.B.
- XXV. Use of the simultaneous interpretation system.
- XXVI. Use of additional working languages in I.T.U. conferences and meetings.
- XXVII. Languages used by the I.F.R.B.
- XXVIII. Use of the Russian language in the P.F.B.
- XXIX. Finance of the Union (application of Article 14, paragraph 7, of the Convention).
- XXX. Free facilities :
 - (a) for delegates to Conferences of the Union ;
 - (b) for the General Secretariat.

Relations with the United Nations.

XXXI. Execution of the agreement of August 1947 :

- (a) Art. II. Who will represent the Union at meetings of the United Nations and at meetings of the Specialized Agencies? (See also item LXVI.)
- (b) Art. V. Exchange of information and documents. Who will undertake this service and by what means will it be carried out? Nature of documents to be exchanged.
- (c) Art. IX. Exchange of statistical data. Who will undertake this task?
- (d) Art. XI. Forwarding of the budget. Procedure and position of the Administrative Council.
- (e) Art. XV. United Nations Telecommunication Service. Methods of applying the Article. Special arrangements.
- (f) Reciprocal representation between the I.T.U. and the United Nations.

XXXII. Privileges and immunities. United Nations arrangements, laissez-passer, etc.

XXXIII. Accession on behalf of Trieste and territories under trusteeship.

XXXIV. Proposal concerning United Nations telecommunication.

XXXV. Rules for the calling of international conferences.

Relations with Other International Organizations.

XXXVI. Possible agreement with UNESCO.

XXXVII. Participation of the I.T.U. in meetings of other organizations.

XXXVIII. Financial conditions of participation in joint meetings.

XXXIX. Relations between national terms of reference and international terms of reference for delegates.

XL. Exchange of franking privileges between the I.T.U. and the U.P.U.

XLI. International Meteorological Organization.

XLII. I.C.A.O

XLIII. International Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.).

Personnel Questions.

XLIV. Regulations for Union personnel.

XLV. Recruitment of permanent personnel and of temporary personnel.

XLVI. Removal expenses of members of the I.F.R.B.

XLVII. I.F.R.B. Code.

XLVIII. Retirement pension system for personnel.

Financial Questions.

XLIX. Position of budget and accounts on 1 July 1948.

L. Settlement of arrears at the end of 1946.

LI. Atlantic City expenses.

LII. Expenses of the I.F.R.B. and the P.F.B. Report. Examination and approval of the budget ; formal authorization concerning credits.

LIII. 1949 Budget :

- (a) General Secretariat.
- (b) C.C.I.T.
- (c) C.C.I.F.
- (d) I.F.R.B.

LIV. Advance of funds by Switzerland.

LV. Auditing of accounts.

LVI. Checking of expenditure.

LVII. Minutes of 12th meeting of the I.F.R.B.

Transfer of Offices to Geneva.

LVIII. General Secretariat.

LIX. C.C.I.F.

LX. C.C.I.T.

LXI. C.C.I.R.

State of Work in the General Secretariat.

LXII. Telegraph and Telephone Division.

LXIII. Radio Division.

LXIV. Common Services.

Miscellaneous.

LXV. Establishment of an I.T.U. branch Office in the Western Hemisphere.

LXVI. Functions of the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary General between sessions (to be linked with XXXI after report by Committee on relations with U.N.).

LXVII. Appointment of Secretary General and Assistant Secretaries General.

LXVIII. Annual Report of the Administrative Council.

LXIX. Fourth Session of the Council : place, date, agenda.

LXX. Despatch to Members of Union of documents published by the General Secretariat.

FOURTH SESSION

I. *Reports on Conferences and Meetings held under the aegis of the I.T.U.*

- I/1. International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico, 1948/1949.
- I/2. Special Administrative Conference for the North East Atlantic (Loran), Geneva, January 1949.
- I/3. International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference, Geneva, 1948/1949.
- I/4. Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1, Geneva, May 1949.
- I/5. Administrative Radio Conference for Region 2, Washington, 1949.
- I/6. Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3, Geneva, May 1949.
- I/7. Provisional Frequency Board, Geneva, 1948/1949.
- I/8. Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949.
- I/9. Special Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T., Paris, 1949.
- I/10. XVth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., Paris, 1949.
- I/11. Meeting of the International Telegraph Regulations Revision Committee, Geneva, January, 1949.
- I/12. High Frequency Broadcasting Technical Plan Committee, Paris, 1949.
- I/13. Special Administrative Radio Conference for the Approval of the New Frequency List.
- I/14. Second session of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.
- I/15. Regional Broadcasting Conference for North America (Montreal).

II. *Reports on the activities of the permanent organs.*

- II/1. Annual Report by the Secretary General for the year 1948 (Art. 9, paragraph 2, o), Convention).
- II/2. General Secretariat (Report on the activities of the General Secretariat since 1 January 1949).
- II/3. I.F.R.B.
- II/4. C.C.I.F.
- II/5. C.C.I.T.
- II/6. C.C.I.R.

III. *Interpretation of texts of the Convention or the Regulations.*

- III/1. Relationship between a national and an international mandate.
- III/2. Duties of the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.
- III/3. Application of the provisions of Article 7 of the Atlantic City Convention to the Members of the I.F.R.B.
- III/4. State of Ratifications of the Atlantic City Convention, 1947.
- III/5. State of Accessions to the Atlantic City Convention, 1947.
- III/6. Languages of service documents.
- III/7. Use of the Russian language in the P.F.B.
- III/8. Publication in service documents of information from sources outside the Union.
- III/9. Allocation of available series of call signs.
- III/10. Rules of Procedure of the I.F.R.B. Interpretation of Article 12, paragraph 3 (3) of the Radio Regulations.
- III/11. Accession of Japan to the Atlantic City Convention, 1947.
- III/12. Conference Delegates accredited by several countries.
- III/13. Extraordinary expenses occasioned by the meetings of Study Groups of the C.C.I.R.
- III/14. Role of Member of the C.C.I.'s.
- III/15. Contribution by private operating agencies to the extraordinary expenses of the Union.
- III/16. Suggestions for reducing the duration of Conferences.

IV. *Financial Questions.*

- IV/1. Report on Financial Management for the year 1948.
- IV/2. Revised Budget for the year 1949.
- IV/3. Draft Budget for the year 1950.
- IV/4. Draft Financial Regulations.
- IV/5. Transfer of the General Secretariat from Berne to Geneva.
- IV/5 bis. Settlement of arrears.
- IV/6. Grouping of all the expenses of the Union in a single Budget.
- IV/7. Creation of a working capital fund.
- IV/8. Organization of Conferences of the Union.
- IV/9. Apportionment of the expenses of the Vith Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T., Brussels, 1948.

V. *Staff Questions.*

- V/1. Staff Regulations (Amendment of certain existing provisions and adaptation of the Regulations for application to temporary Staff).
- V/2. Special allowance for missions in Switzerland.
- V/3. Special allowance for missions outside Switzerland.
- V/4. Staff pensions scheme.
- V/5. Pensions scheme for former staff of the C.C.I.F.
- V/6. Pension for Mr. van der Pol, Director of the C.C.I.R.
- V/7. Cost-of-living allowance for staff retired before 1 January 1949.
- V/8. Mutual sickness and accident insurance for the staff of the I.T.U.
- V/9. Pension for Mr. F. v. Ernst.

VI. *Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the other international organizations.*

- VI/1. Representation of the I.T.U. at Conferences of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.
- VI/1 bis. Relations with the United Nations Coordination Committee.
- VI/2. United Nations Regulations for the Convening of Conferences.
- VI/3. Application of Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies.
- VI/3 bis. Treatment to be accorded to the telecommunications of the subsidiary organs and Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.
- VI/4. United Nations Conventions on Freedom of Information.
- VI/4 bis. Resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information.
- VI/5. Participation of Specialized Agencies in Conferences and Meetings of the I.T.U.
- VI/6. Conditions of Financial Participation of certain international organizations in the Meetings of the C.C.I.'s.
- VI/6 bis. Financial conditions for participation by certain international organizations in the administrative conferences of the Union.
- VI/7. Arrangement with U.N.E.S.C.O.
- VI/8. Relations with the International Meteorological Organization (O.M.I.).
- VI/8 bis. Relations with Non-Governmental Organization.
- VI/9. Exchange of Franking Privileges with the U.P.U.
- VI/10. Prerogatives of the I.T.U. in the field of international telecommunications.
- VI/10 bis. Distribution of United Nations documents.
- VI/11. Observations of the United Nations concerning the activities of the Union during the year 1948.
- VI/12. Coordination of telecommunication studies carried out by international organizations.

VII. *Election of the new Secretary General.*

VII bis. *Election of a new Assistant Secretary General.*

VIII. *Other Business.*

- VIII/1. Simultaneous Interpretation Equipment.
- VIII/2. Place and Date of the Fifth Session.
- VIII/3. Composition and structure of the Union.

FIFTH SESSION

Extra item — Proposals for modification of the Council's Rules of Procedure.

I. *Reports on conferences and meetings held under the aegis of the I.T.U.*

- I/1. Provisional Frequency Board.
- I/2. Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1, Geneva, 1949.
- I/3. Administrative Radio Conference for Region 2 and Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference, Washington, 1949.
- I/4. Administrative Radio Conference for Region 3, Geneva, 1949.
- I/5. Technical Plan Committee of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, First Session, Paris, 1949.
- I/6. Technical Plan Committee of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Second Session, Florence, 1950.
- I/7. High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Florence/Rapallo, 1950.
- I/8. Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, The Hague, 1950.
- I/9. International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference, Second Session, Geneva, 1949.
- I/10. North American Broadcasting Conference (NARBA), Montreal, 1949.
- I/11. Report on the implementation of the Copenhagen plans.

II. *Reports on the activities of the permanent organs.*

- II/1. Secretary General's Annual Report, 1949.
- II/2. I.F.R.B. Chairman's Annual Report, 1949.
- II/3. C.C.I.F. Director's Annual Report, 1949.
- II/4. C.C.I.R. Director's Annual Report, 1949.
- II/5. Annual Report by the Interim Director of the C.C.I.T., 1949.

III. *Interpretation of the Convention or Regulations.*

- III/1. Situation of countries in relation to the Acts, Atlantic City, 1947, and Paris, 1949 (Ratifications, Approvals and Accessions).
- III/2. Publication of C.C.I.F. documents in languages other than French.
- III/3. Progress of work on the International Telecommunication Vocabulary.
- III/4. Representation of several countries at conferences by one and the same person.
- III/5. Participation in the work of the C.C.I.'s.
- III/6. Signature and approval of the Regulations.
- III/7. Relations of the General Secretariat with States or administrations which are neither Members nor Associate Members.
- III/8. Interpretation of the preamble to the Convention. Principle of previous consent by receiving countries to foreign broadcasts.
- III/9. Share of private operating agencies in the expenditure of administrative conferences.
- III/10. Exoneration of international organizations from any contribution towards the expenses of administrative conferences and meetings of the C.C.I.'s.
- III/11. Apportionment of expenses incurred in the use of extra working languages at conferences and meetings.
- III/12. Request by Ethiopia to be assigned a lower class of contribution to the expenses of the Union.
- III/13. Request by the International Radiomarine Committee for a reduction in its contributory shares to the C.C.I.R. Stockholm Meeting and the Copenhagen Conferences.
- III/14. Form of credentials of delegates to conferences.

IV. *Financial matters.*

- IV/1. Financial Operating Report for 1949.
- IV/2. Revised Budget for 1950.
- IV/3. Draft Budget for 1951.
- IV/4. Financial Regulations of the Union.
- IV/5. Advance of funds for conferences and meetings.
- IV/6. Outstanding conference accounts.
- IV/7. Management Report of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.
- IV/8. Insurance scheme for Members of the I.F.R.B.
- IV/9. Auditors' reports on the accounts of the Union for the period 1 January 1949-31 July 1950.
- IV/10. Application of Article 12, paragraph 3, of the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.

V. *Staff questions.*

- V/1. Decision of the Council with respect to patents.
- V/2. Proposals for modification of the Staff Regulations.
- V/3. Creation of a post of engineer, Class D, in the C.C.I.R.

VI. *Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, and other international organizations.*

- VI/1. General Report on relations with international organizations of all kinds.
- VI/2. Draft Resolution on the representation of the Union in conferences and meetings of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, and other international organizations (replacing Resolutions 97 and 98).
- VI/3. United Nations Conventions on Freedom of Information.
- VI/4. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.
- VI/5. Participation of the I.C.A.O. in the Fifth Session of the Administrative Council.
- VI/6. Assistance to the civilian population of Korea (U.N. Resolution).

VII. *Miscellaneous.*

- VII/1. Simultaneous interpretation equipment.
- VII/2. Installation in Geneva of the Union's services.
- VII/3. Report on the work of the Coordination Committee.
- VII/4. Place and date of the Sixth Session.
- VII/5. New question for the C.C.I.R.
- VII/6. Publication of the documents of the 5th Meeting of the C.C.I.R., Stockholm, 1948.
- VII/7. Revision of the book of Resolutions.
- VII/8. Recommendation to the C.C.I.R. by the International H.F. Broadcasting Conference, Florence/Rapallo.

SIXTH SESSION

Unnumbered — Rules of Procedure of the Council.

I. *Conferences and meetings held under the aegis of the I.T.U.*

- I/1. Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951.
- I/2. North American Broadcasting Conference, Second Session, Washington, 1950.
- I/3. XVIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., Rome 1951.
- I/4. Sixth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., Geneva, 1951.
- I/5. Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires 1952.

II. *Reports on the activities of the permanent organs.*

- II/1. Annual report by the Secretary General for 1950.
- II/2. Annual report by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. for 1950.
- II/3. Annual report by the Director of the C.C.I.F. for 1950.
- II/4. Annual report by the Interim Director of the C.C.I.T. for 1950.
- II/5. Annual report by the Director of the C.C.I.R. for 1950.

III. *Interpretation of the Convention and Regulations.*

- III/1. Position of countries in relation to the Acts of Atlantic City, 1947, and Paris, 1949.
- III/2. Publication of C.C.I.F. documents in languages other than French.
- III/3. Participation of recognized private operating agencies in the expenses of conferences and meetings.
- III/4. Draft Resolution on the application of Article 1, paragraph 2(c), of the Convention (combination of Resolutions 90 and 121).

IV. *Financial questions.*

- IV/1. Financial Operating Report for 1950 (including the management report of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds).
- IV/2. Draft budget for 1952.
- IV/3. Comparison of the Financial Regulations of the Union and those of the United Nations.
- IV/4. Study of the structure of the printed matter budget annex and the rules applied to publication.
- IV/5. Draft Resolution on the financial conditions for the participation of certain international organizations in conferences and meetings (combination of the existing resolutions on the same subject).
- IV/6. Consolidated budget and working capital fund.
- IV/7. Contributions in arrears.
- IV/8. Auditors' reports on the accounts of the Union for the period 1 July to 31 December 1950.
- IV/9. Refusals to pay off accounts.
- IV/10. Draft Resolution on the financial operating reports.
- IV/11. Revision of the ordinary budget for 1951.

V. *Staff questions.*

- V/1. Report of the Finance Control Committee.
- V/2. Comparison of the Staff Regulations of the I.T.U. and those of the United Nations.
- V/3. Comparison of the I.T.U. staff insurance scheme with that of the United Nations.
- V/4. Temporary engagement of officials whom administrations wish to second to the Union.
- V/5. Report on entertainment allowances requested by the Council.
- V/6. I.T.U. staff sickness insurance.
- V/7. Conditions for granting leave for military service.
- V/8. Conditions for the use of private automobiles for service travel.
- V/9. Possible participation of the I.T.U. in the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

VI. *Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the other international organizations.*

- VI/1. General Report on relations with international organizations of all kinds.
- VI/2. Technical assistance.
- VI/3. Reservations to multilateral conventions.
- VI/4. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.
- VI/5. Freedom of Information.
- VI/6. United Nations telecommunication network.
- VI/7. Exchange of documents.
- VI/8. Publicity for the I.T.U. and its work.
- VI/9. Treatment of epidemiological telegrams (WHO health rule).
- VI/10. Recognition by the United Nations of the representation of a Member State.
- VI/11. Report on action taken in connection with Recommendation No. 7 of the Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference concerning the coordination of the telecommunications of the aeronautical and maritime services for the requirements of safety at sea.
- VI/12. Action to assist in the maintenance of international peace and security.

VII. *Miscellaneous.*

- VII/1. Place and date of the Seventh Session.
- VII/2. Proposed amendments to the Convention and the General Regulations.
- VII/3. Conditions and methods of use of the simultaneous interpretation equipment of the Union.
- VII/4. Possible erection of a building for the Union.
- VII/5. Proposed methods for future sessions of the Council.
- VII/6. Decisions taken by the Council at previous sessions not embodied in Resolutions.
- VII/7. Organization of the conferences and meetings of the Union. Contents of the agreement to be concluded with the inviting administration.
- VII/8. Progress of the international telecommunication vocabulary.
- VII/9. New questions for study by the C.C.I.T.

SEVENTH SESSION

I. *Conferences and meetings held under I.T.U. auspices.*

- 1/1. The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951; information and recommendations which it might submit to the Council.
- 1/2. The VIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., Geneva, 1951.
- 1/3. The XVIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., Florence, 1951.
- 1/4. European Regional Conference for the Reorganization of Maritime Radiobeacons, Paris, 1951.
- 1/5. Preparations made for the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, 1952.
- 1/6. Questions in connection with the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

II. *Reports on the activities of the permanent organs.*

- II/1. Secretary General's Annual Report, 1951.
- II/2. Annual Report by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., 1951.
- II/3. Annual Report by the Director of the C.C.I.F., 1951.
- II/4. Annual Report by the Interim Director of the C.C.I.T., 1951.
- II/5. Annual Report by the Director of the C.C.I.R., 1951.
- II/6. Draft Annual Report for ECOSOC.

III. *Interpretation of the Convention and Regulations.*

- III/1. Situation of countries in relation to the Acts of Atlantic City, 1947, and Paris, 1949.
- III/2. Publication in various languages of General Secretariat documents.
- III/3. International Epidemiological Telecommunications.
- III/4. Rules of Procedure for Conferences.

IV. *Finance.*

- IV/1. Financial Operating Report, 1951.
- IV/2. Revised budget for 1952.
- IV/3. Draft budget for 1953.
- IV/4. Auditors' Reports, 1 January to 31 December, 1951.
- IV/5. Arrangement with the Swiss Government in connection with the rate of interest on advances.
- IV/6. Estimated expenditure, 1953-1957.
- IV/7. Price variations in Switzerland, 1948-1952.
- IV/8. Adaptation of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations to those of the United Nations.
- IV/9. I.T.U. balance-sheet — some considerations.
- IV/10. Application for a lower class of contribution.
- IV/11. Resolution by the Northern Countries on Union expenditure.
- IV/12. Contributions in arrears.
- IV/13. Financial conditions for participation of the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations in Union conferences and meetings (International Police Commission).
- IV/14. Apportionment of C.C.I. extraordinary expenditure.
- IV/15. Use of the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund.
- IV/16. Free issue to delegates of the Final Acts of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference.
- IV/17. Insurance Scheme for members of the I.F.R.B.
- IV/18. Proposed amendments to the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.
- IV/19. Membership of the Finance Control Committee, 1953.

V. *Staff.*

- V/1. Comparison between the I.T.U. Staff Regulations and those of the United Nations.
- V/2. Sickness Insurance for I.T.U. Staff.
- V/3. Absence for military service.
- V/4. I.T.U. affiliation to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization.
- V/5. Management Report for the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.
- V/6. Use of private motor vehicles for service journeys.
- V/7. Patents.
- V/8. Nomination of a C.C.I. Director as member of the Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, and his deputy.
- V/9. Action taken on recommendations made by the Finance Control Committee.

VI. *Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, and other international organizations.*

- VI/1. General Report on relations with international organizations of all kinds.
- VI/2. Technical Assistance.
- VI/3. Measures to aid in the maintenance of International Peace and Security.
- VI/4. Renewal of the arrangement for issue to I.T.U. officials of the United Nations laissez-passer.
- VI/5. Issue by the United Nations of stamps symbolizing I.T.U. activities.
- VI/6. Creation of an International Computation Centre.
- VI/7. Reservations to multilateral conventions.
- VI/8. Freedom of Information.
- VI/9. Relations between the Union and other Specialized Agencies interested in telecommunication services.

VII. *Miscellaneous.*

- VII/1. Establishment of the I.T.U. in a new building.
- VII/2. Draft Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- VII/3. Conservation of I.T.U. archives.
- VII/4. Lease of I.T.U. simultaneous interpretation equipment and accounting procedure to be applied in connection therewith.

- VII/5. Progress made with the International Telecommunication Vocabulary.
- VII/6. Draft Pamphlet on organization of the Union and the tasks of the permanent organs.
- VII/7. Copyright for I.T.U. publications.
- VII/8. Prolongation of the Secretary General's contract.
- VII/9. Suggestion for the revision of Article 8, paragraph 2, of the Convention (procedure to be followed by the C.C.I.'s in setting new questions for study).
- VII/10. Protests from I.T.U. Members.
- VII/11. Creation of an I.T.U. Regional Office for South-East Asia.
- VII/12. Organization of the General Secretariat.

ANNEX 8

ACTION TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
WHEN COUNTRIES FAIL TO PAY THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS*United Nations.*

A Member of the United Nations, when in arrears as regards the payment of its contribution, cannot vote in the General Assembly, if its arrears are equal to, or greater than, the contribution owed by it for the whole of the two preceding years.

Hitherto this provision has not been applied, although it has been necessary to bring it to the attention of Member-States in arrears with their contributions. A payment has ensued.

International Labour Organization.

A Member in arrears with its contributions cannot vote at the Conference, in the Administrative Council, or in any committee, nor can it take part in elections for the Administrative Council, if its arrears are equal to, or greater than, the contribution owed by it for the whole of the two preceding years.

Nevertheless, the Conference may, by a two-thirds majority of those present, allow the Member in question to vote, if it is of the opinion that failure to pay is due to circumstances beyond the control of that Member.

UNESCO.

A Member-State in arrears with its contributions cannot vote at the General Conference if its arrears are equal to, or greater than, the contribution owed by it for the whole of the two preceding years.

Nevertheless, the Conference may allow the Member-State in question to vote if it is of the opinion that failure to pay is due to circumstances beyond the control of that Member-State.

World Health Organization.

The World Health Assembly may, if it thinks fit, suspend the privileges enjoyed by the Member-State as regards voting and services.

It has proved exceedingly difficult to apply these sanctions, and it would seem from the documents of the Third World Health Assembly that every latitude must be left to Members in arrears to regularize their position.

World Meteorological Organization.

If a country is more than two years behind in paying its contribution, it receives no further documents until the contribution is paid. The countries in this position are informed by special letter.

Food and Agriculture Organization.

A State in arrears loses the right to vote at the Conference if its arrears are equal to, or greater than, the contributions owed by it for the whole of the two preceding years, and it is ineligible for a seat on the Council.

If a Member-State of the Council finds itself in this position, it is considered as having resigned, and the same holds good if it has not been represented at two successive sessions of the Council. The Conference, at the following session, fills the vacancy thus created for the period still to elapse.

International Civil Aviation Organization.

The Assembly has decided that Bolivia, the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Poland and El Salvador, which have not fully honoured their financial obligations towards the Organization, should lose their right to vote in the Assembly, the Council and their auxiliary bodies (except for regional meetings), until such time as the whole of the arrears for the financial years prior to 30 June 1948 have been paid, or until such time as any other amounts approved in certain special cases by the Assembly have been paid.

The Assembly has also decided that the Council may refuse the above States, at its discretion, such general services provided for contracting States as it may judge reasonable to refuse, and this throughout the whole of the period during which their right of vote is suspended. Such measures must not, however, jeopardize the regularity or efficiency of international air navigation.

International Refugee Organization (now dissolved).

In cases of arrears, the Director approaches the Foreign Minister of the country concerned. A first reminder is sent by letter, and further reminders, becoming steadily more insistent in tone, are sent by telegram.

Should this produce no result, the I.R.O. representative approaches the Foreign Minister personally.

If in spite of all these efforts, nothing is achieved, the Director may send a special mission to discuss the matter at the highest governmental level.

ANNEX 9

ESTIMATES OF OVERALL I.T.U. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE 1953

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE DURING 1953

	Swiss francs
Administrative Council	230,000
General Secretariat	3,018,200
I.F.R.B.	1,131,000
C.C.I.F.	460,750
C.C.I.T.	81,400
C.C.I.R.	512,000
<i>Total ordinary expenditure</i>	<u>5,433,350</u>

ESTIMATED OVERALL EXPENDITURE OF THE I.T.U., 1953

Summary of ordinary expenditure
(Swiss francs)

SECTIONS

	1 Admi- nistrative Council	2 General Secre- tariat	3 I.F.R.B.	4 C.C.I.F.	5 C.C.I.T.	6 C.C.I.R.	7 TOTALS
Staff	230,000						230,000
Travel and representation		2,586,595	1,066,830	258,350	63,500	437,400	4,412,675
Rent		25,900	15,900	5,000	3,700	16,000	66,500
Palais Wilson 35,000		48,300	13,000	5,900	1,000	18,000	86,200
Maison des Congrès 33,200							
Villa Bartholoni 18,000							
Office equipment		111,000	6,000	1,150	2,500	7,000	127,650
Office overheads		189,350	20,500	30,900	4,700	16,000	261,450
Installation, transfer and repairs, technical apparatus		5,000	1,000	—	—	10,000	16,000
Central Library		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Dark-room		500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Miscellaneous and unforeseen		22,955	4,270	2,835	2,500	4,100	36,660
Laboratories		—	—	153,115	—	—	153,115
Existing provident fund		—	—	—	—	—	—
Sickness Insurance		25,600	—	—	—	—	25,600
TOTAL	230,000	3,018,200	1,131,000	460,750	81,400	512,000	5,433,350

COMPARISON OF STAFF NUMBERS PROVIDED
FOR IN THE REVISED BUDGET FOR 1952 AND THE 1953 BUDGET

Class :	G.S.		I.F.R.B.		C.C.I.F.		C.C.I.T.		C.C.I.R.		Total	
	1952 rev.	1953	1952 rev.	1953	1952 rev.	1953	1952 rev.	1953	1952 rev.	1953	1952 rev.	1953
A	1	1	11	11	1	1	—	—	1	1	14	14
B	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3
C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	5	5	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	7	9
1	8	15	2	1	1	1	—	—	3	2	14	19
2	12	9	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	15	12
3	7	6	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	12	11
4	9	14	1	1	4	4	—	—	1	3	15	22
5	29	30	5	5	3	3	1	1	3	2	41	41
6	33	38	2	2	—	1	—	—	4	4	39	45
7	20	14	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	2	25	17
8	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Total	129	136	25	25	16	16	2	2	17	17	189	196

ESTIMATED OVERALL EXPENDITURE, 1953 BUDGET (Detail)

Part. 1. ORDINARY BUDGET

Section 1. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Accounts 1951
(41 d.— 3 lang.)

Budget 1952
(40 d.— 3 lang.)
(Document 1206/CA7)

Swiss francs

8th Session (1953) in Geneva
(Duration : 40 days ; 3 working
languages, spoken and written)

56,490.70
73,280.—
4,683.90
98,338.36
232,792.96

54,000.—
70,000.—
6,000.—
95,000.—
225,000.—

1.1	Councillors' travelling expenses	55,000.—
2	Per diem allowances	73,500.—
3	Insurance and luggage	4,500.—
4	General expenses	97,000.—
	<u>Total</u>	<u>230,000.—</u>

Detail of General Expenses

6	interpreters	salaries	25,000.—
		travelling expenses	500.—
4	Minute writers	salaries	10,000.—
		travelling expenses	500.—
6	Extra translators (in addition to 7 from the General Secretariat whose services will be partially available to the Council for translation and minute writing)	salaries	16,000.—
		travelling expenses	500.—
8	Shorthand-typists	salaries	12,000.—
		travelling expenses	500.—
1	Technician	salary	2,000.—
8	Employees for Roneo	salaries	5,500.—
2	Messengers	salaries	2,500.—
	<u>Total for staff</u>		<u>75,000.—</u>
	Sundry equipment		1,500.—
	Office supplies		18,000.—
	Miscellaneous and unforeseen		2,500.—
	<u>Total</u>		<u>97,000.—</u>

OVERALL ESTIMATE, 1953
Section 2. GENERAL SECRETARIAT

	Accounts 1951	Budget 1952 (revised) Document 1206/CA7	Estimated overall ordinary expenditure of the ITU 1953
<i>Subheads</i>			
1. STAFF			
.10 Salaries	802,944.—	1,206,540	1,545,780
.11 Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	191,209.75	258,400	308,880
.12 Expatriation allowances	26,199.60	38,100	50,500
.13 Family allowances	53,977.10	68,600	83,400
.14 Removal expenses	9,394.75	15,000	41,000
.15 Overtime	5,688.60	6,000	10,000
.16 Gratuities for long service	6,037.45	5,335	2,400
.17 Home leave	28,134.91	9,000	32,250
.18 Temporary staff	263,915.75	470,740	379,035
.19 Other staff expenses :			
.191 Other contributions by the Union to the Pension Scheme	64,921.85	35,900	98,350
.192 Insurance of dependents of retired staff	22,840.—	23,000	23,000
.193 Management expenses of the Staff Pension Scheme	—	16,000	12,000
	1,475,263.76	2,151,715	2,586,595
2. TRAVEL AND REPRESENTATION EXPENSES			
.20 Travel expenses in Switzerland	1,009.30	1,000	1,500
.21 Travel expenses outside Switzerland	7,673.88	8,000	13,900
.22 Representation of the Union at meetings of other organizations	7,353.05	5,000	10,000
.23 Local transport	—	500	500
	16,036.23	14,500	25,900
3. OFFICES			
.30 Rent			
.301 Rent Palais Wilson	19,700.—	21,000	21,000
.302 Rent Maison des Congrès	9,312.—	24,400	27,300
	29,012.—	45,400	48,300
.31 Office equipment			
.310 Books, maps, papers	2,332.92	3,000	3,000
.311 Furniture and office machines	6,937.64	200,000	108,000
	9,270.56	203,000	111,000
.32 Office overheads			
.320 Office equipment	16,125.73	70,500	62,500
.321 Lighting, Heating	10,281.97	21,800	20,350
.322 Postage, telephone subscriptions and charges	24,699.68	34,000	36,000
.323 Service (cleaning, upkeep, concierge)	12,192.50	19,800	20,500
.324 Preparation and publication of RHF reports and plans	—	55,000	50,000
	63,299.88	201,100	189,350
.33 Installations transfer and repairs			
.330 Transfer expenses			
.331 Installations, repairs		3,126.14	16,000
			5,000
.34 Central library (contribution)		2,302.72	3,000
			3,000
.35 Darkroom (contribution)		414.14	500
			500
5. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN			
.51 Miscellaneous	3,774.65	12,000	3,500
.52 Unforeseen	2,382.95	29,285	19,455
	6,157.60	41,285	22,955
7. SPECIAL EXPENSES			
.71 Existing pension fund		100,000.—	1,000
.72 Sickness insurance			12,500
			1,000
			12,500
			25,600
Totals	1,704,883.03	2,690,000	3,018,200

The increase shown in the General Secretariat for 1953 arise from work further to the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C.
The additional staff is attached for administrative purpose to the General Secretariat, as decided by the Council.

Section 3. I.F.R.B.

	Accounts 1951		1952 Budget (revised) Document No. 1206		Estimated overall ordinary expenditure of the ITU, 1953	
1. STAFF						
.101 Salaries of the 11 members	555,809.60		569,500		567,600	
.102 Salaries of the Secretariat	143,247.15		142,000		190,080	
.11 Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	112,573.60		112,440		120,030	
.12 Expatriation allowances	62,897.85		65,600		67,700	
.13 Family allowances	13,780.80		18,800		22,000	
.14 Removal expenses	7,142.70		62,000		44,000	
.15 Overtime	—		—		—	
.16 Gratuities	—		—		—	
.17 Home leave	58,612.84		9,900		9,050	
.18 Temporary Staff	8,707.55		10,580		10,580	
.19 Other staff expenses :						
.191 Other contributions by the Union to the Pension Scheme (for Secretariat Staff)	16,456.15		17,000		31,790	
.193 Management expenses of the Staff Pension Scheme	—	979,228.24	4,000	1,011,820	4,000	1,066,830
2. TRAVEL AND ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES						
.20 Travel expenses in Switzerland	—		400		400	
.21 Travel expenses outside Switzerland	8,779.40		9,600		15,500	
.22 Representation of the Union at meetings of other organizations	—	8,779.40	—	10,000	—	15,900
3. OFFICES						
.30 Rent						
.301 Rent of Palais Wilson	12,920.—		13,000		13,000	
.302 Rent Maison des Congrès	—	12,920.—	—	13,000	—	13,000
.31 Office equipment						
.310 Books, maps, papers	1,497.27		4,000		4,000	
.311 Furniture and machines	8,440.50		2,000		2,000	
.312 Other office equipment	—	9,937.77	—	6,000	—	6,000
.32 Office overheads						
.320 Offices supplies	4,212.74		4,500		4,500	
.321 Lighting, heating	4,544.11		5,000		6,000	
.322 Postage, telephone charges and sub- scriptions	5,037.55		5,000		5,000	
.323 Service (cleaning, upkeep, concierge)	4,985.05	18,779.45	5,000	19,500	5,000	20,500
.33 Installation, transfer and repairs						
.330 Transfer expenses		224.25		1,000		1,000
.331 Installations, repairs		2,302.72		3,000		3,000
.34 Central Library (contribution)		414.04		500		500
.35 Darkroom (contribution)						
5. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN						
.51 Miscellaneous	196.30		2,000		1,500	
.52 Unforeseen	340.—	536.30	2,680	3,680	2,770	4,270
Totals		1,033,122.17		1,068,500		1,131,000

Section 4. C.C.I.F.

Subheads	Accounts 1951		Budget 1952 (revised) Document No. 1206/CA7		Estimated overall ordinary expenditure of the I.T.U. 1953	
1. STAFF						
.10 Salaries	166,539.60		178,020		186,500	
.11 Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	25,646.65		30,000		31,000	
.12 Expatriation allowances	10,200.20		10,700		10,500	
.13 Family allowances	3,229.90		4,000		5,000	
.14 Removal expenses	1,272.10		1,000		1,000	
.15 Overtime	—		400		400	
.16 Gratuities	—		—		—	
.17 Home leave	—		4,000		—	
.18 Temporary staff	5,764.—		5,950		5,950	
.19 Other staff expenses :						
.191 Other contributions by the Union to the Pension Scheme	15,595.50		9,100		16,500	
.193 Management expenses of the Staff Pension Scheme	—	228,247.95	1,000	244,170	1,500	258,350
2. TRAVEL AND ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES						
.20 Travel expenses in Switzerland	480.—		500		500	
.21 Travel expenses outside Switzerland	4,042.10		3,500		4,500	
.22 Representation of the Union at meetings of other organizations	—	4,522.10	—	4,000	—	5,000
3. OFFICES						
.30 Rent						
.301 Rent of Palais Wilson	—		—		—	
.302 Rent of Maison des Congrès	—	5,519.40	—	5,900	—	5,900
.31 Office equipment						
.310 Books, maps, papers ¹⁾	126.50		350		350	
.311 Furniture and machines	746.95	873.45	800	1,150	800	1,150
.32 Office overheads						
.320 Offices supplies	18,778.62		19,000		20,000	
.321 Lighting, heating	2,174.20		4,400		4,400	
.322 Postage, telephone subscriptions and charges	5,675.55		6,000		6,000	
.323 Service (cleaning, upkeep, concierge)	—	26,628.37	300	29,700	500	30,900
.33 Installations, transfers and repairs						
.330 Removal expenses from Paris to Geneva	—		—		—	
.331 Installations and repairs	—		—	500	—	
.34 Central library (contribution)	—	2,302.72	—	3,000	—	3,000
.35 Darkroom (contribution)	—	414.04	—	500	—	500
5. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN						
.51 Miscellaneous	3,375.05		1,500		1,500	
.52 Unforeseen	401.20	3,776.25	1,260	2,760	1,335	2,835
6. LABORATORY						
.600 Salaries	87,847.65		89,920		93,700	
.601 Staff insurance and superannuation	14,657.25		14,300		15,415	
.602 Expatriation allowances	5,001.—		5,000		6,000	
.603 Family allowances	2,501.85		4,000		5,000	
.604 Home leave	1,124.50		2,500		—	
.605 Removal expenses	—		1,000		1,000	
.606 Other Union contributions to the Pen- sion Scheme	3,990.—		1,500		4,500	
.607 Management expenses of the Staff Pen- sion Scheme	—	115,122.25	600	118,820	500	126,115
.61 Upkeep of the laboratory	—	6,863.95	—	7,000	—	7,000
.62 Laboratory equipment and fittings	—	8,639.—	—	20,000	—	20,000
Totals		402,909.48		437,500		460,750

⁽¹⁾ Payments by the C.C.I.F. to la Société française de Physique, la Société française des Electriciens, la Société des Radioélectriciens de France, for documents.

Section 5. C. C. I. T.

Sub-heads	Accounts 1951		Budget 1952 (revised) Document No. 1206/CA7		Estimated overall ordinary expenditure of the I.T.U. 1953	
1. STAFF						
.10 Salaries	48,000.—		32,000		32,000	
.11 Staff superannuation and Benevolent Funds	9,913.20		200		8,500	
.12 Expatriation allowances	2,949.95		3,200		2,200	
.13 Family allowances	2,999.85		3,200		2,400	
.14 Removal expenses	—		—		—	
.15 Overtime	—		—		—	
.16 Gratuities for long service	—		—		—	
.17 Home leave	—		1,500		—	
.18 Temporary staff	15,392.05		16,600		17,000	
.19 Other staff expenses :						
.191 Other Union contributions to the Pension Scheme	150.—		15,000		1,000	
.193 Management expenses of the Staff Pension Scheme	—	79,405.05	300	80,000	400	63,500
2. TRAVEL AND REPRESENTATION EXPENSES						
.20 Travel expenses in Switzerland	—		200		200	
.21 Travel expenses outside Switzerland	2,701.20		6,800		3,500	
.22 Representation of the Union at meetings of other organizations	—	2,701.20	—	7,000	—	3,700
3. OFFICES						
.30 Rent						
.301 Palais Wilson		1,000.—		1,000		1,000
.31 Office equipment						
.310 Books, maps, papers	272.85		500		500	
.311 Furniture and machines	1,156.73	1,429.58	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,500
.32 Office overheads						
.320 Office supplies	1,691.12		3,000		3,000	
.321 Lighting, heating	300.—		300		300	
.322 Postage, telephone, subscription and charges	586.60		1,000		1,000	
.323 Service (Cleaning, upkeep, concierge)	400.—	2,977.72	400	4,700	400	4,700
.34 Central library (contribution)		2,302.72		3,000		3,000
.35 Darkroom (contribution)		413.94		500		500
5. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN						
.51 Miscellaneous	560.15		1,300		1,000	
.52 Unforeseen	—	560.15	2,000	3,300	1,500	2,500
Totals		90,790.36		102,000		81,400

Section 6. C.C.I.R.

Subheads	Accounts 1951		Budget 1952 (revised) Document No. 1206/CA7		Estimated overall ordinary expenditure of the I.T.U. 1953	
1. STAFF						
.10 Salaries	240,444.90		288,300		306,000	
.11 Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	39,295.80		46,500		50,750	
.12 Expatriation allowances	13,844.60		14,100		15,800	
.13 Family allowances	3,999.60		5,600		6,400	
.14 Removal expenses	3,870.28		5,000		1,000	
.15 Overtime	—		500		500	
.16 Gratuities for long service	—		—		—	
.17 Home leave	9,492.35		13,500		25,000	
.18 Temporary staff	5,577.65		5,950		5,950	
.19 Other staff expenses :						
.191 Other Union contributions to the Pension Scheme	40,938.50		4,300		23,500	
.193 Management expenses of the Staff Pension Scheme	—	357,463.68	1,000	384,750	2,500	437,400
2. TRAVEL AND REPRESENTATION EXPENSES						
.20 Travel expenses in Switzerland	169.95		500		500	
.21 Travel expenses outside Switzerland	13,478.90		18,000		15,500	
.22 Representation of the Union at meetings of other organizations	—	13,648.85	—	18,500	—	16,000
3. OFFICES						
.30 Rent						
.301 Rent of Palais Wilson	—		—		—	
.302 Rent Maison des Congrès	—		—		—	
.303 Rent Villa Bartholoni	15,000.—	15,000.—	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
.31 Office equipment						
.310 Books, maps, papers	4,472.47		5,000		5,000	
.311 Furniture and machines	2,037.25	6,509.72	2,000	7,000	2,000	7,000
.32 Office overheads						
.320 Office supplies	5,062.65		5,000		5,000	
.321 Lighting, heating	2,483.10		3,500		3,500	
.322 Postage, telephone subscriptions and charges	6,296.40		6,000		7,000	
.323 Service (cleaning, upkeep, concierge)	326.75	14,168.90	500	15,000	500	16,000
.33 Installation, transfer and repairs						
.331 Installation of the office and repairs to premises	—		—		—	
.332 Technical apparatus	—	19,943.93	—	10,000	—	10,000
.34 Central library (contribution)	—	2,302.77	—	3,000	—	3,000
.35 Darkroom (contribution)	—	413.92	—	500	—	500
5. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN						
.51 Miscellaneous	694.93		3,000		3,000	
.52 Unforeseen	123.—	817.93	2,650	5,650	1,100	4,100
Totals		430,269.70		462,400		512,000

ANNEX 10

TRAFFIC TO BE ROUTED OVER THE AERONAUTICAL TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK

Statement made by Mr. Laffay (France)

“First of all, I should like to recall two principles which must be present in all our minds during these discussions :

- (1) By virtue of its agreement with U.N., the I.T.U. is recognized as the specialized agency ‘responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument’. This basic instrument is the International Telecommunication Convention, according to which no decisions may be taken in the field of telecommunication independently of the I.T.U.
- (2) Class B messages represent private commercial traffic, and as such must be routed over the general telecommunication network. The annex to the Convention specifies that all telegrams, other than service or Government telegrams, are to be regarded as private telegrams.

In adopting a resolution on this question, the Paris Telegraph Conference had in mind :

- (1) to reaffirm the prerogatives of the I.T.U. in a field which incontestably belongs to it ;
- (2) to seek a reasonable agreement with I.C.A.O. by asking that the question be dealt with by the two organizations, as this appeared to be the only way to reach a general understanding flexible enough to meet the recognized needs of civil aviation.

In order to meet the claims of air companies, moreover, the Conference established a system whereby circuits could be rented to several users at a diminishing rate.

In Document No. 1145, the following principle is put forward by I.C.A.O. : ‘a great number of questions must be settled at the national level before an agreement between I.C.A.O. and I.T.U. can be reached’.

In submitting this principle, I.C.A.O. (1) has deviated from the wishes of the Paris Conference, which asked that the problem be dealt with at organizational level ; and (2) has set out on a blind path, as will be seen clearly later on.

To justify the routing of Class B messages over the aeronautical networks, I.C.A.O. argues that the general network is not constructed to satisfy the requirements of air transport companies because :

- (1) the public service either does not exist at airports or, where it exists, is unsatisfactory. In this connection, one can reply that the situation results from the fact that, since Class B messages are not entrusted to the general telecommunication network, there is no reason why the Administrations concerned should undertake the heavy expense required to equip aerodrome services ;
- (2) the lines of the general network do not coincide with air routes. This observation has doubtless some validity so far as concerns international landlines, but it does not apply to radio circuits and especially to direct circuits serving two points which are linked by an air service.

Before dealing with the I.C.A.O. recommendations, I should like to explain my views on two arguments put forward by that Organization.

- (1) Overlapping of circuits must be avoided as this leads to wastage of frequencies. Here it must be observed that the general telecommunication network is older than the aeronautical networks and cannot be abandoned nor reduced since it meets the requirements of the general public and of the governmental authorities of the various countries. Consequently, to avoid overlapping and wastage of frequencies, the general network must be fully utilized first of all, and parallel circuits resorted to only in cases of obvious insufficiency.
- (2) I.C.A.O. undertakes not to create new circuits for the routing of Class B messages. This means that, if new air circuits are created, civil aviation companies must use the general telecommunication network. Is this not a tacit admission that this network is capable of satisfying the needs of air transport ?

I come now to the recommendations by the Communications Division of I.C.A.O., which apparently have been approved by the Council of that Organization.

As tariff questions, in my opinion, are not the most important, I shall not deal with the recommendations referring to them.

One point which must engage our attention is that which relates to the conditions for the routing of Class B messages over the aeronautical networks, since this throws doubt on the ability of the general network to deliver such messages with sufficient speed.

If one considers the text at the bottom of page 11 of Document No. 1145 in relation to Recommendation No. 86 (page 12), the conclusion is that such messages must be transmitted after safety telegrams, the number of which is high.

I remember having read in a brochure published by I.C.A.O. that a delay of at least 25%, expressed as a percentage of flying time, could be imposed on the transmission of Class B messages. This means that, before assuming the general telecommunication network to be incapable of delivering Class B messages within a period satisfactory to civil aviation, it must first be proved that the general network is not in a position to fulfil the conditions laid down by I.C.A.O. for the aeronautical networks.

As you know, the I.C.A.O. regulations cover bookings of two kinds :

- (1) bookings on aircraft leaving within 72 hours ;
- (2) bookings on aircraft leaving more than 72 hours later.

It is obvious that in many cases the general telecommunication network can meet the requirements of air transport.

One of the other recommendations (No. 88) must be noted. The most significant paragraph is the following :

“ recommends that... every endeavour be made to have the I.C.A.O. position adopted as a national position at any future joint discussions between I.C.A.O. and the I.T.U.”

Personally, I do not find that this text corresponds to the spirit of loyal collaboration which should govern relations between the two specialized agencies. In the first place, it places the I.T.U. in an inferior position, even although it relates to a matter which is essentially within the Union's competence. The content of this paragraph doubtless shows the real reason why I.C.A.O. has relegated the discussion from the organizational to the national level and made it a matter of conflict between the aeronautical and telecommunication services.

Several countries have entered reserves to the I.C.A.O. recommendations—Cuba, Venezuela, Egypt, Brazil, etc. The reserve of the U.S.A. Delegation is accompanied by a comment, which should be mentioned as going to the heart of the matter : ‘ ... the United States cannot agree to permit the unrestricted acceptance of Class B messages on the Aeronautical Fixed Service, regardless of the existence of fully adequate public or private fixed telecommunications services between the point of origin and the point of delivery of the message ’.

Following the I.C.A.O. recommendations, the C.C.I.T. of the I.T.U. asked Administrations what effect they intended to give to these recommendations and the outcome of their dealings with the aeronautical services at national level.

The replies do not accord either as regards principles or concerning details of application. The various measures contemplated by the different countries are set out on pages 20 to 36 of Document No. 1145.

I.C.A.O., for its part, has consulted the aeronautical services of its Member States, and the results are recounted in the following sentence of that Organization's letter of 9 May, which is annexed to Document No. 1145 (page 40) : ‘ In short, of the sixteen States that have replied, twelve find the principles unacceptable in one or more particulars.’

Despite this at least partial setback suffered by the two agencies, I.C.A.O., in the above-mentioned letter, concludes that its Council should ‘ follow the C.C.I.T.'s action in urging governments to coordinate at national level the views of their posts and telegraphs and their civil aviation authorities on this matter ’.

From the foregoing one must conclude, first, that the course of action adopted by I.C.A.O. is mistaken, because this Organization, as well as the C.C.I.T., admits that a deadlock has arisen due to the fact that more than two-thirds of the countries consulted are unable to agree on the fundamental principles proposed by I.C.A.O.

I shall now put forward concrete proposals.

- (1) It seems necessary that the I.C.A.O. Council revoke its recommendations relating to the routing of Class B messages over the aeronautical networks as well as its tariff provisions.
- (2) The problem must be dealt with at organizational level in order to reach an equitable solution, which would satisfy the *interests* of operators of the general telecommunication network as well as the peculiar needs—needs which are in no sense contested—of civil aviation.
- (3) It seems impossible to reach general agreement unless the following principle, which reflects the wishes of the Paris Telegraph Conference, is adopted :

‘ Traffic pertaining to Class B messages must be routed over the general telecommunication network whenever this network is able to respect the transmission period deemed satisfactory by air transport companies.’

I should like to show now that coordination at the national level, as proposed in the I.C.A.O. recommendations, is an illusion which must be destroyed. My arguments are as follows :

- (1) The I.C.A.O. recommendations sacrifice the legitimate interests of operators of the general telecommunication network, and this cannot be allowed.
- (2) The current consultations between I.C.A.O., on the one hand, and the C.C.I.T., on the other hand, show that it is impossible to reconcile the views of the civil aviation administrations and the P.T.T. Differences exist, some of which will prove insoluble.

- (3) The I.C.A.O. recommendations have no validity for the considerable number of countries which are not members and which, as Members of the I.T.U., intend to implement the Paris Conference resolution.
- (4) I.C.A.O. does not appear to take into account the interests of private telecommunication companies, which operate a large proportion of the international network.

In my opinion, we cannot ignore the importance of the problem under consideration, because :

- (1) the prerogatives and authority of the I.T.U. are at stake for the first time. Moreover, we must not forget that we now have prerogatives vis-à-vis the U.N. in regard to privileges and freedom of information ;
- (2) the present situation causes considerable prejudice to telecommunication undertakings which operate the general network ;
- (3) the present I.C.A.O. recommendations would create a dangerous precedent which might be exploited by other users, such as the merchant marine, press, etc.

In conclusion, I should like to draw the I.C.A.O. representative's attention to a form of unfair competition which is carried on by some civil aviation companies. Such competition on the part of these companies consists of informing the families of air travellers of their safe arrival at a cost several times lower than for telegrams sent over the general telecommunication network. This practice is unjustifiable, and doubtless the I.C.A.O. can use its authority to put an end to it."

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.27-E

October 6, 1952.

MEETING OF THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

Minutes of the first Meeting:

Monday, 6 October at 10.30a.m.

Chairman : Mr. Andrada (Argentine)

Subjects discussed :

1. Proposals concerning the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Conference.
2. Proposals concerning the setting up of committees.
3. Proposals concerning the chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees.
4. Apportionment of work among committees.
5. Secretariat.
6. Rules of Procedure.
7. Schedule of work.
8. Miscellaneous.

Opening the meeting, Mr. Andrada (Argentine) welcomed the delegates and reminded them that the purpose of the meeting of the Heads of Delegations was merely to prepare the work for the first plenary meeting. He presented the draft agenda of the meeting, which was accepted without comment (Doc.No.23).

1. PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE CHAIRMEN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN OF THE CONFERENCE

1.1. The delegate of Italy made the following statement:

" On behalf of the Doyen, who is absent, I propose, gentlemen, that His Excellency Mr. NICOLINI, Minister of Communications of the Argentine Republic, be appointed Honorary Chairman of our Conference, and that Dr. Andrada, Secretary General of Posts and Telecommunications of the Argentine Republic, be appointed Executive Chairman. Dr. Andrada, has been well known to us all for many years for his competence, his knowledge of all the affairs of the Union and for his personal ability. With his friendliness and impartiality he will be able to overcome the greatest obstacles and guide us in the preparation of an Act acceptable to all the Plenipotentiaries present here.

I should like to propose that Mr. NAVATTA, Director of Telecommunications at the Ministry of Communications of the Argentine Republic, be appointed Vice-Chairman of the Conference."

1.2. Mr. Andrada (Argentine) thanked the Heads of Delegations on behalf of the Minister of Communications; he would inform him of this appointment when the Plenary Assembly had confirmed it. He also thanked the delegates in his own name and on behalf of Mr. Navatta.

2. PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE SETTING UP OF COMMITTEES.

2.1. The Chairman announced the proposals by the Administration of the inviting Government for the setting up of the following nine committees:

1° Steering Committee, composed of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and of the committees, to coordinate the work of all the committees.

2° Credentials Committee, to examine whether the delegates' credentials were in good and due form.

3. Convention Committee, to examine proposals for amending the Atlantic City Convention.
4. General Regulations Committee, to examine proposals for modifying the General Regulations (Annex No. 4 to the Atlantic City Convention) and, if necessary, Annexes 2 and 3 to the Convention.
5. Committee to examine the Report by the Administrative Council.
6. Committee on I.T.U. Finances, to prepare the basis for the I.T.U. budget for the future, and to approve the accounts of the Union.
7. Conference Budget Committee, to be set up in pursuance of Administrative Council Resolution No. 83, to supervise the organization of the Conference, and expenditure thereon.
8. Committee on Relations with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.
9. Editorial Committee.

The Chairman pointed out that these were merely the proposals of the Argentine Administration; he knew already that the suggestion of setting up a committee to examine the report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference was not welcomed by some delegations.

2.2. The Head of the Delegation of France thought that the Argentine proposal was satisfactory, except insofar as the fifth committee was concerned. In his view, the report by the Administrative Council consisted of three parts: the first part, containing information on the work of the permanent organs of the Union and conferences. Since the Directors of the C.C.I's were responsible only to the plenary assemblies of the respective Committees, since the work of the I.T.R.B. should be reviewed by the Radio Conference, and finally, since administrative conferences enjoyed a certain amount of autonomy, their decisions always being reached with the approval of the majority of the participants, the Plenipotentiary Conference was not required to take any action on the facts related in the first part. The second

part dealt with the work of the Administrative Council itself. The Plenipotentiary Conference would naturally have to examine it, but it was unnecessary to set up a special committee for that purpose, since the Plenary assembly itself could study it. A third part - Chapters 5, 6 and 7 of the report - dealt with questions requiring the special attention of the Conference. It would seem advisable to refer this section to the Finance Committee, which would have to study such questions before taking decisions on the matters with which it had to deal.

2.3. The proposal not to set up a special committee to examine the Report by the Administrative Council was supported by the Heads of the Delegations of the United States of America, India, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and the Lebanon, for reasons already advanced by the Head of the French Delegation, and with a view to speeding up the work of the Conference.

2.4. The Head of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. said that the statement by the delegate of France concerning consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Report by the Administrative Council did not quite correspond with the facts. Paragraph 1 a) of Article 10 of the Convention clearly stated that "The Plenipotentiary Conference shall consider the Report of the Administrative Council on the activities of the Union". The term "activities of the Union" obviously included the activities of the permanent organs, and of conferences and meetings. It was, therefore, incorrect to say that the activities of conferences and meetings should not be considered at the present time. Naturally it was difficult for the Plenipotentiary Conference to go into details, especially those of a technical nature; nevertheless, it was its duty to consider the broad results of the conferences of the Union, so that it might make proposals for the future. Whether that examination should be made in committee and subsequently in plenary meeting, or directly in plenary meeting, was a simple question of organization, and he would not object to the suppression of the fifth committee proposed by the Argentine Administration provided it were clearly understood that the Conference must examine, at least in its broad outlines, the work of the Union as a whole.

In short, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the proposed committee should not be set up, but that consideration of the activities of the Union as a whole, at least in its broad outlines, should appear as an item on the agenda of a Plenary assembly of the Conference. Then, with all the facts before it, the Conference could make proposals for the future, consider modifications in the structure of the Union and generally make arrangements for the coming years, as every international organization was accustomed to do every four or five years.

2.5. The Chairman observed that the heads of delegations had agreed in principle not to set up a committee to consider the Report by the Administrative Council, and in the circumstances of Conference would have only the eight other committees proposed by the Argentine Administration.

3. PROPOSALS CONCERNING CHAIRMANSHIP AND VICE-CHAIRMANSHIP OF COMMITTEES.

3.1. The Head of the Delegation of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, speaking on behalf of his delegation, wished to express his satisfaction at seeing, as the Executive Chairman of the Conference, Dr. Andrada, with whom they had had occasion to collaborate on many occasions at international meetings, and who had demonstrated his personal abilities in the field of international law.

The report about the activities of the Union had to be discussed and accepted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as provided in Article 10 of the Convention. All those who had already taken the floor were agreed on this matter, but there had been differences of opinion as to procedure. That meant that, first of all, the delegates must accept the rules of procedure for the work of this Conference, in which they would fix the structure of this Conference. His delegation also was in favour of accelerating the work of the Conference as much as possible, and having that in view, he suggested that the present meeting should only discuss items on which a unanimous decision could be reached. If they proceeded otherwise, they would be making the same mistake which he feared would be made if the report on the activities of the Union were in the first place treated by a special committee. His view was that the present meeting could not accept any definite resolution until the rules of procedure had been fixed.

Concerning Committee No. 1, which ought to be presided by the Chairman of the Conference, and whose Members were to be the future chairmen and vice-chairmen of the various committees, his opinion was that it could not be formulated as a committee, for that was essentially the Bureau of the Conference. All the big conferences which were obliged to compose more committees for the effective work usually composed one Bureau in which were represented the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the different committees, with the aim of coordinating the work of the different committees and bringing their results before the Plenary Assembly.

3.2. The Chairman recalled that the meeting of the Heads of Delegations would merely submit proposals to the Plenary Assembly, and that the suggestion made by the Head of the Yugoslav Delegation might usefully be forwarded to the plenary assembly, which would be free to

decide whether to adopt the rules of procedure before appointing the chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees or vice versa. The Head of the Yugoslav Delegation could therefore, if he wished, submit his proposal again in the plenary assembly.

3.3. The Chairman then submitted the proposals of the inviting Government concerning the chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees:

Steering Committee (Committee 1)
as usual

Credentials Committee (Committee 2)
Chairman: United Kingdom
Vice-Chairmen: Colombia, Poland.

Convention Committee (Committee 3)
Chairman: Portugal
Vice-Chairmen: Canada, Czechoslovakia.

General Regulations Committee (Committee 4)
Chairman: U.S.S.R.
Vice-Chairmen: Mexico, Switzerland.

Committee on I.T.U. Finances (Committee 5)
Chairman: India
Vice-Chairmen: Sweden, Australia.

Conference Budget Committee (Committee 6)
Chairman: Brazil
Vice-Chairmen: Netherlands, New Zealand.

Committee on Relations with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (Committee 7)
Chairman: United States of America
Vice-Chairmen: Pakistan, Belgium.

Editorial Committee (Committee 8)
Chairman: France
Vice-Chairmen: Spain, Ireland.

3.4. With the exception of the delegation of Mexico (absent), all the delegations proposed as chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees agreed to accept the honour bestowed on them, and thanked the Argentine Delegation.

3.5. The Chairman said that, in the circumstances, the proposals made by the Argentine Delegation would be referred to the Plenary Assembly as proposals by the meeting of the Heads of Delegations.

3.6 Speaking on behalf of his Administration, Mr. Navatta (Argentine) then proposed that the Doyen of the Conference, Mr. Gneme (Italy), be appointed Vice-Chairman of the Conference.

3.7 This proposal was seconded by the delegate of Brazil, and received with applause.

3.8 The Chairman said that the plenary assembly would be asked to appoint Mr. Gneme Vice-Chairman of the Conference. He hoped that Mr. Gneme would soon be fit enough to collaborate again, with his customary vitality and enthusiasm, in the work of the I.T.U., as he had been doing since 1908.

3.9 The delegate of Italy thanked the Argentine Delegation for its kindly gesture in proposing the name of Mr. Gneme as one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference. He would convey the message to Mr. Gneme, together with the wishes for his speedy recovery.

3.10 The Head of the delegation of Nicaragua, supported by the delegates of the Dominican Republic and Pakistan, proposed that both General Juan Peron, President of the Argentine Nation, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, be appointed Honorary Chairmen of the Conference.

3.11 The Chairman said he would be very pleased to pass on this decision to the persons concerned, pointing out that the Plenipotentiary Conference had thus chosen to pay homage to the interest they had shown in telecommunications and to the remarkable way in which they had contributed to the organization of the Conference.

3.12 The meeting was suspended at 1 p.m.

The meeting was resumed at 4 p.m.

4. APPORTIONMENT OF WORK AMONG COMMITTEES

4.1 The Chairman announced that the Secretariat would shortly be distributing a document summarizing the work allotted to the various Committees.

5. SECRETARIAT

5.1 The Chairman announced that the Argentine Administration would propose to the Plenary Assembly that the Secretary General of the I.T.U. Mr. Mulatier, should be Secretary of the Conference.

Mr. Mulatier would be assisted by Mr. Townshend, Assistant Secretary General, Mr. Persin, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Weber, Counsellors.

The Secretariat proper would be directed by Mr. Millot, assisted by Mr. Stead.

5.2 The proposal was greeted with applause.

6. RULES OF PROCEDURE

6.1 The Chairman pointed out that the Argentine Delegation had submitted draft Rules of Procedure in Document 21.

6.2 The Head of the United States Delegation proposed that the Plenary Assembly be recommended to adopt those Rules of Procedure provisionally without any change, since detailed discussion would take too long.

6.3 The Head of the Portuguese Delegation supported that proposal.

6.4 The Head of the Delegation of the USSR said that the Meeting of Heads of Delegations was not competent to adopt or to recommend the adoption of a set of Rules either permanently or provisionally. He recognized the value of the work done by the Argentine Delegation, but held that the Rules of Procedure were an important document, which could not be adopted without due study. It should be examined by the Plenary Assembly; should that procedure take too long, the Rules of Procedure in the General Regulations should be taken as a working basis.

6.5 The Head of the Delegation of the Belorussian SSR supported the USSR proposal to take the General Regulations as a working basis.

6.6 The Head of the Delegation of the Ukrainian SSR considered that the present meeting was not competent to approve Rules of Procedure and supported the USSR proposal.

6.7 The Head of the Argentine Delegation pointed out that past conferences had often modified the Rules of Procedure in the General Regulations and that there also existed a number of proposals on the matter. That was why the Argentine Delegation had felt it would be useful to incorporate everything in a single document.

6.8 The Chairman observed that since opinion was divided, the draft would be submitted without reconsideration to the Plenary Assembly for decision.

7. SCHEDULE OF WORK

7.1 The Chairman proposed the following schedule: morning meetings from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; afternoon meetings from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. It was the custom of Argentine administrations not to work on Saturday mornings but he believed that some delegations felt it would be necessary to do so.

7.2 The Head of the United States Delegation proposed working on Saturday mornings so as to cover more ground at the beginning and avoid a rush at the end of the Conference. He also asked for the closing date to be fixed without further delay and proposed the date of 10 December 1952.

7.3 The Heads of the Delegations of the United Kingdom and Ireland supported those proposals.

7.4 The Head of the French Delegation, although agreeing to the schedule and target date, pointed out that if two committees were to meet consecutively in any given morning or afternoon, they would not have enough time. If they met simultaneously, they should not both be committees of first importance.

7.5 The Head of the Portuguese Delegation supported the proposals, especially the target date of 10 December. He was certain that work could be concluded by then. The Atlantic City Conference had got through a much heavier agenda in three months.

7.6 The Head of the Indian Delegation, supported by the Head of the Delegation of the Union of South Africa, proposed Friday 5 or Saturday 6 December as the target date.

7.7 Summing up, the Chairman said that it was for the Plenary Assembly to have the final word on the target date. The other matters, on which there seemed to be general agreement, were dependent on the date fixed.

8. MISCELLANEOUS

8.1 At the Chairman's request, the Secretary General of the I.T.U. read out a letter he had received from the office of the Secretary General of the United Nations concerning the participation of U.N. representatives in the work of the Conference. The text of the letter is annexed to these minutes.

8.2 The Head of the Delegation of the United States, speaking as

Chairman of Committee 7, said that he would be able to comply with the request of the U.N. representatives.

8.3 The Chairman thanked him and asked the Secretary General to communicate his reply to the persons concerned.

8.4 In reply to a question by the Head of the French Delegation, the Chairman outlined the agenda of the first Plenary Meeting to be held on the following day. The Plenary Assembly would have to ratify the recommendations and proposals of the present meeting, discuss the adoption of Rules of Procedure and sanction the closing date and working schedule of the Conference. It would also have to consider a request submitted by several delegations for an examination of the results of the E.A.R.C.

8.5 In reply to a question from the Chairman, the Secretary General of the I.T.U. states that, in his view, the Plenary Assembly could meet at 11 a.m. on Tuesday if the delegates would be indulgent and be satisfied with receiving the minutes of the present meeting at the opening of the Plenary.

8.6 The Chairman announced that the first Plenary Meeting would be held on Tuesday, 7 October, at 11 a.m.

The meeting rose at 5.15 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

J. Revoy
G. Deniker

The Secretary General:
L. Mulatier

The Chairman:

M.A. Andrada

Annex: Letter from the office of the Secretary General of the
United Nations

- 11 -
(27-E)

ANNEX

UNITED NATIONS

New York

18 September 1952

SG 84/1/02

Mr. L. Mulatier, Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Conference internationale
Facultad de Derecho
Avenida Presidente Figueroa Alcorta No. 2263
Buenos Aires, Argentine

Dear Mr. Mulatier,

We understand that the Plenipotentiary Conference is expected to last some two and a half months. It would be difficult for the United Nations representatives to remain in Buenos Aires for a long period of time and we wonder whether there is any possibility of those items on the agenda which are of direct concern to the United Nations being discussed within a limited period, say of one month, preferably between mid-October and mid-November. While we know that this would be a difficult matter to arrange and one on which the delegates themselves would of course have to make a decision, you have in the past been good enough to try to make such arrangements and we would greatly appreciate any help you can give us on this occasion.

I should be very grateful if you could let me have your comments as soon as possible so that we can make the most appropriate arrangements. According to present plans, Mr. Benjamin Cohen would represent the Secretary-General for a few days only at the opening of the Conference; Mr. Adrian David would arrive in Buenos Aires about October 13th and Mr. William Cox a little later.

Sincerely yours,
(signed)
Martin Hill

Director of Co-ordination for Specialized
Agencies and Economic and Social Matters

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

CORRIGENDUM No.1 TO DOCUMENT No.22-E

PAGE 3 :

France : Insert "R" in column 111

Iraq : Insert "S" and "R" in columns 11 and 111 respectively.

PAGE 4 :

Poland : Insert the word "People's" before "Republic".

PAGE 5 :

Final section, 3rd item : Delete the word "yet" end of
1st line.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.29-E
6 October 1952

AGENDA

For the 1st Plenary Meeting

Tuesday, 7 October, at 1100 hours.

PLENARY ASSEMBLY HALL

1. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference;
2. Honorary Chairmen;
3. Constitution of committees;
4. Election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of committees;
5. Apportionment of work between committees;
6. Constitution of the Secretariat of the Conference;
7. Rules of Procedure of the Conference;
8. Schedule of work;
9. Closing date of the Conference;
10. Miscellaneous business.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 30-E

6 October 1952

PLENARY MEETING

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONS AMONG

THE ORGANS OF THE CONFERENCE

(Plenary Assembly and Committees)

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Proposals 8 and 611

Documents 7, 8, 9, 16, 18, 21, 22.

Report by the Administrative Council

Chapter I.- General

Chapter II.- The Work of the Administrative Council

Chapter III.- Staff of the Union

COMMITTEE 1 : Steering Committee

Terms of Reference : To organize the orderly progress of the Conference's work and to propose to the Plenary Session any measures necessary to this end.

COMMITTEE 2 : Credentials Committee

Terms of Reference : To verify that the credentials submitted by delegations to the Conference take the required form.

COMMITTEE 3 : Convention Committee

Terms of Reference : To examine proposals for modifications to the Convention and to Annex 1.

Proposals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 to 12, 14 to 17, and 19 to 215, 218 to 324, 344, 570 to 586, 610, 612 to 648, 652 to 657, 659 (Doc.4), 663 (Doc.11), 664 (Doc.12), 665 (Doc.13), 666 (Doc.14), 667 (Doc.20), 668 (Doc.24), 669 (Doc.25).

Report by the Administrative Council

Chapter VII, para.3. Languages: the application of Art.15, para.5 of the Convention.

Chapter VII, para.5. Interpretation and application of the Atlantic City Convention and the General Regulations annexed thereto. (This also concerns Committee 4).

Chapter VII, para.6. Epidemiological telephone calls.

COMMITTEE 4: General Regulations Committee

Terms of Reference: To examine proposals for modifications to the General Regulations and Annexes 2 and 3 to the Convention.

Proposals: 325 to 343, 345 to 569, 587 to 609, 649 to 651, 660(Doc.5), 662 (Doc.10).

The Report by the Administrative Council

Chapter VII, para.5. Interpretation and application of the Atlantic City Convention and of the General Regulations Annexed thereto. (This also concerns Committee 3).

COMMITTEE 5: Committee on I.T.U. Finances

Terms of Reference: To examine the financial management of the Union and to approve the accounts for the years 1947 to 1951.

- To study the financial position of the Union and the proposals affecting the finances of the Union for the period starting in 1953 and ending at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Proposals: 6, 216, 217.

Document 15

Report by the Administrative Council

Chapter IV - Finances of the Union

Chapter V - Staff Questions

Chapter VI - Finance

Chapter VII- para. 2. New building for the I.T.U. or refitting of the building at present occupied by it.

COMMITTEE 6: Conference Budget Control Committee

Terms of Reference: To supervise the use of the Conference Budget in the spirit of Administrative Council resolution 83 amended.

Document 1.

COMMITTEE 7: Committee for relations with the United Nations.

Terms of Reference: To examine the problems arising from relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations.

- To examine the problems arising from the Union's participation in the expanded programme of Technical Assistance.

Document 3.

The Report by the Administrative Council

Chapter VII, para.1. I.T.U. participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Chapter VII, para.4. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

COMMITTEE 8: Editorial Committee.

Terms of Reference: To edit the texts produced by the committees, as regards style, and to assemble them with the original unmodified texts for their final approval by the plenary Assembly.

Proposal 4.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 31-E

7 October 1952.

CORRIGENDUM No. 1 TO DOCUMENT No. 20 - E

Page 2

Under the heading "Reasons", Paragraph 1 should read
as follows:

- "1. To promote international cooperation, in order to improve and more effectively to use, telecommunications of all kinds, it is advisable to lay down a procedure for new Members and Associate Members to freely join the Union.

The provisions of Article 1 of the present Convention do not meet these aims, and require appropriate amendment".

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 32-E

7 October 1952

CORRIGENDUM NO. 1 TO DOCUMENT NO. 27-E

(Minutes of the 1st. Meeting
of the Heads of Delegations)

Page 5, paragraph 3.1:-

The following passage should be added at the end of the speech made by the Head of the Delegation of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia:

"Committee No. 1 could not be put on the same level as other committees just because of the sole fact (if not for any other reason) that the committee was not composed of the representatives of different members of the Union but of representatives of different committees. As might well be seen Committee 1 ought to figure in the rules of procedure as the Bureau of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The opinion of his delegation was that having unanimously agreed on the question of the Chairmen of the Plenipotentiary Conference, work should immediately start in the plenary session and the question of the rules of procedure should be broached.

Finally, he was not in favour of making any decisions or suggestions concerning the chairmanship or vice-chairmanship of any committee until the rules of procedure had been accepted, in which the conference would prescribe which committees were necessary and what procedure should be adopted concerning the elections. He pointed out that this procedure was traditional in many international organizations."

INDIA PROPOSALS FOR AMENDING THE ATLANTIC CITY
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

PROPOSAL No. 670

Art. 1, Par. 3. Replace the existing text by:-

"3. All members, unless their membership is suspended under Article 14 or Article 16, :-

(i) shall be entitled to participate in the Union. They may also participate in its permanent organs either in their own right or by election, as prescribed in each case, and

(ii) shall each have one vote at any conference of the Union and meeting of an organ of the Union which they attend."

- - - -

Reasons:

We consider that for non-payment of dues or for failure to ratify the Convention in time, the membership should not cease but merely be held in suspension.

PROPOSAL No. 671

Art. 2. Replace the existing text by the following:-

"Seat of the Union.

The seat of the Union and its permanent organs shall be at Geneva. The regional branches may, however, be located at other places as decided by the members of the region concerned. "

- - - -

Reasons:

It is considered that the work of the regional branches, when constituted, would be considerably expedited and the expenses appreciably curtailed if the regional branches are located at places as near as possible to the geographic centres of the regions concerned.

The delegation of India is submitting separately a proposal regarding the establishment of regional branches of the I.T.U.

PROPOSAL No. 672

Art. 4. Replace par. 3 by the following and add par. 4:-

"3. The permanent organs of the Union which are:

- a. The Administrative Council,
- b. The International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.),
- c. The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T. & F.),
- d. The International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.),
- e. The Regional Branches of the I. T. U.,

4. The General Secretariat."

- - - - -
Reasons:

Consequential to the proposal of India regarding creation of Regional Branches of the I. T. U.

PROPOSAL No. 673

Art. 5. Administrative Council.

- A. Organization and working arrangements. Replace par. 1 (1) by the following:-

"1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of 18 Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable geographical distribution. The Members of the Council shall retain their seats until the next election. They shall be eligible for re-election for a maximum of two consecutive terms."

- - - -

Reasons:

In order to maintain the democratic character of the I. T. U. , no country should be represented continuously for more than three consecutive terms.

PROPOSAL No. 674

Art. 6. Add at the end of existing par. 3:-

"They shall be eligible for re-election, but no Member shall be re-elected for more than two consecutive terms."

- - - -

Reasons:

Same as for modification to par. 1. (1) of Article 5.

PROPOSAL No. 675

Art. 7. Replace the existing text by the following:-

"Condition to be fulfilled before serving on the Administrative Council and the International Frequency Board.

A country which ceases to be a Member of the Union, or whose membership is suspended for any reasons whatsoever, shall not serve on the Administrative Council. Nor shall its national serve on the I. F. R. B. "

- - - -

Reasons:

Consequential to the amendment proposed to par. 3 of Article 1,

PROPOSAL No. 676

Art. 8. Replace par. 4. c) by the following:-

"4. c) A Director, who shall be appointed by the Plenary Assembly for a period of five years, with the reciprocal right of terminating his service earlier; he shall be eligible for re-employment. The Director of the Radio Consultative Committee shall be assisted by a Vice-Director, who should be a specialist in broadcast engineering. The Vice-Director shall be appointed under the same conditions as the Directors. In the event of the post of either a Director of any of the C. C. I's or the Vice-Director of the C. C. I. R. falling vacant during the interval between two Plenary Assemblies, the Administrative Council will make ad interim appointments which will hold good till the post is filled by the Plenary Assembly."

- - - -

Reasons:

- (i) The tenures of the senior posts of the I. T. U. should not be for an indefinite period.
 - (ii) To provide for the filling of the posts which should fall vacant.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Committee No. 3

PROPOSALS Nos. 677, 678 AND 679

C H I L E

Proposal No. 677: Amend Art. 1 of the Convention in the following manner:

Article 1

Composition of the Union.

1. The International Telecommunication Union, (hereinafter called the 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.
 - b) any country not listed in Annex 1 which, being a Member of the United Nations, accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 17.
 - c) any country not listed in Annex 1, and not a Member of the United Nations, which applies for membership of the Union and its application having secured approval in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article, accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 17.
3. An Associate Member of the Union 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 17, after its application for Associate Membership has received approval in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article.
 - 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, and whose application for Associate Membership, sponsored by a Member, has received approval in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article.

- c) any trust territory, the application for Associate Membership of which has been sponsored by the United Nations and on whose behalf the United Nations has acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 19 of this Convention.
4. For the purposes of paragraphs 2c, 3a, and 3b above, an application for Membership or Associate Membership is considered to have been approved if the votes in favour cast by Members possessing the right to vote show the following majorities at the time of the referendum:
- a) a two-thirds majority in the case of an application for Membership.
 - b) half the votes plus one in the case of an application for Associate Membership.
5. The result of the voting shall be published in a Notification, with an indication of which Members voted for and against.
6. When several Governments exist simultaneously in a single country, the Government that shall have the right to participate in the Conferences and Organisations of the Union shall be the Government that has been recognized by the United Nations. If none of the Governments are Members of the United Nations, for the purpose of this Convention, the Union shall recognize the Government that receives a favourable vote of a two thirds majority of the Members possessing the right to vote. If none of the Governments receive the required two-thirds majority they shall be accepted as Associate Members if they so request. In any case these Governments must meet the requirements of the preceding paragraphs.

Proposal No. 678: Insert new Art. 1 (bis) as follows:

Article 1 (bis)

Rights and obligations of Members and Associate Members

1. All Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and in the meetings of the Consultative Committees, and they shall be eligible for election to any of its organs.
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.

3. 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.

4. Associate Members cannot be put forward as candidates nor are they eligible for election to any organ of the Union of which the Members are elected by a plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

Proposal No. 679: Insert new Art. 1 (bis) as follows:

Article 1 (ter)

Application for Admission

1. An application for Membership or Associate Membership shall be made to the Secretary General of the Union through diplomatic channels and through the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary General shall:

- a) inform the members of the Union by telegram and with the least possible delay of all applications for Membership received.
- b) the information referred to in paragraph a) above shall be confirmed by letter through diplomatic channels and through the Government of the country of the seat of the Union.
- c) the communications referred to in paragraph b) above shall specify that the countries called upon to vote on the application are:
 - 1) countries that have either ratified or acceded to the Convention.
 - 2) countries that comply with the conditions mentioned in paragraph 1 above before the votes are counted.

2. Members of the Union who are called upon to vote on the applications for Membership referred to in this article shall have four months in which to do so. The Secretary General, in the communications referred to in sub-paragraphs b) and c) of paragraph 1 shall indicate the date

on which this period of four months expires, when the votes received will be counted. Members failing to reply within a period of four months shall be deemed to have abstained.

3. Any country, territory or group of territories, the application of which for membership of the Union has been rejected in accordance with the terms of this Convention, shall be permitted to make as many applications for Membership or Associate Membership as it desires, and at any moment it wishes to do so.

Reasons:

Article 1 of the Convention has been divided into three articles, and completed with provisions which establish a clear procedure for dealing with applications, differentiating between "Applications for admission" and "Accessions to the Convention"; a distinction that it is considered will be of use.

PROPOSALS Nos.680 and 681

CHILE

Proposal No.680 : Amendment to Article 7 of the Convention.

Conditions to be fulfilled before serving on the Administrative Council
and the International Frequency Registration Board

Replace par.1 by the following:

1. No person designated by a Member to serve on the Administrative Council or on the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) may exercise his functions or attend their meetings in any capacity until the instrument of ratification or accession by the Member concerned or on its behalf has been deposited with the General Secretariat of the Union.

Reason:

To clarify when a person designated to exercise functions on the Council or the I.F.R.B. should take up his post.

Proposal No.681 : Amendment to Article 7 of the Convention.

Replace par.2 by the following:

2. Any country which ceases to be a Member of the Union for any reason whatsoever may not be represented in either the Administrative Council or the International Frequency Registration Board and the national of a country which no longer is a Member of the Union will automatically cease to exercise his functions.

Reason:

For further clarity.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 36-E

8 October 1952

COMMITTEE 4

PROPOSAL No. 682

CHILE

Amendment to Chapter 2 par. 2 of the General Regulations

After the words "..... recognized by them" insert the following:

The inviting Government may issue invitations to a conference or meeting:

- a) direct
- b) through the Secretary General of the Union
- c) through another Government.

Reason:

To fill a gap in the present General Regulations.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 37-E
7 October 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Buenos Aires, 1952

A G E N D A

for the Second Plenary Meeting

Wednesday, 8 October at 1000 hours

PLENARY ASSEMBLY HALL

-
1. Situation of the People's Republic of China in relation to the Union (Documents 17 and 19)
 2. Situation of the German Democratic Republic in relation to the Union (Document 18)
 3. Communication from the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic (Document 7)
 4. Communication from the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic (Document 8)
 5. Communication from the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic (Document 9)
 6. Situation of the People's Republic of Mongolia in relation to the Union (Document 16)
 7. Use of Russian at the Conference
 8. Situation of countries in relation to the Atlantic City Convention (Document 22)
 9. Miscellaneous business

8 October 1952

COMMUNICATION FROM THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL
RED CROSS COMMITTEE

1.802

080

Geneva, 25 September 1952

The Chairman of the
Plenipotentiary Conference International
Telecommunication Union
BUENOS AIRES

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose, herewith, in duplicate, the text in French, English and Spanish, of Resolution 23 concerning telegraphic communications of interest to war victims, which was adopted 7 August 1952 by the 18th International Conference of the Red Cross at Toronto and which expresses a desire to bring this matter before the Telecommunication Conference at Buenos Aires.

I shall be very grateful if you would be good enough to bring this Resolution to the notice of the Conference over which you have the honour to preside and I fervently hope that the wish unanimously expressed by the representatives of the Red Cross and the countries signatory to the Geneva Conference which met at Toronto will be favourably received by the supreme organ of the International Telecommunication Union.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Signed: (illegible)

Director of General Affairs

International Red Cross Committee

RESOLUTION 23

Telegraphic Communications (War Victims)

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that information concerning war victims should be speedily transmitted and that the telegraph appears to be the most suitable channel to effect this,

bearing in mind the sympathetic understanding already manifested by the competent authorities of the various countries,

emphasizes the importance of giving to this matter an international solution;

expresses the wish that the next conference of the International Telecommunications Union, which is to meet in Buenos Aires, take all necessary steps in order to harmonize the regulations on telegraph communication with the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions providing for full exemption, or at least a considerable reduction in the cost of telegrams concerning war victims.

Note by General Secretariat: A copy in French of the 1949 Geneva Conventions is available in the Conference Secretariat where it may be consulted.

A S T A T E M E N T

BY

THE DELEGATION OF

THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

ON

THE RESULTS OF

THE EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

At its first Plenary Meeting, on 7 October 1952 the Plenipotentiary Conference decided to include in its agenda consideration of the results obtained by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Proposal 611).

In this connection the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. wishes to draw the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference to the state of affairs that has arisen as a result of the decisions taken by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, in connection with the question of preparing a new International Frequency List and in connection with the registration of frequency assignments made by I.T.U. Members.

The Radio Conference of Atlantic City acknowledged that the first aim of the Union was the preparation of a draft new International Frequency List which would make provision for the frequency requirements of all countries and would, after due coordination, include the frequencies used by all radio services throughout the world.

The procedure for bringing this new International Frequency List into force is clearly set forth in Article 47 of the Radio Regulations. Those Regulations lay down that the new Frequency List, covering all radio services throughout the world, shall be approved by a Special Administrative Radio Conference for all bands below 27,500 kc/s, and then, as a single, full and coordinated list, shall be implemented at the same time as the new Frequency Allocation Table and a series of Articles, paragraphs and appendices, enumerated in Article 47 of the Regulations.

As is well known, the Provisional Frequency Board, and other I.T.U. conferences held in the period 1948 to 1951, did not produce satisfactory results, and did not succeed in evolving a draft new International Frequency List.

Scrutiny of the decisions taken by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, i.e., the "Agreement relative to the Preparation and Adoption of the new International Frequency List", and of the frequency assignment and allotment plans and resolutions annexed thereto shows that those decisions run counter to the provisions of the Convention and Radio Regulations now in force.

This conclusion is based on the following facts:

- 1) The Agreement provides for a changeover of Radio services to the Atlantic City Table before the new, single and complete International Frequency List has been prepared and approved, while the Radio Regulations, on the other hand, state that the changeover may be performed only simultaneously with the bringing into force of a complete International Frequency List, approved at a special conference.
- 2) The Extraordinary Conference adopted separate Frequency Allotment and Assignment Plans, prepared for individual services and bands at preceding conferences, and decided that those plans should be implemented individually.

The Radio Regulations do not allow separate approval and implementation of separate parts of the new International Frequency List, or of separate parts of the Table, since such a procedure would provide no assurance that the requirements of the remaining Radio services would be met.

Now these decisions by the E.A.R.C. entirely disrupt the implementation procedure laid down for the new International Frequency List in the Radio Regulations, Article 47.

3) The Extraordinary Administrative Conference took a number of other decisions running counter to the Convention and Regulations. Of these, reference must be made to the following:

- a) The decision to call the plans evolved for separate services the "International Frequency Lists" (Article 47 of the Radio Regulations of course provides that a single, full and coordinated International Frequency List shall be drawn up and implemented);
- b) The decision to prepare a "Master Radio Frequency Record", in the absence of a single, complete International Frequency List;
- c) The decision to implement a number of articles, paragraphs and appendices to the Radio Regulations, as listed in Article 47 thereof, in the absence of a new International Frequency List.

4) The Radio Regulations (Article 47 - No.1077) lay down that: "The procedure provided in the Cairo Radio Regulations for notification and registration of frequencies, and the Cairo Allocation Table below 27,500 kc/s shall remain in force until the effective date of a new International Frequency List".

Since the International Frequency List mentioned above has not been forthcoming, it is obvious that the E.A.R.C. decisions (to abolish the Cairo notification and registration procedure now in force and to institute another frequency registration procedure, to discontinue issuing the I.T.U. Bern Frequency Lists, to prepare the so-called Radio Frequency Record) run counter to the existing Radio Regulations.

5) The Radio Regulations (Article 47, No.1076) lay down, that the provisions constituting the statutes of the I.F.R.B., and the procedure and methods to be followed in its activities (Article 10,11, and 12 of the Radio Regulations) can come into force only simultaneously with the implementation of the new International Frequency List. From this it is apparent that before the new International Frequency List has been prepared and implemented, the I.F.R.B. cannot embark on its activities, i.e., it cannot begin its frequency registration duties. Hence the E.A.R.C. decisions to the effect that the I.F.R.B. should begin work and perform its duties in connection with the registration of frequencies run counter, in the absence of the International Frequency List, to the existing Radio Regulations.

6) Likewise the E.A.R.C. decisions entrusting a number of additional duties to the I.F.R.B. run counter to the existing Convention (Article 6) and Radio Regulations. Among those duties, we may quote:

- a) Preparation of a draft International Frequency List for the fixed service, land mobile service, and tropical broadcasting service;
- b) Preparation of a draft allotment plan for high-frequency broadcasting, and a number of other duties not provided for in the Convention and Regulations.

The delegation of the U.S.S.R. wishes to make it clear that the E.A.R.C. was not entitled to take any decisions running counter to the Convention and Radio Regulations. In considering any question, that Conference was in all cases bound strictly to observe the provisions of the Convention and Radio Regulations.

Hence the above E.A.R.C. decisions, running counter as they do to the existing Convention and to the existing Radio Regulations, have no legal validity.

In addition, it should also be stressed that the E.A.R.C. decisions give no assurance that the frequency requirements of the fixed service and high-frequency broadcasting service will be met.

This attempt to effect a changeover to the new Table in the absence of a single, complete and coordinated Frequency List can only lead to a general deterioration in the operating conditions of all radio services.

The views of the Soviet Union on these decisions were expressed by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. at that Conference.

The Soviet Union is of the opinion that until such a time as a new, single and complete International Frequency List has been prepared, and until such a List had been approved by a Special Radio Conference, as provided for in the Radio Regulations (Article 47, No. 1076), Members of the Union should continue to act in accordance with the provisions of the existing Radio Regulations, as set forth in Article 47 thereof (Nos. 1076 and 1077).

For the above reasons, and being of the opinion that it behoves the Plenipotentiary Conference to take measures which will ensure observance of the Convention and Radio Regulations, with a view to improving Radio communications of all kinds, the delegation of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics submits the following proposal for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference:

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference,

having examined

the decisions taken by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference and appearing in the "Agreement relative to the preparation and adoption of the new International Frequency List" and the frequency assignment and allotment plans and resolutions annexed to that Agreement;

observing,

that the above mentioned decisions run counter to the international Telecommunication Convention (Article 6) and the Radio Regulations (Article 47),

resolves :

to recommend all Member-Countries of the I.T.U. fully to observe, in their practical activities, the provisions of the Radio Regulations, Article 47, until such time as a new, full, single International Frequency List, covering all radio services throughout the world has been approved by the Special Administrative Radio Conference, mentioned in Article 47 of the Radio Regulations, and implemented. That is to say, they are recommended:

- a) To use frequencies in accordance with the Cairo Frequency Allocation Table;
- b) To maintain the frequency notification and registration procedure provided for in the Cairo Radio Regulations;

to consider as not having come into force those separate parts of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table listed in the E.A.R.C. decisions, the assignment and allotment plans for separate bands and services adopted by the E.A.R.C, and also the separate articles, paragraphs and appendices to the Radio Regulations, listed in Article 47 thereof;

to propose that the Secretary General act in accordance with this resolution, and continue to issue the I.T.U. Frequency Lists in accordance with the Radio Regulations (Article 47, No. 1077).

International
Telecommunication Union

Document N° 40-E
8 October 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 1

PROPOSAL N° 683

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Annex 1 to the Convention:

Make the following amendment in the list of countries:

No. 37: Instead of "~~Hungary~~",

Read: "HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC"

REASONS

To call the country by its present name.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 41-E
9 October 1952

PV 1 (First Part)

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

M i n u t e s

of the first meeting held on 7 October 1952 at 11 h.

Chairman : Mr. M.A. Andrada (Argentina)

- Questions discussed :
1. Honorary Chairmen.
 2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference.
 3. Tribute to government officials deceased since Atlantic City, who took part in previous conferences.
 4. Tribute to retired officials.
 5. Tribute to Mrs. Eva Perón.
 6. Adoption of the agenda.
 7. Constitution of committees.

1. HONORARY CHAIRMEN

1.1. Mr. Andrada (Secretary General, Posts and Telecommunications) declaring the meeting open, gave the floor to Mr. Mulatier, (Secretary General of the I.T.U.).

1.2. Mr. Mulatier (Secretary General of the I.T.U.) said that the Heads of delegations had prepared a provisional agenda, (Document 29) which the Plenary Assembly was of course perfectly free to amend as it might see fit. However, it might be well to take items 1 and 2 forthwith.

1.3. It was thus decided.

1.4. Mr. Mulatier, continuing, said that at the meeting of Heads of Delegations, it had been proposed to appoint, as Honorary Chairman of the Conference, General Perón, President of the Argentine Nation, and, secondarily, Mr. J. Remorino (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion) and Mr. Nicolini (Minister of Communications).

1.5. These proposals were adopted by acclamation.

1.6. Mr. Andrada, Secretary General, Posts and Telecommunications, thanked the Conference on behalf of the President of the Republic, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and said that he would convey to them the decision that had just been taken. It would be interpreted by all as an honour rendered not only to themselves but also to the whole country.

2. ELECTION OF THE CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN.

2.1. Mr. Mulatier revealed that the heads of delegations had proposed as Chairman of the Conference Dr. Andrada, Secretary General, Posts and Telecommunications, and, as Vice-Chairmen, Messrs Navatta, Director of Telecommunications and G. Gneme, Doyen of the Conference and Head of the Italian delegation.

2.2. These proposals were adopted by acclamation.

2.3. The Chairman thanked the Conference on behalf of both Mr. Navatta and himself and said that he was flattered by the honour rendered to his country. He would make every effort to obtain quick decisions on the problems submitted for discussion and to this end he placed himself at the disposal of all the delegations for any help or guidance they might require. He would also make every effort to be absolutely impartial so that the rights of all countries, big and small, might be safeguarded, in accordance with the established principles of the Union. He felt sure that he could depend on the goodwill and spirit of collaboration of all the delegates. Close cooperation between the delegates and the Chairman had always been an important factor in the success of a conference.

2.4. The Chairman wished to welcome all those delegates whom he had been unable to greet personally, particularly those who had come from far-off lands. He hoped they would enjoy a pleasant sojourn in Argentina where they would be sure to be received hospitably.

2.5. He likewise extended his greetings to Mr. Mulatier, Secretary General of the Union, and to his staff, which had collaborated so efficiently with the Argentine administration in the preliminary work of the Conference. He also wished to extend his thanks to the interpreters for the work they would undertake during the ensuing months.

2.6. Finally, the Chairman wished particularly to convey the gratitude of the Conference to the Dean of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences for his goodwill and understanding during the past few months and for placing the premises of the Faculty at the disposal of the Conference.

3. TRIBUTE TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DECEASED SINCE ATLANTIC CITY WHO TOOK PART IN PREVIOUS CONFERENCES.

3.1. At the request of the Chairman and in keeping with the tradition of the Union, Mr. Mulatier then read a list of the Government Officials deceased since Atlantic City who took part in previous conferences.

From Administrations :

Mr. Antonio Fernández BARCENA (Uruguay)
Mr. Lloyd BRIGGS (U.S.A.)
Mr. Louis C. CALDWELL (U.S.A.)
Mr. Fritz CARMAN (Sweden)
Mr. Ernest CLAUDIUS (Haiti)
Mr. Pedro M. COTA (Mexico)
Mr. Joseph L. EGAN (U.S.A.)
Mr. Herman von EICHWALD (Venezuela)
Mr. Raymond GIRARDEAU (France)
Mr. Paul HALLGREN (Sweden)
Mr. HENRY (Belgium)
Mr. Arvid HOLMGREN (Sweden)
Mr. H. HUNZIKER (Switzerland)
Mr. Amin Abd el KADER (Egypt)
Mr. Rail KARMAN (Cuba)
Mr. Pierre LAHAYE (France)
Mr. Siffer LEMOINE (Sweden)
Mr. C.I. MONDRUP (Denmark)
Mr. Halvar NORDENMARK (Sweden)
Mr. Ibrahim Hamid SALEH (Egypt)
Lieutenant-Colonel Georges SARRE (France)
Mr. Rached TABBARA (Lebanon)
Mr. Peter Olav TENNQFJORD (Norway)
Mr. Ray WAKEFIELD (U.S.A.)
Mr. Kenneth B. WARNER (U.S.A.)
Senator Wallace H. WHITE Jr. (U.S.A.)

From the General Secretariat

Mr. A. VALLOTTON

From the I.F.R.B.

Mr. S. BANERJI

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, the Assembly observed one minute's silence as a mark of tribute to the persons mentioned above.

4. TRIBUTE TO RETIRED OFFICIALS

4.1. Mr. Mulatier then read a list of the names of officials who took part in previous conferences but who have retired or who have changed their spheres of activity : -

From Administrations :

Mr. D.C.H. ABBOT (United Kingdom)
Colonel Raul de ALBUQUERQUE (Brazil)
Mr. Addis ALEMAYHOU (Ethiopia)
Mr. A.J.W. van AROOY (Netherlands)
Mr. G. APPERLEY (Australia)
Mr. Settimio AURINI (Italy)
Mr. Luis BARTOLOME (Argentina)
Mr. F.H.E. BICKNESE (Netherlands)
Mr. F.R. BRADLEY (Australia)
Mr. C. CAENEPENNE (Belgium)
Vice-Admiral Harald CAPPUS (Argentina)
Mr. Georges CELESTIN (Haiti)
Mr. José Marcano COELLO (Venezuela)
Mr. Georges CONUS (Switzerland)
Mr. R. CORTEIL (Belgium)
Mr. Helio COSTA (Brazil)
Mr. Josemar da COSTA VALLIM (Brazil)
Mr. O.E.N.G. de COUTERE (Belgium)
Mr. A.I.M.G.J. DEHAR (Belgium)
Commander Charles Peter EDWARDS (Canada)
Mr. L.B. FANNING (Australia)
Mr. F.J.B.P. FERDINANDUS (Indonesia)
Mr. José Antonio FUENMAYOR (Venezuela)
Mr. Carlos GARCIA BAUER (Guatemala)
Sir Archibald J. GILL (United Kingdom)
Mr. José NARANJO GONCAO (Venezuela)
Mr. Renato GUTIERREZ (Venezuela)
Mr. Jamil HAMDI (Iraq)
Mr. E.A. HANSEN (Denmark)
Mr. Benjamin HERRARTE (Guatemala)
Mr. F. HESS (Switzerland)
Mr. Julio E. HEURTEMATTE (Panama)
Mr. S. HORROX (United Kingdom)
Mr. Eliseo ALFARO HUERTA (Paraguay)
Mr. Anibal F. IMBERT (Argentina)
Dr. Oscar IVANISSEVICH (Argentina)

Mr. Jindrich KRAPKA (Czechoslovakia)
Mr. Charles LANGE (France)
Mr. H. LELS (Indonesia)
Mr. H. LEUNIS (Indonesia)
Mr. Sigurd LITSTROM (Sweden)
Mr. J.M. MADSEN (Netherlands)
Mr. C.E.A. MAITLAND (Netherlands)
Mr. Gonzalo VELOZ MANCERA (Venezuela)
Mr. J.M. MARTIN (Australia)
Mr. Lauro Augusto de MEDEIROS (Brazil)
Dr. Nicolas G. de MENDOZA (Cuba)
Mr. Cristobal MORALES (Venezuela)
Mr. Samih MOUSSLY (Syria)
Mr. Gemil NAMMOUR (Lebanon)
Mr. F.E. NANCARROW (United Kingdom)
Mr. Manuel Emilio NANITA (Dominican Republic)
Mr. Gustavo NOUEL (Venezuela)
Mr. William E. O'CONNOR (USA)
Dr. Harold S. OSBORNE (USA)
Mr. Joao Vittorio PARETO NETO (Brazil)
Mr. Pedro Ignacio PACHANO (Venezuela)
Mr. B.T. PEGLER (New Zealand)
Mr. Dusan POPOVIC (FPR of Yugoslavia)
Mr. Voja POPOVIC (FPR of Yugoslavia)
Mr. E. POTTS (United Kingdom)
Mr. Evi PRIHAR (Israel)
Mr. Charles B. REYNOLDS (Ethiopia)
Mr. J.J. Van RIJSINGHE (Indonesia)
Mr. Sebastian RODRIGUEZ LORA (Dominican Republic)
Mr. Rafael Arias SANCHEZ (Mexico)
Mr. R. SANTING (Netherlands)
Mr. Joseph SCHNEIDER (France)
Mr. W.D. SHARP (United Kingdom)
Mr. Gerardo Manuel SIBLESZ (Venezuela)
Colonel A.G. SIMSON (USA)
Major Juan J. Rodriguez SOMOZA (Nicaragua)
Mr. A. SPAANS (Netherlands)
Mayor-General J.E.S. STEVENS (Australia)
Mr. William T. STONE (USA)
Mr. Johannes STORSTROM (Norway)
Mr. Mecati TONER (Turkey)
Mr. V. TUASON (Switzerland)
Mr. Augustin Flores URRUTIA (Mexico)
Mr. Rafael VANHELL (Uruguay)
Mr. H. van der VEEN (Indonesia)

Mr. L.V.J. VERBOEKET (Indonesia)
Mr. Aldo WEBER VIEIRA da ROSA (Brazil)
Mr. Guillermo WENZEL (Venezuela)
Mr. Gunnar WOLD (Sweden)
Mr. Leonardo YANCLY JONES (Brazil)
Mr. Seyfu TINESSOU (Ethiopia)

General Secretariat

Mr. Henri EGGLI
Mr. Franz von ERNST
Mr. Ernest RUSILLON

4.2. The Chairman wished all these former telecommunication officials long life and prosperity with the hope that they might enjoy a quiet retirement or devote their energies to other activities of their choice.

4.3. The CHAIRMAN continued in the following terms:

"I shall add but little more before we set about our work. I shall be brief, especially since the ideas I express are familiar to this Assembly, made up as it is to a large extent of telecommunication veterans.

4.4. "It might be well to make a brief analysis of the situation, so that we can see where we are now and how far we have still to go.

4.5. "The history of the I.T.U. is interesting from more than one point of view, and might, I feel, be exceedingly instructive. This Union of ours, created in 1865, is the oldest international organization. This longevity is in itself a remarkable thing in a world which has experienced some cruel convulsions.

4.6. "The survival of this ancient body is an eloquent demonstration of the fact that it is possible to create, maintain, and extend international cooperation with the aim of meeting interests of a general and a permanent nature. Such international cooperation remains unaffected by political and economic contingencies, which are constantly evolving and changing. Now we believe that the Union has lasted

as long as it has because it has ever tenaciously sought to preserve its essentially technical character, as though it knew by instinct that there was no more effective means of defending, for mankind, this precious heritage, the mission of which (I am referring to telecommunications) is to preserve and develop irreplaceable media of quick communication between individuals and peoples. It is in this attitude, perhaps, maintained through successive changes of structure recorded in the course of years, that we should seek the secret of the I.T.U.'s strength, for it is this which makes it universal, as telecommunication is by its very nature.

4.7. "Now it is already a platitude to say that telecommunications constitute the real nervous system of human life. The normal development of national life would be inconceivable without telegraph, telephone and radio communications, which enter so intimately into all aspects of the life and relations of a community - its economy, its commerce, its social activities, its culture, etc. And what we said in a political sense applies even more to the international community, in that relations between peoples, so frequent and fast nowadays, require continual technical progress. This means that some organization is needed, capable of coordinating in such a way as to meet all communication requirements without giving rise to interference, and without the birth of contradictory or incompatible systems such as would in practice annul the incessant technical progress that is being made. That, precisely, is the mission of the I.T.U. as eloquently described in Article 3 of the Convention, where it is laid down that the purposes of the Union are to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds, to harmonize the actions of nations, etc.

4.8. "In the past, Union activity has been exceedingly fruitful.

4.9. "It has resulted in the standardization and coordination of telegraph and telephone services, both national and international, and continues to-day to contribute towards their steady improvement. The results are there for all to see. We can say that to-day, it is, practically speaking, possible to telegraph or telephone from any one point on the earth's surface to any other.

4.10. "Our Union has set itself similar ends as regards radio-communications and the different ways in which they are used. This difficult task is the more arduous because of the nature and the milieu used for such communications, hertzian waves, and because of the limitations which, technique being what it is, the radio spectrum sets on the remarkable development of wireless communications and the growing exigencies of all countries.

4.11. "As early as 1932, at the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference in Madrid, the senior delegate and Head of the French Delegation, Mr. Gauthier, stating that the world was getting progressively smaller as a result of the progress made in aviation and telecommunications, concluded with the statement: 'There are no more continents to discover, but we still have to organize the other'.

4.12. "This, indeed, is the task which remains for us to accomplish, and although it demand extraordinary exertions, we remain firmly optimistic as to the final outcome, which cannot be other than to confirm the excellence of international cooperation and collaboration, the constant air of the Union.

4.13 "Now the structural changes made in the Union by Atlantic City have been profound. The Union has been brought up-to-date, and has organized itself on lines which make it an active body, full of vitality, and equipped to pursue its programme of international cooperation at the increasing tempo imposed on all such activities by technical and scientific progress.

4.14. "The five years which have elapsed since Atlantic City have seen this new organization in action. It has on occasion fumbled, like all new machines but it is also exceedingly dynamic and firmly determined to solve the problems which have arisen. This leads us to believe that the Atlantic City decisions were in general good, and that all that is required is to put right the shortcomings, omissions and mistakes inherent in the work of human hands.

4.15. "To realize this is the finest tribute we can render to the

Atlantic City legislators - legislators who so perspicaciously discovered what the problems of the Union were and provided the requisite solutions. That does not, however, mean that the task before you will not be difficult and arduous. The very bulk of the proposals you will have to consider shows this. Successfully to accomplish our task in the time allotted to us will require all our good will and powers of cooperation, together with a sincere desire to arrive at an equitable solution of all the questions at issue, at the cost of mutual concessions.

4.16. "I do not, then, have to emphasize here the importance of the decisions this Plenipotentiary Conference (supreme instance of the Union) will have to take, for the future of telecommunications and for the future of this Union as an international organization.

4.17. I am entirely persuaded that with cordiality and mutual comprehension we can successfully complete the tasks which face us. Already, at the meeting of Heads of Delegations, the cordiality, mutual understanding and mutual tolerance displayed was something remarkable.

4.18. "The Chairman, on his part, will spare no effort to ensure the complete success of our deliberations, and he will always be available whenever you should require his counsel."

5. TRIBUTE TO MRS. EVA PERON

5.1. The delegate of Colombia asked the Assembly to agree to the following proposal:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union shares the grief felt by the Argentine nation at the death of Eva Peron, first lady of the land, and requests the Chairman to appoint a commission to arrange for a floral tribute".

5.2. He went on as follows:

"Everyone is aware of Mrs. Peron's great qualities, which mere words cannot describe. We all know how she found her way into the hearts of her people, in a way unprecedented in history. That quality alone is enough, and it needs no comment".

5.3. The Chairman, speaking for himself and on behalf of the Argentine people, thanked the delegate of Colombia; he was touched by the homage rendered to Eva Perón, whose great devotion to the sick, the aged and the young had always been recognized. The Argentine nation appreciated the gesture of the Colombian delegate and reiterated its thanks.

He then asked the Assembly to authorize him to appoint the commission referred to in the Colombian proposal.

5.4. This was agreed.

6. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA.

6.1. The delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia asked that Item 3, "Constitution of Committees", of the agenda proposed in Document 29 be deleted, and that Item 7, "Rules of Procedure of the Conference", be made Item 3, for the following reasons: Items 1 and 6 of the agenda could only be discussed in conformity with the Rules of Procedure, which should therefore be adopted before those items were discussed, if the Conference were to act logically and chronologically. Further, the committees had to be specified by the Rules of Procedure themselves, so that no special agenda item was called for. That, incidentally, was the procedure followed by other international organizations with much experience in procedural matters.

6.2. The Chairman noted that the Yugoslav proposal was not seconded.

6.3. The delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia replied that the Rules of Procedure not having yet been approved, no reference to them could be made. Thus his proposal required no seconding. It was just and logical, and should, therefore, be adopted.

6.4. The delegate of Argentina recalled that the agenda prepared by the Secretariat was in accordance with the decisions taken by the Heads of Delegations and that discussion of items 1 to 6 thereof was

subject to the Rules of Procedure annexed to the Atlantic City Convention. Hence he would propose that items 1 to 6 be discussed in accordance with those Rules, and that consideration of Rules of Procedure for the Conference be postponed.

6.5. The delegate of Overseas France, seconding the Argentine proposal, proposed that, to save time, not only items 1 to 6 be discussed but also items 8 and 9. Those matters had been discussed at the meeting of Heads of Delegations and would not require much time. In that way, two major points would already have been settled by the end of the meeting, namely, the schedule of work and the closing date of the Conference.

6.6. The Chairman, observing that there seemed to be no opposition to this proposal, ruled that it be adopted.

7. CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES.

7.1. The Assembly decided to set up the 8 committees agreed upon by the meeting of Heads of Delegations (terms of reference - see Document 29, items 2 and 3).

7.2. The Chairman thereupon stated that the Administrative Council would meet during the Conference, chiefly to complete the report it would have to submit to the Conference, and to provide it with all information which might be required. Hence it would be advisable for the Chairman of the Council to be a member of the Steering Committee.

7.3. In reply to a specific question from the delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Chairman said that for 1952 the Chairman of the Council was the representative of China, Mr. Yu, who would, therefore, be Chairman at the Administrative Council meetings to be held in Buenos Aires.

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

" The question is now clear enough.

" You have proposed then, Mr. Chairman, that the representative of the Kuomintang clique who has irregularly taken part in the I.T.U. Administrative Council should be a member of the Steering Committee.

7.5. "The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics emphatically protests against this proposal, and in this connection considers that the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference must first of all consider the important question of Chinese representation, raised in the telegram dated 23 September 1952 from the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Chou En-Lai - a telegram published by the Secretary General of the I.T.U. in Document 17. This is a matter which must be solved without delay.

7.6. "From the data recorded by the Reception Committee, it appears that representatives of the residue of the Kuomintang clique have registered as delegates of China at the Plenipotentiary Conference, and are endeavouring to speak on behalf of China.

7.7. "The U.S.S.R. Delegation wholeheartedly supports the statement made by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, and is of the opinion that the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference cannot admit participation by representatives of the Kuomintang clique, since these persons are not in fact delegates of China and therefore cannot speak on its behalf.

7.8. "The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China exercises full, legal, and effective authority throughout China; the only legitimate representatives of China capable of speaking on its behalf are the delegates appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. The Kuomintang representatives here present do not represent China. They do not represent any country whatsoever, and hence cannot take part in the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference.

7.9. "The Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference is faced with important problems, the solutions of which are fraught with consequence. One of these is the question of revising the International Telecommunication Convention.

"Only the actual representatives of Members of the Union can possibly attend when these questions are being considered and resolutions on them are being adopted - representatives capable of undertaking, on behalf of their countries, definite obligations and responsibilities.

"Now it is obvious that only the Government of the People's Republic of China, disposing as it does of all telecommunication media in China, is capable of undertaking the obligations arising out of the International Telecommunication Convention and other I.T.U. Acts, and of ensuring that they will be fulfilled by China.

7.10. "The time has come to put a stop to such an abnormal situation -- a situation in which one of the largest countries in the world, operating international telecommunications on an extensive scale, and a Member of the I.T.U., should, because of artificially created obstacles, be deprived of the possibility of full participation in I.T.U. activities and of making its contribution to the cause of international collaboration in the field of telecommunication.

7.11. "The interests of the International Telecommunication Union -- one of the aims of which is the development and reinforcement of international collaboration in the field of telecommunication -- insistently demand that the People's Republic of China participate in the activities of the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference.

"For these reasons the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic formally submits the following proposal for consideration by the Plenary Assembly of the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference: 'that the representatives of the Kuomintang be excluded from participation in the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference and that the People's Republic of China be invited to send delegates to take part in the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference.'

7.12. "The Soviet Delegation considers that the Plenary Assembly must first of all consider this urgent matter of principle as raised in our proposal. Only afterwards can it go on to consider other questions."

7.13. The Chairman said that the point under consideration did not deal with the inclusion or exclusion of any country from the Conference but whether or not the Chairman of the Administrative Council should be included in the Steering Committee.

7.14. The delegate of China said he would later make a statement with reference to the delegate of the U.S.S.R.

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

"The Delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic supports the proposal made by the Delegation of the Soviet Union, to the effect that the representatives of the Kuomintang group, illegitimately trying to represent China, be evicted and that representatives of the People's Republic of China, appointed by the Central People's Government of China, be invited in their stead.

"It is in the interests of all Members of the International Telecommunication Union that the supreme organ of the Union - the Plenipotentiary Conference - should be made up of persons entitled to represent their countries. It is an intolerable situation when, at a plenipotentiary conference, persons are present who do not represent their country - persons representing the remnants of a reactionary régime long ago thrown out by the Chinese people.

7.16. "The great Chinese people long ago drove out the Kuomintang group and set up the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. Hence the representatives of the Kuomintang group do not represent China and are not entitled to do so.

7.17. "The only legal representatives of China are the representatives of the sovereign Chinese government, the representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China (a telegram dated 23 September 1952, from the Government of the Chinese People's Republic, demanding that the Kuomintang representatives be evicted from the Plenipotentiary Conference, has already been addressed to the Conference and published as a document). This is a legitimate request, and the Delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic supports it.

7.18. "The International Telecommunication Union is an independent organization with its own Convention. It can and should take independent decisions as regards its own activities, particularly as regards such important matters as those of representation at Union conferences.

7.19. "A situation in which the People's Republic of China - a great country with almost 500 million inhabitants - is not represented at conferences and in organs of the Union is entirely inadmissible, and has a deleterious effect on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union.

7.20. "Hence the Delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic supports the draft resolution submitted by the Delegation of the Soviet Union in connection with the question of evicting the Kuomintang representatives and inviting in their stead representatives of the People's Republic of China."

7.21. The delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic made the following statement:

"There is no need to reply to the base and malicious outbursts of the Kuomintang puppet trying to represent China at this conference. I shall stick to the substance of the problem.

7.22. "The important question - a question which brooks no delay - of Chinese representation is now to be considered by the delegations of sovereign countries, here assembled at the first plenary assembly of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 17 - the telegram from Mr. Chou En-Lai, Foreign Minister of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China).

7.23. "The Delegation of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, fully supporting the statement made by Mr. Chou En-Lai, considers that only the representatives appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China can legally represent China at this conference.

7.24. "The Conference cannot ignore such actual facts as the existence of the People's Republic of China, with its enormous territories and nearly 500 million inhabitants, and with its extensive - and steadily developing - telecommunications.

7.25. "The People's Republic of China borders on a series of Region 1 and Region 3 countries - The U.S.S.R., the Mongolian People's Republic, Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Burma, the Viet-Nam Democratic Republic, Japan, and other countries.

7.26. "It is obvious that such a weighty matter as the safeguarding of international telecommunication without the participation of the People's Republic of China CANNOT POSSIBLY be satisfactorily settled.

7.27. "The Delegation of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic therefore supports the specific proposal made by the U.S.S.R., that the representatives of the Kuomintang group be evicted from the Conference and that representatives of the People's Republic of China be invited."

7.28. The representative of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement :

"I should feel it beneath my dignity to reply to the slanderous inventions and insinuations proffered by the representative of the Kuomintang clique. They deserve no answer and they will deceive nobody. For the I.T.U., the Kuomintang is merely a collection of outsiders. They do not represent China, and in fact represent no country at all. Their presence here is irregular and their statements cannot be considered by the Conference.

7.29. "The representatives of the Kuomintang clique must be evicted forthwith. We must invite the representatives appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of China to take part in this Plenipotentiary Conference.

7.30. "This matter must be settled first of all. Afterwards we can consider the composition of the Steering Committee. China is a Member of the I.T.U., and hence a representative of the People's Republic of China must take his seat at this conference and in its Steering Committee, and in the I.T.U. Administrative Council.

7.31. "Hence the Soviet Delegation feels that the Plenipotentiary Conference must consider the U.S.S.R. proposal, and we recommend the adoption of the decision submitted by us. I have already put forward our proposal. It was seconded by the delegations of the Ukrainian and Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republics, and I therefore insist that it be considered forthwith."

7.32. The delegate of Argentina pointed out that the proposal under consideration concerned the Chairman of the Administrative Council. At the present time the Chairman of the Administrative Council was the delegate of China, Mr. Yu. In case the validity of that representation should be questioned at some future date the entire question could be referred to whatever competent organ might be established to that end. In other words there were two separate points to consider: firstly, the inclusion of the Chairman of the Administrative Council and secondly, the physical representation of the country that held the post of Chairman.

The first point could be resolved immediately, while the other could be submitted for consideration and resolved at the proper time.

He therefore requested as a point of order that the Conference should restrict itself to the question under consideration, i.e. whether or not the Chairman of the Administrative Council should or should not participate in the deliberations of Committee 1. Once that point was resolved, the Conference should consider the remaining items of the Agenda.

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

" I took the floor on a point of order and I submitted a specific proposal on a point of order. The proposal submitted by the Soviet Delegation should have priority over the others and I insist that it be considered before anything else. If this question is not settled, we cannot deal with other business. The Soviet proposal should be considered forthwith.

" I trust, Mr. Chairman, that in all objectivity you will act in this fashion."

7.34. The delegates of France and the United States of America concurred with the views presented by the delegate of Argentina and suggested that a vote should be taken.

It was thus decided, and a vote was taken by roll-call:

7.35. Result - the Argentine point of order was carried by 57 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions.

In favour' (57) :

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Vatican City, Colombia, Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi, Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Monaco, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Paraguay, Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles and New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Federal German Republic, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States Territories, French Overseas Territories, Portuguese Overseas Territories, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Spanish Morocco and the Totality of Spanish Possessions.

Against : (8)

Bielorussian S.S.R., P.R. of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, People's Republic of Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R., Rumanian P.R., Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.

Abstention : (3)

Ireland, Pakistan, Yemen.

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

"I asked for the floor on a point of order before the vote, in order to protest against a procedural irregularity which has occurred at this meeting.

7.37. "A proposal was submitted by the Soviet Delegation, and it should have been put to the vote first, after discussion. However, another proposal was put to the vote. No reasons whatever were given for this.

7.38. "I must protest against this breach of the normal procedure. It is inadmissible. In future, such breaches must not occur.

7.39. "On behalf of the U.S.S.R. Delegation I voted against, the question itself having been wrongly put.

7.40. "You, Mr. Chairman, made a reference to a definite person, and it was therefore clear that the person meant was the representative of the Kuomintang clique. The Soviet Delegation voted against, the proposal having been incorrectly worded.

7.41. "The Soviet Delegation insists that after the interval its proposal to ~~evict~~ the Kuomintang representatives and to invite the legitimate representatives of China be considered.

7.42. "This is an urgent matter and the proposal submitted by the Soviet Delegation should be considered without delay."

7.43. The delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said that his delegation associated itself wholeheartedly to the protest made by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. in connection with the vote taken on Kuomintang representation in the Steering Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The meeting adjourned at 1330 hours.

Reporters :

G. Tripet
G.M. Mooney

L. MULATIER
Secretary General

Seen by:

M.A. ANDRADA
Chairman

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 42-E
8 October 1952

P/V. 1 (Second part)

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes
of the first plenary meeting
(second and last part)

Tuesday, 7 October 1952, at 1600 hours

Chairman: Mr. M.A. Andrada (Argentine)

Questions discussed:

1. Constitution of committees (continued)
2. Election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of committees
3. Apportionment of work among the committees
4. Secretariat
5. Rules of Procedure
6. Schedule of work
7. Closing date of the Conference
8. Miscellaneous communications
9. Invitations to the specialized agencies
10. Agenda for the second plenary assembly

1. CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES (continued)

1.1 Opening the meeting, the Chairman recalled that the Plenary Assembly had decided by a vote to include the Chairman of the Administrative Council in the Steering Committee. He asked whether there were any comments on the constitution of committees.

1.2 The delegate of Czechoslovakia then made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman,

You have just asked us to continue the discussion on the constitution of committees. But as you will remember, we started to discuss a very important question this morning - the U.S.S.R. proposal. May I suggest that we now revert to that discussion.

This morning I heard a reference to the decisions of U.N. I should like to recall briefly that the I.T.U. is autonomous in matters concerning the representation of countries. That is as it should be; it results from common sense and from the composition of the I.T.U. We must not forget that our Union includes countries which are members of the United Nations, and other countries which are not. Any attempt to bind ourselves to the decisions of U.N. would mean discrimination against countries which are members of the I.T.U. but not of the United Nations.

Practice has already led many members of the I.T.U. to recognize the People's Republic of China as one of their partners in the sphere of telecommunications.

Twenty-eight countries represented here have 40 circuits with the People's Republic of China, and the official documents of the Union mention this fact. If the Union is to achieve its purpose, it is obvious that we must collaborate with the representatives of the government responsible for carrying out the obligations of the Convention on the territory of China (Article 20 of the Atlantic City Convention). The only government in this case is the People's Republic of China.

For these reasons, the Czechoslovak delegation supports the proposal by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., and recommends the Assembly to decide immediately in favour of the proposal by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. "

1.3 The delegates of Poland and the P.R. of Bulgaria also asked the Chairman to continue the discussion on the proposal submitted by the U.S.S.R. delegate at the morning meeting, i.e.: "to exclude from the Conference the representatives of the Kuomintang, who are not qualified to take decisions or assume obligations on behalf of China, and to invite representatives of the only legitimate government of that country, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China."

1.4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:
"I have asked for the floor to speak on the agenda.

"At the present time this meeting is not being conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and violates those provisions. According to the Convention, only representatives of Members of the Union may take part in the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference. I affirm that in this hall there are outsiders who have no right to be here and who must be excluded from this Conference. The Conference cannot allow these persons - that is to say the representatives of the Kuomintang, who are not representatives of China and have no connection with the I.T.U. ~~to participate in~~ its work.

"Before the meeting was suspended, I drew your attention to the fact that the proposal by the Soviet delegation had been formally presented, that it had been supported by other delegations, and that it must be examined. The U.S.S.R. delegation considers it essential to continue this discussion, and to give priority to the question we have raised. The question is neither new nor unexpected. Delegates are aware of it, for it is referred to in Document No. 17 already published. That is why I insist that the discussion be resumed immediately."

1.5 The delegate of the Argentine recalled that at the morning meeting he had raised a point of order calling for a decision on the participation of the Chairman of the Administrative Council in the Steering Committee and asking the meeting to continue with the agenda. His motion had been adopted by the Plenary Assembly; consequently the delegate of the Argentine asked the Assembly to confine itself to consideration of the items on the agenda of the meeting.

1.6 The Chairman asked the Assembly whether it wished to abide by the agenda it had adopted or to examine questions not included in it.

By 51 votes to 9, with 1 abstention, the Assembly decided to adhere to the agenda, i.e. to confine itself for the present to a discussion on the constitution of committees.

1.7 The delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia said he had abstained from voting because he felt that the Assembly should adopt the Rules of Procedure of the Conference (in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention) before dealing with anything else.

1.8 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he disagreed with the irregular decision just taken on the question of procedure. However, as the Assembly had already voted, the Soviet delegation reserved the right to refer to its proposal again during the present meeting.

1.9 There being no further comments on the constitution of committees, the Chairman said that the Assembly had agreed to set up the eight committees proposed by the meeting of the Heads of Delegations, and passed to the next item on the agenda.

2. ELECTION OF CHAIRMEN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

2.1 The Assembly adopted without comment the proposals of the meeting of the Heads of Delegations concerning the election of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees.

2.2 The chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees would thus be as follows:

Steering Committee (Committee 1)

Chairman: The chairman of the Conference

Vice-Chairmen: The vice-chairmen of the Conference

Credentials Committee (Committee 2)

Chairman: United Kingdom

Vice-chairmen: Colombia, Poland.

Convention Committee (Committee 3)

Chairman: Portugal
Vice-Chairmen: Canada, Czechoslovakia.

General Regulations Committee (Committee 4)

Chairman: U.S.S.R.
Vice-Chairmen: Mexico, Switzerland.

Committee on I.T.U. Finances (Committee 5)

Chairman: India
Vice-Chairmen: Sweden, Australia.

Conference Budget Committee (Committee 6)

Chairman: Brazil
Vice-Chairmen: Netherlands, New Zealand.

Committee on Relations with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (Committee 7)

Chairman: United States of America
Vice-Chairmen: Pakistan, Belgium.

Editorial Committee (Committee 8)

Chairman: France
Vice-Chairmen: Spain, Ireland

3. APPORTIONMENT OF WORK AMONG THE COMMITTEES

3.1 The Chairman introduced Document No. 30 containing the list of questions (i.e. proposals, Conference documents already published and chapters of the Report by the Administrative Council), with the suggested distribution among the committees and the Plenary Assembly. He pointed out that in some respects the document was incomplete; for example Documents Nos. 17 and 19 should be included among those requiring the attention of the Plenary Assembly. However, the committee chairmen would have time to study Document No. 30 and make any amendments they wished as regards their respective committees.

3.2 After this explanation by the Chairman, the Assembly approved Document No. 30 without comment.

4. SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE

4.1 The Assembly also approved without comment the constitution of the Secretariat proposed by the meeting of the Heads of Delegations, as follows:

4.2 The Secretary General of the Conference would be Mr. Mulatier, Secretary General of the I.T.U.

4.3 Mr. Mulatier would be assisted by Mr. Townshend, Assistant Secretary General, Mr. Persin, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Weber, Counsellors.

4.4 The Secretariat proper would be directed by Mr. Millot, assisted by Mr. Stead.

5. RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE CONFERENCE

5.1 The Chairman announced that the Argentine delegation had prepared draft rules of procedure (Document No. 21) which had been submitted to the Heads of Delegations the previous day. He was now presenting the same draft to the Plenary Assembly without any recommendation from the Heads of Delegations, who had been unable to reach a unanimous decision on it.

5.2 The delegate of the United States of America recalled the proposal he had made at the meeting of the Heads of Delegations - a proposal which he now wished to submit again - to the effect that Document No. 21 should be adopted provisionally as the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, but that at the same time the draft should be sent to the General Regulations Committee for study.

5.3 The delegate of Switzerland congratulated the Argentine delegation on the draft it had prepared, and supported the United States delegate's proposal which, if adopted, would save several days' discussion.

5.4 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the two previous speakers and supported their proposal.

5.5 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said:

"We must see that this Assembly does not waste much time, so I support the proposal to forward Document No. 21 to the General Regulations Committee.

But since our Conference must get on with its work, I propose that provisionally we adopt the existing Rules of Procedure annexed to the Convention, which we usually take as guidance. We consider that the draft submitted by the Argentine delegation should be discussed point by point. This document should be studied, for it contains many debatable points. It is wrong to try to impose this document on the Conference without discussion, as the delegate of the United States proposes. As a general rule no document is approved without discussion. If the delegate of the United States wishes us to approve Document No. 21, even provisionally, without discussion, I could not agree.

Consequently the Soviet delegation proposes that for the time being we adopt the Rules of Procedure annexed to the Convention - Rules which are well known to the Members of the Union."

5.6 The delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. agreed with the views of the previous speaker: the draft prepared by the Argentine delegation was a very interesting document, but it should be examined in detail by the General Regulations Committee, and it could not be adopted, even provisionally, as the Rules of Procedure of the Conference. He supported the Soviet delegate's proposal to abide by the Rules of Procedure annexed to the Convention for the time being, and to forward Document No. 21 to Committee 4 for study.

5.7 The delegates of Poland, the Ukrainian S.S., the Hungarian P.R. and the P.R. of Bulgaria also congratulated the Argentine Administration on its draft, but supported the Soviet proposal to adopt the Rules of Procedure annexed to the Convention for the time being, and to forward Document No. 21 to Committee 4.

5.8 The delegate of India also considered that Document No. 21 contained some very fair and interesting provisions. However, he could not agree to accept the document in toto without discussion. The Rules of Procedure governing the debates should, on the contrary,

be carefully examined one by one. In the circumstances, and in order not to hold up the debate, he formally proposed that Document No. 21 should be forwarded to the General Regulations Committee, with a request that Committee 4 submit a report to the Plenary Assembly on the document within a limited time (for example, four days) and that, until the report had been examined by the Plenary Assembly, the Conference should temporarily adopt the Rules of Procedure contained in the General Regulations.

5.9 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that the delegate of India had suggested some amendments to the Soviet proposal. In order to reach unanimity, he was prepared to accept the Indian proposal, since it seemed to be a good way of solving the problem and avoiding a waste of time.

5.10 The Chairman summed up the situation: the Assembly had two proposals before it - one submitted by the United States delegation and the other by the U.S.S.R. delegation, amended by the Indian delegation. He proposed to put those proposals to the vote, by roll call, in the above-mentioned order.

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

"In order not to complicate the discussion on this question, the Soviet delegation will not insist on its proposal and will support the Indian proposal. There are therefore two proposals: one by India and one by the United States. We recommend the Conference to adopt the Indian proposal.

The tendency of the proposal by the United States delegation is to ask the Conference to approve documents as a general rule without their having been discussed. We categorically object to such "methods" of reaching decisions, and to this attempt on the part of the United States delegation to impose a pre-arranged decision on the Conference. We shall vote in favour of the proposal by India."

5.12 The delegate of the Argentine thanked the previous speakers for their kind remarks on the draft Rules of Procedure prepared by his delegation, which had felt that it could follow one of two courses: either to abide by the Atlantic City Rules of Procedure or to propose

a draft based on the procedure followed by other organizations and certain suggestions made to the Conference. It had considered that the second solution was the more constructive one. However as the authors of the draft on which the vote was to be taken, the Argentine delegation would abstain from voting and abide by the decision of the majority.

5.13 The proposal by the United States delegation was then put to the vote, and adopted by 36 votes to 13, with 16 abstentions.

The detailed result was as follows:

For: 36 delegations:

Belgium - Brazil - Ceylon - Chile - China - Vatican City - Colombia - Belgium Congo - Republic of Korea - Dominican Republic - El Salvador - Spain - United States of America - France - Greece - Italy - Japan - Lebanon - New Zealand - Paraguay - Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles and New Guinea - Peru - Philippines - Portugal - Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia - Federal German Republic - United Kingdom - Switzerland - United States Territories - Oversea Territories of the French Republic - Portuguese Oversea Territories - Thailand - Turkey - Venezuela - Viet-Nam - Spanish Zone of Morocco and totality of Spanish Possessions.

Against: 13 delegations:

P.R. of Albania - Bielorussian S.S.R. - P.R. of Bulgaria - Hungarian P.R. - India - Ireland - Pakistan - Republic of Poland - Ukrainian S.S.R. - Roumanian P.R. - Czechoslovakia - Union of South Africa - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstentions: 16 delegations:

Argentine Republic - Australia - Austria - Cambodia - Canada - Denmark - Egypt - Indonesia - Iran - Iceland - Israel - Norway - F.P.R. of Yugoslavia - Sweden - Uruguay - Yemen.

5.14 After the vote, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement, and asked for it to be included in the minutes:

"The Soviet delegation considers that the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly concerning the Rules of Procedure, at the insistence of the United States delegation, is incorrect. Several delegations here objected to that proposal.

The custom of considering the documents submitted is universally accepted and correct. The delegation of the United States has to-day shown that it has no desire to conform to this custom and to arrive at decisions reached by common agreement; it has shown that it wants, on the contrary, to impose its opinion on other delegations.

The Soviet delegation considers that that is incorrect.

The great number of abstentions in the vote just taken clearly shows that this line of conduct on the part of the United States delegation is not followed by a great number of delegations. By abstaining from voting, those delegations have expressed their disapproval of the inadmissible methods used by the United States delegation to impose decisions."

5.15 The delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. made the following statement:

"On behalf of my Delegation, I wish to say that the adoption of a document of such serious import as the Rules of Procedure for a Plenipotentiary Conference, without previous discussion, is, even bearing in mind the constructive work done by the Argentine Administration, wrong. Such a document, we feel, ought to have been discussed by the Plenary Assembly, and that only afterwards could it have been approved by the Conference. Such documents ought not to be adopted merely by the vote, and by a relatively small majority.

The Bielorussian Delegation wholeheartedly supports the statement made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. and requests that the Bielorussian statement be included in the minutes."

5.16 The delegate of the Ukranian S.S.R. associated himself with the two previous speakers.

5.17 The Chairman pointed out that the Assembly had expressed itself freely and that the vote had been in order. The draft Rules of Procedure of the Conference would, as a result of the vote, be forwarded to Committee 4.

6. SCHEDULE OF WORK

6.1 The Assembly adopted the proposal made at the meeting of the Heads of Delegations that the schedule should be as follows:

- Monday to Friday: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.
- Saturday : 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

6.2 In principle each half-day would be devoted entirely to a meeting of one committee.

7. CLOSING DATE OF THE CONFERENCE

7.1 The Chairman informed the Assembly that the Heads of Delegations were in favour of ending the conference on 10 December, while some even thought that it could end on 5 December. With a view to finishing on one or other of those dates, he appealed to delegates to limit the length of their statements throughout the conference, and to raise as few new questions as possible.

7.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. then said:

"The question has been raised of the date on which the work of the Conference should be completed. The Soviet Delegation wishes to submit the following comments:

"We are by no means in favour of prolonging the Conference, and we shall be extremely glad if the Conference can complete its task by 10 December. I am sure everyone here present has quite enough to do at home. We shall therefore raise no objection to this date of 10 December.

But if, subsequently, any delegations should invoke this time-limit to discuss and settle questions by such methods as have been used to-day, then we shall protest against those methods in the most emphatic terms.

The Plenipotentiary Conference meets once every five years. We did not come here to listen to the music of the Chairman's gavel, but to consider problems in a manner becoming engineers and specialists. It would be unworthy of this august assembly were certain delegations to follow the example set to-day by the Delegation of the United States of America and to try to reduce the consideration of questions to a mere vote. Before all else, we must have in view the success of the tasks before us - the tasks, that is, entrusted to this Conference by the Convention. The matters under consideration - revision of the Convention and other questions - are MATTERS OF MOMENT, and cannot possibly be settled by a blow of the gavel or by a vote without discussion.

The delegates of some eighty or ninety countries are assembled here. Every country should be able to express its views at this Conference, as is the normal procedure at international conferences.

This Conference cannot agree to any encroachments whatsoever on the right to full and free discussion of the items on the agenda.

We shall not object to the date of 10 December, on the understanding that the items on the agenda will be considered in the normal way, with the requisite freedom of discussion. As regards the Soviet Delegation, we shall express our views whenever we feel called upon to do so, and shall not tolerate any attempts by certain delegations to reduce the freedom of discussion customary in the Union and in all international organizations."

7.3 The Chairman assured the Assembly that all delegations could of course express them freely during the Conference, and that there would never be any question of a restriction of their right to express their opinions.

Passing to the item "Miscellaneous" on the agenda, the Chairman gave the floor to the Secretary General of the I.T.U.

8. MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS

8.1 The Secretary General read out the following three communications:

8.2 Telegram from Mr. Abaza to the Secretary General of the I.T.U., received in Buenos Aires on 7 October 1952:

"Having retired on pension, please convey colleagues conference and Council deep regrets unable collaborate consolidating Union express my attachment and sincerest wishes full success.

Abaza"

8.3 Telegram from the Argentine Association of Telegraphists, Radiotelegraphists and Associates, received 6 October 1952:

"Argentine Association of telegraphists, radiotelegraphists and associates, affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour sends cordial greetings to the delegates, and especially to those of its sister countries, and wishes every success in their deliberations.

Amador Pascual, Secretary General"

8.4 Letter from the delegate of El Salvador:

"Buenos Aires, 5 October 1952

Mr. Secretary General,

As I have to be absent on 6 and 7 October, may I ask you to note that the delegation of Spain will represent my delegation and will vote on its behalf at all meetings taking place on those days.

I have the honour to be etc.

M. Guzmán

Delegate of El Salvador"

8.5 The Assembly took note of these communications without comment.

9. INVITATIONS TO THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

9.1 The Secretary General said that in the course of unofficial conversations, some of the specialized agencies had expressed a desire to attend the Plenipotentiary Conference. Whenever a specialized agency held its General Assembly or Administrative Council, its Secretary General sent an invitation to the I.T.U. as a matter of course, and naturally it expected some reciprocity. Now, there was no provision in the Convention whereby the specialized agencies could automatically attend conferences of the Union: the Secretary General of the Union was therefore not entitled to invite the specialized agencies to send representatives to I.T.U. conferences. The agreement concluded in 1947 with the United Nations provided that the United Nations itself could send representatives to I.T.U. conferences, and would in fact be invited to do so, but no similar arrangement was made for the specialized agencies, the reason being that in 1947 the specialized agencies were not very well known bodies. However, the question now arose whether the Assembly authorized the Secretary General of the Union, as a gesture of reciprocity, to inform all the specialized agencies of the United Nations that they could attend the present Plenipotentiary Conference. A reply in the affirmative could not but improve relations between the Union and the other specialized agencies.

9.2 When several delegates asked for the names of the specialized agencies with which the Union was most often in touch, the Secretary General mentioned first of all the I.C.A.O. (an organization with an interest in telecommunications and with its own telecommunication network), the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, etc. It was undoubtedly in the interest of the Union and of the specialized agencies to send invitations to all those organizations.

9.3 Following this explanation, and on a proposal by the delegate of Portugal, the Assembly decided that the Secretary General should send invitations to the specialized agencies to attend the Conference.

10. AGENDA FOR THE SECOND PLENARY MEETING

10.1 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. reminded the delegates of his proposal in connection with the representation of China, and pointed out that the Chairman had not yet informed him when it would be discussed. The Soviet delegation considered that the question was urgent. Since time was running short, he proposed that the Assembly re-convene the following day, and that the first item on the agenda be consideration of Document 17 and of the Soviet proposal.

He then asked that another urgent matter should appear as the second item on the agenda, to wit, consideration of Document No. 18, containing a statement from the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

The third item for inclusion in the agenda was the question of the use of Russian as a working language of the Conference. The Soviet delegation would have a proposal to make when the matter came up for discussion.

10.2 There being no further proposals, the Chairman announced that the agenda for the second plenary meeting would include Documents Nos. 17, 19, 18, 7, 8, 9, 16 and 22, and the question of the use of Russian as a working language of the Conference.

10.3 (For the agenda of the second plenary meeting, see Doc. No. 37).

The meeting rose at 7.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs
J. Revoy
J. Dazar

Secretary General
L. Mulatier

Chairman
M.A. Andrada

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 43-E
9 October 1952

COMMITTEE 4

PROPOSAL No. 684

AUSTRALIA

Annex 2 to the Convention:

Replace the present definition of the term "Telecommunication by the following:

Telecommunication. Any transmission at a distance of documentary matter (such as writing, printing or pictures) of words, music, visible or audible signals, or reception of any information whatsoever by any electro-magnetic means (electrical transmission by wire, radio transmission, optical transmission, etc., or any combination of these means).

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

HORAIRE DES SEANCES
SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS
PROGRAMA DE SESIONES

Vendredi 10 octobre 1952

Friday 10 october 1952

Viernes 10 octubre 1952

Commission 3		Salle des Plénières
Committee 3	10h00	Plenary Hall
Comisión 3		Sala de Plenarias

Commission 4		Salle des Plénières
Committee 4	11h30	Plenary Hall
Comisión 4		Sala de plenarias

Commission 2		Salle des Plénières
Committee 2	16h00	Plenary Hall
Comisión 2		Sala de Plenarias

Commission 6		Salle des Plénières
Committee 6	17h30	Plenary Hall
Comisión 6		Sala de Plenarias

Samedi 11 octobre 1952

Saturday 11 october 1952

Sábado 11 octubre 1952

Commission 3		Salle des Plénières
Committee 3	10h00	Plenary Hall
Comisión 3		Sala de Plenarias

Commission 1		Salle A
Committee 1	12h00	Room A
Comisión 1		Sala A

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 45-E

10 October 1952

PROPOSAL 685

SWITZERLAND

In view of the communication from the International Red Cross Committee to the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference in Buenos Aires, and of the resolution unanimously adopted by the International Red Cross Conference, Toronto (see Document 38 of 8 October 1952), the Swiss Delegation has the honour to submit the following draft text:

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCE
OF BUENOS AIRES,

CONSIDERING:

1) The provisions of Article 74, paragraph 5, and of Article 124 of the Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War, dated 12 August 1949 (1) and of Articles 110, paragraph 5, and 141 of the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Wartime, dated 12 August 1949 (1);

2) The provisions of Article 35 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947;

RESOLVES:

That the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference to meet in 1954 shall consider to what extent the telegraph franking privileges and the reductions in telegraph charges envisaged in the Geneva Conventions mentioned above could be accorded, and shall introduce the appropriate provisions into the International Telegraph Regulations.

(1) See Annex.

REASONS:

The Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War was signed by 61 States, and the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Wartime by 60 States. We consider that the problem arising from the inclusion in those Conventions of provisions relative to telegraph charges cannot be satisfactorily solved unless examined in a general way and unless uniform action is taken by countries. Administrations and private operating agencies cannot, we feel, be left free to make special arrangements for each particular case at their discretion. Such a course would inevitably lead to complications and difficulties.

We consider that the above solution would be the most satisfactory. To this end the International Telegraph Regulations should be brought into line with the Geneva Conventions by the introduction in those Regulations of provisions setting forth the reductions to be granted by the countries of the Union. It is for the Plenipotentiary Conference to prepare the ground for such a solution.

(1) See Annex.

ANNEX
(Translation)

a) Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War (12 August, 1949):

ARTICLE 74, PARAGRAPH 5

"The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to reduce as far as possible telegraph rates for telegrams sent by or to prisoners of war."

ARTICLE 124

"National news agencies, and the Central News Agency shall enjoy postal franking privileges together with all the exemptions provided for in Article 74, and, as far as possible, telegraph franking privileges, or, at least, substantial reductions in rates."

b) Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Wartime (12 August, 1949):

ARTICLE 110, PARAGRAPH 5

"The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to reduce as far as possible telegraph rates for telegrams sent by or to internees."

ARTICLE 141

"National news agencies, and the Central News Agency shall enjoy full postal franking privileges together with the exemptions provided for in Article 110, and, as far as possible, telegraph franking privileges, or, at least, substantial reductions in rates."

INDIA

PROPOSAL FOR AMENDING THE
ATLANTIC CITY INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

PROPOSAL No.670

Art. 1, Par. 3. Replace the existing text by: -

"3. All Members, unless their membership is suspended under Article 14 or Article 16, :

(i) shall be entitled to participate in the Union. They may also participate in its permanent organs either in their own right or by election, as prescribed in each case, and

(ii) shall each have one vote at any conference of the Union and meeting of an organ of the Union which they attend."

Reasons:

We consider that for non-payment of dues or for failure to ratify the Convention in time, the membership should not cease but merely be held in suspension.

Note: Documents Nos. 46-52 replace Document No. 33

INDIA

PROPOSAL FOR AMENDING THE
ATLANTIC CITY INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

PROPOSAL No.671

Art. 2. Replace the existing text by the following: -
"Seat of the Union.

The seat of the Union and its permanent organs shall be at Geneva. The regional branches may, however, be located at other places as decided by the members of the region concerned."

Reasons:

It is considered that the work of the regional branches, when constituted, would be considerably expedited and the expenses appreciably curtailed if the regional branches are located at places as near as possible to the geographic centres of the regions concerned.

The delegation of India is submitting separately a proposal regarding the establishment of regional branches of the I.T.U.

Note:

Documents Nos 46-52 replace Document No.33.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

INDIA

PROPOSAL FOR AMENDING THE

ATLANTIC CITY INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

PROPOSAL No. 672

Art. 4. Replace par. 3 by the following and add par. 4:-

"3. The permanent organs of the Union which are:

- a. The Administrative Council,
- b. The International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.),
- c. The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.& F.),
- d. The International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.),
- e. The Regional Branches of the I.T.U.,

4. The General Secretariat."

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Reasons:

Consequential to the proposal of India regarding creation of Regional Branches of the I.T.U.

Note

Document Nos. 46 - 52 replace Document No. 33

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 49-E
10 October 1952

INDIA

PROPOSAL FOR AMENDING THE
ATLANTIC CITY INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

PROPOSAL No. 673

Art. 5. Administrative Council.

- A. Organization and working arrangements. Replace par. 1 (1) by the following:-

"1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of 18 Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable geographical distribution. The Members of the Council shall retain their seats until the next election. They shall be eligible for re-election for a maximum of two consecutive terms."

Reasons:

In order to maintain the democratic character of the I. T. U., no country should be represented continuously for more than three consecutive terms.

Note: Documents Nos. 46-52 replace Document No. 33.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.50-E
10 October 1952.

I N D I A

PROPOSALS FOR AMENDING THE ATLANTIC CITY

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

PROPOSAL No. 674

Art. 6. Add at the end of existing par. 3:-

"They shall be eligible for re-election, but no Member shall be re-elected for more than two consecutive terms."

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Reasons:

Same as for modification to par. 1. (1) of Article 5.

Note: Document Nos. 46-52 replace Document No.33.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 51-E
10 October 1952

I N D I A

PROPOSALS FOR AMENDING THE

ATLANTIC CITY INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

PROPOSAL No. 675

Art. 7. Replace the existing text by the following:

"Condition to be fulfilled before serving on the
Administrative Council and the International Frequency Board.

A country which ceases to be a Member of the Union,
or whose membership is suspended for any reasons whatsoever,
shall not serve on the Administrative Council. Nor shall its
national serve on the I.F.R.B."

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Reasons:

Consequential to the amendment proposed to par. 3
of Article 1.

Note: Documents Nos. 46 - 52 replace Document No. 33

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

I N D I A

PROPOSAL FOR AMENDING THE
ATLANTIC CITY INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

PROPOSAL No. 676

Art. 8. Replace par. 4. c) by the following:-

"4. c) A Director, who shall be appointed by the Plenary Assembly for a period of five years, with the reciprocal right of terminating his service earlier; he shall be eligible for re-employment. The Director of the Radio Consultative Committee shall be assisted by a Vice-Director, who should be a specialist in broadcast engineering. The Vice-Director shall be appointed under the same conditions as the Directors. In the event of the post of either a Director or any of the C. C. I's or the Vice-Director of the C. C. I. R. falling vacant during the interval between two Plenary Assemblies, the Administrative Council will make ad interim appointments which will hold good till the post is filled by the Plenary Assembly."

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Reasons:

- (i) The tenures of the senior posts of the I. T. U. should not be for an indefinite period.
- (ii) To provide for the filling of the posts which should fall vacant.



Note:

Documents Nos. 46-52 replace Document No. 33.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

P/V.2 (First Part)

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes
of the Second Meeting
(Part I)

Wednesday, 8 October, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Dr. M. A. Andrada (Argentine).

Subject discussed:

Representation of China in meetings of the International
Telecommunication Union (Docs. 17 and 19).

REPRESENTATION OF CHINA IN MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (Docs. 17 and 19).

Before giving the floor to the first speaker, the Chairman requested delegates to restrict their remarks to the subject under discussion, to avoid political issues which had no bearing on the practical work of the Conference and to obey the customary rules of parliamentary courtesy.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics then made the following statement:

"The essence of the problem we are considering - the representation of China - is clearly brought out in the telegram from the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Chou En-Lai, published as Document 17.

"China is a Member of the I.T.U., and its delegates must be present at meetings of organs of the Union and at this Conference.

"Nevertheless, because of artificially created obstacles, delegates of the People's Republic of China still do not occupy the place which by right belongs to them in the I.T.U.

"The remnants of the Kuomintang clique, long ago cast out by the Chinese people, and with no right whatever to speak on behalf of China, are endeavouring to represent China in the organs of the Union and at this Conference.

"My Delegation feels that the time has come to put an end to this inadmissible situation.

"As is well known, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China exercises full, legitimate and effective authority throughout China, and the only legitimate delegates of China competent to speak on its behalf are those appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

"The Kuomintang representatives here present are not the representatives of China and cannot speak on its behalf. This is unambiguously brought out in an official document (No. 17), namely the telegram from the People's Republic of China.

"In considering the question of Chinese representation it is essential, we feel, to bear in mind that the Government of the People's Republic of China - which of course operates the whole of Chinese telecommunications - can alone undertake the specific obligations arising from the Convention and other Acts of the I.T.U. and ensure the fulfilment thereof.

"For these reasons, then, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. yesterday submitted a proposal (which I feel it necessary to repeat), to the effect that this Plenary Assembly take the following decision:

"That the Kuomintang representatives be evicted from the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference and that the People's Republic of China be invited to send delegates to participate in the Conference.

"This decision we urge the Plenary Assembly to take."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic said:

"My Delegation supports the proposal submitted by the Delegation of the Soviet Union that the representatives of the Kuomintang group, irregularly attempting to represent China here, be evicted, and that plenipotentiary delegates of the People's Republic of China, appointed by the Central People's Government of China, be invited to participate in the Conference.

"All Members of the Union have an interest in ensuring that the supreme organ of the Union - the Plenipotentiary Conference - should be made up of persons entitled to represent their countries. It is an intolerable situation when persons attend a Plenipotentiary Conference who do not represent their country - persons representing the remnants of a reactionary régime long since cast out by the Chinese people.

"The great Chinese people long ago threw out the Kuomintang group and set up the Central Government of the People's Republic of China. Hence representatives of the Kuomintang group do not, and are not entitled to, represent China.

"The only legitimate representatives of China are the representatives of the sovereign Chinese Government - the representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Government of China. A document (No. 17) has already been published, containing a telegram (dated 23 September 1952) from the Government of the People's Republic of China, urging that the Kuomintang representatives be evicted from the Conference.

"This demand is a just one, and my Delegation supports it.

"The International Telecommunication Union is an independent organization, with its own Convention. It can, and should, settle for itself questions affecting its own activities, especially such weighty matters as that of representation at I.T.U. conferences.

"A situation in which the People's Republic of China - a vast country with nearly 500 million inhabitants and an enormous telecommunication system, 500 million people, I repeat, and not 100 million, as was stated last night in an evening paper by a correspondent reporting the statement made by my Delegation at the first Plenary Assembly - is not represented in Union organs and at Union conferences, is entirely inadmissible, and has a deleterious effect on the activities of the Union.

"Hence my Delegation whole-heartedly supports the draft resolution submitted by the Delegation of the Soviet Union, that the Kuomintang representatives be evicted and that representatives of the People's Republic of China be invited to participate in the Conference."

The Delegate of China said:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow Delegates,

"I come from a country where my fellow-countrymen for centuries are known to be patient. I have just flown here from Italy and Spain where I am privileged to be the envoy of my Government and where the people are courteous, cultured and refined. Although it has been only a week since I for the first time set foot on the soil of Argentina, already I am accustomed to the warmth of friendship and hospitality of this great nation of South America. Now hearing as I do the illegal accusations and proposals made, and abusive terms and terminologies uttered, by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. under the very roof of this beautiful hall of the Faculty of Law of the University of Buenos Aires, I feel as if I had descended suddenly to another world, where good is evil, right is wrong and black is white. Our patience is severely taxed, and if ever civility is justified in giving way to truth and self-defence, this is certainly the time and this is certainly the occasion.

"Mr. Chairman, we are gathered in Buenos Aires, a long way from home to most of us, for the purpose of improving telecommunication through international cooperation, and we are not here to hear and much less to spread political propaganda. We are here to work, standing on our heads or our heels, for the welfare of our Union, and we are not here to fight like cats and dogs among ourselves! If telecommunication had advanced so far as to be able to monitor the speech of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to the planet Mars, the Martians would indeed wonder whether the speck of star dust known as the Earth was inhabited by animals of passion alone or by animals of reason as well!

"For over one hundred times the representatives of the Soviet bloc have attempted to unseat the legitimate Delegation of the Republic of China in various international organs and organizations, and for the same number of times they have failed to do so. They are now repeating the same cracked phonograph record of distortion and discord, hoping against hope that the freedom-loving world might some day succumb to the political germ warfare of attrition launched by international Communism. If there were only one reason for each of the one hundred odd times, for which we had rejected the Soviet attempt, we would have more than one hundred reasons for which to reject it now. Mr. Chairman and Delegates of all freedom-loving countries, those reasons are known to you all, and I do not wish to take your time in

enumerating them. Suffice it for me to say that I have had the honour of representing my Government in various sessions of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council, the Human Rights Commission and the International Labour Organization during the last three years, and I have defended our case with increasing conviction that the Communist attack is not aimed at my country alone but also at yours. If we are wise, let no one of us belittle one of the basic truths of our time, as General Ridgway has said recently, that everything the Communists do all ties into one overall plan. Yes, everything they do all ties into one overall plan for world revolution and world conquest. This master plan conceived by the master mind of the Kremlin has two dangerous weapons: one is the master's voice of propaganda that all the satellites have to spread and repeat and the other is the master-key of subversive technology with which they hope to destroy free Governments and institutions from within. It is for this very reason that the U.S.S.R. is anxious to invite its illegitimate ward to the international organizations, and it is for this very reason that we should defend ourselves by refusing to take any seemingly painless and politically bacteriological injection which would eventually destroy us.

"Ever since the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference held in 1950, the U.S.S.R. and its satellites have raised the so-called question of representation against my country seven times in the organs of the International Telecommunication Union alone, and each time the proposal was rejected by an overwhelming majority. At the same time we are all aware that some sixty-three countries have signed the Final Acts of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (E.A.R.C.), but the Soviet bloc, clinging to its traditional imperturbable incorrigibility, has refused to cooperate. After it has thus become an obstructive factor to the success of the International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.), it now desires to strengthen further its obstructive influence by attempting to smuggle into our organization the puppet régime of Peiping, which is nothing but Moscow's sanctimonious mouth-piece and its fruit as well as instrument of aggression.

"The Soviet Delegate says that I represent the Kuomintang. It is true and I am proud of the fact that I am a member of the leading political party of my country, but I am here to represent my Government and the well-being of my people, numbering four hundred and fifty million strong. May I ask what does he really represent if not lawlessness, aggression and the enemy of international cooperation as he has amply demonstrated by his behaviour in this hall?

"After a decision has been made by a majority, he considers the decision illegal, and after a ruling of the Chairman has been supported by a majority he calls the ruling a mistake. When a question is obvious to the delegates and they do not choose to waste their precious time, he complains that there is no discussion, believing that we, like those under Communist domination, are not entitled to enjoy even the freedom of silence, and forgetting that he and his several mouth-pieces monopolize the floor in such a way and in such abusive language that most of us do not wish to condescend to speak and argue with him. He says that the Peiping régime controls the vast territory and population of my country, but the truth is that his country is controlling and enslaving them through aggression and treaty violations. He says that the Peiping régime controls a large number of circuits but the truth is that those circuits are mainly utilized behind the Iron Curtain, while the twenty circuits at the disposal of Free China can reach freely the entire free world. Telegrams from a man named Chou En-lai and from a broadcasting organization behind the Iron Curtain are imposed on us for discussion, but hundreds of such messages could have been sent by order of Moscow. Should the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union spend its time and energy for them? The attitude assumed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. truly coincides with that of all Russian representatives in all international conferences. The reason is that they all have to follow the established pattern and policy mapped out by their Government. The history of the relations of the U.S.S.R. with the rest of the world is clearly before our eyes: her record in international organizations is one of veto after veto, walk-out followed by walk-in, obstruction on top of subversion, and aggression in words and in deeds! How could that nation ever live that record down, only historians would tell! With that record, she is now trying to enlist the assistance of another one of her satellites in order to make the dark record even darker. Should the I.T.U. or any other international organization be so naive as to be a willing victim of the Soviet designs?

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates from true democracies, the issue involved in the apparently routine proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegate is one of far-reaching consequence, and my Delegation humbly submits not only in the name of self-defence of my country, but also in the interest of the defence of all freedom-loving countries the world over, that the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union or any other international organization should reject such a draft resolution by the U.S.S.R. immediately and once for all. "

The Delegate of the United States of America said:

"The opposition of the United States Government to the unseating of representatives of the Chinese National Government and to the seating of Chinese Communists has been made clear at all meetings of the I.T.U. as well as in the United Nations and all other international organizations. I now reaffirm this position. In the view of my Government, it is out of the question even to consider a proposal to exclude the representatives of the Chinese National Government and/or to seat Chinese Communists at a time when the international conduct of the Chinese Communist régime departs so drastically from the normally accepted standards of international conduct, and when this régime has shown no respect for or intention to abide by the principles for which the United Nations stands as exemplified by its action and its defiance of the United Nations in Korea.

"For these reasons, I move that this body postpone further discussion of this question. This motion has precedence over the Soviet proposal to exclude the Chinese National Government Delegation and/or to seat a Chinese Communist, and if it is adopted, as my Delegation strongly urges, it would result in an indefinite postponement of any further discussion of the proposal and the continuance of the Chinese National Government Delegation in this body."

He went on to say that although he was asking for his proposal to be put to the vote first as a point of order, he was not asking for the debate to be curtailed.

The Chairman said that he would apply the procedure in Article 13, paragraph 6, of the Rules of Procedure provisionally adopted and put the United States motion to the vote as a point of order. Before doing so, however, he would give the floor to three speakers, two in favour of the motion and one against, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said:

"The United Kingdom Delegation wishes to support the proposal of the United States Delegation that the question of Chinese representation be postponed.

"Quite apart from the strict merits of the case it seems to my delegation that the present situation in Korea makes it obviously inopportune for the vexed question of Chinese representation to be publicly debated at this time at this Conference. Even if the armistice negotiations are shortly successful, and we must all hope that they will be, it is the view of my delegation that there would still be many disadvantages in such a debate during the next few months, and it is for this reason that my delegation is of the opinion that the matter should not be discussed during the present Conference."

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic said:

"I have taken the floor to make a few comments on the statement made by the representative of the United States of America, and on the proposal submitted by him.

"He submitted a proposal to postpone discussion about the eviction of the Kuomintang representatives and invitation of representatives of China in their stead. Why, may we ask? Why should we discontinue this discussion?

"The proposal submitted by my Delegation must be considered. Kuomintang representatives have no right to attend a Plenipotentiary Conference. These individuals, these remnants of the Kuomintang clique, must be evicted.

"We must at the same time consider the question of inviting delegates from the People's Republic of China to this Conference, China being a Member of the Union.

"Now the customary procedure demands that any major question - and that this is such a question will be evident to all - be scrupulously examined, and that a decision be taken thereon. The real aim of the American proposal is to PREVENT the Plenary Assembly from reaching a decision on this important matter, namely, eviction of the Kuomintang representatives, with representatives of the People's Republic of China being invited in their stead.

"But why, in fact, can the Plenary Assembly not invite representatives of the People's Republic of China? What reasons are advanced for this?

"It may well be that the Government of the U.S.A. does not care for the Government of the People's Republic of China. It does not, however, follow from this that the I.T.U. must refuse the representatives of the People's Republic their rightful place in the Union. This feeling on the part of the American Government is completely beside the point.

"This Union is not a political body. It is an exclusively technical organization.

"In the countries of which the I.T.U. is composed, there are governments, there are régimes, of every conceivable nature. For example, some Members are capitalist countries, others socialist. There is no reason why these various countries should not work together to develop telecommunications, in order that people may be better served.

"But, if this be so - and it is so - then how can we, as representatives of our various countries here assembled, how can we, as practical men, decline to consider the question of evicting the representatives of the Kuomintang clique and inviting the real representatives of China?

"In considering this matter, we must bear in mind, to the exclusion of all else, the aims of this Union - the reinforcement of international collaboration and the further development of international communications. We cannot be influenced by the political likes and dislikes of the United States Government, as expressed here by the United States Delegate. Those likes and dislikes are simply beside the point.

"The United States proposal is therefore unfounded, and the Conference cannot take it into account when settling this important question. There are no reasons of a procedural or any other character why this Conference should not consider our proposal that the Kuomintang clique representatives be evicted and the real representatives of China invited.

"Since the Delegate of the U.S.A. has invoked the Rules of Procedure, I wish to point out that the reasons why the United States Delegate yesterday made such determined attempts to impose Rules of Procedure on the Conference without any discussion whatsoever will be apparent to all. His aim was to prevent the Plenary Assembly from considering this important matter in the normal, generally recognized way.

"My Delegation cannot agree to this way of putting the question, and we protest against the American proposal.

"When you, Mr. Chairman, gave the floor to the Kuomintang representative, that offshoot of a reactionary and vernal clique took advantage of the occasion to proffer base and scurrilous fabrications.

"I think, Mr. Chairman, you should have cut short the impudent and rapid outpourings of this adherent of the Kuomintang clique.

"As the representative of a great country - the Soviet Union - I consider it would be beneath my dignity to reply to these vile and mendacious outbursts.

"The peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the invaluable contribution it has made towards the extension of international collaboration, in the field of telecommunication too, is well known and requires no comment. This policy of peace, designed to extend international collaboration, is generally acknowledged, respected and supported by hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

"Since a reference has been made to the Kuomintang clique - a clique which has taken refuge on Taiwan under the guns of its American protectors - perhaps it would be as well to recall what this clique represents. I shall not answer this question myself. I shall merely repeat what has been said about the Kuomintang by well-known Americans.

"It may not be inappropriate to recall what, for example, Mr. Acheson, United States Secretary of State, said about it.

"As early as 1950, Mr. Acheson admitted that the Chinese people no longer supported the Kuomintang clique. In the covering letter to the well known White Book issued by the State Department, he wrote:

"...!.. in the opinion of a good many observers, they (the members of the Kuomintang) had sunk into sordid and venal squabbles for offices and power.'

"We also know that General Stilwell, former Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in China, called the Kuomintang clique a band of unprincipled assassins.

"Here, then, is what the Kuomintang clique is, in the judgment of their protectors themselves - American public personages.

"It is clear that the Kuomintang does not represent China or any other country. They should, then, be EXCLUDED from this Plenipotentiary Conference.

"The Delegates of the United States and of the United Kingdom also referred to the position in Korea. Their statements were misleading. Everyone knows that neither the Chinese nor the Korean people have attacked anybody. Standing on the threshold of their homes, these two peoples are merely defending their Fatherlands, their freedom and independence.

"The aggressor which has organized armed intervention against the Korean and Chinese peoples is the ruling circles in the United States. The United States Delegate attempted to present events in Korea in a distorted light. More than two years ago the American aggressors criminally attacked the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. Under cover of the United Nations flag and under the United Nations name, the American armies are barbarously destroying the peaceful peoples of Korea, are murdering and burning alive women, old people, and children, are ruining peaceful towns and villages and destroying harvests. Being unable to force the freedom-loving Korean and Chinese peoples to their knees, the American interventionists have reached the extreme limits of villainess and savagery by trying to destroy the peaceful populations of Korea and China by means of bacteriological warfare.

"These criminal activities by the American pirates have of course called forth the wrath and indignation of all progressive mankind. These shameful acts have been denounced by honest men the world over. As is well known, the armies of the People's Republic of China are taking no part in this war.

"Chinese volunteers are helping the Korean people in their heroic fight. These volunteers have of their own free will, by personal choice, and as the result of personal conviction and sympathies, come to the help of the Korean people thus attacked.

"It should be recalled that the International Telecommunication Union is a specialized technical organization, interested above all in international collaboration with a view to extending telecommunication and rationalizing their use. The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has at its disposal, as is well known, all the telecommunication media in China. The Conference cannot overlook this fact. It follows, then, that only the Government of the People's Republic of China can undertake responsibility for the performance by China of the obligations arising out of the Convention and Regulations.

"Hence the absence of representatives of the People's Republic of China at this Plenipotentiary Conference is not merely a crying injustice towards that great country, but also undoubtedly reacts deleteriously on the interests of the Union itself, concerned as it is to ensure the maximum development of international cooperation in the sphere of telecommunication.

"For the above reasons, then, the Soviet Delegation urges the conference to adopt the proposal we have submitted, namely that the representatives of the Kuomintang clique be evicted and the People's Republic of China be invited to send delegates to take part in the work of the Conference.

The Chairman regretted that the preceding speakers had not avoided the substance of the questions, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. He would therefore request the last speaker before the vote to adhere more strictly to those Rules.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic was sorry to take the floor but he had a question to ask. The Chairman had said at the previous meeting that all important questions would be fully discussed and the United States point of order was in conflict with that statement. What would happen if in the first few days delegates were denied the right to speak for reasons concealing others? How could any question be satisfactorily dealt with?

The Chairman said that the Rules of Procedure clearly described the procedure applicable to points of order. The Delegate of the United States, however, had said that he was not opposed to discussion of the matter. He therefore asked the Plenary Assembly whether, as an exceptional measure, he could grant the floor to delegates who had asked to speak before the U.S. point of order was raised. It was understood that their remarks would be limited to the point of order in question.

A vote was then taken, by a show of hands, on whether the Chairman should grant the floor to the six speakers on his list.

In favour: 16

Against: 11

Numerous delegates abstained.

The debate therefore continued.

The Delegate of India expressed his appreciation of the U.S. Delegate's gesture in allowing the debate to continue. That was a right attitude, since otherwise there was a danger that the business of the conference would be held up and there might even be disruption of opinion.

The proposal submitted by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had been discussed ad nauseam in all the international organizations and thousands of hours that might have been turned to better account had been wasted on it. No result whatever had been obtained. He hoped the Conference would not waste too much time on such questions, which should be left to the politicians. The I.T.U. was a technical body and should look on such problems from the angle of the most effective functioning of telecommunications. He endorsed the Chairman's hope

that the discussion would be kept on a high level worthy of one of the most efficient and oldest of the international organizations.

The question should also be viewed from the angle of the Atlantic City Convention. The question to be solved was whether either Chinese Government, or both, complied with Article 1 of the Convention. Likes and dislikes should be set aside. The important point was to decide with which government the I.T.U. could carry on effective relations. In other words, which government was in actual control of the telecommunication network of China?

In the view of the Government of India, the People's Republic of China had all the attributes of a sovereign State and the Central People's Government should therefore be recognised by the I.T.U. India had no prejudice for or against either government but the facts had to be faced.

He therefore supported the proposal submitted by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland said that since 1947 I.T.U. Conferences had not given the results that had been expected. Unanimous agreement had not been achieved because whenever a question was discussed the United States Delegation tabled a motion to end the debate and asked for it to be put to the vote with priority. For instance, at the LORAN Conference the United States intervened politically when differences of opinion were of a purely technical nature. The existence of two rival blocs dated from that time. The representative of the Kuomintang had spoken of the various occupations of the Chinese living in Taiwan. No doubt they were extremely busy but they could not deal with communications over the immense territory of China. There was a Convention which laid down certain international obligations. How, and with what authority, could the Kuomintang fulfil these obligations? Common sense would show that any country wishing to talk with China would apply to Peking and not to Taipei.

The Delegation of the P.R. of Poland supported the proposal by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., which had also been supported by the Delegation of India, to the effect that the representatives of the Kuomintang should be excluded from the Conference and that the representatives of the People's Republic of China should be invited in their stead.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic said:

"The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic is opposed to the motion submitted by the Delegation of the United States of America and considers that the participation of the Delegates of the People's Republic of China in this Conference is a matter of great urgency.

"The People's Republic of China fulfils all the conditions for invitation to this Conference. We therefore hold that its legitimate request should be given a favourable welcome.

"The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is the only authority capable of controlling and administering in actual practice the extensive network of telecommunications which exists in the vast territory of China.

"We consider that no one who has the slightest goodwill can deny the existence of the Republic of China directed by a central government elected directly by its great people.

"Accordingly, the Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic considers that the representatives of the Kuomintang do not and cannot represent any country and consequently are illegally taking part in the work of this Conference.

"On behalf of the Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic I support the proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegation that the Kuomintang representatives be excluded and that the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic be urgently invited to attend. "

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic said:

"On behalf of the Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic I protest against a procedure which can only produce a feeling of uneasiness and doubt whether anything whatever can be done if the procedure is maintained.

"I must also say that it is not right to allude to the Rules of Procedure which are not even provisionally adopted but only pending their examination by committee 4.

"On behalf of the Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic I have to make the following statement concerning the proposal of the

Delegation of the Soviet Union concerning the representation of the People's Republic of China. I consider it undeniable that only a Government actually exercising authority in the territory of the State can guarantee us the collaboration about which so much has been rightly said.

"If any doubts still remain I would quote the words of the Secretary General of the United Nations (8 March 1950):

"It is certain that the obligations of States parties to an international convention can be fulfilled only by the governments which are in actual possession of powers to this effect."

"In beginning its work, the Plenipotentiary Conference must in no way exclude from its activities a country of some five hundred million inhabitants.

"The Central Government of the People's Republic of China is in actual possession of authority in this immense territory and is indisputably the only legitimate representative of that country.

"Only the Central Government of the People's Republic of China can meet any obligations that might arise from our deliberations.

"It is clear to everyone that the persons present here calling themselves delegates have not, and never will have, control over any of the services existing in that country. For these reasons I fully support the proposal by the U.S.S.R. Delegation and ask that the Plenary Assembly should immediately take the pertinent decision, namely, to exclude those who have no business to be here and to invite the Central Government of the People's Republic of China to send the true representative of that country."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic said:

"We are now faced with the necessity of examining one of the most important questions before the Plenipotentiary Conference, which goes far beyond the mere framework constituted by the invitation of a country to the Conference.

"If this question is not solved objectively, an unfortunate precedent will be set up. This will not help in carrying out the great and noble tasks of the Union.

"In solving this question it is natural that we should first of all resort to the Convention which is the basic character of the Union and our guide..

"Article I of the Convention recognizes the sovereign right of countries to regulate their own telecommunications. This is correct, since only a sovereign country has the right to regulate its telecommunications and to extend international collaboration.

"Article III of the Convention says in sub-paragraph a): "The purposes of the Union are to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds."

"This is the alpha and omega of our Union. We must be guided by these principles. Is the People's Republic of China a sovereign country?

"The People's Republic of China is characterized by all the essential features of a sovereign country. It is a country with an immense territory and almost 500 million inhabitants, possessing the means of telecommunication and operating important international communications. The Chinese people is fighting for its happiness, its freedom and its independence.

"The existence of a sovereign State is not to be deduced from formal data alone. Life itself proves it.

"Twenty-six Governments have already established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

"In proposing that a delegation from the People's Republic of China be invited, we are in full conformity with the Convention.

"To solve this question, we must remember the sense of the Convention, Article 3, and not let ourselves be influenced by political intrigues within the Conference.

"The Kuomintang representatives here present do not represent anybody except themselves. They could not even exist without the subsidies

"With the object of strengthening international cooperation, the Delegation of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic supports the U.S.S.R.'s proposal to exclude the Representatives of the Kuomintang group from the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union and to invite the People's Republic of China to send its own representatives to take part in the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union."

The Delegate of France recalled that at Atlantic City the French Delegation had been somewhat reluctant to approve the conclusion of an agreement with the United Nations. However, once the agreement had been concluded, it felt bound to comply strictly with the majority decision. The first outcome of this agreement for the I.T.U. was the exclusion of Spain in accordance with a Resolution passed by the United Nations in December 1946. Although the Telecommunication Network of Spain was by no means a negligible factor, nobody at that time had mentioned the drawbacks the decision might entail in connection with its operation. Only the principle of the decision was considered.

The same course should be followed at the present time and guidance should be sought in the Resolution passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 325th Plenary Meeting on 14 December 1950 which stated that

"whenever more than one authority claims to be the government qualified to represent a State and whenever this question gives rise to controversy, the General Assembly recommends that the attitude adopted by the General Assembly or its Interim Commission on a matter of this kind be taken into consideration by the other organs of the United Nations and by the specialized agencies."

The I.T.U. was a specialized agency linked to the United Nations by an Agreement. The General Assembly's recommendation could therefore not be set aside and in any case would serve as a guide for the vote of the French Delegation.

The Chairman said that, the list of speakers being closed, he would put the United States point of order to the vote.

At the Chairman's request, the Delegate of the United States of America read out his proposal once more at dictation speed.

The Chairman said that quite exceptionally before the vote he would give the floor to the U.S.S.R. Delegate.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"I have taken the floor on a point of order. I must stress the fact that the question we are discussing is of very special importance.

"In its examination we cannot be guided by any formal consideration. All delegates must be given the opportunity of expressing their views on this question and solving it, putting aside irrelevant considerations.

"I propose that the Assembly immediately determine a procedure according to which the U.S.S.R. proposal will be put to the vote first, before the proposal of the United States.

"I am submitting this proposal and I insist on its examination, for we are studying a question of exceptional importance and it is inadmissible that the decision should be based on purely formal considerations.

"All formal arguments in the shape of references to the Rules of Procedure must be set aside before the higher interests of our Union, and no reference of a formal nature can be taken into consideration at this time.

"The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. insists that the proposal we submitted be put to the vote first."

The Chairman regretted that he was unable to accept their proposal. The U.S. proposal had priority.

A roll-call vote was taken on the United States proposal to postpone discussion indefinitely.

Result of the Vote:

In favour: 42(Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Belgian Congo, Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Spain, United States, Finland, France, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Monaco, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Netherlands, Philippines, French Protectorates in Morocco and Tunisia,

Federal German Republic, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, United Kingdom, United States Territories, French Overseas Territories, Thailand, Turkey, South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Spanish Possession);

Against: 13 (P.R. of Albania, Bielorussian S.S.R., P.R. of Bulgaria, Hungarian P.R., India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R., Roumanian P.R., Sweden, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.);

Abstentions: 12 (Argentina, Austria, Vatican City, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Switzerland, Portuguese Overseas Territories, Yemen);

Absent: 22.

The United States proposal was thus approved and discussion of the representation of China was indefinitely postponed.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that the decision taken by the Conference which results in depriving the representatives of the People's Republic of China of the opportunity of taking part in the work of the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference is incorrect and illegal.

"The representatives of the reactionary Kuomintang clique present here do not and cannot represent China in the International Telecommunication Union.

"The only real and legitimate representatives of China are those appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria said:

"On behalf of the Government of the P.R. of Bulgaria I have to make the following statement on the result of the vote which is just being taken:

"The existence of the People's Republic of China is a well known fact which cannot be ignored. The decision which has just been reached under pressure from the Delegation of the United States is discriminatory and violates the basic aims of the I.T.U. The exclusion of the People's Republic of China, with its extensive telecommunication network, will be unfavourable to international collaboration and will prove a grave obstacle to the future development of the I.T.U. It will result in disorder and chaos in the radio spectrum.

"The only legitimate representatives of China are those appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. My delegation therefore protests with the utmost energy against this unjust and illegal decision."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers the decision reached by the Conference, which in fact excludes the possibility of participation in the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference of representatives of the People's Republic of China, as wrong and illegal.

"The representative of the Kuomintang present here do not represent China and are not entitled to speak on its behalf.

"The only legitimate representatives of China are those appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia made the following statement:

"Truth cannot be hidden for ever, even when a wrong decision has been taken and the truth is that there exists a great sovereign country, namely the People's Republic of China with 500 million inhabitants which, through its government, has expressed the desire to collaborate with us in the field of telecommunications and which has been excluded from such collaboration by this Assembly.

"The Czechoslovak Delegation declares that this decision is unjust and illegal and we support the statement made by the Soviet Delegation."

The Delegate of the Belorussian S.S.R.:

"The Delegation of the Belorussian S.S.R. is authorized to make the following statement:

"The representatives of the Kuomintang group present in this Conference cannot represent China.

"The only legitimate representatives of China are those designated by the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic.

"The Conference decision to deprive China, in the person of the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic, of the possibility of participating in the work of the Conference, taken under direct pressure from the United States, is incorrect and illegal and in contradiction with the aims of international cooperation."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania wished to state that he fully supported the statement by the U.S.S.R. Delegate and considered the decision just taken to be incorrect and illegal.

The Delegate of Pakistan:

"Mr. Chairman, in view of the result of the vote I feel it my duty to draw to your attention the fact that my Delegation considers that a decision which ignores realities will not be binding on my Government and, therefore, my Government may not be able to ratify any matter relating to China on which any decision is taken by the Conference."

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic asked for the minutes to record the fact that his Delegation regarded the decision as unjust and illegal.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic fully supported the statement made by the U.S.S.R. Delegate and regarded the decision taken as unjust and illegal.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland wishes to state that it disagrees with the irregular decision taken by the Plenary Assembly in connection with representation of the People's Republic of China at the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference.

"We are of the opinion that only the properly appointed plenipotentiary representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China can represent China at this Plenipotentiary Conference, and not the representatives of the Kuomintang group, illegitimately seated in our midst.

"We likewise energetically protest against the inadmissible methods used to cut short free discussion - methods imposed on the Conference by the representative of the U.S.A."

The Delegate of Nicaragua wished to congratulate the Chairman on his impartiality in the conduct of the debates.

He also wished to congratulate those who had spoken in favour of the U.S. proposal, since the subject under discussion was outside the province of the Conference and could only lead to waste of time.

His Government supported the Chinese Nationalist Government and opposed the Chinese Communist Government since, as a free country, it only recognized legally accepted governments and rejected those whose position was founded on force.

He then pleaded in favour of a time limit of five minutes for each speech, as the Chairman had previously suggested. Five minutes would be ample, especially for the discussion of items that did not concern the Conference.

He also pleaded in favour of a higher level in discussions. Delegates were not only "representatives" but gentlemen and he felt they should behave as such. The object to be aimed at was a harmonious conclusion to the Conference, which would reach beyond the immediate interests of telecommunications to the peace of the whole world.

The Chairman pointed out that the time limit of five minutes applied only to matters of procedure.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

H. Heaton
G. Deniker

The Secretary General:

L. Mulatier

The Chairman:

M. A. Andrada

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

P.V. 2 (Second Part)

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes
of the second meeting held on

8 October 1952, at 16h.

Chairman: Dr. M.A. Andrada (Argentina)

Questions discussed:

1. Situation of the German Democratic Republic in relation to the Union (Document 18)
2. Communications from the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian Soviet Socialist Republics (Documents 7, 8 and 9)

1. SITUATION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IN RELATION TO THE UNION
(DOCUMENT No.18)

1.1. The Chairman said he Head of the Swiss Delegation had asked for the floor to make a general statement, before item 1 was discussed.

1.2. The delegate of Switzerland said that in view of the various points contained in the agenda of the present Plenary meeting which concerned the relations between various countries and the Union, Switzerland took the opportunity to make the following statement:

1.3. "The purposes of the International Telecommunication Union are to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds. It must promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public. The Union must harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends.

1.4. "In order to attain that noble aim which we have just mentioned (Article 3 of the Convention), our Union must strive with all its might for universality. This universality must be achieved all the more because the Union is made up of administrations and organs whose common aim is to serve their people.

1.5. "Therefore every independent people which has an administration with which effective cooperation is possible should be able to participate in the work of the Union. But since the question as to whether a people is independent is a matter which unfortunately is often treated on a political plane, Switzerland will therefore abstain from voting on questions of substance and their ramifications in order to remain faithful to its long established principle of neutrality. On the other hand it will vote on matters of procedure in accordance with general legal principles."

1.6. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"With the letter from the Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, Mr. Grotewohl, dated 22 August 1952, and the letter from Mr. Dertinger, Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic, dated 15 September (Document 18), the Conference is faced with an important and urgent problem in connection with participation by representatives of the German Democratic Republic in the work of this Conference.

1.7. "As is well known, the Government of the German Democratic Republic, in its letter dated 3 October 1951, sent by diplomatic channels through the Swiss Government, officially notified the Secretary General of the I.T.U. of the accession by the German Democratic Republic to the International Telecommunication Convention.

1.8. "The appropriate authorities - the Soviet Control Commission in Germany - confirmed that the time was ripe for this accession. A statement by the Commission on this matter was forwarded by the Government of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary General on 18 April 1952.

1.9. "Thus the German Democratic Republic, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Additional Protocol II annexed to the Convention, has observed the formalities required by this Protocol and by Article 17 of the existing Convention. It has thus become a party to the International Telecommunication Convention and a full Member of the I.T.U.

1.10. "The action taken by the I.T.U. Administrative Council, which refused at its 7th. session, without any reason, to take the necessary measures to register accession by the German Democratic Republic, runs counter to the provisions of Additional Protocol II and of Article 17 of the Convention.. It was, therefore, irregular.

1.11. "Accession by the German Democratic Republic to the Telecommunication Convention, carried out in accordance with the established procedure, constitutes a legal act. Hence the German Democratic Republic should be invited to take part in this Plenipotentiary Conference as a full participant.

1.12. "The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wholeheartedly supports the statement made by the Government of the German Democratic Republic and proposes:

1.13. "That the German Democratic Republic be invited to send delegates to take part in this Plenipotentiary Conference."

1.14. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R made the following statement:

"My Delegation supports the demand made on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic by the Foreign Minister thereof in his letter dated 15 September 1952 (Doc.18), namely, that representatives of his Government should be invited to the Conference.

1.15. "Now Additional Protocol II annexed to the Convention lays down that:.... 'Germany and Japan may accede to the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City by fulfilling the provisions of Article 17 thereof at such time as the responsible authorities consider such accession appropriate. The formalities prescribed by Article 1 of that Convention shall not apply to these two countries'.

1.16. "The German Democratic Republic has duly observed all provisions of Article 17 as regards the method of its accession to the Convention, and has sent a testimonial from the Soviet Control Commission in Germany stating that in the view of the Commission the time was ripe for such accession.

1.17. "Thus the German Democratic Republic, having duly observed the conditions set forth in Additional Protocol II annexed to the Convention and in Article 17 of the Convention, is a full Member of the Union. Registration of the accession and notification of Members of the Union, is done, according to Article 17, paragraph 2, merely for purposes of information.

1.18. "Hence the Administrative Council decision taken on 30 May 1952 - that nothing should be done about the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Convention - was irregular, in so far as the Council, under the Convention, is not entitled to express an opinion about accession or admission of new Members.

1.19. "My Delegation, then, supports the proposal submitted by the Delegation of the Soviet Union, to the effect that representatives of the German Democratic Republic be invited to this Conference".

1.20. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia declared that his Delegation wholeheartedly supported the U.S.S.R. proposal to invite the German Democratic Republic to send delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. had cited important points in support of the proposal and the Czechoslovakian Delegation would like to add a few more. He recalled that when the C.C.I.F. had met in Geneva to attempt to draw up a chart showing the length of international lines it had been unable to do so because the Chairman had declared that he could

not assume the responsibility for the accuracy of the figures covering all of Germany. As a result Germany had been divided into two parts for the purpose of that conference.

1.21. After such an experience his delegation wondered why conferences were held when it became evident that negotiations with proper authorities could not be carried out in a normal manner.

1.22. The Delegate of the United States of America said that he had a few comments to make concerning the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. He had taken part in a great number of international conferences and had been a member of various organs of the Union. Until the present time a friendly spirit of cooperation had always prevailed. So far as he could recall there had never existed the spirit of bitter recrimination which had characterized the present conference. He sincerely hoped that in future those recriminations would cease so that the work of the conference could proceed apace.

1.23. The case of Germany which was under consideration, was perfectly simple. The Federal German Republic had, in accordance with Article 17 of the Convention, deposited its instrument of accession with the Secretary General. That instrument had been accepted and the Federal German Republic had become a member of the Union.

1.24. Subsequently the German Democratic Republic had sent a similar instrument of accession (see Doc.18). The Administrative Council had considered the matter and after due deliberation had rejected that instrument.

1.25. It was quite obvious that one country could not have two governments represented in the Union. Therefore under the terms of the International Telecommunication Union Atlantic City Convention it was impossible to accept the U.S.S.R. proposal to invite the German Democratic Republic to send delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires.

1.26. The Delegate of the P.R. of Bulgaria declared that the German Democratic Republic's request to become a member of the Union was perfectly legal as could be seen from the letter sent by its President Dr. Grotewohl to the Secretary General. The instrument of accession had been sent through the proper channels as specified by Article 17 of the Convention. In the circumstances he was unable to understand how the Administrative Council had reached its decision.

1.27 In conclusion he asserted that the German Democratic Republic should be invited to send representatives to the Conference and therefore his delegation wholeheartedly supported the U.S.S.R. proposal.

1.28. The Delegate of the P.R. of Albania said in reference to the question under consideration that the German Democratic Republic had acted in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Convention and therefore was fully entitled to be considered a member of the International Telecommunication Union. The facts of the case were amply stated in Document 18. Therefore the Delegation of the P.R. of Albania would support the proposal submitted by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

1.29. The Delegate of the Republic of Poland observed that the delegate had said in the course of his address that delegates should concern themselves with the statement of facts and that he had a few to submit to the consideration of the Conference. He considered that the Delegate of the United States of America had forgotten to mention that Article 17 of the convention had been fully complied with in the instrument of accession submitted by the German Democratic Republic. That being the case there was no reason why that government should not be invited to send delegates to attend the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.30. The views propounded by the Delegate of the United States of America were not realistic. A country could not be arbitrarily split in two. The whole of Germany would one day become a single country under one government. The fact remained that at present that was not the case, but if some countries had been able to be so divided there was no reason why an exception should be made in the case of Germany.

1.31. In the circumstances his delegation would support the proposal submitted by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

Statement of the United Kingdom Delegation:

1.32. "The United Kingdom Delegation fully supports the views and considerations placed before you by the leader of the United States Delegation.

1.33. "I too, must emphasise that the Federal German Republic is already a member of the Union in accordance with the procedure laid down for the admission of Germany at Atlantic City. The Federal German Government which is represented here, is the only legitimately constituted government in Germany able to speak in the name of the German people. The so-called government of the German Democratic Republic

on the other hand can only be regarded as a government of the Soviet occupying authorities.

1.34. "Consequently the action taken by the Administrative Council in accepting the accession of the Federal German Government and rejecting the instrument presented by the Government of the Soviet Occupied Zone was clearly correct and should be endorsed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.35. "My Delegation will therefore vote against the proposal of the Honorable Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

1.36. The Delegate of France said that with reference to Document 18 some delegates had referred to the "illegal action of the Administrative Council" concerning the accession of the German Democratic Republic. He would attempt to show why the action of the Administrative Council was legal.

1.37. A perusal of Article 17 and Article 1 of the Convention clearly shows that the Council cannot take any action concerning the admission of new members. On the other hand, Article 5, paragraph 11, letter i, stated that the Administrative Council had to "perform the other functions..... deemed necessary for the proper administration of the Union". The scope of that text was far-reaching and everyone was free to form his own opinion concerning its meaning. Nevertheless that text existed and it had enabled the Administrative Council to take certain decisions very useful to the Union.

1.38. With regard to the accession of the Bonn authorities he would refer the delegates to the Protocol, which laid down that it could come about "at such time as the responsible authorities considered it appropriate". It was evident that there was room for discussion in that text and therefore the Secretary General had prudently referred the matter to the Administrative Council.

1.39. Since the Four-Power Administration had broken down, the Administrative Council based its decision on Article 5, paragraph 11, i), of the Convention and on the Protocol. Later the Administrative Council was seized with a second request which had also been cleared through the regular channels. Its only recourse was to be guided by the Protocol

which only foresaw one accession and since it had already decided in favour of the Federal German Republic it could not admit the German Democratic Republic, since the Protocol could not be invoked twice.

1.40. In the circumstances it was the opinion of the Delegate of France that the Administrative Council had acted within its rights.

1.41. The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R.:

"We are faced with an exceedingly complex problem. In solving it, we must bear in mind the aims and principles of the International Telecommunication Union.

1.42. "The German Democratic Republic, in strict conformity with Additional Protocol II and Article 17 of the Convention, has, in acceding to the International Telecommunication Convention, performed a legally valid act. This is apparent from the statements made by Mr. Otto Grotewohl, President of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, and by Mr. Dertinger, Foreign Minister, published as documents and distributed to delegates.

1.43. "The Secretary General, instead of informing Members and Associate Members of this accession and sending copies of the instrument of accession, as laid down in Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Convention, referred the matter to the Administrative Council.

1.44. "We understand, of course, the delicate position in which the Secretary General found himself.

1.45. "As regards the Administrative Council, it concerned itself with problems outside its terms of reference. This applies to the 6th Session, when the question of accession by Western Germany was considered, and to the 7th Session, when the Council discussed the question of accession by the German Democratic Republic, referred to it by the Secretary General.

1.46. "My country considers that the Administrative Council cannot decide questions on which only the Plenipotentiary Conference and all Members of the Union can pronounce, although this is something which the Honourable Delegate of France denies.

1.47. "The result of this was that at the 6th Session an incorrect and irregular decision was taken, by which the Bonn authorities were recognized as representing the whole of Germany.

1.48. "Now this irregular decision deprived the German Democratic Republic of its right to be a Member of the Union. On the basis, then, of that decision, the Administrative Council at its 7th Session declined to take any action at all in connection with the accession of the German Democratic Republic.

1.49. "Additional Protocol II and the Convention accords privileges to no one part of Germany as regards accession to the Convention.

1.50. "Besides, it is difficult to attach much weight to the considerations adduced by the French representative, namely, that the Bonn authorities had been the first to lodge their instrument of accession, and that as a result Western Germany had been admitted to the Union. This is not a race to see how fast business can be disposed of, but a Plenipotentiary Conference. Hence there cannot possibly be any serious reason why the requisite formalities should not be performed in connection with accession by the German Democratic Republic to the Union.

1.51. "Hence also the Administrative Council decision taken on 30 May 1952 is mistaken and irregular, and there can be no reason to delay registration by the Secretary General of the accession by the German Democratic Republic to the Convention.

1.52. "The Delegation of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic whole-heartedly supports the statements made by the Government of the German Democratic Republic, and supports the U.S.S.R. proposal to the effect that the fact of accession of the German Democratic Republic be recorded and that its representatives be invited to this Conference."

1.53. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"I wish to make a few comments on statements made by Delegates of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, who have as one man alleged that 'we cannot' invite Delegates of the German Democratic Republic to the Conference.

1.54. "On what are these objections based?

"Mr. De Wolf, Delegate of the United States, referring to the accession of Western Germany, affirmed that this represented accession by Germany to the Convention. This is untrue.

1.55. "We all know that Western Germany does not represent the whole of Germany, and cannot represent it, being no more than a part of Germany.

1.56. "The other part of Germany is the German Democratic Republic. We know that the question of a united Germany under a single government is now being considered, and will, we hope, be settled so. There can be no doubt that the present division of Germany into two parts - a state of affairs artificially maintained by the United States, the United Kingdom, and France - attempting as they are to prevent unification of Germany - will be overcome and that a single, peace-loving, democratic German state will be set up under an all-German government.

1.57. "Hence the position as regards the accession by Western Germany and the German Democratic Republic is a temporary one, until such a time as a single Germany is created under an all-German government.

1.58. "The German Democratic Republic acting in strict accordance with the procedure set forth in the Convention has fulfilled all the requirements of Article 17 and of Additional Protocol II.

1.59. "It has sent the Secretary General, through diplomatic channels, its instrument of accession to the Convention, and has obtained the assent of the appropriate authorities, namely the Soviet control commission in Germany, to its accession.

1.60. "This accession is a legally valid act, and, since Western Germany has already acceded, there can be no reason not to recognize the fact of accession by the German Democratic Republic, which has observed all the requisite formalities and has become a Member of the Union.

1.61. "The reference made by the Delegate of the United States to Additional Protocol II, to the effect that it had already been applied, and that for this reason it could not be again invoked, is entirely unfounded.

1.62. "This arbitrary and erroneous interpretation rests on nothing.

"Firstly, Protocol II contains the provisions or restrictions which would prevent it being applied in the present case.

1.63. "Secondly, that Protocol unambiguously describes the procedure for accession by Germany.

1.64. "It is obvious that the question of accession by Germany has not been settled, since Western Germany is not the whole of Germany, but merely a part of that country.

1.65. "Hence it follows that the provisions of Additional Protocol II have not yet lost their validity. This Protocol remains in force until such time as the question of accession by the whole of Germany has been finally settled.

1.66. "Since the German Democratic Republic has observed all conditions set forth in the Convention and in Additional Protocol II, the Secretary General should have registered the accession of this new Member and informed Members of the Union about it.

1.67. "However, the Administrative Council, at its seventh session, under pressure of those same Delegates - of the United States, the United Kingdom and France - without any reason refused to take any action in the matter.

1.68. "It should be noted that in taking up this wrong and irregular position, the Council could adduce no reasons to justify its action.

1.69. "At this Conference we see once more that the Delegates of the United Kingdom, the United States and France are once more endeavouring to prevent the German Democratic Republic from occupying the place which is its due in the I.T.U.

1.70. "The behaviour of these delegates is not supported by any provisions of the Convention. On the contrary, it runs counter to the Convention, to the aims thereof, and to the spirit of international cooperation.

1.71. "The attitude taken by these delegates constitutes an unfriendly act in relation to the German people and is dictated by political considerations, namely by the desire of the Governments of their countries to use all means to keep Germany divided and to utilize such a state of affairs for their own ends.

1.72. "The Delegates of the United States and Great Britain have taken the liberty of making certain observations about the government of the German Democratic Republic. My Delegation feels called upon to point out that the government of that Republic, legally and freely elected by the German people itself, is a government acting in the interest of all Germans - a government aiming at the creation of a single, peaceful,

democratic Germany. The Soviet Union considers that the Bonn authorities cannot represent the whole of Germany or act on its behalf and that they do not constitute a freely elected Government acting in the interests of the German people. In point of fact these authorities are under control of the American, United Kingdom and French Occupation Forces, and follow their instructions.

1.73. "Now when we at this Conference are considering whether to invite the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, we must be guided by the Convention. It is precisely for this reason that we must object to the illegitimate attempts made by the American, the United Kingdom and French Delegations to prevent full participation by the German Democratic Republic in the work of the Union.

1.74. "My Delegation considers that this Plenipotentiary Conference, examining the question objectively and justly, in accordance with the Convention and Additional Protocol II, ought to decide that representatives of the German Democratic Republic be invited. We urge the Assembly so to decide."

1.75. The Delegate of the Hungarian P.R. said that his Delegation would support the U.S.S.R. proposal concerning the accession of the German Democratic Republic which it considered fully justified.

1.76. The accession of the German Democratic Republic and of the Federal German Republic were of a temporary nature only until the whole of Germany was unified under a legitimate Government.

1.77. For the above-mentioned reasons his Delegation considered that the German Democratic Republic should be invited to send delegates to participate in the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires.

1.78. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. called for a secret ballot.

1.79. More than five delegations supporting this plea, it was so decided.

1.80. The Delegate of France wished to make sure before a vote was taken that all delegations were sure of the conditions under which the German Democratic Republic could be admitted to attend the deliberations of the Conference. Its admission would ipso facto imply its admission into the Union. In order to become a member of the Union, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of the Convention, a two-thirds majority vote of all the members of the Union was necessary. He therefore wondered if in view of the members who were absent and those who had not yet arrived, the forthcoming vote would be binding.

1.81. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"I had to take the floor because the Delegate of France has been trying to pull wool over our eyes.

1.82. "Accession by Germany to the Convention is governed by Article 17 and Additional Protocol II. The two-thirds majority rule has no relation whatever to this problem, being applicable to countries other than Germany and Japan.

1.83. "It is obvious that what Mr. Laffay has said was intended merely to mislead delegates. Mr. Laffay has been trying to prevent the Conference from taking a decision which would not suit him.

1.84. "I would ask, Mr. Chairman, that no further attempts to prevent a vote be tolerated."

1.85. The Delegate of France stated that he never expressed personal opinions on decisions that might be taken by a plenary meeting and in the present case he would emit no opinion as to whether the decision, whatever it might be, would please him or not. The assembly was sovereign and his Delegation would be the first to bow to its decisions.

1.86. He did not oppose the proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to invoke Protocol II in favour of the German Democratic Republic but he would like to know if that country could avail itself of the provisions of Protocol II. He repeated that in his opinion the only way that the German Democratic Republic could join the Union would be through a referendum.

1.87. The Chairman appointed the Delegates of Ireland and Sweden to act as tellers and upon the request of the Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. added the Delegates of Switzerland and Czechoslovakia to the group of tellers.

1.88. In answer to several requests for clarification concerning the proposal that was to be put to a secret vote, he said that it concerned the U.S.S.R. proposal which was as follows: to "invite the German Democratic Republic to send delegates to participate in the work of the present Plenipotentiary Conference".

1.89. The result of the secret ballot was:

In favour : 11

Against : 42

Abstentions : 12

1 vote was invalid.

The proposal was therefore rejected.

The meeting was adjourned at 18:10 hours and resumed at 18:45 hours.

The Plenary Assembly heard the following statements:

1.90. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. declares that the decision adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union depriving the German Democratic Republic of the possibility of taking part in the work of the Conference is incorrect and illegal.

"The German Democratic Republic which has declared its accession to the Telecommunication Convention and which has complied with all the conditions laid down in Article 17 of the Convention and in Protocol II, is party to the Convention and by every right a Member of the International Telecommunication Union.

"Furthermore, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. considers it indispensable to declare that the Delegates of the Bonn Authorities, present at the Conference, cannot represent the whole of Germany and that consequently their participation in the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, in the absence of the Delegates of the German Democratic Republic, is illegal."

1.91. The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R.:

" The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. considers that the refusal to accept the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the I.T.U. and the fact that German Democratic Republic is not invited to the Conference are incorrect.

" The Delegates of the Bonn Authorities present at the Conference cannot represent the whole of Germany and consequently their participation in the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference is illegal."

1.92. The Delegate of the P.R. of Bulgaria :

"In the name of the P.R. of Bulgaria I consider as illegal and unjust the decision that has just been taken by the present Assembly in refusing to accept the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Convention and in refusing to invite to this Conference the Delegates of the German Democratic Republic.

" This decision is the second discriminatory act we have witnessed today and an artificial obstacle has been placed in the way of International collaboration in the field of telecommunication. This decision is a violation of the Convention. I also have to declare, that in these circumstances, that the Delegates of Western Germany cannot represent the whole of Germany. "

1.93. The Delegate of the P.R. of Poland made the following statement:

" My Delegation considers that the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly of the Plenipotentiary Conference not to permit the German Democratic Republic to participate in the work of the Conference and in general in all the activities of the I.T.U. has neither basis nor foundation, and that it is contrary to Additional Protocol II to the International Telecommunication Convention.

" We consider that no formal reason exists to justify the elimination of the Delegates of the German Democratic Republic from the activities of the I.T.U. in general and, above all, from the work of this Conference.

" In these circumstances, the Delegates of the Bonn Government are illegally taking part in the Conference and should not, in the opinion of this Delegation, participate."

1.94. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R.:

"The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. considers illegal and incorrect the decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference which ~~excludes~~ from the work of the Conference the Delegates of the German Democratic Republic while admitting the presence of Delegates of the Bonn Authorities who pretend, illegally, to represent the whole of Germany.

"The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. fully supports the statement made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. claiming that the Delegates of the Bonn Authorities present at the Conference cannot represent the whole of Germany and, consequently, their participation in the work of the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference, in the absence of Delegates from the German Democratic Republic, is illegal."

1.95. The Delegate of the P.R. of Albania:

"Speaking on behalf of the Republic of Albania, I must say that I consider unjust and illegal the decision that has been taken by this Assembly concerning the rejection of the request made by the German Federal Republic to accede to the Telecommunication Convention."

1.96. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia:

"My Delegation fully supports the statement made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R."

1.97. The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic:

"In the name of the Hungarian People's Republic, I wish to identify myself with the statement made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. We support all the points raised in the statement."

2. COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE ESTONIAN, LITHUANIAN, AND LATVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (DOCUMENTS 7, 8 and 9).

2.1. On the proposal by the Delegate of the Lebanon seconded by the Delegates of Spain and Colombia, it was decided to deal with these three communications jointly.

2.2. The Delegate of Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic made the following statement:

"My Delegation, having examined the statements of the Governments of the Soviet Socialist Republics of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia which are reproduced in Documents 7, 8 and 9, of the Plenipotentiary Conference, considers itself bound to make the following statement:

2.3. "The Socialist Soviet Republics mentioned above are Sovereign States which, long ago, acceded to the International Telecommunication Convention. The Republic of Estonia acceded to the I.T.U. on 1 July 1923, the Republic of Lithuania on 24 January 1925 and the Republic of Latvia on the 1 January 1922. All these Republics were parties to the International Telecommunication Convention of 1932.

2.4. "The territories of these countries have common frontiers with the territories of several members of the Union: the U.S.S.R., the S.S.R. of Bielorussian, the S.S.R. of Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and Finland, which are interested in developing closer collaboration with the Republics mentioned.

2.5. "The Governments of the S.S.R. of Esthonia, Lithuania and Latvia, as can be seen from the statements they have made, have always, and still do, aspire to the extension of development in the field of telecommunication.

2.6. "None of these Republics has denounced the International Telecommunication Convention.

2.7. "From this it will be seen that, in keeping with the provisions of the Convention, all these Republics have always remained Members of the Union and enjoy the full exercise of their rights. The decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference 1947 at Atlantic City, pursuant to which the R.S.S. of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia were not included in the list of Members of the Union, was illegal.

2.8. "In identifying itself closely with the statements made by the Governments of the S.S.R. of Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia, the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. recommended that these Soviet Republics be reinstated as members of the I.T.U."

2.9. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. made the following statement:

"My Delegation supports the statements of the Estonian S.S.R. reproduced in Document 7, that of the Lithuanian S.S.R. reproduced in Document 8 and that of the Latvian S.S.R. reproduced in Document 9, all of which deal with the reinstatement of these Republics as Members of the I.T.U.

2.10. "These Republics have never denounced the Telecommunication Convention, they are parties to the International Telecommunication Convention 1932, and, consequently, the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference at Atlantic City in 1947, in pursuance of which the Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian S.S.R. were not included in the list of Members of the I.T.U. is illegal.

2.11. "In the interest of development of international collaboration in the field of Telecommunication the Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian S.S.R. must be reinstated in their rights as Members of the Union.

2.12. "My Delegation seconds the proposal of the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. in the matter of the reinstatement of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian S.S.R. in their rights as Members of the I.T.U."

2.13. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"My Delegation gives its full support to the statements of the Estonian, Lithuanian, and Latvian S.S.R. on the question of their reinstatement as Members of the I.T.U.

2.14. "These three Soviet Socialist Republics have for long been parties to the International Telecommunication Convention:

The Estonian Republic - since 1 July 1923.

The Lithuanian Republic - since 24 January 1925.

The Latvian Republic - since 1 January 1922.

2.15. "As is shown by these statements, published in Conference Documents 7, 8 and 9, these Republics have never taken steps to denounce the Convention.

2.16. "At the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference an incorrect and illegal decision was taken not to include the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R. in the list of Members of the I.T.U. This decision taken by the Atlantic City Conference is completely unjustified and illegal, and this was previously pointed out by the Soviet Delegation at Atlantic City when it caused a statement to this effect to be recorded in the Final Protocol annexed for this purpose to the Convention.

2.17. "Taking into consideration the facts recorded in Documents 7, 8 and 9, my Delegation gives its full support to the statements of the Governments of the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R. and supports the proposal made here by the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. on the question of reinstating the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R. as members of the I.T.U."

2.18. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, thereupon made the following statement:

"The United Kingdom Delegation is of opinion that this question of the membership of the Baltic States of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia was sufficiently debated at Atlantic City, when it was decided that they should not be readmitted. There has been no change in the circumstances since then.

2.19. "My Delegation cannot agree that these constituent parts of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should be readmitted to the status which was enjoyed by the independent states of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia before 1940. In that year the Soviet Union notified the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union that separate membership of these States had ceased as a result of their incorporation into the Soviet Union. With your permission, Sir, I will read out a translation of the relevant extract from a communication by the Government of the Soviet Union to the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union published in Berne Notification No.372 of 5th December 1940. It reads as follows:

2.20. "Given that the allied republics forming the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are not separate Members of the Telecommunication Union, the following republics cease to be Members of the International Telecommunication Union from the date of their entry into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, that is:

Lithuania - 3rd August 1940;
Latvia - 5th August 1940;
Estonia - 6th August 1940. "

2.21. "In 1940, therefore, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia were incorporated de facto in the Soviet Union and ceased de facto to be independent States. This de facto incorporation has involved the consequence that the execution of the Convention in these territories has become the responsibility of the Soviet Union.

2.22. "Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia ceased therefore to be effective members of the Union in 1940 and it was decided at Atlantic City that it was impossible to revive the question of their membership by any other act on their part than through the procedure of seeking new membership of the Union under the terms of the Convention. No arguments have been advanced to show that there has been any change in the international status of these territories which would warrant a reversal of the decision taken at Atlantic City, and I therefore consider that the proposal of the Honourable Delegate of Bielorussia should be rejected."

2.23. "The Delegate of the United States of America declared that acquired rights were sacred in the I.T.U. but that, in the present case, the three States in question had been integrated into the territory of the Soviet Union, as the Head of the Delegation of the United Kingdom had shown. On this subject a notification had been received from the Soviet Union expressly stating that, from a certain date, the countries concerned formed an integral part of the U.S.S.R. and that they should no longer be considered as Members of the Union.

2.24. "The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union had applied on that occasion the principle of international law in pursuance of which a country that ceases to be independent and becomes an integral part of another State, loses the rights that it enjoyed as an independent State. The Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian S.S.R. maintained, while they were independent, diplomatic representation, but since their incorporation into the Soviet Union this representation has disappeared and consequently they could not be members of the I.T.U. The case was not unique. Montenegro, at one time a Member of the Union, was one no longer.. In the same way the title of Member could not be accorded to the 48 States that together made up the United States of America.

2.25. "In short, the decision taken by the Atlantic City Conference was absolutely correct and if, at some time in the future, the three States in question recovered their independence, the matter could be reconsidered.

2.26. "The Delegation of the United States of America, in the circumstances, therefore, supported the opinion expressed by the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

2.27. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland made the following statement:

"The Latvian, Estonian, and Lithuanian S.S.R. are the close neighbours of our country and we are consequently particularly interested in seeing all questions concerning these countries rapidly resolved on the bases that are generally adopted in the I.T.U.

2.28. "We understand that the Atlantic City Conference refused the accession of these countries whereas the Convention allows for their accession.

2.29. "The P.R. of Poland has always maintained friendly relations with the Republics in question and also maintains with them commercial and diplomatic relations. At the Atlantic City Conference the question of reinstating as Members the three Republics whose case we are now examining, was raised. But under the influence of, and because of objections raised by, the Delegation of the United Kingdom, the Atlantic City Conference erroneously rejected the requests formulated by these three Republics which desired to recover their rights. We consider that this situation is anomalous and that in the interests of international collaboration, every country that applies for Membership should be accepted by the I.T.U. and that none should be excluded.

2,30. "It is for these reasons that we support the proposal of the U.S.S.R."

2.31. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"I take the floor, succinctly to explain the incorrect statements made by certain delegates.

2.32. "The Delegate of the United Kingdom, referring to a service telegram, endeavoured to interpret it as a denunciation of the Convention by the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R.

2.33 "The lack of basis for such an endeavour by the Delegate of the United Kingdom is evident.

"To avoid any misunderstanding I have to state:-

2.34 "The telegram to which the Delegate of the United Kingdom alluded was not a denunciation of the Convention, and it emanated, not from a Government, but from an Administrative Department. It was soon afterwards cancelled and the Secretary General of the I.T.U. was informed. Consequently there is no reason to invoke a telegram that was cancelled

in 1940. It is well known that acts such as leaving the Union and the denunciation of the Convention are juridically drawn up and can only be formulated in the relevant documents, and, particularly, by a declaration of denunciation.

2.35. "Conference Documents 7, 8, and 9 show clearly that the Governments of the Estonian, Lithuanian, and Latvian S.S.R. have never declared that they had denounced the Convention.

2.36. "Consequently the reasons put forward by the Delegate of the United Kingdom have no foundation.

2.37. "Since the Delegate of the United Kingdom has raised the question of the sovereignty of the countries we are considering, I must provide him with some information on facts that are universally known.

2.38. "The constitutions of the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R. establish clearly that these Republics are sovereign States which joined the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics following a decision freely taken, in keeping with their will, and on a footing of equality with the other Soviet Republics such as the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the Bielorussian S.S.R.

2.39. "The constitutions of the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R. lay down the organization of these Republics and establish their sovereign rights.

2.40. "The constitutions of these Republics accord them the right to enter into direct relations with foreign States and the right to conclude agreements with them.

2.41. "The constitution of the U.S.S.R. also establishes that all Soviet Republics that join the U.S.S.R. voluntarily, including the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R. are sovereign.

2.42. "As will become apparent from Documents 7, 8, and 9, these three countries have for long been 'de facto' members of the I.T.U. and they have not left the Union. The decision of the Atlantic City Conference on this point is unjustified and illegal and the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. stated as much at Atlantic City.

2.43. "Hence, my Delegation, in giving its full support to the legitimate demands of the Governments of the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R., recommends the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide upon the reinstatement of these three countries as Members of the I.T.U."

2.44. The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. made the following statement:

"I feel that the information given by the Delegate of the United Kingdom did not have as its aim an objective appreciation of the situation as it is. This point must therefore be clarified, although my task has been made easier by the intervention of the Head of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

2.45. "First I would like to say that the way in which the Delegate of the United Kingdom understands the independence of the Soviet Republics is quite incorrect. These fundamental truths are known to all. The Soviet Union is a voluntary union of 16 sovereign Republics which have their Constitutions, their own laws and their separate populations.

2.46. "The Delegate of the United Kingdom would probably be surprised if the countries of the British Commonwealth were looked upon by this Conference as not being independent.

2.47. "The arguments that have been placed before this Conference against the reinstatement of these Republics as Members are without foundation.

2.48. "I hereby request that the Plenary Assembly should examine the question of admitting the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R. as Members of the I.T.U. and that the Plenary Assembly should take a decision on the matter."

2.49. The Delegate of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Northern Ireland asked that his preceding statement should be included in the minutes of the meeting so that all the Delegates would be able to judge if his statements were correct or not.

2.50. At the request of the Chairman, the Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. made the following proposal which was subsequently put to the vote:

"Having examined the communications (Documents 7, 8 and 9) from the Governments of the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R., the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U. decided to reinstate as Members of the I.T.U. the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R."

2.51. The proposal was put to the vote by roll-call.

Result:- The proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R. was rejected by 44 votes to 9 with 8 abstentions.

In favour: (9)

P.R. of Albania, Bielorussian S.S.R., P.R. of Bulgaria, P.R. of Hungary, P.R. of Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R., P.R. of Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against: (44)

Afghanistan, Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Vatican City, Colombia, Belgian Congo, and Territories of Ruanda Urundi, Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Spain, United States of America, France, Ireland, Iceland, Israël, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Paraguay, Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Federal German Republic, United Kingdom of G. Britain and N. Ireland, Sweden, Territories of the United States of America, Portuguese Overseas Territories, Thailand, Turkey, The Union of South Africa, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Spanish Morocco and the totality of Spanish Possessions.

Abstentions: (8)

Austria, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yemen.

2.52. The Chairman stated that the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R. had been rejected and asked the Assembly to authorise the Secretary General to inform the countries concerned of the decision adopted on their request.

2.53. It was thus decided.

The Conference heard the following statements:

2.54. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"My Delegation wishes to state that the decision adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference in rejecting the reinstatement as Members of the Union of sovereign States such as the Estonian S.S.R., the Lithuanian

S.S.R., and the Latvian S.S.R., is contrary to the dispositions of the present Telecommunication Convention and is illegal.

"My Delegation disapproves of this incorrect and illegal decision".

2.55 The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. :

"The decision adopted by the Conference which in fact prevents the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R. from recovering their rights as Members of the I.T.U., is illegal and the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. does not agree with this decision".

2.56. The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. :

"The Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R. have not denounced the International Telecommunication Convention 1932 and consequently they are still Members of the Union.

"The Decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference, pursuant to which the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R. have been, without valid reason, deprived of their Membership of the International Telecommunication Union, is illegal and not in keeping with the aims of the I.T.U. to "maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds".

2.57. The Delegate of the P.R. of Rumania declared that his Delegation considers the decision adopted to be unjust.

The meeting was adjourned at 19.40 hours.

Reporters:

J.M.Mooney - G. Tripet

L. Mulatier

Secretary General

Seen by

M.A. Andrada

Chairman.

Buenos Aires, 1952

11 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention Committee)

Summary record of the 1st meeting

Thursday, 9 October 1952.

Chairman: Mr. Carlos Ribeiro (Portugal)

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The Chairman began by recalling that the Plenary Assembly, at its morning meeting on 9 October, had instructed Committee 3 to consider the conditions in which additional languages might be used during the Conference. Would delegations care to submit their proposals?

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

"This Committee has been asked by the Plenary Assembly to consider the U.S.S.R. proposal relative to the use of Russian as a working language at this Conference. Our proposal is as follows:

"That Russian be adopted as a full working language of the Conference, on an equal footing with English, French, and Spanish.

"There can be no doubt that the use of Russian as a working language at this Conference would conduce to mutual understanding and collaboration, and to the successful solution of the problems with which we are confronted.

"Russian is of course an official language of the I.T.U., and its usefulness has been demonstrated at various I.T.U. conferences.



"My Delegation therefore urges Committee 3 to adopt our proposal."

This was seconded by the Delegations of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

The Chairman said that the proposal constituted a derogation from the Convention.

The requisite action had already been taken to supply oral interpretation from and into Russian. Could the Secretary General say whether documents also could be translated?

The Secretary General of the I.T.U. said that more staff would have to be recruited for the translation and publication of documents. The extra expense would amount to 110,000 Swiss francs, over and above the 100,000 Swiss francs which oral interpretation was already costing.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that delegations would be taking a step fraught with consequences if they adopted the proposal. In the past, when French was the only language used, the American Government had been put to much expense in having documents translated into English.

Even to-day, most delegations did not have a working language as their mother tongue.

Lastly, were another language to be admitted, other applications of the same nature might come in.

The Delegate of Turkey said he would express his views on the use of other languages when the moment came to consider Article 15. His Delegation could not, however, accept responsibility for the additional outlay resulting from the use of Russian.

Similar views were expressed by the Delegates of Lebanon and Norway.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that a careful distinction should be made between two questions, namely, the changes that might have to be made in Article 15 of the Atlantic City Convention, and the language system adopted by the Conference for its own use.

All languages should in principle, he felt, be equal, with each delegation paying for the language it chose to use.

The Chairman said that such a system would be exceedingly difficult of application. If the number of languages used grew in arithmetical progression, then the corresponding outlay grew in geometrical progression.

The Delegate of India said that the problem had two aspects. One, of a legal nature, was the problem of not exceeding the fiscal limit set in the existing Convention; the other, the difficulty of taking responsibility for additional expenditure without authorization from his government.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declared that the question was an exceedingly important one from the financial point of view. His Delegation was unable to accept the proposal, which would lead to a grave increase in expenditure.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, alluding to a recent U.P.U. Congress in Brussels, thought that the exact meaning of the expression "working language" might usefully be determined. Perhaps the General Secretariat might draft a document giving the decisions taken at Brussels in connection with the problem.

The Delegate of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic thought that, in estimating expenditure, account should be taken of the duration of conferences. The time factor could be cut down if Russian were used.

Hence he would support the proposal of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the use of a fourth language at the conference would mean an extra outlay of 250 Swiss francs per unit. Hence the question of expense was of minor importance if account were taken of the fact that adoption of his proposal - which he strongly urged - would enable the Conference to work more expeditiously.

The Delegate of the Philippines thought that adoption of the proposal might well constitute a dangerous precedent, leading, indirectly, to changes in Article 15. He could not agree to the proposal without consulting his government.

The Chairman having briefly summarized the situation, a vote by roll-call was taken, with the following results:

In favour	9 votes
Against	49 votes
Abstention	1

The proposal was therefore rejected.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland said that the decision was unjust and called on the General Secretariat to provide oral interpretation in Russian. His country was prepared to pay its share in the expense.

The Chairman said that the necessary arrangements had already been made.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics asked that note should be made in the minutes of the fact that he disagreed with the decision taken.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics said that he also disagreed with the decision taken.

The meeting rose at 20.00 hours.

R. Vargues
Reporter

C. Ribeiro
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL NO. 686

I N D I A

Article 9 of the Convention

Article 9, paragraph 1, replace by the following:

1. (1) The General Secretariat of the Union shall be directed by the Secretary-General assisted by two Assistant Secretaries General, all of whom shall be nationals of Member countries;
- (2) The Secretary General shall be appointed by, and be responsible to, the Administrative Council for the performance of all duties entrusted to the General Secretariat. His appointment will be for a specified period not exceeding five years, but he will be eligible for re-appointment.
- (3) The Assistant Secretaries General shall be appointed by the Administrative Council but they shall be directly responsible to the Secretary General. Their appointment shall be for a specified period not exceeding five years, but they shall be eligible for re-appointment.
- (4) The number and grade of staff of the General Secretariat shall be determined by the Administrative Council save in the case of the staff in classes A to D, where the Plenipotentiary Conference itself shall take the necessary decisions.

REASONS :

Sub-pars: (2) and (3) same as for our proposal for Art. 8, par. 4c)
(Doc. 52)

Sub-par: (4) To enable effective control by all the Members of the Union, over the number of, and the expenditure on, the senior officers of the Union.



Note: Another proposal on Art. 9, par. 1 appears on pages 94-95 of the printed volume of proposals.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 687

I N D I A

Article 16 of the Convention

Art. 16, Replace by the following:

1. (1) This Convention shall be ratified by each of the signatory Governments with the utmost possible despatch, and, in any case, not later than two years from the date of signature of the Convention.

(2) The instrument of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary General 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 deposit of ratification.

2. All instruments of ratification reaching the Secretary General after the effective date of the Convention shall become effective on the date of receipt.

3. Unchanged.

4. The Membership of the countries which have failed to ratify the Convention within the time stipulated in paragraph 1 (1) above, shall be held in suspension till the date on which the instruments of their ratification are received by the Secretary General of the Union.

REASONS:

The experience of the last few years has indicated that some definite time has to be allowed for Governments to ratify the Convention. Two years is proposed, but it will be maximum.

Please also see Reasons for proposal 670 (doc. 46).

Note: Other proposals on Art. 16 of the Convention appear on pages 224 et seq. of the printed volume of proposals

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

EMPLOI DU TEMPS POUR LA SEMAINE DU 13 AU 18 OCTOBRE 1952

SCHEDULE OF WORK FOR THE WEEK 13 - 18 OCTOBRE 1952

EMPLEO DEL TIEMPO PARA LA SEMANA DEL 13 AL 18 DE OCTUBRE 1952

	Lundi 13 Monday Lunes	Mardi 14 Tuesday Martes	Mercredi 15 Wednesday Miércoles	Jeudi 16 Thursday Jueves	Vendredi 17 Friday Viernes	Samedi 18 Saturday Sábado
Assemblée Plénière Plenary Assembly Asamblea Plenaria						
Com. 1				18h-19h A	LE Y LDAY ONAL TIONAL NACIONAL	
Com. 2	16h-19h A	16h-19h A	10h-13h A			
Com. 3	10h-13h PL	10h-13h PL		10h-13h PL		
Com. 4	16h-19h PL		16h-19h PL		FEONT ETTES ETTES FATTE N	10h-13h PL
Com. 5				16h-18h PL		
Com. 6						
Com. 7						
Com. 8						

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 59-E
13 October 1952

P/V.3 (First Part)

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes
of the
Third Plenary Meeting

Thursday, 9 October 1952, at 10.15 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. M.A. Andrada (Argentino)

Subjects discussed:

1. Situation of the People's Republic of Mongolia
in relation to the Union (Document No.16)
2. Use of Russian at the Conference.

At the beginning of the meeting, on a proposal by the Delegate of Argentina, the Assembly observed a one-minute silence in memory of the victims of the railway disaster in England the previous day. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thanked his colleagues for this gesture of sympathy, of which he would inform his Government.

1 SITUATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MONGOLIA IN RELATION TO THE UNION
(Document No. 16)

1.1. After introducing Document No.16, the Chairman gave the floor to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., who made the following statement and proposal:

"In Document 16 appears a telegram from the government of the Mongolian People's Republic, in connection with the restitution to that country of its rights as a Member of the I.T.U.

"The Mongolian People's Republic, as a sovereign state, acceded to the International Telecommunication Convention on 9 December 1932.

"It also signed the Radio Regulations at Atlantic City, and has ever observed the provisions of the Convention and Regulations.

"It might not be inappropriate to recall, in particular, that up to 1949 the Mongolian People's Republic regularly paid its contributions as a Member of the I.T.U. The decision of the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference not to include the Mongolian People's Republic among the Members of the I.T.U. was incorrect and illegitimate, as was stated by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. at that very conference.

"The Delegation of the U.S.S.R., for the above reasons, and bearing in mind the aims and problems of the I.T.U., together with the need to extend international cooperation, supports the statement made by the government of the Mongolian People's Republic and submits the following proposal:

"That the Mongolian People's Republic be reintegrated as a Member of the I.T.U.'".

1.2. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is of the opinion that the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1947 to exclude the Mongolian People's Republic from membership of the I.T.U., was illegitimate, since the Mongolian People's Republic acceded to the Convention in 1932.

"My delegation whole-heartedly associates itself with the statement made by the government of the Mongolian People's Republic, demanding reintegration as a Member of the I.T.U., and supports the formal proposal made in this connection by the Delegation of U.S.S.R."

1.3. The Delegate of the P.R. of Bulgaria agreed with the views expressed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., and supported his proposal to restore its legitimate rights to the P.R. of Mongolia - rights of which it had been illegally deprived since the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1947.

1.4. The Delegate of the United Kingdom, referring to the previous day's meeting, wished to point out that his knowledge of the Baltic States was not as limited as the Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. seemed to think. Possibly some passages in his earlier speech had been misunderstood, but it would be seen from the minutes of the meeting in question that he had confined himself to facts and had not passed any adverse criticism on the Soviet constitution. The accusation of ignorance was therefore quite unwarranted.

For his part, the United Kingdom Delegate would always try to keep the debates on a friendly footing, as he had no desire to attack the Soviet representative or Soviet institutions.

Turning to the question of the admission of the People's Republic of Mongolia, he would like it to be clearly understood that his knowledge of that region had been gleaned from the works of a Soviet authority on the subject - works little known outside the Soviet Union.

He would vote against the proposal to accept the P.R. of Mongolia as a Member of the Union, because it had been decided at the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference that the P.R. of Mongolia should not be admitted as a delegation with the right to vote, and nothing had occurred since then to warrant a change in that decision. He hoped that other delegations would do the same, but in spite of that natural desire on his part, he knew that delegations would vote according to their consciences and their knowledge of the facts.

1.5. The Delegate of the United States of America recalled that at Atlantic City the Conference had decided, after a detailed study of the case of the P.R. of Mongolia, not to include it in the List of Members given in Annex 1 to the Convention. Article 1, paragraph 2c) of the Convention laid down the procedure for the admission of new Members, and since 1947 many countries had availed themselves of that provision. There was nothing to prevent the P.R. of Mongolia from making a similar application. There was, on the contrary, no provision in the Convention authorizing a Plenipotentiary Conference to deal with the question of the admission of new Members.

Paragraph 2c) of Article 1 contained one delicate point concerning sovereignty. On the matter of a country's sovereignty no absolute criterion existed, but when at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union declared that they were in favour of admitting a new Member, it implied that they considered that country a sovereign state.

For those reasons, and more particularly since the Plenipotentiary Conference was not empowered to admit new Members, the Delegate of the United States would vote against the admission of the P.R. of Mongolia.

1.6. The Delegate of the Belorussian S.S.R. made the following statement:

"I listened with considerable satisfaction to what the Delegate of the United Kingdom said. I would like to emphasize this, because that statement was a sober and a sensible one, to which it would be difficult to take exception.

"If our meetings continue on these lines, there will hardly be any cause for mutual recrimination.

"We have no intention of using language which would be out of place at an international conference. But if a biased statement is made, then it is a normal reaction to feel that it is your duty to set forth the facts in their proper light. I beg the Assembly to consider the facts. To what do they testify?

"They indicate that the Mongolian People's Republic, as a sovereign state, has been in existence for more than 30 years and maintains normal diplomatic relations with a number of sovereign countries. I do not wish to repeat that the Mongolian People's Republic as a sovereign state has its own constitution, its own laws, a people of its own, an individual culture and an economy of its own. On this subject whole papers could be written.

"But this is not what we are here for. The following two facts are decisive for our purposes:

"Firstly, a sovereign state may be a Member of the Union. Here we have an incontrovertible fact. The Mongolian People's Republic is such a state. The likes and dislikes aroused by the Mongolian People's Republic is for us beside the point.

"Secondly, according to Article 3, one of the aims of the Union is to maintain and extend international cooperation. The Mongolian People's Republic wishes to cooperate in the field of telecommunication, and the conference cannot turn a deaf ear to this request.

"You must agree, Gentlemen, that if we do not pursue those noble aims, we shall be deceiving the hopes placed in us by all nations. These are the considerations we must bear in mind in considering the question of restoring the Mongolian People's Republic to its rights as a Member of the Union.

"Unhappily, it must be observed that there has been some discrimination on a number of occasions when matters have had to be decided at the conference. As a result, whole countries with teeming populations and extensive telecommunications have been deprived of the possibility of cooperating in the Union. We cannot but disagree with this.

"Either we acknowledge ourselves to be an international organization, in which case we shall act in accordance with the aims of that organization and in doing so strengthen it, or we shall act in accordance with preconceived political ideas, thereby weakening the I.T.U. This latter alternative is for us unacceptable..

"I did not hear the United Kingdom Delegate make a single point. He merely expressed a desire to see a vote taken. But one cannot vote on the truth. That always remains truth.

"And, however, we may vote the existence of a sovereign Mongolian People's Republic is an incontrovertible truth.

"I was reminded of a work by the great Russian writer and satirist Saltikov-Chtchedrin. He makes a Russian nobleman say, when told that America has been opened up: 'What is this? Close it down again!'.
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"It is clear that the existence of a sovereign state like the Mongolian People's Republic will not be affected by the votes of this Assembly.

"The question of restoring the Mongolian People's Republic to Membership of the I.T.U. must be objectively and equitably settled. We must not sacrifice the cause of international operation to political intrigues.

"The Delegation of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, wholeheartedly supporting the statement made by the Mongolian People's Republic, supports the U.S.S.R. proposal that the Mongolian People's Republic be restored to Membership of the I.T.U."

1.7. The Delegate of France agreed with the remarks of the United Kingdom Delegate. At the present meeting certain delegations had repeatedly referred to the unfair and illegal decisions reached at previous meetings. Those same adjectives occurred frequently in the mimeographed documents of the Conference. He protested against the unjustified use of the word "illegal". A decision might be described as unfair - that was a matter of personal judgement - but a majority decision in a Conference regularly convened in accordance with the Convention and the General Regulations was essentially a legal decision. Votes, whether public or secret, had always proved the independence of the delegations and the validity of their decisions.

He appealed to the other delegates to banish the word "illegal" from their vocabulary when there was no justification for using it.

1.8. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"I listened with interest to the statement by the honourable Delegate of the United Kingdom, and should like to make a few comments.

"The United Kingdom Delegate was good enough to tell the Plenary Assembly of his extensive knowledge of various countries and of international relations. I have not the least intention of discussing that matter and I do not dispute his knowledge.

"However, when the United Kingdom Delegate came to the question of the restitution of the rights of the People's Republic of Mongolia as a Member of the Union, we regret to say that we did not hear him give any real, concrete reason why, as he claims, the People's Republic of Mongolia should not be restored to Membership of the Union.

"The United Kingdom Delegate has pointed out the importance of this question, but has adduced no argument in support of his view that it is "impossible" for the People's Republic of Mongolia to become a Member of the I.T.U.

"We take note of this opinion of the United Kingdom Delegate, but we observe that such an opinion is basically unsound and does not accord with the provisions of the Convention.

"I cannot agree with the Delegate of the United States, who says that in the present case we might resort to the procedure of consulting the Members of the I.T.U. The People's Republic of Mongolia acceded to the International Telecommunication Convention on 9 December 1932, and at the present time it is merely a question of restoring its status as Member - a status of which it was temporarily deprived as the result of an incorrect decision at Atlantic City.

"Why cannot the People's Republic of Mongolia now be a Member of the I.T.U.?

"The People's Republic of Mongolia continues to be a sovereign state, its telecommunications are developing year by year, it wishes to collaborate with us, and it is only right that we should accede to its request.

"We cannot agree with the illegal and wrong decision taken by the Atlantic City Conference not to include the P.R. of Mongolia among the Members of the Union. I use the word "illegal" wittingly, regardless of whether it pleases or displeases the honourable Delegate of France. I cannot allow myself to agree with him. We in the I.T.U. have our own law: the Convention. Anything that contravenes the Convention is illegal.

"We believe in calling a spade a spade. The adjective I have used is exact and correct. If in the future some more illegal decisions are reached, we shall describe them in the language they merit.

"Yesterday we heard a statement by the Delegate of the United States; today we have listened to a similar one by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, in which he pleads for a spirit of collaboration in solving the problems confronting us. He said he did not propose to "attack" (his term) anyone during the debates. The Soviet Delegation - our delegation - has only one desire: to discuss questions relating to the Convention and the Regulations with other delegations in a business-like atmosphere.

"However, it is only natural that opinions among the delegations may differ on the matters discussed, and we consider that we must express our opinion, our point of view. It is our duty to do so even if, for some reason, our views displease some delegations.

"All statements made by the U.S.S.R. Delegation are based on precise and correct facts. Whenever there is a desire to examine a question on the basis of facts, we shall be ready to take part in the discussion. For example, is it not a fact that the Delegations of the United States and the United Kingdom, without any legal, moral or objective grounds, prevented the legitimate representatives of China from attending the Plenipotentiary Conference? Is this not a fact?

"The Soviet Delegation was not the only one to intervene in this case. The Delegates of India and Pakistan also spoke. When a vote was taken, a number of delegations supported the proposal to eject the Kuomintang representatives and invite the People's Republic of China.

"The United States and United Kingdom Delegations thus conceal their actions under a mask of apparent loyalty. But the words of these delegations differ enormously from their deeds. They speak of collaboration, but their actions show that they do not want objective decisions reached in common agreement. It will suffice to recall, for example, that the Rules of Procedure were adopted without discussion

as a result of pressure on the part of the United States Delegation. On that occasion there was every chance of a unanimous decision. With a view to arriving at unanimity the Soviet Delegation withdrew its own proposal and supported the Indian proposal. However, under pressure from the United States Delegate, the Rules of Procedure were adopted without discussion.

"As a result of pressure on the part of the United States and United Kingdom Delegations, it was decided to exclude the People's Republic of China from our Conference. How can these facts be reconciled with the appeals for collaboration subsequently made by the Delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom? Obviously their statements were intended to disguise the real intentions of those delegations, who, in actual fact, undermine international collaboration.

"As regards the Soviet Delegation, we shall do our utmost to ensure that all questions are given serious consideration in a spirit of international collaboration, and shall make every effort to see that this Conference reaches a successful conclusion.

"To revert to the question of the P.R. of Mongolia: we have heard no factual argument against the restitution of this Republic as a Member of the Union. The P.R. of Mongolia, which acceded to the International Telecommunication Convention in 1932, must be reintegrated as a Member of the Union. Consequently we consider that this Conference should revoke the illegal decision reached at Atlantic City and restore to the P.R. of Mongolia its rights as a Member of the Union."

1.9. The Delegate of China agreed with the views expressed by the Delegates of the United States, the United Kingdom and France, and said he would vote against admitting the P.R. of Mongolia. It was a waste of time for the Assembly to study a question the substance of which was illegal. The country in question had once and for all been turned down at Atlantic City; accession to the Madrid Convention in no way implied accession to the Atlantic City Convention, and the fact that it had signed the Radio Regulations did not mean that it had adhered to the Convention.

The Delegate of China ended by asking the Chairman not allow offensive and abusive terms such as "illegal" to appear in the minutes when incorrectly used. He himself had used the word correctly.

1.10. The Delegate of the Hungarian P.R. made the following statement:

"First of all, I should like to say that this is the fourth occasion, during a relatively short period, on which I have taken part in the work of the I.T.U.; conscious as I am of my duty as the representative of a country, I am anxious to use only correct and just words and terms. In general those words and terms merely serve to reflect my feelings and thoughts, which are guided by facts. I would make it clear that I shall continue to adopt this correct attitude.

"Mr. President, Gentlemen,

"To revert to the question under discussion, I have a few brief comments to make.

"As will be seen from Document No. 16, the P.R. of Mongolia acceded to the Union in 1932. The Hungarian Delegation considers that the exclusion of the P.R. of Mongolia from membership of the Union is an unfair, illegal decision, and moreover one that is very difficult to understand.

"As its name indicates, the International Telecommunication Union is a Union that must be composed of countries possessing telecommunication services. It is therefore quite right that the P.R. of Mongolia, which fulfils all the requisite conditions, should continue to be a Member of the I.T.U.

"The world-wide collaboration that is so greatly desired cannot come about unless those noble thoughts are followed by acts of justice; otherwise such thoughts, and such desire for collaboration, are meaningless. For this reason the Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic supports the proposal by the Soviet Delegation and insists that justice be done by restoring the rights of the P.R. of Mongolia."

1.11. The Delegate of Australia objected to the U.S.S.R. Delegate's accusation that the United States and United Kingdom Delegations were exerting pressure, for the result of the previous day's secret vote alone should have convinced the Soviet Delegation that each delegation present was free to make up its own mind and vote in the light of its own convictions.

He himself would vote against the Soviet proposal to admit the People's Republic of Mongolia, not as the result of pressure or influence on the part of some other delegation, but on the basis of two simple, straightforward considerations:

- 1) it was evident to him that the People's Republic of Mongolia could not claim admission to the Union under para. 2a) or para. 2b) of Article 1 of the Convention. That meant that the P.R. of Mongolia could only enter the Union by making application under para. 2c) of Article 1 and receiving the approval of two-thirds of the Members of the Union;
- 2) admission under para. 2c) of Article 1 was limited to sovereign countries, and despite the assurances of the U.S.S.R. and certain other delegations, he had distinct reservations as to the degree of sovereignty enjoyed by the People's Republic of Mongolia.

1.12. The Soviet proposal was then put to the vote and rejected by 42 votes to 9 with 12 abstentions.

For - (9) : the People's Republic of Albania; the Bielo-russian Soviet Socialist Republic; the People's Republic of Bulgaria; the Hungarian People's Republic; the People's Republic of Poland; the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; the Roumanian People's Republic; Czechoslovakia; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against - (42) : the Argentine Republic; Australia; Belgium; Brazil; Cambodia; Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; Vatican City; Colombia; Belgian Congo; the Republic of Korea; the Dominican Republic; Spain; the United States of America; France; Greece; Haiti; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Lebanon; Monaco; Nicaragua; Paraguay; the Netherlands; the Philippines; Portugal; the French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; the Federal German Republic; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Territories of the United States of America; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; the Oriental Republic of Uruguay; the United States of Venezuela; Viet-Nam; the Spanish Zone of the Protectorate of Morocco and the Totality of Spanish Possessions.

Abstained - (12) : Austria; India; Indonesia; Iceland; Israel; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Sweden; Switzerland; Yemen.

1.13. The Chairman said that a telegram would be dispatched to the Minister of Communications of the People's Republic of Mongolia informing him of the decision just taken.

1.14. The Delegate of Yugoslavia wished to explain why he had abstained from voting on the proposal concerning the membership of the People's Republic of Mongolia. The Yugoslav Delegation was in favour of international collaboration between as many peoples and nations as possible, and this applied also to the affairs of the Union.

However, the Yugoslav Delegation felt that the Plenipotentiary Conference was in no way authorized to decide anything concerning the membership of any given country, and it had held the same view at the Atlantic City Conference. Moreover, this view was confirmed by the provisions of Article 1 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City. In the opinion of the Yugoslav Delegation, the Convention, which was still in force, clearly prescribed the procedure for countries which wished to become Members of the Union. The new Convention stipulated, as a "sine qua non", that any application for membership had to be approved by a two-thirds majority of the Members of the Union, and it was not a "convention d'adhesion" as had been the previous Madrid Convention, which expired on 31 December 1948.

That meant that the acquired majority of two-thirds was equivalent to sovereignty in the sense of the Convention.

For the above mentioned reasons the Yugoslav Delegation was firmly convinced that the whole problem should be solved in the same way as the question of the representation of China, in connection with which a motion of order had been submitted and supported by the Yugoslav Delegation, on the grounds of pure procedure without entering into the substance of the question.

1.15. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

"My Delegation disagrees with the decision irregularly taken by the Conference, which, without any reason, has rejected the demand submitted by the People's Republic of Mongolia, that Membership be restored to that country.

"Now as regards what the Delegate of Australia has just said. He stated that his vote was freely cast. I merely wish to recall that my Delegation has never made any insinuations to the contrary, and I am happy to congratulate the Delegate of Australia on the freedom of his vote."

1.16. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. :

"My Delegation considers that the decision taken by the Assembly to exclude in practice the possibility of restoring its rights of Membership to the People's Republic of Mongolia is unjust and irregular, and wholeheartedly supports the statement made in this connection by the Delegation of the Soviet Union."

1.17. The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. asked for the following statement to appear in the minutes:

"The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. is authorized to state that the decision to exclude a sovereign state, the People's Republic of Mongolia, from participating in the work of the I.T.U. as a Member of the Union with full rights is unjust and illegal, for it is contrary to the I.T.U. Convention and the aims of the Union."

1.18. The Delegate of France noted that the three previous speakers had once again described a decision taken by the Conference as illegal. He protested against the use of the word and asked the minutes to indicate that the Delegate of France regarded the result of the recent vote as perfectly legal. The Plenipotentiary Conference was the supreme body of the Union; its decisions could not be illegal when taken within the framework of the Convention by a straightforward majority vote.

2. USE OF RUSSIAN AT THE CONFERENCE

2.1. At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary General informed the Assembly of the following facts.

In accordance with Administrative Council Resolution No. 84, he sent a telegram on 8 May 1952 to all administrations asking which countries desired additional languages to be used at the Buenos Aires Conference, the cost involved to be borne by the countries in question.

The Administration of the U.S.S.R. had sent the following telegram in reply:

"Minsviaz consider that at the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference the official languages of the Union as laid down in para. 1.1 of Article 15 of the Convention should be used. Kindly inform us what arrangements you are making in connection with the use of Russian at that Conference."

The Secretary General had replied as follows:

"Referring to your telegram 6/464 of 19 May concerning the use of five official languages of the Union as working languages at the Plenipotentiary Conference, I beg to inform you that at its seventh session the Administrative Council expressed the view that languages other than English, French and Spanish could be used at the Buenos Aires Conference only under the terms of paragraph 4 of Article 15 of the Convention and Council Resolution No. 84."

He had suggested that the Soviet Administration, at its own expense, engage the necessary Russian interpreters, to which suggestion the U.S.S.R. Administration had replied as follows:

"The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the U.S.S.R. confirms its views concerning the use of the official languages as working languages at the Plenipotentiary Conference, and reserves the right to raise this question at the Conference. Until a decision is reached by the Plenipotentiary Conference, we would ask you to arrange for Russian interpretation at the

expense of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and other administrations which have expressed their desire to use Russian as a working language."

The General Secretariat consequently made the necessary arrangements for Russian to be used orally at the Buenos Aires Conference, as an additional language.

He pointed out that the P.R. of Albania, the P.R. of Bulgaria, the P.R. of Poland, the Hungarian P.R., the Roumanian P.R. and Czechoslovakia had also asked for Russian to be used orally as a working language, under the same conditions.

2.2. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. then explained the reasons for his Administration's proposal:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference will have to examine a series of important questions, including questions relating to the revision of the Convention and the General Regulations annexed thereto. With a view to creating the necessary conditions for the smooth running of the Conference, and to ensure mutual understanding, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. submits the following proposal:

"To agree to the use of Russian as a full working language of the Conference on an equal footing with English, French and Spanish.

"As you know, Russian is one of the official languages of our Union. Its use as a working language of the Conference, by promoting international collaboration, will enable the Conference to solve the problems confronting it more easily and successfully."

2.3. The Delegate of the P.R. of Poland recalled that his country, as the Secretary General had pointed out, was one of those which had asked for Russian to be used on an equal footing with the other working languages. He thought that the experience acquired at other conferences showed the advantage of improving understanding and the exchange of opinions between the Russian-speaking Delegates and the others. For this reason, he supported the proposal by the Soviet Delegation.

2.4. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. made the following statement:

"My Delegation wholeheartedly supports the U.S.S.R. proposal concerning the use of Russian as a working language of the Conference on an equal footing with English, French and Spanish.

"The use of Russian would facilitate and speed up the work of the Conference and would promote mutual understanding and a spirit of international cooperation. Russian is obviously an official language of the Union. Experience gained at previous conferences shows the desirability of using Russian.

"My Delegation will use Russian in its practical work on the problems of this Conference.

"Consequently, my Delegation strongly supports the proposal by the U.S.S.R. Delegation to use Russian as a working language of the Conference on an equal footing with the other languages used."

2.5. The Delegate of Spain then submitted the following motion of order to the Assembly:

"Since the question now under discussion, i.e. the use of Russian at this Conference, is closely allied to certain proposals submitted to the Conference (proposals relating to the revision of Article 15 of the Convention) which have been assigned to Committee 3 (Convention Committee) for consideration, the Assembly requests that Committee to study the Soviet proposal and make a recommendation to the Assembly on the question."

2.6. The Chairman then said that, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, he would ask the Assembly to discuss the motion of order forthwith, and that he would give the floor to two speakers, one in favour of the motion and one against it.

2.7. The United States Delegate supported the Spanish Delegate's motion of order. Paragraph 4 of Article 15 (Languages) of the Convention was perfectly clear. If a language other than English, French and Spanish was used orally at a Conference, the relative cost would be borne by the administrations which had asked for the language to be used.

Furthermore, the budget of the Conference had been prepared by the Administrative Council on the basis of that provision of the Convention. The governments represented at the conference had approved the budget and had assessed their expenses accordingly. Russian could therefore not be used as a working language on an equal footing with the other three languages. However, he would not object to the Spanish Delegate's motion that the Soviet proposal be referred to Committee 3 for study.

2.8. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt bound to make the following comments:

"The proposal just submitted on the agenda is evidently the result of a misunderstanding. The Soviet proposal has nothing to do with the revision of Article 15 of the Convention: it deals solely with the question of the use of Russian as a working language at this Conference. It should be dealt with here and now, in this Plenary Assembly; the Soviet Delegation therefore objects to its being referred to a Committee.

"Second comment: our proposal did not refer exclusively to oral translation. It referred to the use of Russian as a full working language on an equal footing with the other working languages.

"We consider that it is in the interests of the Conference itself to adopt our proposal, since it will contribute to the efficiency of our work. We therefore suggest that this question be settled here and now, and that a decision be taken in regard to it."

2.9. Although the two speakers permitted under the Rules of Procedure had already been given the floor, the Chairman authorized the Delegate of Portugal to express his views as Chairman of Committee 3.

2.10. The Delegate of Portugal asked the Chairman whether Committee 3, of which he was chairman, was to examine the Soviet proposal when it was examining the general question of the revision of Article 15 of the Convention, or whether it was to examine it forthwith since it referred specifically to the use of Russian at the present conference.

2.11. The Chairman replied that Committee 3 should take an immediate decision which would apply only to the present Conference, and would have no effect on the Committee's subsequent study of the revision of Article 15.

2.12. The motion of order submitted by the Delegation of Spain (paragraph 2.4. above) was then put to the vote and adopted by 45 votes to 13 with 6 abstentions.

In favour of the motion: 45 delegations.

Argentine Republic; Belgium; Brazil; Cambodia; Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; Vatican City; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Republic of Korea; Dominican Republic; Spain; United States of America; France; Greece; Haiti; India; Indonesia; Ireland; Iceland; Italy; Japan; Lebanon; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Paraguay; Netherlands; Peru; Philippines; Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; United Kingdom; United States Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet-Nam; Spanish Zone of Morocco and totality of Spanish Possessions.

Against the motion: 13 delegations.

P.R. of Albania; Bielorussian S.S.R.; P.R. of Bulgaria; Hungarian P.R.; P.R. of Poland; Portugal; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian P.R.; Sweden; Switzerland; Czechoslovakia; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstentions: 6 delegations.

Australia; Austria; Israel; Pakistan; Oversea Territories of the French Republic; Yemen.

2.13. Replying to a question by the Delegate of the P.R. of Poland, the Chairman explained that until the Plenary Assembly had reached a decision on the recommendation which Committee 3 would forward to the Assembly after it had studied the Soviet proposal, the situation concerning the use of Russian would remain unchanged: Russian would be used orally at the expense of the countries which had requested it.

2.14. The Delegate of Portugal said that he had voted against the motion to refer the Soviet proposal to Committee 3 because it was a waste of time, as the same question would thus be discussed twice. As Chairman of Committee 3 he wished to know how urgent the matter was.

2.15. The Chairman said that Committee 3 should examine it forthwith - the same day if possible.

2.16. The Delegate of China said his Delegation considered that if Russian was to be used as a working language, ipso facto Chinese should also be used. For reasons of economy he would oppose any suggestion that the Conference should use more working languages than the Convention stipulated; for this reason he had abstained from suggesting the use of Chinese as a working language. He still hoped that the Soviet Delegation would not insist on his proposal, but if he did he trusted that Committee 3 would recommend the use of only the three languages stipulated in the Convention.

2.17. The Delegate of the Lebanon said it was difficult to consider the Soviet proposal at the present time, and that Committee 3 should make a thorough study of the language question with an eye to the future and not in relation to the present Conference.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Secretary General:

Chairman:

J.Revoy

L. Mulatier

M.A.Andrada

J. Dazar

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 60-E
13 October 1952

PV 3 (Part Two)

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes

of the Third Meeting (Part 2)

Thursday, 9 October 1952, at 4 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. M. A. Andrada (Argentina)

- Subjects discussed:
8. Situation of countries in relation to the Atlantic City Convention (Document 22).
 9. Miscellaneous. Membership of the Colombian Delegation. Attendance of Representatives of the World Federation of the United Nations Associations. Membership of Committees 2, 6 and 8.
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8. SITUATION OF COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO THE ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION (Doc. 22)

The Chairman opened discussion on item 8 of the Agenda and pointed out that a decision must be reached on the situation of certain countries which had not yet ratified the Atlantic City Convention.

The Delegate of Argentino, analysing Document 22, said that some countries for reasons doubtless beyond their control, had not yet fulfilled the conditions for membership of the Union laid down in the Convention. The following five countries were involved : Iran, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of the Philippines , the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and Yemen. The first four had signed the Convention but not ratified it. Thus they had fulfilled only one of the two conditions of membership. Nevertheless, since Article 16 of the Convention did not specify a time limit for ratification and since those countries had repeatedly given proof of their eagerness to belong to the I.T.U., the Argentine Delegation, anxious to help towards the success of the Conference, was taking the liberty of proposing that the Assembly should, exceptionally, reach a decision - not to be regarded as a precedent for the future - to the effect that the countries in question be regarded as Members of the Union, even though they had not yet ratified the Convention.

The decision should also be extended to cover Yemen which, although it had not signed the Convention, had sent a delegate to the Conference, thereby showing its desire to take part in the work.

In making its proposal, the Argentine Delegation wished to draw the attention of Committee 3 to the gap in the Atlantic City Convention, which it now had the opportunity of filling by fixing a time limit for ratification.

The Delegate of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay warmly thanked the Argentine Delegation for its generous proposal. He explained that the complicated machinery of parliamentary ratification in his country had been the sole reason for the delay in ratifying the Convention - to ratify any international agreement, first the National Executive had to send a message to the two Houses and the agreement had then to be fully examined

by both Houses. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives had already given a favourable mention and there had been no opposition. Approval by the Senate would shortly be forthcoming. In any case, the important act had been the signing of the Convention and de facto ratification might be considered to have been obtained by the presence, with voting rights, of Uruguayan Delegations at the Conferences of Mexico City, Washington (Region 2), Florence Rapallo, and the E.A.R.C. Uruguay had also implemented I.T.U. Regulations, such as the Telegraph Regulation.

He therefore earnestly hoped that the Assembly would give a favourable welcome to the Argentine proposal but, in a true spirit of democracy, he would bow to the Assembly's decision whatever it might be.

The Delegate of Yemen thanked the Argentine Delegation for proposing that his country be regarded as a Member. Ratification formalities were under way.

The Delegate of the Republic of the Philippines also expressed his gratitude to the Argentine Delegate. The Government of the Philippines would ratify the Convention in due time and place. Nevertheless, the Philippines were already taking part in the work of the I.T.U. and were contributing to its budget. He would be happy if the Assembly would sanction the desire expressed by the Argentine Delegation but, representing a country which had always held democratic principles in high esteem, by action and not merely by lip-service, he would bow to whatever decision the Assembly took.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland said:

"Chapter I, Article 1, of the International Telecommunication Convention unambiguously lays down what countries may be Members of the Union. It appears from Document 22 that representatives of South Korea and of the Bao-Dai régime in Viet-Nam are among the list of participants. These two countries, as is well known, are not sovereign, and hence under Article 1 of the Convention cannot be represented at this Conference, since the representatives of Syngman Rhee's Korea and of Bao-Dai's Viet-Nam do not, in fact, represent either Viet-Nam or Korea.

"For these reasons the Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland considers that participation in this Conference of the representatives of South Korea and of Bao-Dai's Viet-Nam is inadmissible and illegitimate.

"My Delegation emphatically protests against their participation and proposes that their names be struck out of the lists of participants."

The Delegate of Viet-Nam made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman,

"This is the first time that the Viet-Nam Delegation has taken the floor at this Conference. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for having authorized me to do so.

"I am also grateful to the honourable Delegate of Poland for having provided me with the opportunity, not of demonstrating my modest powers of oratory, but of making clear the exact position of Viet-Nam and in particular its place in the Union.

"It will suffice merely to point out:

- that Viet-Nam has been an independent country since the Pau Agreements were signed with France in 1950 ;
- that Viet-Nam is a sovereign country with its own Government responsible for its international relations. In this connection, the Delegates of France, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Italy and Thailand are here to confirm that the Ambassadors of Viet-Nam are at their posts in Paris, Washington, London, Rome and Bangkok.

"Moreover, 33 countries have recognized the Viet-Nam Government, including the Argentine, to which I feel bound here to pay a well-deserved tribute;

- that Viet-Nam's application for Membership of the I.T.U. under Article 1 of the Atlantic City Convention was the subject of a referendum in good and due form and was accepted on 24 August 1952 by more than two-thirds of the Members of the Union.

The Report by the Administrative Council, on page 93, also mentions the admission of Viet-Nam to the Union, which is thus regular and indisputable ;

- that Viet Nam has an important network of telecommunications operating all services on more than 200 frequencies and spreading over the world by its direct radio-telegraph relations with Singapore, Manila, Tokyo, Bangkok, Bandung, Shanghai, Taipeh, Paris, San Francisco, Nouméa, Tananarive, etc., etc. With such a stable, well-developed telecommunication network at the crossing of the lines linking the West to the Far-East, the position of Viet-Nam in the community of nations is amply justified.

The information given by the honourable Delegate of Poland is thus totally inaccurate.

I will conclude by saying that the presence of Viet-Nam at this Plenipotentiary Conference is regular, lawful, indisputable and unassailable in both form and substance.

- I am here and I shall stay here, with all due respect to the honourable Delegate of Poland.
- I shall stay here, Mr. Chairman, through the will of the Members of the Union.
- I shall stay here because I feel that I have a part to play in the efforts of the I.T.U. to reach its goal, which is to facilitate relations between men and between peoples by international cooperation in the perfect organization of communications.
- I shall stay here, because, like my colleagues assembled here, I feel it my duty to do my bit in the consolidation of the edifice known as the International Telecommunication Union."

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"When a referendum was being taken among Members of the Union in connection with the Possibility of admitting the so-called "Republic of Korea" (South Korea) and the so-called "State of Viet-Nam" (Bao-Dai's Viet-Nam) to Membership of the Union, the Soviet Union unambiguously stated that the South Korean and Bao-Dai Viet-Nam authorities did not represent sovereign States, as required in Article 1

of the existing Telecommunication Convention, and that it was therefore OPPOSING their admission.

"My Delegation wishes to confirm the views then expressed by the U.S.S.R.

"It is no secret that the Syngman Rhee authorities holding office in South Korea constitute no more than a puppet régime, imposed on the Korean people by the American interventionists. These authorities in no sense represent Korea, nor can they do so. The only legitimate government of Korea is the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, freely elected by the Korean people itself.

"The Bao-Dai authorities constitute another puppet régime which does not represent Viet-Nam.

"Since the representatives of the Syngman Rhee and Bao-Dai authorities present in our midst do not in fact represent Korea and Viet-Nam, my Delegation considers that they should be evicted.

"Accordingly my Delegation wholeheartedly supports the proposal made by the Polish Delegation, namely, that the representatives of South Korea and Bao-Dai Viet-Nam be excluded from the Conference."

The Delegate of France was pleased to see three new countries among the Members of the I.T.U. : Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. He was, however, sorry to observe that the Delegate of Poland had forgotten to consult the texts before formulating his proposal, because he would then have realized that there was not a single provision in the Convention under which a regularly admitted Member could be excluded. Only voluntary withdrawal was mentioned in the Convention. In those circumstances, the proposal of the Polish Delegation was simply out of order.

He fully and unreservedly supported the statement made by the Delegate of Viet-Nam. The legal position of that country with respect to France was clearly defined in the Pau Agreements. It was merely a de facto situation that obliged France to continue her presence in Viet-Nam, a procedure which everyone knew was costing her heavy sacrifices in money and men.

The Delegation of France felt that the question of sovereignty was not within the competence of the Conference and would merely state that the Polish proposal was out of order.

The Delegate of the P. R. of Poland said :

I do not wish to start a controversy with the representative of Bao-Dai Viet-Nam, but since what Mr. Laffay - representing a country as important as France - has said concerned my proposal, I wish to give a few words of explanation.

"1) The Delegation of the P.R. of Poland did not and does not propose that any countries be excluded from Membership of the I.T.U. All it demands is that the representatives of the Bao-Dai and Syngman Rhee régimes be evicted, on the grounds that they do not represent the peoples of Korea and Viet-Nam. That is our view.

"2) As all heard, the representative of Bao-Dai Viet-Nam said that he represented a country which had existed since 1949, thanks to an agreement with France ! This is precisely the point at issue, and it confirms our view. As the honourable Delegate of France is well aware, there does exist a real Viet-Nam, which has existed since 1945, not thanks to any agreement with France, but thanks to the will of the Viet-Nam people. We consider that the representatives of this people should take a full part in the activities of this Conference. I feel strongly about the proposal I have just made, and I propose that the names of the representatives of the Bao-Dai Government and of the Government of South Korea be struck out of the list of participants."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia supported the proposal of the Delegate of the P.R. of Poland.

The Delegate of France held to his view that the proposal by the Polish Delegation should be ruled out of order. For the time being the Union was existing under the Atlantic City Convention which made no reference whatever to the possibility of excluding a Member of the Union.

The Delegation of Viet-Nam had not attended the Conference in quest of a seat. It had attended as the representative of a country which had made a formal application for Membership that had been made the subject of a referendum in the usual way and had been approved by more than two-thirds of the Members of the Union, in accordance with the Convention.

The matter was therefore settled and the presence of the Delegate of Viet-Nam was perfectly in order.

The Delegate of Poland would have liked to exclude a representative whose country remained a Member of the Union. But that country would then ipso facto lose its Membership since the first prerogative of Membership was the ability to attend all the meeting of the Union.

He therefore insisted that the Polish proposal was out of order.

The Delegate of China expressed his sympathy with the Delegate of Viet-Nam, who had just been made the victim of an unwarranted, unprovoked and unlawful attack, similar to those to which China herself had so often been subjected. There was no doubt whatsoever that Viet-Nam had been admitted to the Union through the lawful channels and was a full-fledged Member. It was quite inadmissible that plenipotentiary representatives of a full-fledged Member of the Union should be termed "puppets" and the Delegation of China emphatically protested against such an illegal procedure.

He also wished to thank the Delegation of Argentina for its proposal that certain countries which, for various reasons, had not yet ratified the Convention, should be regarded as Members with full rights. That proposal had been inspired by one important motive - the spirit of international conciliation. He noted with satisfaction the statements by the Delegations of Hungary, the Philippines and Yemen - and the Delegates of Panama and Iran - had they been present, would no doubt have made similar statements - since action was more important than formalities and the presence of those countries among the Members of the Union could not but be a step forward in the successful evolution of their work.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. supported the arguments adduced by the Polish Delegation and asked for the Polish proposal to be put to the vote.

The Delegate of the Oversea Territories of the French Republic observed that for the last three days the words "unjust" and "illegal" had been somewhat overworked.

Nevertheless, it was clear from what the Delegates of Viet-Nam and France had said that the Polish proposal was "unjust". It was also "illegal", since it was in conflict with the Convention. That being so, he felt that the proposal was out of order and asked the Assembly to carry on with the next item on the Agenda.

The Delegate of Viet-Nam pointed out that the proposal submitted by the People's Republic of Poland was unfounded, since Viet-Nam - a sovereign country - had been recognized by 33 states including Argentine. It was also contrary to the Convention. It was therefore quite "just" and "legal" to propose that it should be ruled out of order.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that since sovereignty was difficult to define, the Atlantic City Conference had wisely decided that for purposes of the Convention any State whose application for admission had been approved by two-thirds of the Members of the Union should be considered a Member. As the Delegate of Poland had mentioned Korea, it might be well to point out that Korea had applied for Membership on 19 October 1950 and 47 countries had been in favour of the application, 6 voting against it. Korea was, therefore, legally a Member of the Union and it would be a waste of time to continue discussing the matter.

The Delegate of Indonesia pointed out that Document 22 mentioned New Guinea. That was a disputed territory and he would like the Minutes to record his Delegation's intention of making a statement on the matter for insertion in the Final Acts of the Conference.

The Chairman said that due note would be taken of that statement.

The first of the proposals under discussion, tabled by the Argentine Delegation, to the effect that five countries which had not yet ratified the Convention should be regarded as Members seemed to have obtained general approval. As there was no opposition, the proposal of the Argentine Delegation was adopted.

In connection with the proposal by the Delegation of the P.R. of Poland, the Chairman recalled that, under Rule 13, paragraph 10, of the Rules of Procedure, any questions of competence that might arise had to be settled before a vote was taken. Decision therefore should be reached on the motion by the Delegation of France to rule the proposal out of order.

The following 56 countries considered the proposal by the Delegation of the P.R. of Poland to be out of order :

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Vatican City, Colombia, Belgian Congo, Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Norway, New-Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles and New-Guinea; Peru, Philippines, Portugal, French Protectorates in Morocco and Tunisia, Federal German Republic, R.P.F. of Yugoslavia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, United States Territories, Overseas Territories of the French Republic, Portuguese Overseas Territories, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Yemen, Spanish Possessions.

The following 9 countries considered the proposal in order :

P.R. of Albania, Bielorussian S.S.R., P.R. of Bulgaria, Hungarian P.R., P.R. of Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R., Roumanian P.R., Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.

There were no abstentions.

The Assembly accordingly passed on to the next item of the Agenda.

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

"The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. states that the decision taken by this Conference during the examination of the proposal on the exclusion of the representatives of Southern Korea and Bao-Dai Viet-Nam is incorrect and illegal.

"These representatives are not entitled to be present at the Conference since in reality they do not represent Korea and Viet-Nam and are not entitled to speak on behalf of these countries".

The Delegate of the P.R. of Poland, speaking as author of the proposal, had no statement to make since his position had been made sufficiently clear in the terms of the proposal.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic stated that he regarded as incorrect and illegal the decision taken by the Conference which had refused to examine the proposal of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland on the exclusion of the representatives of Bao-Dai's Viet-Nam and Syngman Rhee's Southern Korea from the number of participants in the Conference.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic said that he entirely shared the opinion of the Delegation of the P.R. of Poland and fully supported the statements made by the U.S.S.R. Delegation.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia had no statement to make but thought that his attitude had been made sufficiently clear by his support of the Polish proposal.

The Delegate of Australia asked for it to be recorded in the Minutes that in the view of his Delegation the decision which had just been reached by an overwhelming majority was just, proper, regular and legal.

The Delegates of Uruguay, the Philippines and Yemen in turn thanked the Argentine Delegation for the sentiments which had led it to make the proposal that their countries should be regarded as Members of the Union with full rights.

The meeting was suspended at 5:30 p.m.

9. MISCELLANEOUS

The Secretary General read out a communication from Sr. Joaquim Villegas, Chief of the Colombian Delegation, announcing that in case of absence his deputy would be Sr. Roberto Arciniegas Schlesinger.

He had also received a letter from the World Federation of United Nations Associations asking to be represented at the Conference.

In this connection, the Chairman said:

"As you know, the Convention does not cover the possibility of admitting non-governmental organizations to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The competent committees of the Conference will no doubt have to examine whether provisions in this connection are to be included in the revised Convention.

"For the moment I feel that the Conference will take pleasure in seeing representatives of non-governmental organizations, more especially those of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, attend this Conference under the conditions reserved for the public. In the same way I think we could easily distribute a few sets of documents to these organizations so that they may follow the discussions."

The Assembly approved that statement.

The Chairman pointed out that, if the Membership of Committee 2 (Credentials), Committee 6 (Auditing of Accounts) and Committee 8 (Editorial) were restricted, their work would be thereby expedited. It was understood that the other Committees (3, 4, 5 and 7) remained open to all delegations who were requested to show, on the forms distributed for that purpose, which Committee they would like to join.

The Assembly was consulted and the Committees were composed as follows:

Committee 2: Austria, P.R. of Bulgaria, China, Dominican Republic, Hungarian P.R., Portugal, Pakistan, Nicaragua, Federal German Republic, United States, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Japan, Brazil, Haiti, Philippines, Ukrainian S.S.R., Bielorussian S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.

Committee 6: Argentine, Italy, Switzerland, P.R. of Bulgaria, China, Roumanian P.R., P.R. of Poland, Canada, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Austria, Turkey, United Kingdom, Australia, U.S. Territories.

Committee 8: Argentine, Hungarian P.R., United Kingdom, Uruguay, Belgium, Australia, Morocco and Tunisia, United States, Yugoslavia, Roumanian P.R., Switzerland, U.S.S.R.

After a discussion between the Delegates of Portugal, France and Denmark, on the organization of the work of the Committees, it was decided, pending the establishment of Committee schedules, that Committee 3 would meet at once to study the question of the use of the Russian language at the Conference.

The meeting rose at 6:50 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

G. Deniker
H. Heaton

The Secretary General:

L. Mulatier

The Chairman:

M.A. Andrada

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

UNITED KINGDOM

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE WORK OF THE EXTRA-
ORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE (GENEVA, 1951)

Certain countries did not sign the Final Acts of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (EARC) claiming that the decisions of the Conference are contrary to the provisions of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations and in particular to Article 47 of those Regulations.

Similar claims are made in the circular-letter referred to in the reasons given in support of Proposal 611 which calls upon the Plenipotentiary Conference to include in its agenda consideration of the results of the work of the EARC.

The United Kingdom considers that, as the EARC Agreement was signed by the representatives of 63 Members of the Union, no good purpose would be served by a re-examination of this question at the present Conference, and therefore proposes the adoption by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the annexed resolution.

Annex : 1

A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U.,

recognising

- a) that certain provisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference Agreement, Geneva, 1951 (EARC) might be considered as conflicting with Article 47 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations and with the Resolution concerning the participation of Members of the I.F.R.B. in the work of the Provisional Frequency Board (Atlantic City, 1947),
- b) that it is necessary to remove all doubts in this matter

considering

- a) that the Agenda proposed for the EARC by the Administrative Council was accepted by the majority of the Members of the Union;
- b) that it was implicit in items 2, 3 and 5 of that Agenda that the Radio Regulations and the Resolution concerning the participation of the Members of the I.F.R.B. in the work of the P.F.B. could be revised, if such a revision was found necessary;
- c) that Administrations were invited to send proposals to the I.F.R.B. regarding these agenda items and that these proposals were communicated to all Members of the Union;
- d) that the E.A.R.C. Agreement was signed by 63 Members of the Union;

resolves

that any provisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference Agreement which might be construed as conflicting with provisions of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations or with the Resolution concerning the participation of members of the I.F.R.B. in the work of the Provisional Frequency Board (Atlantic City, 1947), shall be deemed to supersede those provisions of the Regulations and of that Resolution.

PROPOSAL No. 688

SWEDEN

Some additional comments in connection with Proposal
No. 106 relative to Article 8 of the Convention

The Swedish Delegation wishes to submit some additional considerations, further to the reasons given in support of Proposal No. 106, on amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F.

The amalgamation of these two bodies would present the following advantages:

1. Amalgamation of certain study groups the work of which is basically the same.

The fields in which telegraphy and telephony have to proceed hand-in-hand are becoming steadily more numerous. In particular, the questions hereinafter enumerated can be considered by the C.C.I.T. only in close cooperation with the C.C.I.F.

- a) Organization of upkeep, signalling, and breakdown detection services.
- b) General network organization and general switching programme.
- c) Protection against disturbances and corrosion.
- d) Vocabulary and Glossary of Definitions.
- e) Phototelegraph operation and charges.
- f) Rates for the Telex service, and procedure for the lease of circuits.

These questions might suitably be considered, within the joint C.C.I., by joint study groups. In this fashion, preliminary calculation shows that the total number of permanent main study groups of both committees could be reduced from 21 (12 C.C.I.F. and 9 C.C.I.T.) to 17 if not less.

Problems concerning telegraphy or telephony alone should continue to be studied by specialized telegraph or telephone study groups. Amalgamation on these lines should set at rest the apprehensions of those telegraph experts who fear absorption of telegraphy by telephony.

2. Reduction in correspondence, volume of documents, and discussion.

The existence of two separate C.C.I.s leads to a duplication of correspondence and documents. Identical opinions and recommendations have to be issued by the two C.C.I.s on a good many points, whence a duplication of deliberations in committees and in plenary assembly. The proposed amalgamation would eliminate this, thus leading to a saving in time and money.

3. Amalgamation of the specialized secretariats.

At the present time the C.C.I.T. does not possess the specialized secretariat envisaged in the Convention and General Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947). For all activities such as typing, roneo, and translation, the C.C.I.T. has to have recourse to the General Secretariat, which at certain times (particularly in connection with the annual sessions of the General Secretariat) is so hard-pressed that the preparation and distribution of C.C.I.T. documents is liable to suffer. For these reasons, the C.C.I.T. would be obliged to set up its own secretariat sooner or later, as envisaged in the Convention.

Were the two C.C.I.s to be merged, this need would disappear, since the C.C.I.F. specialized secretariat, already thoroughly equipped for technical, linguistic work, etc., could, with some slight reinforcement of staff, undertake the tasks which would normally be incumbent upon a specialized secretariat for telegraphy matters.

Supposing the C.C.I.T. were to be fully organized as envisaged at Atlantic City, i.e., with a Director and a specialized secretariat, and assuming that provision would be made in the joint C.C.I. for a Vice-Director as in the C.C.I.R., the savings which could be effected by amalgamation, as regards staff salaries, rental, office supplies, etc., would, we estimate, amount to some 50,000 Swiss francs a year.

4. Savings for Administrations.

Besides the savings which the Union would make from an amalgamation of the two C.C.I.s, account should be taken of the very considerable savings resulting for administrations, because of the fewer journeys made by their experts and the shorter periods during which those experts would be absent from their normal duties. On occasion these periods of absence can be a serious embarrassment for the administrations of small countries.

In short, the Swedish Delegation believes that the amalgamation proposed would bring appreciable benefits without reacting deleteriously on the activities of either of the two committees as at present constituted. Such a step, incidentally, is in accordance with the tendency of scientific and technical evolution, for to evolve schemes for a world telecommunication network, transmission and signaling problems must be uniformly solved for telegraphy and telephony.

Naturally, the organization of a joint C.C.I. would not be worked out in detail at this Conference - such a task would be undertaken by the Plenary Assemblies of the two existing committees.

N.B. Proposal 106 appears on page 83 of the compendium of printed proposals.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention Committee)

Report on the
second meeting

Friday, 10 October 1952, at 10:00 hours.

--oOo--

Chairman: Mr. Carlos RIBEIRO (Portugal)

The Chairman, opening the meeting, invited the Vice-Chairmen to take their seats. The Vice-Chairmen were:

Mr. Acton (Canada)

Mr. Kroutl (Czechoslovakia)

The Committee was asked whether it approved of the following reporters:

Mr. Luraschi (Argentine Republic)

Mr. Terras (French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia)

Mr. Hatton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

assisted by Mr. Revoy (I.T.U. General Secretariat).

The Chairman said that the work entrusted to Committee 3 was exceedingly important in so far as the Committee's findings were awaited by other committees. The terms of reference of the Committee were, basically, to revise a text - that of the Atlantic City Convention - which had on the whole proved satisfactory to administrations since it had been in force. He trusted that the Committee would show the conciliatory spirit without which nothing could be achieved.

As regards the conduct of debates, matters of principle should be settled first. Decisions might be taken by the Committee itself if the points at issue were straightforward. Working groups might be set up to consider the more complex problems. It would be better if such groups could be monolingual.

The Delegate of the United States of America agreed as to the working methods proposed: matters of principle first, followed by questions of detail. Four sub-committees might be set up:

- a) a group to consider Chapters IV and V (General Provisions relating to Telecommunication; Special Provisions for Radio);
- b) a group to consider questions in connection with the I.F.R.B.;
- c) a group to consider questions in connection with the C.C.I.s;
- d) a group to consider questions in connection with the Administrative Council, the General Secretariat, and conferences.

The Chairman thought that it would be better to set up sub-committees only as and when required. Certain questions might be entrusted to working groups direct.

The Delegate of France, approving, thought that the Chairman's suggestion was a masterly piece of synthesis. He too preferred to postpone the creation of sub-committees until they were required.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also thought that matters of principle should be taken first. The order of consideration ought to be settled at the earliest possible opportunity. The first points to be considered were those which might affect I.T.U. finances. Hence sub-committees should be set up first of all to deal with them.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. also agreed to the procedure suggested by the Chairman.

Since the basic task of the Committee was to revise the existing Convention, the text thereof might suitably be considered article by article. In all cases study of proposals might begin with those proposals that were furthest from the provisions in force.

As regards the sub-committees to be set up, there should not, he felt, be more than two - this for the sake of simplicity and also not to make it impossible for the small delegations to attend meetings of interest to them.

The Delegate of Sweden thought that it was important to consider with all possible despatch those proposals which might have financial repercussions. For example, a decision should be taken as to how many members the Administrative Council and the I.F.R.B. should have, and whether the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. ought to be amalgamated. Would it not be well if the financial consequences of such matters were first covered in a report by the Finance Committee or the General Secretariat?

The Chairman said that recourse might be had to the Secretary General for some idea of the financial effects in question.

The Delegate of India agreed that matters of principle should be considered before questions of detail. As regards the order in which items should be discussed, it should not be forgotten that the Committee's decisions were awaited by the other committees. It would be well if priority were accorded to matters liable to have financial repercussions.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia supported the proposal made by the Delegate of Sweden, and was in agreement with the working methods recommended by the Chairman.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic was gratified to observe that almost all were in agreement with the procedure suggested by the Chairman.

The Chairman, continuing, offered some comments of a practical nature, in relation to:

a) the proposals already distributed (with special reference to proposals referring to an article and set forth at the end of that article: the delegations concerned should make sure that their proposals were not overlooked - Article 12 of the Rules of Procedure);

b) the inconveniences which would arise if there was a delay in submitting new proposals. Henceforward delegations should, he felt, wait until the item in question was reached before submitting their proposals (either orally or in writing);

c) the various considerations which might be adduced to justify taking proposals in a different order: it would be better, he thought, to consider them in the order of succession of the articles in the Convention: 1, 2, 3, etc., with a few possible exceptions (thus, for example, the order of Articles 8 and 9 might be changed).

The Delegate of France thought that the financial problem would dominate the questions to be considered in Buenos Aires, because some delegations might have been instructed by their administrations as regards the maximum contribution their country was prepared to pay. That being so, it was essential to know at the earliest possible moment what the I.T.U. budget for 1953 would amount to, and what the fiscal limit on I.T.U. budget for 1953 would amount to, and what the fiscal limit on I.T.U. expenditure during the forthcoming period would be. Hence the Committee should begin by considering Articles 5, 6, 8, 9 and 15.

The Chairman, in view of the comments made, said that proposals 1 and 5 were of prime importance. The Committee could then go on to study Article 5 of the Convention.

There being no objections, the Chairman said that the Committee would proceed on the above lines as from the following day.

The meeting rose at 11.30 hours.

Reporters:

E. Luraschi
G. Terras
R.V. Hatton

C. Ribeiro
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention Committee)

Report of the 3rd Meeting

Saturday, 11 October 1952, 10 hours

Chairman: Mr. Ribeiro (Portugal)

The Chairman said that the Committee had devoted the previous meeting to a discussion of how best to proceed with its work and had decided to discuss, in the first place, all financial matters or questions requiring solution before other committees could go ahead. It had also decided to start the study of two proposals of a general character, Proposals 1 and 5. Meanwhile, he had again carefully perused those proposals, and had come to the conclusion that there was no point in considering them straight away. The Delegate of the United States of America, who had submitted Proposal 1, and the Delegate of France, agreed.

The Chairman accordingly proposed to start by considering the articles of the Convention at Article 5, since the first four articles had practically no financial incidence. Thereafter articles 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15 would be discussed.

As regards Article 5 (Administrative Council), the first question was - how many Members of the Administrative Council should there be? (paragraph 1 (1)). Two proposals had been submitted: Proposal 38 (U.S.S.R.) and Proposal 617 (P.R. of Bulgaria) both of them proposing that the number of members of the Council should be increased from 18 to 20.



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

"At present the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. is composed of 18 Members. When the Council was set up at Atlantic City, it was decided to apply the principle ~~that~~ the various regions of the world should be equitably represented. To this effect, the world was divided into four regions.

"In fact, however, three of these four regions are represented in the Council by five Members each, whilst the Eastern Europe and Northern Asia region is represented by only three.

"That is entirely wrong, and steps should be taken at this Conference to put the state of affairs to rights, as Eastern Europe and Northern Asia represent an immense region that occupies an extensive area with a teeming population, possessing highly developed means of telecommunication.

"For this reason we propose to increase the number of Council Members to 20 in order to assure equitable representation of the four regions as they were defined in Atlantic City. That is to say, every region should be represented in the Council by five countries.

"Our proposal relative to this question was published as Proposal 38. We propose that paragraph 1 (1) of Article 5 of the Convention should be worded as follows:

" • The Administrative Council shall be composed of twenty Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, with due regard for the need for equitable representation of all parts of the world '."

The United States Delegate considered that the Council was already a somewhat bulky, and therefore an expensive, organ. Instead of being increased, the number of Members could with advantage be reduced to 15 or 16. The Committee should merely lay down that the number of members of the Council would not be increased and that the exact figure, and the apportionment of Members among the different regions would be examined later.

The Czechoslovakian Delegate seconded the proposal of the Russian Delegate; he pointed out that if savings had to be made, that could be achieved principally by reducing the duration of Council sessions.

The Australian Delegate agreed on all points with the Delegate of the United States, and was even in favour of a substantial reduction in the number of Members. There should be no more than 15, but he was naturally not opposed to the Committee re-considering geographical redistribution of seats. If the Russian Delegate proposed a new basis of distribution, he would willingly examine the proposal.

The United Kingdom Delegate was likewise against an increase in the number of Members. Having been Chairman of the Council, he considered that the Council was already a difficult body to direct as at present constituted.

Any increase in the number of Members would make it even less flexible and would entail additional expenditure. On the other hand, everything that might prolong the duration of Council sessions must be avoided; therefore he was, if anything, in favour of a reduction in the number of Members.

The Swedish Delegate, who shared the opinion of the United States and Australian Delegates, asked the Chairman to tell the Committee how much one session of the Administrative Council cost. How much would it cost if one more Member were added?

The Chairman answered that the expenses involved were divided in two parts: the first, not depending on the number of Members, amounted to some 100,000 Swiss francs; the other, (about 130,000 Swiss francs), depended on the number of Members and where they came from (travelling and subsistence expenses). If the latter amount were divided by 18, it could be seen that the extra expense for each additional Member would be about 7200 francs.

The Bielorussian S.S.R. Delegate stressed that the I.T.U. was evolving; it was normal that the number of Members of the Council should progress in the same way as the number of Members of the I.T.U. Nor should it be forgotten that there were other methods of effecting economies in the expenses of the Council than a reduction in the number of its Members. Consequently, he supported the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The Delegate of France said that Council expenses could be reduced, primarily by reducing the duration of its sessions. If the Conference could evolve texts that were clear and of easy application, that aim would have been achieved. It was precisely because it hoped that end would be achieved that the French Administration did not think it necessary to propose a reduction in the number of Members. Numbers were less important than quality. Therefore he was in favour of making no change in the number of Members.

The Delegate of the P.R. of Bulgaria declared that the importance of the Council within the Union sufficed by itself to justify the increase in the number of its Members which his country proposed (Proposal 617).

The Netherlands Delegate was of the opinion that 18 Members were too many for a body to work efficiently. He would prefer a smaller number, and hence shared the views of the Australian Delegate.

The Pakistan Delegate was not in favour of a reduction in the number of Members as it could not but have an unfavourable effect on the representation of countries; expense was not the most important consideration here.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said that the present distribution was inequitable; it was logical that each of the regions should be represented by the same number of Members. He seconded the proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegate. The economies to be effected should be found in a reduction of the duration of sessions.

The Chairman, speaking on behalf of Portugal, considered that an increase or reduction of two Members was inconsiderable in relation to the total amount of Council expenditure. However, that was no argument for increasing the number of seats, for small increases here and there finished by amounting to a considerable sum; on the other hand, the present number of 18 allows for reasonable geographical representation. The expenses of the Administrative Council were bound up more with the duration of sessions and the languages used than with

the number of Members. That last factor is not under discussion for the time being. As regards the length of sessions, it should be possible to effect economies, as stated by the Delegate of France, without making changes in the existing Convention, by carefully drafting the Convention and General Regulations, and by asking Administrations to appoint persons thoroughly familiar with I.T.U. problems and to keep them there over a long period.

The Delegate of Portugal was of the opinion that the procedure suggested by the United States Delegate should be followed; it should be laid down that the number of Members should not exceed 18, without excluding a further study of the geographical distribution of seats.

The Delegate of the Hungarian P.R. stated that the provisions of the Convention relative to the equitable representation of all parts of the world seemed to him categorical. The expense resulting from an increase in the number of Members from 18 to 20 was small and could be compensated for by economies effected in other ways. He therefore supported the proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman informed the Committee of the relation between the number of Council Members to Members of the Union, for each of the four Atlantic City regions. That proportion was 22% for America, 19% for Western Europe and Africa, 27% for Eastern Europe and North Asia and 19% for the rest of Asia and Oceania.

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

"As regards Proposal 38, now under discussion, my Delegation wishes to make the following observations:

"Some of the preceeding speakers have objected to an increase in the number of Council Members to 20, on the ground that it is inadmissible to increase the expenses of the Union. Such an argument, we feel, should be disregarded.

"The expenses relating to the activities of the Administrative Council are divided in two categories: the first comprises the permanent expenses which are independent of the number of Members of the Council; they represent around 100,000 Swiss francs per year. The second category comprises the allowances of persons attending the Council's sessions; they represent some 130,000 Swiss francs.

"In this manner, the expenses relative to the participation of one Council Member represent an average of some 7,000 Swiss francs and not 12,000 as you, Mr. Chairman, stated. If the number of Council Members is increased by two people, that would increase total expenditure by no more than 14,000 Swiss francs per year. As you can appreciate, this is not a large sum, and I doubt whether it should carry much weight when a question so important for the Union is at stake.

"My Delegation would also call the attention of delegates to the following:

"The Administrative Council, as an organ of the Union, has in our opinion to be characterized by the following two features: 1) it must be efficient and 2) it must be representative. But the Council cannot be a representative body unless composed with due regard to the need for equitable representation of the various regions of the world. Those regions were defined at Atlantic City and it is essential to ensure an equitable representation for these four regions by including five Members in the Council from each of the four regions.

"Mr. Chairman, the information you have given regarding the number of countries in each region is beside the point. It is not a question of the representation of countries but of the representation of regions.

"At Atlantic City the principle was adopted that representation in the Council should be geographical and not political. If we look at a map of the world, we shall see that the four regions are correctly defined from a geographical point of view and this principle should be equitably applied. If the Atlantic City Conference had in view the representation of countries, then there was no need for a regional division.

"Nevertheless, at Atlantic City it was decided, correctly, to take as a basis for the composition of the Council precisely the principle that all parts (regions) of the world should be equitably represented.

"The essence of the Soviet proposal is precisely that all parts of the world should be equitably represented in the Administrative Council, as envisaged by the Atlantic City Conference.

"The financial consequences of our proposal are inconsiderable. The principle of a just geographical distribution is fundamental and decisive at a moment when a decision relative to Members of the Administrative Council is under discussion.

"In consequence, the Soviet Delegation urges the Committee to accept its proposal as published."

The Delegate of Italy was opposed to an increase in the number of Members of the Council due to reasons of financial order, and principally due to reasons of a non-financial order as already enumerated by previous speakers. He also opposed any decrease in the number of Members of the Council as his country proposed precisely to extend the tasks of the Administrative Council.

The Delegate from Australia pointed out that the U.S.S.R. Delegate was implying that "equitable representation" meant "equal" representation. That was obviously untrue: the distribution of Council Members between the different parts of the world could be equitable without those parts necessarily being allocated the same number of seats each.

The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. said that the number of Council Members should be increased from 18 to 20, so that all regions of the world could be represented, not only on the basis of their geographical features, but also on that of their size, and the development of their telecommunication networks.

The Delegate of Ceylon said he could not agree to an increase in the number of Members of the Council. Admittedly the cost was not very high, but it should not be forgotten that countries elected to the

Council still had to pay the salaries of their representatives. At the present time 18 of the 90 Members of the Union were represented on the Council; that was quite an adequate percentage and the number should therefore not be increased. He wished, however, to point out that 9 of the 18 Members came from Europe, and the question of reviewing this distribution would have to be considered later.

The Delegate of China saw no reason to change the present composition of the Council as long as it worked satisfactorily. For this reason he objected to the U.S.S.R. proposal and to any reduction in number.

The Chairman suggested taking a vote on the U.S.S.R. proposal (Proposal 38), but the Argentine Delegate pointed out that many delegations were not yet prepared to vote on it, having been under the impression that the present meeting would be devoted to consideration of Proposals 1 and 5. After a short discussion, in which the Delegates of the United States and France took part, the Committee decided to postpone the vote until the beginning of the next meeting, on the understanding that the debate would not then be reopened.

The Chairman then reverted to the rest of Article 5, with a view to ascertaining which paragraphs entailed the question of finance and therefore required the Committee's attention at the next meeting. The Committee selected paragraph 5 (Ordinary and Extraordinary Sessions of the Administrative Council) and paragraph 9 (travelling and subsistence expenses).

The Commission would next proceed to study Article 6 (International Frequency Registration Board), starting with the following general proposals in the order given: proposal to disband the I.F.R.B., proposals to merge the I.F.R.B. with the C.C.I.R., proposals concerning the number of members of the I.F.R.B.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

Rapporteurs:

E. Luraschi
G. Terras
R.V. Hatton
J. Revoy

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention Committee)

Report of the 3rd Meeting

Saturday, 11 October 1952, 10 hours

Chairman: Mr. Ribeiro (Portugal)

The Chairman said that the Committee had devoted the previous meeting to a discussion of how best to proceed with its work and had decided to discuss, in the first place, all financial matters or questions requiring solution before other committees could go ahead. It had also decided to start the study of two proposals of a general character, Proposals 1 and 5. Meanwhile, he had again carefully perused those proposals, and had come to the conclusion that there was no point in considering them straight away. The Delegate of the United States of America, who had submitted Proposal 1, and the Delegate of France, agreed.

The Chairman accordingly proposed to start by considering the articles of the Convention at Article 5, since the first four articles had practically no financial incidence. Thereafter articles 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15 would be discussed.

As regards Article 5 (Administrative Council), the first question was - how many Members of the Administrative Council should there be? (paragraph 1 (1)). Two proposals had been submitted: Proposal 38 (U.S.S.R.) and Proposal 617 (P.R. of Bulgaria) both of them proposing that the number of members of the Council should be increased from 18 to 20.

The U.S.S.R. Delegate, explaining the reasons for the proposal, said that to elect the countries which would make up the Administrative Council, the Atlantic City Conference had divided the world into 4 regions. Now the present composition of the Council was such that three regions were represented by 5 Members each and the fourth (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia) by 3 Members only. In order to obtain an "equitable" distribution as required by the Convention it was only logical that each one of the four regions be represented by 5 Members, which would make the number of Members of the Council 20 instead of 18.

The United States Delegate considered that the Council was already a somewhat bulky, and therefore an expensive, organ. Instead of being increased, the number of Members could with advantage be reduced to 15 or 16. The Committee should merely lay down that the number of members of the Council would not be increased and that the exact figure, and the apportionment of Members among the different regions would be examined later.

The Czechoslovakian Delegate seconded the proposal of the Russian Delegate; he pointed out that if savings had to be made, that could be achieved principally by reducing the duration of Council sessions.

The Australian Delegate agreed on all points with the Delegate of the United States, and was even in favour of a substantial reduction in the number of Members. There should be no more than 15, but he was naturally not opposed to the Committee re-considering geographical redistribution of seats. If the Russian Delegate proposed a new basis of distribution, he would willingly examine the proposal.

The United Kingdom Delegate was likewise against an increase in the number of Members. Having been Chairman of the Council, he considered that the Council was already a difficult body to direct as at present constituted.

Any increase in the number of Members would make it even less flexible and would entail additional expenditure. On the other hand, everything that might prolong the duration of Council sessions must be avoided; therefore he was, if anything, in favour of a reduction in the number of Members.

The Swedish Delegate, who shared the opinion of the United States and Australian Delegates, asked the Chairman to tell the Committee how much one session of the Administrative Council cost.

The Chairman answered that the expenses involved were divided in two parts: the first, not depending on the number of Members, amounted to some 100,000 Swiss francs; the other, (about 130,000 Swiss francs), depended on the number of Members and where they came from (travelling and subsistence expenses). If the latter amount were divided by 18, it could be seen that the extra expense for each additional Member would be about 7200 francs.

The Bielorussian S.S.R. Delegate stressed that the I.T.U. was evolving; it was normal that the number of Members of the Council should progress in the same way as the number of Members of the I.T.U. Nor should it be forgotten that there were other methods of effecting economies in the expenses of the Council than a reduction in the number of its Members. Consequently, he supported the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The Delegate of France said that Council expenses could be reduced, primarily by reducing the duration of its sessions. If the Conference could evolve texts that were clear and of easy application, that aim would have been achieved. It was precisely because it hoped that end would be achieved that the French Administration did not think it necessary to propose a reduction in the number of Members. Numbers were less important than quality. Therefore he was in favour of making no change in the number of Members.

The Delegate of the P.R. of Bulgaria declared that the importance of the Council within the Union sufficed by itself to justify the increase in the number of its Members which his country proposed (Proposal 617).

The Netherlands Delegate was of the opinion that 18 Members were too many for a body to work efficiently. He would prefer a smaller number, and hence shared the views of the Australian Delegate.

The Pakistan Delegate was not in favour of a reduction in the number of Members as it could not but have an unfavourable effect on the representation of countries; expense was not the most important consideration here.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said that the present distribution was inequitable; it was logical that each of the regions should be represented by the same number of Members. He seconded the proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegate. The economies to be effected should be found in a reduction of duration of the sessions.

The Chairman, speaking on behalf of Portugal, considered that an increase or reduction of two Members was inconsiderable in relation to the total amount of Council expenditure. However, that was no argument for increasing the number of seats, for small increases here and there finished by amounting to a considerable sum; on the other hand, the present number of 18 allows for reasonable geographical representation. The expenses of the Administrative Council were bound up more with the duration of sessions and the languages used than with the number of Members. That last factor is not under discussion for the time being. As regards the length of sessions, it should be possible to effect economies, as stated by the Delegate of France, without making changes in the existing Convention, by carefully drafting the Convention and General Regulations, and by asking Administrations to appoint persons thoroughly familiar with I.T.U. problems and to keep them there over a long period.

The Delegate of Portugal was of the opinion that the procedure suggested by the United States Delegate should be followed: it should be laid down that the number of Members should not exceed 18, without excluding a further study of the geographical distribution of seats.

The Delegate of the Hungarian P.R. stated that the provisions of the Convention relative to the equitable representation of all parts of the world seemed to him categorical. The expense resulting from an increase in the number of Members from 18 to 20 was small and could be compensated for by economies effected in other ways. He therefore supported the proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman informed the Committee of the relation between the number of Council Members to Members of the Union, for each of the four Atlantic City regions. That proportion was 22% for America, 19%

for Western Europe and Africa, 27% for Eastern Europe and North Asia and 19% for the rest of Asia and Oceania.

The U.S.S.R. Delegate noted that many delegations had said that adoption of his proposal would lead to an increase in expenses. On the date given by the Chairman, that increase would be 5%. That argument, then, was of no value.

On the other hand, there were other important factors. The Council had to represent different regions of the world. If the Conference of Atlantic City had created regions to form the Council, it was precisely in order that the Council might be truly representative from a geographical point of view. The figures mentioned by the Chairman were valid politically, but not geographically. The basic aim of the Soviet proposal was precisely to ensure an equitable representation of all regions by the very same method as that established in Atlantic City.

The Delegate from Italy was opposed to an increase in the number of Members for reasons of a financial nature, but was also against reducing it, for his country was also proposing that the tasks of the Council should be extended.

The Delegate from Australia pointed out that the U.S.S.R. Delegate was implying that "equitable representation" meant "equal" representation. That was obviously untrue: the distribution of Council Members between the different parts of the world could be equitable without those parts necessarily being allocated the same number of seats each.

The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. said that the number of Council Members should be increased from 18 to 20, so that all regions of the world could be represented, on the basis of the geographical features and size of the countries, and the development of their telecommunication networks.

The Delegate of Ceylon said he could not agree to an increase in the number of Members of the Council. Admittedly the cost was not very high, but it should not be forgotten that countries elected to the Council still had to pay the salaries of their representatives. At the present time 18 of the 90 Members of the Union were represented on the Council; that was quite an adequate percentage and the number should ~~therefore not be increased~~. He wished, however, to point out that 9 of the 18 Members came from

Europe, and the question of reviewing this distribution would have to be considered later.

The Delegate of China saw no reason to change the present composition of the Council as long as it worked satisfactorily. For this reason he objected to the U.S.S.R. proposal and to any reduction in number.

The Chairman suggested taking a vote on the U.S.S.R. proposal (Proposal 38), but the Argentine Delegate pointed out that many delegations were not yet prepared to vote on it, having been under the impression that the present meeting would be devoted to consideration of Proposals 1 and 5. After a short discussion, in which the Delegates of the United States and France took part, the Committee decided to postpone the vote until the beginning of the next meeting, on the understanding that the debate would not then be reopened.

The Chairman then reverted to the rest of Article 5, with a view to ascertaining which paragraphs entailed the question of finance and therefore required the Committee's attention at the next meeting. The Committee selected paragraph 5 (Ordinary and Extraordinary Sessions of the Administrative Council) and paragraph 9 (travelling and subsistence expenses).

The Commission would next proceed to study Article 6 (International Frequency Registration Board), starting with the following general proposals in the order given: proposal to disband the I.F.R.B., proposals to merge the I.F.R.B. with the C.C.I.R., proposals concerning the number of members of the I.F.R.B.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

Rapporteurs:

E. Luraschi
G. Terras
R. V. Hatton

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 65-E
13 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 689

B R A Z I L

Article 4 of the Convention

Art. 4.- par. 3.c) Replace by:

c) The International Frequency Board.

REASON:

The expression explains better the functions of the organ,
the task of which extends beyond the simple registration of
frequencies.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 66-E
13 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 690

B R A Z I L

Article 6 of the Convention

Replace Article 6 by the following:-

Article 6

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY BOARD

1. The essential duties of the International Frequency Board shall be:
(Insert here Proposal No. 87 by Portugal, complete)
2. The International Frequency Board shall be composed of fifteen members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Up to two-thirds of the members may stand for re-election, in each period, bearing in mind as far as possible the need to ensure a balanced selection of the members from the various regions.
3.
 - 1) The members of the Board must be fully qualified radio technicians.
 - 2) They must be well acquainted with the geographic and economic conditions existing in the different regions of the world; in the discharge of all their functions, they must base themselves on principles of world-wide application and do everything in their power to ensure an optimum use of the radio spectrum; in particular they must reach their decisions concerning the allocation of frequencies on the basis of technical considerations only.



4. 1) The members of the Board shall serve, not as representatives of their respective countries, or of a region, but as custodians of an international public trust.
- 2) No member of the Board shall request or receive instructions relating to the exercise of his duties from any Government or from any organisation or person. Furthermore, each Member and Associate Member must respect the international character of the Board and of the duties of its members and shall refrain from any attempt to influence any of them in the exercise of their duties.
- 3) No member of the Board or of its staff shall participate in any manner or have any financial interest whatsoever in any branch of telecommunication, apart from the work of the Board.
5. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall establish the number of members of the Board and the procedure to be adopted for their election, with a view to ensuring a balanced selection of the members from the various parts of the world.
6. When a member is forced, definitively, to relinquish his functions, he shall be replaced as soon as possible by a new member selected by the country of which the resigning member was a national. If that country is unable to indicate a substitute, the Administrative Council will designate a new member selected from a country in the same region.
7. The Board shall be assisted in its task by a Secretariat drawn from specialized personnel which will work under the orders of the Chairman of the Board.
8. The method of working of the Board shall be defined in the Radio Regulations.

REASONS:

1. See reasons for Proposal No. 87, by Portugal.
2. Since the creation of the International Frequency Board at Atlantic City, its functions have been augmented both in importance and extent by the various conferences that have been held, but the number of its members has not been increased proportionally. In order to perform its present task, the I.F.B. needs more members.

3. The main body of the provisions dealt with in this proposal should figure in the Convention and not in the Radio Regulations, which should cover only the orientation and execution of duties and not the formation of organs,

Note: The change of name from International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) to International Frequency Board (I.F.B.) is covered by Brazil's proposed amendment to Article 4.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 67-E
13 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 691

B R A Z I L

Article 10 of the Convention

Art. 10 - par. 1 - Insert new item d bis) as follows:

d bis) decide as to the number of members of the I.F.T.U.
and the procedure for electing them;

REASON

It should be the responsibility of the Plenipotentiary Conferences to modify the constitution of the organs of the Union (Art. 4), in view of par. 1 b) of the present Art. 10.

COMMITTEE 6

(Conference Budget Committee)

Report of the first meeting

The first meeting of the Conference Budget Committee took place at 17.30 hours on 10 October 1952, as scheduled, in the Plenary Assembly Hall.

The Chairman (Head of the Brazilian Delegation), greeting the Committee, expressed his gratification at the fact that Brazil had been selected to supply a Chairman. Mr. Gessner Pompileo Pompeo de Barros (Brazil) would shortly be arriving and would take the Chair.

The Delegates of the Netherlands and of New Zealand were elected Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman proposed, as reported, Mr. Thomás de Carranza who, with the assent of the Committee, duly took his seat.

Mr. Mulatier (Secretary General) then read Document No. 1, containing the agreement arrived at between the Secretary General of the I.T.U. and the Argentine Administration, on the organization of the Conference.

The Argentine Administration had advanced, up to 8 October, the sum of 1,200,000 pesos, corresponding to 370,000 Swiss francs in round figures at 1 Swiss franc to 3.25 Argentine pesos. He trusted that there would be an improvement in the rate of exchange, so that the cost of the Conference might be reduced. However, the rate being fixed by the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic, that might be exceedingly difficult to bring about.



In addition, the Swiss Government had advanced 534,000 Swiss francs in round figures to meet the expenses incurred in Geneva.

The Chairman suggested that the task of the Committee (control of the budget of the Conference in accordance with the spirit of Resolution 83, as amended by the Administrative Council) would be furthered if a working group (preferably a small one) were set up, which at the end of a fortnight would submit a report to the Committee, which would be specially convened to consider it.

Mr. Ribeiro (Head of the Portuguese Delegation) expressed his satisfaction at the choice of Chairman, and agreed with what the Chairman had said about working methods. A fortnight, he felt, was just about what would be required to prepare the report.

Mr. Andrada (Head of the Argentine Delegation) congratulated the Chairman and offered to form part of the working group. The Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States Territories, Canada, and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia also offered to join the group. The Chairman thereupon said that the Committee would be re-convened within a fortnight, as previously decided, and closed the meeting.

Reporters:

E. Thomás de Carranza

Chairman:

Libero Oswaldo de Miranda

COMMITTEE 6

(Budget Control Committee)

Report on the first meeting

The first meeting of the Conference Budget Committee took place at 17.30 hours on 10 October 1952, as scheduled, in the Plenary Assembly Hall.

The Chairman (Head of the Brazilian Delegation), greeting the Committee, expressed his gratification at the fact that Brazil had been selected to supply a Chairman. Mr. Gessner Pompileo Pompeo de Barros (Brazil) would shortly be arriving and would take the Chair.

The Delegates of the Netherlands and of New Zealand were elected Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman proposed, as reporter, Mr. Thom  s de Carranza, who, with the assent of the Committee, duly took his seat.

Mr. Mulatier (Secretary General) then read Document 1, containing the agreement arrived at between the Secretary General of the I.T.U. and the Argentine Administration, on organization of the Conference.

The Argentine Administration had advanced the equivalent in pesos of 1,700,000 Swiss francs, at 1 Swiss franc to 3.25 Argentine pesos. That rate of exchange would, he trusted, become more favourable, so that the cost of the Conference might be reduced. However, the rate being fixed by the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic, that might be exceedingly difficult to bring about.

The Chairman suggested that the task of the Committee (control of the budget of the Conference in accordance with the spirit of Resolution 83, as amended by the Administrative Council) would be furthered if a working group (preferably a small one) were set up, which at the end

of a fortnight would submit a report to the Committee, which would be specially convened to consider it.

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Reporter

E. Thomás de Carranza

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 692

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Amendment to Proposal No. 49, Art. 5, Par. 4 of the Convention

The United States Delegation wishes to substitute the following text for Proposal No. 49 concerning Art. 5, Par. 4 of the Convention:

4. The Administrative Council shall elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman at the beginning of each annual session. They shall serve until the opening of the next annual session and shall be eligible for re-election. The Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman.

NOTE: Proposal No. 49 appears at page 40 of the printed volume of proposals.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 70-E

14 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 693

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Withdrawal of Proposal No. 296, Art. 36 of the Convention

In submitting its proposals for this Conference to the Secretariat of the I.T.U. in February 1952, the U.S.A. advised the Secretary General that the U.S.A. intended to review and possibly amend its proposals and also possibly to submit additional proposals.

The U.S.A. believes that, for practical operational reasons, it will be more desirable to retain the provisions of Art. 36 as they are presently written in the Convention and consequently wishes to withdraw its Proposal No. 296.

NOTE: Proposal No. 296 appears at page 253 of the printed volume of proposals.

PROPOSAL No. 694

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Annex 2 to the Convention

The term "public correspondence" is used throughout the Convention and the Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947) but is not defined in Annex 2 to the Convention nor in Chapter I of the Radio Regulations. It appears that its definition has been omitted through an oversight.

The Delegation of the United States of America therefore proposes that the term "public correspondence" and the definition of the term as it appeared in the Convention of Madrid, 1932, be included in Annex 2, as follows:

" Public Correspondence - any telecommunication which the offices and stations, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, must accept for transmission."

14 octobre 1952

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE

Adjonction N° 1 au procès-verbal
de la première séance tenue le mardi 7 octobre 1952 (Doc. N° 41)

Page 19. Prière d'ajouter à la liste des pays qui ont voté contre la motion de l'Argentine le nom de la R.P. d'Albanie et au

Point 7.35 de lire : "Par 57 voix contre 9" (au lieu de "contre 8").

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Addendum N° 1 to the minutes of
the first meeting (Tuesday, 7 October 1952 - Document 41)

Page 19. To the list of countries which voted against the Argentine motion, add the People's Republic of Albania, and

Paragraph 7.35 - Read "by 57 votes to 9" (instead of "to 8").

ASAMBLEA PLENARIA

Addendum Núm. 1 al acta
de la primera sesión celebrada el martes 7 de octubre de 1952 (Doc. N° 41)

Página 19. Añádase a la lista de países que votaron contra la moción de Argentina, el nombre de la R.P. de Albania.

En el punto 7.35 léase : "Por 57 votos contra 9" (en lugar de "contra 8")

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

CORRIGENDUM N° 1 AU DOCUMENT N° 61

CORRIGENDUM N° 1 TO DOCUMENT N° 61

CORRIGENDUM NUM. 1 AL DOCUMENTO NUM. 61

Page 1

Página 1

Supprimer l'expression	"COMMISSION 3"
Delete the expression	"COMMITTEE 3"
Suprímense las palabras	"COMISION 3"

PROPOSAL No. 695

C H I L E

Article 13 of the Convention

Art. 13, replace par. 3 by the following:

3. The signing and ratification of the Convention, or, where it applies, accession to the Convention, shall be taken to cover the Regulations enumerated in paragraph 2 above.

Insert new par. 3 bis):

- 3 bis) A Member wishing to formulate reservations relating to any provisions of the Regulations shall notify the Secretary General, who shall inform the other Members by telegram. Such reservations shall come into force, either when the Secretary General takes cognizance of them, which fact he must communicate by telegram to the Member concerned, or from the date indicated by the Member in its notification, provided that this is subsequent to the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

Reasons:

The acceptance of the Convention implies concurrence with the general policy established therein, and since the Regulations are sets of provisions that complement the Convention, there would appear to be no point in their separate ratification.

Furthermore, par. 3 of the Convention at present in force establishes that the Regulations shall be binding on all "Members and Associate Members", while subsequently it is laid down that "Members and Associate Members shall notify the Secretary General of their approval of any revision ... etc.". An apparent contradiction exists between the first and the second sentences of paragraph 3.

With the object of clarifying this provision, an amendment to paragraph 3, and a new par. 3 bis) is proposed.



International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 75-E
14 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 696

C H I L E

Article 15 of the Convention

Par. 2, read as follows:

2. The final acts, protocols, resolutions, annexes, recommendations, and in general the final documents of Plenipotentiary Conferences and world administrative conferences shall be drawn up in the languages mentioned in paragraph 1 above, in versions equivalent in form and content.

REASONS:

To make it clear that the conferences in question are world, not regional, conferences.

Note: Other proposals on Art. 15, par. 2 of the Convention appear at pages 209 et seq. of the printed volume of proposals.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 76-E

14 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 697

C H I L E

Amendment to Article 15 of the Convention

Art. 15, par. 5 - Amend as follows:

The cost of publishing the documents referred to in paragraph 2, 3 (1) and the expenses arising out of the application of paragraph 4 (1) shall be apportioned between the Members and Associate Members pro rata to the number of units chosen by each Member in conformity with Article 14 of this Convention.

Reason:

To clarify the corresponding provisions.

Note: See also proposal No. 696 (Doc. 75).

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 77-E

14 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 698

C H I L E

Amendment to Article 15 of the Convention

Art. 15 - Add new par. 6 as follows:

6. To meet the cost of publishing service documents and other documents for general distribution, the Secretary General of the Union shall calculate the share to be borne by each Member, on the basis of the cost price of the copies distributed.

Reason:

To clarify and complete the corresponding provisions.

PROPOSAL 699

C H I L E

Amendment to Chapter II of the Convention

Article 16

RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION

1. (amended) This Convention shall be ratified by each of the Governments of the countries Members of the Union. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon 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.
2. (New) The Secretary General shall communicate the ratifications he receives to each Member and Associate Member.
3. (Present 2, amended) The ratifications shall be effective as from the date of their reception by the Secretary General and after the Convention has entered into force in accordance with Article
4. (Present 3, unchanged)

Reasons:

To give a clearer wording to this Article and to stipulate that a Member of the Union, even when absent or not a signatory to the Convention, only has to ratify it.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 79-E
14 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL NO. 700

C H I L E

Article 17 of the Convention

Par. 1, read :

1. The Government of a country which is not a Member of the Union may accede to this Convention subject to the provisions of Article 1.

REASONS :

To lay down that only countries which are not Members have to accede to the Convention. Members have to ratify the Convention, not accede thereto. (This amendment is in accordance with that proposed for Art. 16).

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No.80-E

14 October 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No.677

C H I L E

Amend Art. 1 of the Convention in the following manner :

Article 1

Composition of the Union.

1. The International Telecommunication Union, (hereinafter called the 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.
 - b) any country not listed in Annex 1 which, being a Member of the United Nations, accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 17.
 - c) any country not listed in Annex 1, and not a Member of the United Nations, which applies for membership of the Union and its application having secured approval in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article, accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 17.
3. An Associate Member of the Union 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 17, after its application for Associate Membership has received approval in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article.
 - 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, and whose application for Associate Membership, sponsored by a Member, has received approval in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article.



- c) any trust territory, the application for Associate Membership of which has been sponsored by the United Nations and on whose behalf the United Nations has acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 19 of this Convention.

4. For the purposes of paragraphs 2c, 3a, and 3b above, an application for Membership or Associate Membership is considered to have been approved if the votes in favour cast by Members possessing the right to vote show the following majorities at the time of the referendum:

- a) a two-third majority in the case of an application for Membership.
- b) half the votes plus one in the case of an application for Associate Membership.

5. The result of the voting shall be published in a Notification, with an indication of which Members voted for and against.

6. When several Governments exist simultaneously in a single country, the Government that shall have the right to participate in the Conferences and Organizations of the Union shall be the Government that has been recognized by the United Nations. If none of the Governments are Members of the United Nations, for the purpose of this Convention, the Union shall recognize the Government that receives a favourable vote of a two-thirds majority of the Members possessing the right to vote. If none of the Governments receive the required two-thirds majority they shall be accepted as Associate Members if they so request. In any case those Governments must meet the requirements of the preceding paragraphs.

Note: Documents Nos.80-82 replace Document No.34

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 678

C H I L E

Insert new Art. 1 (bis) as follows:

Article 1 (bis)

Rights and obligations of Members and Associate Members

1. All Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and in the meetings of the Consultative Committee, and they shall be eligible for election to any of its organs.
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.
3. 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.
4. Associate Members cannot be put forward as candidates nor are they eligible for election to any organ of the Union of which the Members are elected by a plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

Note: Documents Nos. 80-82 replace Document No. 34

PROPOSAL No. 679

C H I L E

Insert new Art. 1 (ter) as follows:

Article 1 (ter)

Application for Admission

1. An application for Membership or Associate Membership shall be made to the Secretary General of the Union through diplomatic channels and through the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary General shall:
 - a) inform the members of the Union by telegram and with the least possible delay of all applications for Membership received.
 - b) the information referred to in paragraph a) above shall be confirmed by letter through diplomatic channels and through the Government of the country of the seat of the Union.
 - c) the communications referred to in paragraph b) above shall specify that the countries called upon to vote on the application are:
 - 1) countries that have either ratified or acceded to the Convention.
 - 2) countries that comply with the conditions mentioned in paragraph 1 above before the votes are counted.
2. Members of the Union who are called upon to vote on the applications for Membership referred to in this article shall have four months in which to do so. The Secretary General, in the communications referred to in sub-paragraphs b) and c) of paragraph 1 shall indicate the date on which this period of four months expires, when the votes received will be counted. Members failing to reply within a period of four months shall be deemed to have abstained.



3. Any country, territory or group of territories, the application of which for membership of the Union has been rejected in accordance with the terms of this Convention, shall be permitted to make as many applications for Membership or Associate Membership as it desires, and at any moment it wishes to do so.

Reasons:

Article 1 of the Convention has been divided into three articles, and completed with provisions which establish a clear procedure for dealing with applications, differentiating between "Applications for admission " and "Accessions to the Convention"; a distinction that it is considered will be of use.

Note: Documents Nos. 80-82 replace Document No.34.

Buenos Aires, 1952

14 October 1952

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations Committee)

Report of the 1st meeting

October 10, 1952.

1. The Chairman, Mr. Tsingovatov (U.S.S.R.), opened the meeting by introducing one of the Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Moeckli, Delegate of Switzerland. As the Delegation from Mexico had not yet arrived, he was not in a position to introduce the other Vice-Chairman.
2. The rapporteurs of the Committee should be, he proposed, Mr. Penas (Argentina), Mr. Brandon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Mr. Wolf (Switzerland). The Committee agreed.
3. The Chairman then said that he hoped for the cooperation of all the Delegates and for his part would do everything to ensure full and free discussion of all problems before the Committee.
4. In addition to the terms of reference of the Committee as defined in Document No. 30, the Plenary Assembly had asked the Committee to consider Document No. 21 as soon as possible.
5. The Chairman then proposed that the work should proceed in the following order:
 - a) Consideration of Document No. 21.
 - b) Consideration of proposals by Members of the Union in relation to the General Regulations.
 - 1) Before any article of the General Regulations could be considered, matters of principle would have to be considered and settled.



- 2) Working groups or Sub-committees might be set up if required to draw up final texts based on the decisions of principle.

The Chairman then opened discussion on working methods.

6. The Delegates of the United Kingdom, India, France, Argentina, the Ukrainian S.S.R., Portugal, the U.S.A., Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Bielorussia S.S.R. congratulated the Chairman and expressed their confidence that under his chairmanship the Committee would arrive at a satisfactory result.
7. The Delegates of the United Kingdom and of India supported the Chairman's proposal in general, but suggested that in order to assist the Finance Committee, proposals having financial implications should be dealt with early.
8. The Delegate of France pointed out that the Committee had to do two things, first, to prepare provisional Rules of Procedure for the Conference for approval by the Plenary Assembly, and secondly, to revise the Rules of Procedure in the General Regulations. In his view, it would be better to combine those two tasks and produce a final text for the Plenary Assembly which could also be used for the General Regulations.
9. The Delegate of Argentina supported the Chairman's proposal as regards the order of work but agreed with the Delegate of France that a single definitive examination of Document No.21 would perhaps be the best solution.
10. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. agreed with the Chairman's suggestion and emphasized that careful study of the Rules of Procedure one by one was necessary, but pointed out that the first duty of the Committee was to examine Document No.21 for the present Conference.
11. The Delegate of Portugal said that he would prefer a single study covering the Rules of Procedure for the Conference and the General Regulations, but he feared that all the provisions suitable for the Conference (held under the Atlantic City Convention) would not necessarily be suitable for the General Regulations annexed to the revised Convention. Some slight amendments would probably therefore have to be made later.

12. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that he would find it difficult to discuss Document No.21 without bringing in the proposals for amendment of the General Regulations already published. Therefore, although a single definitive examination might take a little longer, it would ultimately prove the best solution. He agreed that slight amendments might be required in the light of the revised Convention.
13. T The Delegate of the U.S.A. associated himself with the views of the Delegates of France and Portugal. He also emphasised the necessity of leaving aside the provisions of the General Regulations affected by Articles 8, 10 and 11 of the Convention until Committee 3 had settled the basic decisions.
14. The Delegate of France said that it was difficult to see how to keep separate the provisional and definitive Rules of Procedure. With the exception of one or two provisions the rules would hold good for all conferences. Therefore, the Committee should consider the Rules of Procedure once only, and if necessary, a few minor changes could be made in them for the General Regulations.
15. The Delegate of Poland supported the proposal of the Chairman and pointed out that the Committee should adhere to the terms of reference approved by the Plenary Assembly for Committee 4.
16. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia considered that the Chairman's suggestion was the right one. The Rules of Procedure in the General Regulations would apply to administrative conferences and Plenary Assemblies of consultative committees, but not necessarily to future plenipotentiary conferences, since these are sovereign.
17. The Delegate of the Belorussian S.S.R. considered that the Committee should follow the decision of the Plenary Assembly and consider Document No.21 separately and urgently. Only the Plenary Assembly could change its own decisions. The Committee could not change the problems referred to it by the Plenary Assembly.

18. The Chairman, after having briefly summarized the discussion, drew attention to the late hour and said that as there were still speakers on the list the discussion would be continued at the next meeting.

The meeting then rose.

Rapporteurs:

A. Wolf
C. R.

Chairman:

I.A. Tsingovatov

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 84-E (Revised)

20 October 1952

COMMITTEE 5

REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF CLASS

FOR

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNION

Attached hereto are copies of letters in which Mr. Vicente Orosa, Under-Secretary for Public Works and Communications, and Mr. Manuel Escudero, Head of the Delegation of the Republic of the Philippines to the Plenipotentiary Conference, ask for the Republic of the Philippines to be included in the 8th Class (1 unit) for its contributions to the expenses of the Union.

At the present time the Republic of the Philippines is in the 6th Class (5 units).

Annexes: 2

NOTE: For other requests for a change of class, see Document 15.

- 2 -
(84-E revised)

ANNEX 1

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Department of Public Works
and Communications

Office of the Secretary

Manila

Manila, 30 September 1952

The Secretary General
International Telecommunication Union
Geneva.

Sir,

At present, the Philippines as Member of the International Telecommunication Union is included under the 6th class, paying 5 units as its share of expenses of the Union.

As this Administration has decided to make a change in the class in which it should be included, I have the honour to request that, pursuant to the provisions of Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City, the Philippines be included in the 8th class to pay only 1 unit.

Very respectfully,

(signed) VICENTE OROSA
Under-Secretary of Public Works
and Communications
as
Chairman, Radio Control Board

- 3 -
(84-E revised)

ANNEX 2

PHILIPPINE LEGATION
BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires, 9 October 1952

The Secretary General
International Telecommunication Union
Buenos Aires

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have today received instructions from my Government to request the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U. to change the class in which the Republic of the Philippines is included for the purpose of apportioning the expenses of the Union from Class 6 to Class 8, observing the small volume of telecommunication at present undertaken by my country.

Consequently, I should be grateful if you would be good enough to submit this request to the Plenipotentiary Conference and give it your support so that our contribution shall, in future, be only one unit, which is more in keeping with the real importance of our telecommunication.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) MANUEL ESCUDERO
Chief Plenipotentiary Delegate of the
Republic of the Philippines

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.84-E

14 October 1952

COMMITTEE 5

REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF CLASS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE UNION

Attached hereto is a copy of the letter by which Mr. Vicente Orosa, Under-Secretary for Public Works and Communications, requests that the Republic of the Philippines be included in the 8th class (1 unit), for contributions to the expenses of the Union.

Annex: 1

Annex

PHILIPPINE LEGATION
BUENOS AIRES

9 October 1952

The Secretary General
International Telecommunication Union
Buenos Aires
Argentina

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have today received instructions from my Government to request the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U. to change the class in which the Republic of the Philippines is included for the purpose of apportioning the expenses of the Union from Class 6 to Class 8, observing the small volume of telecommunication at present undertaken by my country.

Consequently, I should be grateful if you would be good enough to submit this request to the Plenipotentiary Conference and give it your support so that our contribution shall, in future, be only one unit, which is more in keeping with the real importance of our telecommunication.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) MANUEL ESCUDERO
Chief Plenipotentiary Delegate of the
Republic of the Philippines

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 85-E
15 October 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

COMMUNICATIONS RELATIVE TO THE REPRESENTATION
OF COUNTRIES AT THE CONFERENCE

The Secretariat has received the following communications:

1. From Costa Rica (telegram dated 2 October 1952)
"Brazilian Delegation will represent us at Plenipotentiary Conference".
2. From Ethiopia (telegram dated 10 October 1952) :
"We requested Government India represent us".
3. From Syria (letter dated 30 September 1952 from the Syrian Legation in Buenos Aires) :
"I beg to inform you that the Syrian Government, with the assent of the Egyptian Government, has asked the Egyptian Delegation to the International Telecommunication Conference, meeting on 2 October next in Buenos Aires, to represent it at that Conference".

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 701

P O R T U G A L

Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

Replace the existing text of sub-paragraph a) of proposal 87 by the following:

- a) to effect an orderly recording of the frequency assignments made by the different countries, in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Radio Regulations and in accordance with any decisions which may be taken by I.T.U. Conferences, so as to establish the date, purpose, and technical characteristics of each of those assignments with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof.

N. B.: Proposal No. 87 appears on page 67 of the Compendium of printed proposals.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.87-E
15 October 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Corrigendum No.1 to the Minutes of the Second Meeting (Part 1)

(Document No.53-E)

The attached four pages are to replace pages 4 to 7 inclusive
of Document No.53-E.

Annexes: 4

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3
(Convention Committee)

Report of the Fourth Meeting
Monday, 13 October 1952
at 10:00 hours

Chairman: Mr. RIBEIRO (Portugal)

The Chairman, opening the meeting, put to the vote the U.S.S.R. proposal (Proposal 38), in favour of increasing the number of Members of the Administrative Council from 18 to 20. The People's Republic of Bulgaria had made an identical proposal (No. 617.).

This proposal was rejected by 48 votes to 10.

For: 10 - The People's Republic of Albania; the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; the People's Republic of Bulgaria; the Hungarian People's Republic; Pakistan; the People's Republic of Poland; the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; the Roumanian People's Republic; Czechoslovakia; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against: 48 - The Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Brazil; Cambodia; Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; the Vatican City; the Republic of Colombia; the Republic of Korea; Denmark; the Dominican Republic; Spain; the United States of America; France; India; Indonesia; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Lebanon; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Paraguay; the Netherlands; Portugal; the French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; the Federal German Republic; the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Overseas Territories; Thailand; Turkey; the Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; the Oriental Republic of Uruguay; the United States of Venezuela; Viet-Nam; the Spanish Zone of the Protectorate of Morocco and the totality of Spanish Possessions.



The Chairman said that the results of the vote being what they were, the Committee might proceed to consider the suggestion made the day before by the Delegate of the United States of America, namely, that a decision should be taken to limit the number of Members of the Council to 18, and that the question of equitable geographical representation might be considered later.

The Delegate of the United States of America agreed to make a formal proposal of what had been a mere suggestion.

The Delegates of Pakistan and India having strongly urged that the exact number of Council Members should appear in the proposal, the Delegate of the United States of America put forward his proposal in the following form:

1. The Committee should be of the opinion that there should continue to be 18 Members of the Council;
2. It should express the view that the question of the nomination and election of those 18 Members should be considered later.

This proposal was seconded by the Delegates of Ceylon, China, Italy, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

"The Committee has just rejected a proposal that the number of Members of the Administrative Council should be increased from 18 to 20. My Delegation considers that this decision was wrong, and reserves the right to revert to the matter in Plenary Assembly.

"What is the position? If proposal 38 be not adopted, and there have been no other proposals (the Delegate of the United States has not, we consider, made a proposal), then paragraph 1 (1) of Article 5 of the Convention remains as it is at present."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria likewise stated that the results of the vote were in his view unjust, and that he reserved the right to revert to the matter in Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of France agreed with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. that there was no point in discussing a proposal such as that submitted by the Delegate of the United States of America. The Soviet proposal having been rejected, and since nobody had formally proposed to cut down the number of Council Members, the American proposal was pointless, and the Committee was now faced with the existing text of Article 5, paragraph 1 (1).

In view of the above comments, the Delegate of the United States of America withdrew his proposal. Thus the Committee would not for the time being submit any recommendation to the Plenary Assembly in favour of amending the substance of Article 5, paragraph 1 (1).

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia asked - and it was so decided - that Document No. 423 - TR of Atlantic City (Method of Electing Members of the Council) should be circulated for the benefit of the Conference.

The Committee thereupon proceeded to consider Article 5, paragraph 5: Ordinary and Extraordinary Sessions of the Administrative Council.

The following proposals had been submitted: 53 (Argentina), 54 (Italy), 55 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). Proposals 59 (Argentina), 62 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and 84 (France) also bore on the subject, at least in part.

The Committee first of all considered Proposal 54 (Italy), and agreed, after some discussion, that it should be broken down into three distinct proposals:

1. That the Council should meet in ordinary session twice a year;
2. That it might meet exceptionally at the request of 10 of its Members;
3. That between sessions, it might deal with certain urgent business by correspondence.

The proposal for two ordinary sessions a year was opposed by the Delegates of Lebanon, India, Argentina, Denmark, Belgium, the U.S.S.R.,

Australia, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, who considered that such a course would be both pointless and costly.

The Delegate of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic suggested that this proposal, for which no support had been forthcoming, should be withdrawn. This the Delegate of Italy agreed to do.

On the other hand, all speakers favoured the possibility of exceptional sessions of the Council if that were requested by 10 of its Members. The Delegate of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic suggested, however - and the suggestion was adopted - that the words "10 of its Members" should be replaced by "the majority of its Members" as in Proposals 53 (Argentina) and 84 (France).

There was less unanimity in regard to the proposal that certain urgent business might be dealt with by correspondence.

The Delegate of India thought that such a procedure might be admitted, but only for urgent and comparatively unimportant business. This view was shared by the Delegates of Australia and of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, the Delegates of Argentina, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such, Belgium, the U.S.S.R., and China stressed how difficult that would be. Proposal 62 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) ran entirely counter to such a suggestion, since it laid down that the Council could act only collectively and in official session. The main difficulties evoked were as follows: it would be difficult to give an exact definition of what business should be dealt with by correspondence, it would be difficult to reach the various representatives of Members in their home countries, and it would be difficult to bring about an exchange of views by correspondence, as distinct from an isolated expression of views.

The Delegate of India nevertheless stood by his amendment, which the Delegate of Italy, author of the proposal, declined to accept. The amendment, put to the vote, was rejected by 25 votes to 5.

The third part of the Italian proposal was thereupon put to the vote as it appears in the second paragraph of Proposal 54 and rejected by 26 votes to 9 with 9 abstentions.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recalled that in Proposal 55, his administration had proposed that the annual session of the Council take place during the first half of the calendar year. That proposal was then discussed.

The aim of that proposal had been, firstly, to enable the report by the Administrative Council to the Economic and Social Council to reach the United Nations in good time, and, secondly, to enable the Finance Section of the General Secretariat to draw up the budget of the Union before the end of the year and to despatch accounts as soon as possible to Members. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland did not, however, feel very strongly on the matter.

The Chairman, speaking on behalf of Portugal, said he was against the inclusion in the Convention of any provision which would prevent the Council from deciding for itself, without let or hindrance, when its sessions should be held. Further, from the financial point of view, it was more to the interest of the Union that the Council should meet towards the end of the year, rather than at its beginning. The Financial Operating Report (one of the more important documents for consideration by the Council) could not be ready before the end of April. Hence too rigid a regulation would run counter to the interests of the Union.

The Delegate of the United States of America was against the United Kingdom proposal. The Chairman, noting that this proposal had not been seconded, ruled that it be considered rejected.

As regards Article 5, paragraph 5, it was agreed that the decisions which the Committee would refer to the Plenary Assembly were substantially those appearing as Proposal 53 (Argentina) or Proposal 84 (paragraph 5) of France. The Delegate of France assenting, it was agreed that the Argentine Delegation should produce a written text in accordance with the decisions taken (see Annex).

The Committee thereupon proceeded to consider Article 5, paragraph 9 (travelling and subsistence expenses incurred by Members of the Council). On this matter, there were two proposals: 63 (Belgium), and 84, paragraph 10 (France). There being no comments, Proposal 63 was adopted without change.

The Chairman then said that consideration of all those sections of Article 5 which had immediate financial repercussions was finished. He would produce a document for the Plenary Assembly setting forth, in summarized form, the recommendations made by the Committee in connection with paragraphs 1, 5 and 9.

At the next meeting, the Committee would begin with the study of Article 6 of the Convention (International Frequency Registration Board), first considering those general proposals submitted, namely:

- a) proposals for abolishing the I.F.R.B. (Proposals 35, 98, 616, 618 and 619);
- b) proposals advocating amalgamation of the I.F.R.B. and C.C.I.R. (Proposals 655, 656 and 657).

The Delegate of Brazil announced that his administration wished to submit a general proposal relative to the I.F.R.B. It would shortly appear as a Conference document.

The meeting rose at 13.00 hours.

Reporters:

E. Luraschi
G. Terras
R. V. Hatton
J. Revoy

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

Annex: 1

A N N E X

The Delegation of the Argentine Republic has sent to the Chairman of Committee 3 the text of the French proposal (Proposal 84, pages 61 and 62 of Volume I of the Proposals):

- "5. The Council shall hold an annual session at the seat of the Union.

During this session, it may decide to hold, exceptionally, an additional session.

Between sessions, it may be convened (as a general rule, at the seat of the Union) by its Chairman, at the request of the majority of its Members."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FIRST REPORT BY

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention Committee)

to the Plenary Assembly

Subject : Use of Russian at the Plenipotentiary Conference,
Buenos Aires.

At its third meeting, on 9 October, the Plenary Assembly was asked by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. to adopt the following proposal:

"That Russian be adopted as a full working language of the Conference, on an equal footing with English, French and Spanish."

The Plenary Assembly had asked the Committee to consider this proposal and, after studying it, to submit a recommendation to the Plenary Assembly (vide minutes of the 3rd Plenary Assembly, Document No. 59, paragraph 2.12).

Committee 3, at its 1st meeting, held on 9 October, studied the proposal that had been submitted to it. The Committee decided, by 49 votes to 9, with 1 abstention, to recommend the Plenary Assembly to reject the proposal made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

The minutes of the debate, further to which Committee 3 arrived at this decision, appear in Document No. 55.

Chairman, Committee 3

C. Ribeiro

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 1

(Steering Committee)

Report of the First Meeting.

Saturday, 11 October 1952, 10.00 hours

Chairman: Mr. Andrada (Argentine)

The agenda called for a consideration of the proposed schedule of work drawn up by the Chairman and the General Secretariat for the week 13 to 18 October 1952.

Friday the 17th being a National Holiday in Argentina, it was agreed that no meetings would be held on that day.

After a discussion, the following schedule of work was approved:

Monday the 13th: Committee 2 (16h-19h) Room A - Committee 3 (10h-13h) Pl.
Committee 4 (16h-19) Pl.

Tuesday the 14th: Committee 2 (16h-19h) Room A - Committee 3 (10h-13h) Pl.

Wednesday the 15th: Committee 2 (10h-13h) Room A - Committee 4 (16h-19h) Pl.

Thursday the 16th: Committee 1 (18h-19h) Room A - Committee 3 (10h-13h) Pl.
Committee 5 (16h-18h) Pl.

Friday the 17th: National Holiday

Saturday the 18th: Committee 4 (10h-13h) Pl.

Mr. Yu, assistant Head of the Delegation of China, then raised the question of the meeting of the Administrative Council arranged for the beginning of the Conference, and addressed the Committee in the following terms:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

"As the Chairman of the Administrative Council, I wish, first of all, to thank you most sincerely for the cordial hospitality your Administration has extended to my Colleagues and myself, and secondly, to offer my sincerest congratulations to your goodself, because your distinguished ability, devotedness, impartiality and comprehensive experience in conducting questions of the Union have been unanimously acknowledged and admired by all the delegations in the Plenary Assembly and under your chairmanship the Plenipotentiary Conference will be attended with great achievement and success.

"Now I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the 7th Session of the Administrative Council held in April this year in Geneva has made Resolution No.236, according to which the members of the Council have to hold a meeting here in Buenos Aires for the examination of the draft supplementary part of the report, made by the Secretary General.

"Permit me to mention two noteworthy terms of this Resolution:

- a) that at the beginning of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, the report drawn up by the Administrative Council at the 7th Session will have to be supplemented by information on subsequent Union activities, and
- b) that it will be possible to hold a session in Buenos Aires without incurring expenses, since, in all likelihood, all members of the Council will be represented at the Conference.

"In view of the fact that the great majority of the members have attended the Conference and that the draft supplementary part of the report has already been distributed by the Secretary General, I wish you to be good enough to set aside a day for the convening of this meeting which, I believe, would not be too long, because the supplement is comparatively short.

"Mr. Chairman, you will perhaps agree with me that since the members of the Council are representatives of their Governments in the Plenipotentiary Conference here, they will soon be very much occupied in the Conference work, consequently it is my conviction that the sooner this meeting gets over, the better.

"I thank you Mr. Chairman."

The Secretary General gave some information on the meeting of the Council and explained why it could not be held at once.

It was agreed that the date for the Council meeting shall be decided upon later.

The meeting rose at 12.30 hours.

M.A.Andrada

Chairman

L.Mulatier

Secretary General

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES
Buenos Aires, 1952

EMPLOI DU TEMPS POUR LA SEMAINE DU 20 AU 25 Oct. 1952
SCHEDULE OF WORK FOR THE WEEK 20 TO 25 Oct. 1952
EMPLEO DEL TIEMPO PARA LA SEMANA DEL 20 AL 25 de Oct. 1952

	Lundi Monday Lunes	Mardi Tuesday Martes	Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles	Jeudi Thursday Jueves	Vendredi Friday Viernes	Samedi Saturday Sábado
Assemblée Plénière Plenary Assembly Asamblea Plenaria		10-13 16-19 PL			17-17.30 PL	
Com. 1					16-17 A	
Com. 2						
Com. 3	16-19 PL		10-13 PL	10-13 PL		10-13 PL
Com. 4	10-13 PL		16-19 PL		10-13 PL	16-19 PL
Com. 5	(G/T 3) 10-13 A		(G/T 1) 16-19 A	16-19 PL	(G/T 3) 10-13 A	
Com. 6						
Com. 7					17.30-19 PL	
Com. 8						



PLENARY ASSEMBLY

CORRIGENDUM

to Documents 41 - 42 and 53

(English text only)

A. to the Minutes of the First Meeting, 1st. part (Document No. 41-E)

Page 18, line 4, instead of: "should have priority over the others and I insist", read: "should therefore have priority over the others and I insist".

B. to the Minutes of the First Meeting 2nd. part (Document 42-E)

Page 3, paragraph 1.4, line 2, read: "I have asked for the floor to speak on a point of order".

Page 3, paragraph 1.4, line 11, instead of: "have no connection with the I.T.U.", read: "have nothing to do with the I.T.U.".

Page 7, line 7, read: "..... annexed to the Convention as a basis".

Page 8, paragraph 5.9, after the words "Soviet proposal", read as follows: "the Delegate of India had proposed that they should work provisionally on the basis of the old regulations annexed to the Convention, and that the Argentine draft should be referred to Committee 4." Second sentence without change; add at the end: "He would ask the Delegate of India to read his proposal".

Page 10, paragraph 5.15, line 7, for "Administration", read "Delegation".

C. to the Minutes of the Second Meeting, 1st. part, (Document No.53-E)

Page 2, paragraph 5, instead of: "which of course operates the whole of Chinese telecommunications", read: "which of course owns the whole of Chinese telecommunications."

Page 3, line 4, instead of: "It is an intolerable situation", read: "Hence it is an intolerable situation...."

Page 3, paragraph 3, line 2, instead of: "Government", read: "State".

Page 3, paragraph 6, line 2, instead of: "a vast country", read: "a great country".

Page 8, paragraph 7, line 3, instead of: "..... invitation of representatives of China in their stead", read: ".....invitation of representatives of China to take part in the work of the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference".

Page 9, line 7, instead of: "being invited in their stead", read: "being invited to the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference".

Page 9, paragraph 6, line 4, instead of: ".....inviting the real representatives of China?", read: ".....inviting the real representatives of China to this Conference?".

Page 12, paragraph 5, last line, instead of: ".....to take part in the work of the Conference", read: ".....to take part in the work of the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference."

Page 17, paragraph 3 from the bottom, instead of: ".....that a Delegation from the People's Republic of China be invited", read: ".....that a Delegation from the People's Republic of China be invited to this Conference".

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 93-E
19 October 1952

PLENARY MEETING

A G E N D A

FOR THE FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday 21 October 1952 at 10.00 h.

Plenary Assembly Hall

1. Approval of minutes:
 - a) Minutes of the First Plenary Meeting.
(Documents Nos. 41, 42, 72, 92).
 - b) Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting.
(Documents Nos. 53, 54, 87, 92).
 - c) Minutes of the Third Plenary Meeting.
(Documents Nos. 59, 60).
2. Examination of the results of the work of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1951 (Proposal No. 611 and Documents Nos. 39, 61 and 73).
3. Communications relative to the representation of countries at the Conference (Document No. 85).
4. First report of Committee 3 to the Plenary Assembly (Document No. 89).
5. Miscellaneous.



COMPARISON BETWEEN THE POSITION OF THE I.T.U.

STAFF AND THAT OF THE STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS

AND THE OTHER SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS

At its 7th Session, the Administrative Council requested the Secretary General to prepare for the information of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference an historical statement of the salaries paid to the staff of the I.T.U. as well as information regarding:

1. a) the salary scale of the European Office of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies with headquarters in Geneva;
- b) for each of these organisations, the percentage of officials included in each grade;
- c) the organization plans of the duties in these various organisations and in the I.T.U.;
2. Any other information, appraisals and comparisons likely to clarify the position.

It was agreed that in order to assemble the information requested, the Secretary General should consult experts on the subject in Geneva.



The Secretary General has not been able to obtain all the information requested; he is however, able to provide precise indications on the majority of points raised.

Attached hereto will be found:

- in Annex 1: a historical survey of the salaries and allowances paid to I.T.U. officials.
- in Annex 2: salary scales of the European Office of the United Nations (the salary scales for the other specialized agencies having their seat at Geneva are the same as for the European Office of the United Nations);
- in Annex 3: information relating to the permanent staff of the various organizations.
- in Annex 4: the report of the experts consulted on the matter.

ANNEX 1

Historical Survey
of Salaries paid to I.T.U. Personnel

1. General

Prior to the Atlantic City Conference, the salaries of Union personnel were fixed by the Swiss Conseil Fédéral in its capacity as the Authority responsible for supervising the central Organ of the Union.

The officials of the Union appointed before 1 January 1948 and still in its service were, in the main, appointed under the 1927 Statutes. They were not brought under the Atlantic City Convention (with the corresponding salary scales) until 1 January 1948. The officials appointed since January 1948 have been paid on the basis of the Atlantic City scale and came under the Staff Regulations drawn up by the Administrative Council of the Union as soon as they took up their appointments.

2. The Bases of Salary Scales

Before 1902, the salaries of Union staff were the same as those paid to officials of equivalent rank in the Swiss Administration.

On 31 October 1902 a "Scale of Salaries for officials and employees at the Bureaux of International Unions in Berne" was established and this, for the first time, allowed for slightly higher salaries for certain categories of international officials. Subsequently, these salaries evolved in parallel with the salaries of officials of the Swiss Confederation. The principle of parallel treatment with Swiss officials is also to be seen in travelling expenses and cost of living allowances.

3. Salary Scales

Attached hereto is a table showing, on the one hand, the salary scales for Union staff since 1902, and on the other, the new Atlantic City scales with correspondences at the time they came into force.

The table clearly shows that:

(1) Substantial increases in salary were granted to permanent officials in the highest grades; in addition, 1st Class Secretaries were partly classified in the new Class 1, and the others in Class 2 together with secretaries who were already classified in Class 2. They nevertheless received a substantial increase in maximum salary.

(2) The lower salary scales, i.e., the old Berne Class 2 as far as the class including caretakers and office assistants, were transposed without change (apart from an increase of the maximum salary in class 2 of 1,000 Swiss francs per year). When applying the Atlantic City scales, on 1 January 1948, to permanent staff covered by the Berne scales of 1947, this staff was re-classified and placed in the scale immediately above. All the officials in classes 2 to 7 were placed in the new classes 2 to 7. This constituted a substantial increase in salary which, on the average, was 25 per cent. But it must not be forgotten that, at the same time, these officials lost the 1947 cost of living allowance (6 to 7 per cent), although the cost of living had risen considerably at that time.

It is to be noted that the increases in salary granted on 1 January 1948 to temporary personnel were relatively small, amounting in the majority of cases to 300 Swiss francs per year.

With regard to annual increments, between 1927 and the end of 1947, officials climbed from the minimum to the maximum in their scale by annual increments over a period of 15 years. From 1 January 1948 onwards, officials receive increments every two years and thus pass from the minimum to the maximum in 10 years (by means of 5 equal increments).

4. Allowances

Until 1934, an official appointed to the central Organ of the Union received only the salary established in the Statutes, without any social allowances; the only additional payment allowed for was a bonus of one month's salary after twenty-five and forty years' service. For the first time, when a reduction of salaries was decided upon in 1934, by analogy with practice in the Swiss Administration, the family

responsibilities of officials were taken into account. The system adopted meant the granting of an insignificant annual allowance to officials with families. This allowance was subsequently increased several times; the 1947 Regulations fixed it at 300 Swiss francs per year for each child under 18 years of age.

From 1942 to 1946 inclusive, cost of living allowances were granted to the staff. These allowances were inversely proportionate to salaries and they only partially covered the real increase in the cost of living. The salaries of 1947 were 42 per cent above those being paid in 1939, whereas the cost of living had increased by 58 per cent. Compared with the Statute of 1927, the increases in salary were of the order of 35 per cent.

The Statute of 1947 granted for the first time an expatriation allowance to officials, other than Swiss, employed in the International Bureaux. This allowance was 5,000 Swiss francs for Directors, 2,600 Swiss francs for Vice-Directors, and 2,200 Swiss francs for Counsellors. For other officials (there were none in the I.T.U.), the allowance was established in each particular case.

(Annex 1 - Doc. 94-E)

TABLE OF SALARIES PAID TO STAFF OF THE I.T.U.

FROM 1902 TO 1948

1902 Scale		1910 Scale		1927 Scale		1947 Scale		1948 Scale (Atlantic City)		Job Description
Class	Salary Sw.fcs.	Class	Salary Sw.fcs.	Class	Salary Sw.fcs.	Class	Salary Sw.fcs.	Class	Salary Sw.fcs.	
		-		Un- class.	30.000	Un- class.	40.000	A	51.600	Director, then Secretary General
1	12.000-15.000	1	12.000-15.000	1	19.000-24.000	Un- class.	32.400	B	45.150	Vice-Director, then Assistant Secret. General
	-	-	-		-		-	C	38.000	Senior Counsellor
2	7.000-10.000	2	7.000-10.500	2	13.000-18.000		24.300 (max.)	D	32.000	Secretaries (1927) then Counsell.(1947)
3	5.000-7.000	3	5.000-7.500	3	9.000-14.000	1	12.600-18.900	1	17.000-25.800	Secr.1st class(1948)
								2	12.600-21.500	Asst. Secretaries (1927) then Secret. (1947) and Secret. 2nd class (1948)
				4	8.500-12.000	2	11.400-16.200	2	12.600-21.500	
4	4.000-6.000	4	4.000-6.500	5	7.500-11.000	3	10.100-14.900	3	11.400-17.200	Chancellery Chiefs, then Secretaries 3rd class (1948)
				6	6.500-10.000	4	8.700-13.500	4	10.100-14.900	Chancellery Secret. 1st class, then Asst. Administrative Officers (1948)

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(Annex 1 - Doc. 94-E)

1902 Scale		1910 Scale		1927 Scale		1947 Scale		1948 Scale (Atlantic City)		Job Description
Class	Salary Sw.fcs.	Class	Salary Sw.fcs.	Class	Salary Sw.fcs.	Class	Salary Sw.fcs.	Class	Salary Sw.fcs.	
5	3.000-5.000	5	3.000-5.500	7	5.500-9.000	5	7.400-12.200	5	8.700-13.500	Chancellery Assts. 1st class (1927) then Chancellery Secretaries 2nd class (1947) and Office Assistants 1st class (1948).
				8	4.500-8.000	6	6.500-10.800	6	7.400-12.200	Chancellery Assts. 2nd class (1927) then Chancellery Assts. (1947) and Office Assts. 2nd class (1948)
6	3.000	6	3.500	9 10	3.000-6.000 2.900-5.900	7	4.500-8.500	7	6.500-10.800	Chancellery Clerks 1st class (1927-1947) then Office Clerks (1948)
								8	4.500-8.500	Caretakers, Asst. Clerks (1927) then Chancellery Clerks 2nd class (1947) and Caretakers, Asst. Clerks (1948).
										There has been no re-classification in this class.

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(94-E)

ANNEX 2

UNITED NATIONS NET ANNUAL SALARY SCALES FOR PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND DIRECTORS

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT DIFFERENTIAL (5% on 75% of Salaries)

EXPRESSED IN SWISS FRANCS AT 4.33 per Dollar

<u>Step</u>	<u>P1</u>	<u>P2</u>	<u>P3</u>	<u>P4</u>	<u>P5</u>	<u>D1</u>	<u>D2</u>	<u>PD</u>
1	15,003.00	20,005.00	25,006.00	30,424.00	36,467.00	41,676.00	45,844.00	50,011.00
2	15,837.00	20,838.00	25,839.00	31,361.00	37,509.00	43,343.00	47,511.00	52,095.00
3	16,671.00	21,672.00	26,673.00	32,299.00	38,551.00	45,010.00	49,178.00	
4	17,504.00	22,505.00	27,611.00	33,341.00	39,592.00	46,677.00	50,845.00	
5	18,338.00	23,339.00	28,548.00	34,383.00	40,843.00	48,344.00		
6	19,171.00	24,172.00	29,486.00	35,425.00	42,093.00	50,012.00		
7	20,005.00	25,006.00	30,424.00	36,467.00	43,343.00			
8	20,838.00	25,839.00	31,361.00	37,509.00	44,594.00			
9		26,673.00	32,299.00	38,551.00	45,844.00			
10			33,341.00	39,592.00				

Geneva, 29 August, 1952.

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(Annex 2 - Doc.94-E)

SCALE OF ANNUAL NET SALARIES OF UNITED NATIONS (GENEVA) STAFF IN THE "GENERAL SERVICES"
CATEGORY, INCLUDING 5% COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCE GRANTED FROM 1 JANUARY 1952

	G1		G2		G3		G4		G5		G6		G7	
	Local	Semi-local	Local	Semi-local	Local	Semi-local	Local	Semi-local	Local	Semi-local	Local	Semi-local	Local	Semi-local
1	6.925	8.725	7.725	9.555	8.625	10.500	9.555	11.445	10.655	12.545	11.920	13.805	13.335	15.185
2	7.125	8.925	7.950	9.790	8.925	10.815	9.920	11.810	11.075	12.965	12.390	14.280	13.965	15.810
3	7.325	9.135	8.175	10.025	9.240	11.130	10.290	12.180	11.495	13.390	12.865	14.740	14.595	16.440
4	7.525	9.345	8.400	10.265	9.555	11.445	10.655	12.550	11.915	13.810	13.335	15.185	15.185	17.050
5	7.725	9.555	8.625	10.500	9.870	11.760	11.025	12.915	12.335	14.230	13.810	15.655	15.810	17.650
6	7.925	9.765	8.850	10.735	10.185	12.075	11.395	13.285	12.760	14.645	14.280	16.125	16.440	18.250
7	8.125	9.975	9.080	10.975	10.500	12.390	11.760	13.650	13.180	15.040	14.740	16.600	17.050	18.850
8	8.325	10.185	9.320	11.210	10.815	12.705	12.130	14.020	13.600	15.445	15.185	17.050	17.650	19.260
9	8.525	10.395	9.555	11.445	11.130	13.020	12.495	14.385	14.020	15.865	15.655	17.500	18.250	19.260
10	8.725	10.605	9.790	11.685	11.445	13.335	12.865	14.740	14.440	16.285	16.125	17.950	18.850	19.260
11	8.925	10.815	10.030	11.920	11.760	13.650	13.230	15.090	14.840	16.700	16.600	18.400	19.260	19.260
12 ¹⁾	9.135	11.025	10.265	12.155	12.075	13.965	13.600	15.445	15.235	17.100	17.050	18.855	19.300	19.300
13 ¹⁾	9.345	11.235	10.500	12.390	12.390	14.280	13.965	15.810	15.655	17.500	17.500	19.260	19.900	19.900
14 ¹⁾	9.555	11.445	10.735	12.630	12.705	14.595	14.335	16.180	16.075	17.900	17.955	19.260	20.500	20.500
15 ¹⁾	-	-	10.975	12.865	13.020	14.890	14.690	16.545	16.495	18.300	18.405	19.260	-	-

(1) Staff salary steps used only for reclassification in certain cases.

A N N E X 3

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PERMANENT
STAFF OF THE VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS

-
1. International Telecommunication Union.
 2. European Office of the United Nations.
 3. International Labour Office.
 4. Food and Agriculture Organisation.
-

PERMANENT STAFF OF THE I.T.U.

<u>Class</u>	<u>G.S.</u>	<u>I.F.R.B.</u>	<u>C.C.I.F.</u>	<u>C.C.I.T.</u>	<u>C.C.I.R.</u>	<u>Totals</u>
A	1	11	1	-	1	14
B	2	-	-	-	1	3
C	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	5	-	1	1	-	7
1	8	2	1	-	3	14
2	12	-	2	-	1	15
3	7	3	2	-	-	12
4	9	1	4	-	2	16
5	29	5	3	1	2	40
6	33	2	-	-	4	39
7	20	-	2	-	3	25
8	3	1	-	-	-	4
<hr/>						
	129	25	16	2	17	189

a) post at present approved only at D.1;

b) plus about 80 half-time cleaners

(Ann. 3 to Doc. 94-E)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

GRADES EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE

OF TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICIALS

Director General	0.17
Assistant Director General	0.17
Sub-Director General	0.86
Category D2	0.52
" D1	3.46
" P5	2.42
" P4	4.16
" P3)	27.73
" P2)	
" P1	16.64
" G7	-
" G6	-
" G5	12.63
" G4	-
" G3	19.24
" G2	7.28
" G1	4.50

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

ANALYSIS OF ESTABLISHED POSTS, INCLUDING ETAP POSTS,
SHOWING COMPARISON BETWEEN 1953 AND 1952

A. By category and grade

Category	Grade Level	Established posts as of 1 July (Provisional)			
		Regular Program		ETAP	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
Director-General	-	1	1	-	-
Deputy Director-General	-	1	1	-	-
Director	P-D	13	13	-	-
	D-I	4	4	-	-
Professional	P-5	29	30	7	9
	P-4	82	70	17	17
	P-3	77	75	31	42
	P-2	60	61	23	24
	P-1	61	56	11	14
Total		328	311	89	106
General Service - Non Local	G-7	9	10	1	1
	G-6	13	13	3	6
	G-5	44	45	7	10
	G-4	116	108	59	48
	G-3	24	32	17	53
Sub-Total		206	208	87	118
General Service - Local	G-7	2	3	1	1
	G-6	10	11	3	4
	G-5	35	35	7	8
	G-4	74	75	29	34
	G-3	39	44	24	28
	G-2	35	40	12	8
	G-1	117	100	4	12
Sub-Total		312	308	80	95
Total General Service		518	516	167	213
GRAND TOTAL		846	827	256	319

ANNEX 4

EXPERTS' REPORT

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE CLASSIFICATION OF POSTS AND SALARY SCALES OF
THE I.T.U. STAFF AND OF THE STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS AT GENEVA

To comply with the request made by the Administrative Council of the I.T.U., a detailed study was made of the salaries paid and the grades used by the I.T.U. and the European Office of the United Nations. As a basis for this study the detailed descriptions of duties performed by officials of the I.T.U. and of the United Nations were used. The descriptions of duties in the United Nations which were used are attached hereto (Annex 1). They relate, more particularly, to the Economic Commission for Europe, of which the nature, often highly technical, rendered easier a comparison of responsibilities with those of the I.T.U. In addition, the numerical strength of the Economic Commission for Europe is comparable with that of the Secretariat of the I.T.U. A description of the duties of the Chief of the Finance Division of the European Office of the United Nations has also been included to provide a point of reference in a comparison between purely administrative posts.

It is following this exchange of views on the importance of responsibilities of the officials in each of the organizations that it has been possible, in another Document also annexed hereto (Annex 2), to propose a scheme for reclassifying the different officials of the I.T.U. in the categories and grades used by the United Nations. This document shows that such a re-classification, excluding the senior officials in I.T.U. categories A and B, would involve, from the financial point of view, supplementary expenditure of the order of 100,000 Swiss francs (1) for salaries on 1 January 1953. This expenditure arises from the re-classification of staff in the "Administrative" categories of the United Nations. It would appear evident (after study of the documents annexed hereto, and particularly the "Study of conditions of employment of local staff at Geneva" (Annex 3) and the present

(1) Taking into account the total supplementary expenses resulting from re-classification, the immediate cost can be estimated at approximately 250,000 Swiss francs.

salary scales for I.T.U. staff in classes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8) that the re-classification of officials who would be proposed for inclusion in the "general services" category would not involve any appreciable increase in expenditure for the relevant salaries, since the salary scales of the United Nations for this category of staff are practically equivalent to, and if anything slightly lower than, those ruling in the I.T.U. for the same category.

In this connection, it is pertinent to point out that the substantial advantages enjoyed by I.T.U. staff in the matter of pensions and superannuation, should be compensated for in one way or another and should be taken into account when establishing detailed conditions for re-classification in the salary scales of the United Nations. It would not be equitable, vis-a-vis the staff of the other specialized agencies of the United Nations, to give the staff of the I.T.U. the benefit of the United Nations salary scales and the advantages of the system of pensions and superannuation that they enjoy in the I.T.U. A study should be made to determine the percentage of salary that these benefits represent.

Allowances.

To complete the study of the cost to the I.T.U. of the possible adoption of the scale of salaries used by the United Nations, one must bear in mind the need to adopt the allowances granted to the staff of the United Nations; allowances that cannot be dissociated from the emoluments received by the staff.

It does not, however, seem necessary to proceed with a study of individual cases or of the relevant allowances. It will suffice if a comparison is made of the percentage of salary that these allowances represent in the budget of the European Office of the United Nations. These are approximately as follows:

For family and education allowances granted to the staff of the European Office of the United Nations	3% of salaries
---	----------------

For home leave

1.25% of salaries

At the European Office only a minority of the staff is recruited outside Europe; if it were otherwise the percentage shown above would evidently be higher. At the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York the percentage is of the order of 4%.

Since the major portion of these costs stems from family allowances which are little different at the I.T.U. (800 Swiss francs per year per child) and at the United Nations (840 Swiss francs per year per child), it is possible to state that the adoption of the United Nations system by the I.T.U. would not involve any appreciable increase of expenditure for allowances.

For the sake of completion, the question of expatriation allowance paid by the I.T.U. has to be mentioned. This corresponds to the following allowances in the case of the United Nations:

- non-residence and repatriation for part of the staff in the "general services" category,
- repatriation for the "administrative" category.

Once again, we do not think that the adoption of the allowances paid to United Nations staff, as compared with those now existing in the I.T.U., would result in any appreciable increase in expenditure.

In the United Nations, the expatriation allowance has been replaced by a repatriation allowance for staff in the "administrative" category and these members of the staff found their salaries reduced at the time of re-classification since it was understood that they

would recover a part of the sum deducted, at the time of their repatriation.

The "non-residence" allowance is paid only to members of the United Nations staff in the "general services" category who are not locally recruited. This allowance amounts to 1,800 Swiss francs per year. However, at the time the United Nations staff was re-classified, on 1 January 1951, it was decided that the "semi-local" staff already employed would only draw an allowance for non-residence equivalent to the expatriation allowance to which they were entitled. At the same time, the European Office of the United Nations adopted the conclusions of the "Study of conditions of employment of local staff" (Annex 3) in which the I.T.U. took part. In fact, the re-classification undertaken, the elimination of the expatriation allowance, and its compensation by the granting of a part of the new allowance for non-residence, resulted in a reduction of salaries paid to staff in the "general services" category.

Obviously, it is desirable, for reasons of equity, that a similar system be adopted for the re-classification of the staff of the I.T.U. In general terms it can be stated that the supplementary expenditure for allowances would not be very high.

Annexes:

- 1 : Descriptions of duties in the European Office of the United Nations.
- 2 : Draft re-classification of I.T.U. staff.
- 3 : Study of the conditions of employment of local staff at Geneva.
- 4 : Scale of annual net salaries of staff in the "administrative" category, taking into account the 3.25% differential deducted from salaries of United Nations staff at Geneva.
- 5 : Scale of annual salaries of staff in the "general services" category, taking into account the cost of living allowance of 5% granted on 1 January 1952.
- 6 : Table of organization of the European Office of the United Nations showing the number of posts by grade.

A N N E X 1

Description of duties of specimen posts and qualifications
which candidates might be expected to have

Experience and background of personnel recently
appointed to similar specimen posts

Grade P4

Grade P4

Finance Division - Duties

To direct the work of the Finance Division (16 posts) in an annual expenditure of approximately \$6,500,000, which involves: preparation of details of budget estimates; control of expenditures in accordance with funds allotted to the various programmes; preparation of financial statements and schedules; payment of approximately 950 regular members in Geneva plus a temporary assistance payroll varying between one and three hundred; payment of several hundred T.A.A. staff members, fellows and scholars located throughout Europe and the Middle East; payment of various seminars, exchange programmes, short-term experts, etc., in various countries in Europe; maintenance of multiple currency accounts especially with reference to the Refugee Emergency Fund of the High Commissioner for Refugees; preparation of accounting procedures and maintenance of financial control of the nine branch offices of the High Commissioner for Refugees; operation of the Staff Sickness Insurance scheme with approximately 1,000 members, including the maintenance of separate books of accounts, investment of funds, payment of claims and advice to the Committee; placing and controlling all insurances; maintenance of production statistics and workload figures to serve as a guide in controlling the output of all "productive divisions" and planning staff; preparation of cost estimates for conferences and cost statistics for billing agencies and other users of United Nations services; preparation of studies for simplifying records in divisions other than

Nationality:

U. S. A.

Age:

37

Previous experience:

1939-1940

Market research analyst-
Lever Brothers

1940-1945

Supplies and accounts
branch U.S. Navy
(Lieutenant-Commander)

1946-1947

Chief Finance Officer,
London Office of the
United Nations

1948-1950

Assistant Finance
Officer - U.N. Office
at Geneva

1951-1952

Chief Finance Officer

(Ann. 1 to Ann. 4 - Doc. 94-E)

Description of duties of specimen posts and qualifications
which candidates might be expected to have
(Cont.)

Grade P4 (Cont.)

Finance Division - Duties (Cont.)

Finance; continual review of accounting procedures in order to gain a maximum production with a minimum staff; maintenance of separate books of accounts for the construction work on the extension of the Palais des Nations; maintenance of accounts for the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization during its preparatory stages; establishment of the books of accounts and initial financial procedures for the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees; working out the detailed application to Geneva of Headquarters policy decisions with financial implications; representing the Administration on various committees such as Coordination of Common Services, Building Committee, Staff Benevolent Fund, currency clearing agreement with the Swiss federal authorities, etc.

Experience and background of personnel recently
appointed to similar specimen posts
(Cont.)

Grade P4 (Cont.)

Education:

Middlebury College - BA
Harvard Graduation
School of Business
Administration - MBA -
Candidate for honors

Languages:

French, fair.

(Ann. 1 to Ann.4-Doc.94-E)

OPERATIONAL DIVISIONS AND OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Description of duties of specimen posts and qualifications which candidates might be expected to have

GRADE P.1

a) Industry Divisions

Duties

To undertake economic research in technical fields, specifically steel and engineering industries

Qualifications

Academic qualifications in relevant technical field and in economics (emphasis on statistics) and some practical experience in industry or in an industrial association.

b) Transport Division

Duties

Under only general supervision: collaborates in the preparation of all documents and letters to Governments issued by the Transport Division in English and French in particular on decisions taken by the Inland Transport Committee and its subsidiary bodies. Is responsible in particular for the presentation and the accuracy of the terms used. Checks that UN practice is adhered to with regard to all documents issued. Checks translations and ensures conformity of French and English texts. Prepares texts of conventions for publication and corrects proofs. Directs the documentation and technical committee servicing work of the Division. Is responsible in particular for liaison with Distribution, Duplicating and Linguistic Divisions. Supervises the work of the secretaries of the Transport Division.

Qualifications

University degree or equivalent. Ability to draft in both English and French.

Experience and background of personnel recently appointed to similar specimen posts

GRADE P.1

Nationality American

Age 27

Previous experience

1948 During University vacation worked as Metallurgical Assistant with Columbia Steel Co.

1951-1952 Economic analyst with US High Commission for Germany, preparing reports on economic matters relating to Germany

Education

University of California, B. Sc.
Columbia University, M.A.

Languages

English, excellent; German, good;
French, fair.

(Ann. 1 to Ann.4-Doc.94-E)

Description of duties of specimen posts and qualifications which candidates might be expected to have

GRADE P.2

a) Transport Division

Duties

Must be familiar with transport problems in general, particularly road transport problems; must be familiar with operational problems in regard to international Road Transport; advantage if he has some knowledge of transport legislations and transport problems of various European countries; must be able to draft in French or in English and have a good knowledge of both languages; deal initially with questions relating to the preparation of agreements for regulating international road transport, for matters connected with the financing of the main international traffic arteries, the unification of signs and signals and rules of the road and the prevention of road accidents.

Qualifications

University degree or experience equivalent

b) Coal Division

Duties

Preparation of statistical documents published regularly by the Coal Division: undertake special statistical studies prepared at the request of the Coal Committee, etc. Responsible to Division Chief for statistical work carried out by other sections of the Division. To provide information on coal statistics as requested by ECE Divisions. To maintain liaison with government representatives on statistical questions.

Qualifications

University degree. Practical experience of economic and statistical matters, especially as regards questions of solid fuel statistics.

Experience and background of personnel recently appointed to similar specimen posts

GRADE P.2

Nationality Polish

Age 30

Previous experience

1940-1946 Fighter-Pilot
in R.A.F.
1946-1948 See education
1948-1951 Assistant to
head of Research
Section in ECE
Coal Division

Education

Lycée in Warsaw and Paris,
Baccalauréat. Faculté de
Droit de Paris (1946-1948),
Licence de Droit.

Languages

Polish, French, English,
excellent. German, fair.

Description of duties of specimen posts and qualifications which candidates might be expected to have

GRADE P.3

a) Transport Division

Duties

Must be familiar with transport problems in general, including road transport problems. Must be familiar with work achieved in the field of international inland transport, and have knowledge of transport legislation and transport problems of various European countries. Deals in particular with all movement problems, establishment of international route, highway problems, traffic rules and regulations, prevention of accidents questions.

Qualifications

University Degree or equivalent.

b) Power Section

Duties

To work on the geographical (i.e. hydrological, geological, demographic, etc.) and economic aspects of the electric power economy and resources of Europe, using as necessary geographical, cartographic and statistical methods of analysis. This includes:

Responsible to Chief of Section for such questions as the survey of hydro resources; the analysis of the distribution and future trends of installed capacity, and similar matters. Liaison with relevant organizations in the conduct of such enquiries.

The writing (and illustrating) of reports covering the above subjects, for publication.

The design and construction of maps for publication in colour. Responsibility for all graphical presentation of the Division's work; and for advice to other Divisions on geographical and cartographic matters, and for related questions of presentation.

Qualifications

University diploma or equivalent.

Experience and background of personnel recently appointed to similar specimen posts

GRADE P.3

Nationality Swiss

Age 42

Previous experience

1936 - 1942 in Swiss Army
1942 - 1947 Inspector in Swiss Federal Post and Railways Department. Preparation and application of national road transport laws. Liaison with national organization of road operators.

1947 - 1951 Chief of automobile section of Federal Transport Office. Liaison with other Federal departments and various automobile associations. Preparation and application of new road transport regulations.

Education

Berne College and University. Baccalauréat, Lawyer.

Languages

German/French/English, excellent; Italian, fair.

Description of duties of specimen posts and qualifications
which candidates might be expected to have

GRADE P.4

Coal Division

Duties

To direct the work of the Economics and Statistics Section of the Coal Division, supervising the preparation of studies such as current studies on solid fuel consumption trends and coal prices, and the development of additional means of assisting the Coal Committee and its subsidiary bodies in evaluation of the economic factors bearing on the coal situation in Europe.

Qualifications

Honours degree in Economics. A knowledge of international coal affairs and practical experience, at a responsible level, of coal prices and the economic aspects of the international coal trade.

Experience and background of personnel recently
appointed to similar specimen posts

GRADE P.4

Nationality British

Age 38

Previous experience

- 1937 - 1939 With the Commercial Dept. of the Great Western Railway.
- 1940 - 1946 Army service as a Royal Engineer working on railways, ports and canals (Lt.-Col.)
- 1945 - 1946 With Allied Control Commission in Germany, acting as British Secretary of the quadripartite transport committee in Berlin.
- 1946 - 1951 National Coal Board. At first in the production department working on labour problems and on the national plan. Later in the marketing department in connection with prices and control of distribution.

Education Cambridge, B.A.

Languages English - excellent. French/German - good.

(Ann. 1 to Ann.4-Doc.94-E)

Description of duties of specimen posts and qualifications which candidates might be expected to have

GRADE P. 5

a) Office of the Executive Secretary

Duties

To represent the Executive Secretary in planning, preparing and executing the Divisional Work Programmes. To act for the Executive Secretary, with the several directors, in meetings of Committees, Sub-Committees, etc. To handle negotiations with government officers and conduct meetings and negotiations. To play an active part in the initiation of new lines of work and to develop such new lines of work to the point where they can be taken over by divisions of the Secretariat. To participate in the formulation of policy for the Commission as a whole and for all its branches. To draft various reports, letters and other documents which are issued on the direct responsibility of the Executive Secretary. To be responsible to the Executive Secretary for the work of the Commission in the fields of trade and finance.

Experience and background of personnel recently appointed to similar specimen posts

GRADE P.5

Nationality

American

Age

40

Previous experience

1934 - 1938	Assistant to League of Nations High Commissioner for German refugees.
1940	Relief administrator in Paris for Joint Distribution Committee
1940 - 1942	Principal economist in U.S. War Department and Economic Defence Board, dealing with economic analysis of European and Far Eastern conditions.
1942 - 1945	Acting Chief of Blockade Division of U.S. Foreign Economic Administration. Negotiations with neutral governments on war-trade matters, etc.
1946 - 1950	Chief, Division of German External Assets of Inter-Allied Reparations Agency. In charge of mobilising about \$ 1 billion in German external property for reparations purposes.

Education

University of Wisconsin, B.A., M.A., University of Paris, New York University, LL.B.

Languages

English/French - excellent.
German - fair.

(Ann. 1 to Ann. 4-Doc.94-E)

Description of duties of specimen posts and qualifications
which candidates might be expected to have

Grade D.1

a) Industry and Materials Division
Duties

To plan, direct and co-ordinate the work of the Industry and Materials Division in accordance with the general policy laid down by the Industry and Materials Committee, the Housing Sub-Committee and the Executive Secretary. To prepare the work of the Industry and Materials Committee and the Housing Sub-Committee insofar as broad overall questions are concerned. To consult with Government representatives on matters affecting the aims and scope of the Committee's policies. To ensure the necessary co-operation between the Committees and other international organisations and with other units of the Secretariat. To deal with matters connected with the implementation of the Committee's decision.

Qualifications

First-class University degree.

Experience and background of personnel recently
appointed to similar specimen posts

GRADE D.1

Nationality British

Age 37

Previous experience

1939 - 1942	U.K. Ministry of Supply, Raw Materials Dept., concerned with the production and distribution of industrial raw materials.
1942 - 1946	Principal Private Secretary to successive Ministers of Works. Acted as personal adviser and liaison with permanent staff.
1946 - 1949	Assistant Secretary, U.K. Ministry of Works. Acted as Deputy Director-General of the Building and Materials Division of the Ministry. Formulation and execution of policy in the production of basic building materials, etc.
1949 - 1951	Assistant Director, ECE Industry and Materials Division.

Education

Oxford University and London School of Economics, B.A. (Hons.)

Languages

English, excellent; French, good.

(Ann.1 to Ann.4-Doc.94-E)

RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION

Description of duties of specimen posts and qualifications
which candidates might be expected to have

Experience and background of
personnel recently appointed to
similar specimen posts.

GRADE P.1

GRADE P.1

a) General statistics Unit

Duties

To assist the Chief of the General Statistics Unit in the detailed planning, allocation and supervision of work. Responsible for the selection of appropriate sources, the assembling of statistical data from such sources, the determination of cases where adjustments are called for, and the establishment of suitable conversion factors. Must possess sufficient knowledge of statistical methods to gauge the reliability of index numbers. To show generally a critical sense and technical knowledge for the classification of the data and the search for errors and the detection of improbabilities. Must be able to draft notes on sources and methods.

Qualifications

First-class degree in statistics and/or economics. The candidate must have had experience in the handling of figures and their presentation in tabular form.

Nationality: British

Age: 26

Previous experience:

Jan.1946-April 1947 Assistant
in Chief Scientific
Adviser's Department
of British Ministry
of Works.

May 1947-Dec. 1951 Economic
specialist in Economic
Intelligence Department
of British Foreign
Office. Mainly concerned
with preparation of
economic reports and
analyses of information
on Eastern European and
Middle Eastern countries.
Short period as ~~assist-~~
ant to Commercial
Counsellor at H. M.
Embassy, Moscow.

Education: Public School and Cambridge
University. B.A. and M.A.
First Class Honours in Tripos

Languages: English/french, excellent;
Russian/Polish/Serbo-Croat/
Danish, good; Hungarian/
Spanish/Roumanian, fair.

b) Economics Section

Duties

Under the supervision of an officer of the Section, to carry out research in national economic planning in European countries and in economic development under these plans; to collect information necessary for such work and to present it in a suitable form for use by senior officers of the Division; to provide resumés in English or French of material published in other European languages which is of special interest to the work of the Division.

Qualifications

University degree in economics, with high honours, as well as training in statistics.

Description of duties of specimen posts and qualifications
which candidates might be expected to have.

GRADE P.2.

a) Economics Section

Duties

Under the supervision of the head of the Economics Section, to assemble and to analyse information on national income and on the allocation of resources of European countries and to prepare relevant sections of the annual Survey and Quarterly Bulletin.

Qualifications

University degree, with honours, in economics or statistics and practical research experience.

b) Trade Statistics Section

Duties

Under general supervision of the responsible officer in the Section and in cooperation with the Statistics Section, to carry out studies of commodities and products important in international trade, their competitive position, and their relationship to production, national income, prices, and institutional factors: to draw upon to the fullest possible extent and to make available for use in the Division's own reports, the results of similar investigations carried out elsewhere.

Qualifications

A first class university degree in economics or statistics and a demonstrated ability for the analysis of quantitative relationships. Familiarity with some of the major commodities in international trade desirable.

Experience and background of personnel
recently appointed to similar specimen posts.

GRADE P.2.

Nationality: Belgian

Age: 31

Previous experience

To 1949	Economic research at London
1950 - 1951	University, economist in Ministère des Affaires Economiques et des Classes Moyennes. Brussels. Collec- tion of data and information on monetary, credit and balance of payments aspects; drawing up of reports and memoranda and making recommendations on policy to superiors up to ministerial level.

Education

Université de Louvain;
1er doctorat en droit;
London School of Economics.
B.Sc. (Econ); Ph.D. (Econ).

Languages

French/English. excellent. Dutch/German,
fair.

Description of duties of specimen posts and qualifications
which candidates might be expected to have.

GRADE P.3.

a) Statistics Section

Duties

Under the general supervision of the Chief of the Section, to direct the work of the Trade Statistics Unit, that is, to be responsible for the planning, the execution and the general quality of the work on trade statistics, whether this takes the form of the current collection of data or of special projects involving advanced statistical analysis; and also to aid in collaboration with other officers of the Division (as well as those of other Divisions) in the preparation of analyses utilizing trade data.

Qualifications

A first class university degree with honours in statistics or economics, experience in the collection and compilation of data, relating to economic statistics and particularly foreign trade.

b) Economics Section

Duties

Under the supervision of the Chief of the Section, to assemble and to analyse data on current economic, financial and monetary developments in European countries, with a particular responsibility for work on investment programmes and national budgets. To prepare relevant sections of the annual Survey and Quarterly Bulletins.

Qualifications

A first class university degree in economics or statistics and considerable research experience.

Experience and background of personnel recently appointed to similar specimen posts.

GRADE P.3.

Nationality: Danish

Age: 29

Previous experience

1942 - 1946

Assistant in Danish Statistical Office on statistics of agricultural production, prices and incomes.

1946 - 1948

Assistant in Danish Economic Secretariat on estimates of national accounts data and of government revenue and expenditure.

1949 - 1951

Economist in Danish Ministry of Finance working on national budgets and other forecasts; acting as secretary to the national budget committee. Granted leave during various periods to join the National Accounts Research Unit of O.E.E.C. for work on the Simplified System of National Accounts, the writing of the National Accounts Study on Denmark, etc.

Education

Copenhagen University. Cand. polit.

Languages

Danish/English, excellent; German/French, fair

(Ann.1 to Ann.4-Dec.94-E)

Description of duties of specimen posts and qualifications
which candidates might be expected to have.

GRADE P.4.

a) Trade Statistics Section

Duties

Under the general direction of the Chief of the Section to be responsible for supervising the collection and analysis of information on the pattern and composition of intra-European trade and the overseas trade of European countries both in their geographic and in their commodity aspects, including the study of major structural shifts, the competitive position of European goods, and the supply and demand position of raw materials and other goods entering into Europe's import trade. To develop from these analyses, practical suggestions for the expansion of European trade and for the improvement of the European trade position with overseas countries. To have primary responsibility for the preparation of the relevant sections of the Division's annual and quarterly reports and special studies.

Qualifications

A university degree, with honours, in economics or statistics, and considerable experience in applied research and analysis.

Experience and background of personnel recently
appointed to similar specimen posts.

GRADE P.4.

Nationality: Swedish

Age: 38

Previous experience

1942 - 1947	Clerk and later principal in State Food Commission engaged on research work.
1947 - 1950	Chief of Section in State Agricultural Marketing Board. Research work in the fields of agriculture and food consumption; drafting proposals for agricultural price-fixing. Also similar work for the State Food Commission, and private research work.

Education

Stockholm and Upsala Universities. Ph.Lic.

Languages

Swedish, excellent; English/German, good.

(Ann.1 to Ann.4-Dec.94-E)

Description of duties of specimen posts and qualifications
which candidates might be expected to have.

GRADE P.5.

a) Trade Statistics Section

Duties

Under the general guidance of the Director of the Division, is responsible for directing the work of the section in the fields of trade, balance of payments of Europe with overseas countries, trade and payments agreements of European countries and prices in international trade. Is responsible for analysing or directing the analysis of the data on these subjects and for drafting the relevant sections and chapters in the Annual Survey. Is similarly responsible for special studies in the trade field to be published in the Quarterly Bulletin. Advises the Director as to the best means of maintaining co-operation with other United Nations agencies working in the same field. Is responsible for administering the internal affairs of the section insofar as personnel and administrative matters are concerned.

Qualifications

University degree, with honours, in economics or statistics, and considerable experience in applied research and analysis.

Experience and background of personnel recently
appointed to similar specimen posts.

GRADE P.5.

Nationality: Danish

Age: 42

Previous experience

1936 - 1937 Administrative officer in Department of Customs, Copenhagen.

1937 - 1947 Assistant Head of Section in Central Bureau of Statistics.

Responsible for compilation, preparation and publication of statistics regarding state and local government finance, etc. Also, from 1942, a part-time post with the State Price Control Office for whom two full reports were prepared and published on Danish Price Control.

1947 - Head of Monetary and Fiscal Policy Unit in ECE Research Division.

Education

University of Copenhagen. Cand. polit.

Languages

Danish/Swedish/Norwegian/English/German, excellent; French, good.

ANNEX 2

PROPOSED RECLASSIFICATION OF THE I.T.U. STAFF
IN SALARY GRADES AND STEPS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

<u>I.T.U. Grade</u>	<u>Present Salary</u>	<u>U.N. Grade and step</u>	<u>New Salary 1.1.53</u>	<u>Corresponding increase at 1.1.53</u>	<u>Maximum salary in U.N. Grades</u>
<u>Class C:</u>					
Senior Counsellor 1 official	38.000	D.1 and D.2	45.844	7.844	50.845
<u>Class D:</u>					
Counsellors 9 officials	32.000	(P.4.Step III	32.299		39.592
		+(P.5.Step I	36.467	30.000	45.844
		(D.1.Step I	41.676		50.012
<u>Class 1:</u>					
Secretaries 1st class 19 officials of which					
7 officials	25.800	((7) P.3.Step IV	27.611	12.677	33.341
2 "	24.040	((2) P.3 " III	26.673	5.266	33.341
6 "	22.280	((3) P.3 " I	25.006	7.178	33.341
2 "	21.400 ⁺⁺	((3) P.2 " IV	22.535	675	26.673
2 "	20.520	((2) P.2 " III	21.672	344	26.673
		((2) P.2 " II	20.838	636	26.673

+ Grades to be determined according to the responsibilities entrusted to the various counsellors in these categories. Certain Counsellor "D" posts would be subject to a request for reclassification because of the responsibilities involved, independently of whether the United Nations salary system were adopted. For this reason it has been indicated that it would doubtless be desirable to assimilate these posts to the three relevant grades, P.4, P.5 and D.1 of the United Nations.

++ See note overleaf.

(Ann. 2 to Ann.4 - Doc.94-E)

<u>I.T.U. Grade</u>	<u>Present</u> <u>Salary</u>	<u>U.N. Grade</u> <u>and step</u>	<u>New</u> <u>Salary</u> <u>1.1.53</u>	<u>Corresponding</u> <u>increase at</u> <u>1.1.53</u>	<u>Maximum salary</u> <u>in U.N.</u> <u>Grades</u>
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Class 2:

Secretaries

2nd class

12 officials

of which

3 officials	21.500	((3) P.2 Step III	21.672	516	26.673
4 "	19.720	((4) P.2 " I	20.005	1.140	26.673
1 "	18.830	++((1) P.1 " VI	19.171	341	20.838)Per-
3 "	17.940	((3) P.1 " V	18.338	1.214	20.838)sonal
1 "	16.160	((1) P.1 " III	16.671	511	20.838)steps

Class 3:

Secretaries

3rd class

11 officials

of which

5 officials	17.200	(5) P.1 Step V	18.338	5.690	20.838
1 "	16.040	(1) P.1 " III	16.671	631	20.838
1 "	14.880	(5) P.1 " I	15.003	115	20.838
4 vacant posts	13.720			5.132	

++ In the I.L.O Grades P.2 and P.3 form only one category. Officials in Grade P.2 can move up into Grade P.3 without (as in other grades) having to conform to the promotion procedure, provided only that they are considered to have the necessary competence and efficiency for a Grade P.3 post.

<u>I.T.U. Grade</u>	<u>Present Salary</u>	<u>U.N. Grade</u>	<u>Minimum Salary in U.N. Grade</u>	<u>Maximum Salary in U.N. Grade</u>
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Class 4:

Technical assistants, Assistant Administrative Officers, Directors' Secretaries, Draughtsmen-Photographers

22 officials

of which

4 officials	14.900)	(5) G.6	11.920	18.405
1 "	<u>14.420)</u>			
6 "	13.940)	(17) G.5	10.655	16.495
2 "	13.460)			
1 "	13.340)			
6 "	12.980)			
1 "	12.020)			
1 "	10.620)			

Class 5:

Office Assistants 1st class, Head of Typing Pool, Head of Roneo Service, Secretary-stenographers

41 officials

of which

3 officials	13.500)			
6 "	12.540)			
1 "	12.180)	(25) G.5	10.655	16.495
1 "	12.060)			
13 "	11.580)			
1 "	<u>11.100)</u>			
10 "	10.620)			
1 "	10.140)	(16) G.4	9.555	14.690
1 "	9.660)			
4 "	8.700)			

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<u>I.T.U. Grade</u>	<u>Present Salary</u>	<u>U.N. Grade</u>	<u>Minimum Salary in U.N. Grade</u>	<u>Maximum Salary in U.N. Grade</u>
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Class 6:

Office Assistants 2nd class, bilingual shorthand-typists

45 officials of which

3	"	12,200)			
3	"	10,280)	(6) G.4	9,555	14,690
4	"	9,320)			
1	"	9,000)			
1	"	8,800			
3	"	8,840)	(39) G.3	8,625	13,020
1	"	8,790)			
28	"	8,360)			
1	"	7,400)			

Class 7:

Typists, Telephone Operators, Office Clerks, Head Messenger, Machine Operators

17 officials of which

2	"	10,800)			
2	"	9,940)			
1	"	9,655)	(17) G.2	7,725	10,975
2	"	9,080)			
9	"	8,220)			
1	"	7,900)			

Class 8:

Messengers, Assistant Clerks

3 officials of which

1	"	8,500)			
1	"	6,100)	(3) G.1	6,925	9,555
1	"	5,300)			

ANNEX 3

JOINT REPORT ON THE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF STAFF
AT GENEVA, ESTABLISHED BY THE I.L.O., W.H.O., I.T.U. AND U.N. (GENEVA)

Introduction

1. In response to a request formulated by the Headquarters of the United Nations, the I.L.O., the W.H.O., the I.T.U. and the U.N. (Geneva) made a study of conditions of employment in the Geneva area for certain categories of staff. For the purposes of this study and this report it was considered that these categories of staff were roughly equivalent to the first four grades suggested for the category of office and service staff in the report of the Committee of Experts on the subject of salaries, allowances and leave.

"The category of office and service staff includes, in addition to the posts shown under this heading in the last edition of the handbook (messengers, telephone operators, watchmen etc. - office assistants and secretaries together with roneo operators and other groups of officials whose duties are similar to those of office assistants or who carry out routine administrative duties ... The posts included in this category would normally be largely, but not exclusively, recruited locally" (paragraph 23 (iv)).

They correspond generally to the present staff in grades 1 to 7 inclusive of the U.N. (Geneva) and of the W.H.O., to the third Division and to categories II, III and IV of the second Division (Office employees) of the I.L.O. and to categories 5 to 8 of the I.T.U. Because of certain customs that exist in the Geneva area, certain categories of manual workers have been included. It should be noted that the recommendations contained in this report are not applicable to persons locally recruited.

Object

2. The object of the study was:
- a) to determine, on the basis of the most favourable conditions locally applied, the conditions of employment for certain categories of staff that can be engaged locally.
 - b) to arrive at an agreement on uniform standards of employment.
 - c) to determine the adjustments that should be made in present conditions to "meet, in the most appropriate manner, the essential needs of an international organisation where officials could make a career for themselves, while also introducing economies and simplifying the administration without being unjust to the staff" (Report of the Committee of Experts, paragraph 5).

Organizations taking part

3. In accordance with the request made by the Headquarters of the United Nations, the International Refugee Organization, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, and the International Telecommunication Union were asked to get in touch with the U.N. to discuss the question of the study and how it was to be effected. The International Refugee Organization stated that its staff in Geneva was completely international and since the organization was due soon to cease functioning, it would not be able to join in the work. Each of the other organizations undertook to participate in the study.

Collaboration of Staff Associations

4. As changes in the conditions of employment are of primary interest to the staff, it was decided to invite a representative from the Staff Association of each organization to take part in the study from the beginning.

5. Representatives of the Staff Associations collaborated in the whole of the task on an equal footing. They undertook the part of the study that was entrusted to them and contributed to the drafting of the recommendations and of the final report.

6. As it was decided that the meetings and the conclusions of the Committee would be confidential, the representatives of the Staff Association reserved the right to consult their respective Committees and/or associations before formally accepting in the name of the staff this or that part of the report.

Staff of International Organizations recruited locally.

7. To appreciate fully the conditions existing in the specialized agencies and the United Nations, the conditions of employment of locally recruited staff were compared.
8. These comparisons brought out appreciable differences in the conditions of employment of locally recruited staff. They also showed the extent of the adjustments that would have to be made by organizations in order to conform to a common policy.

Preparations for the study

9. To serve as a basis for the study a list was drawn up of the posts which correspond, in each organization, to grades 7 and below, in the United Nations. Job sheets were drawn up showing the qualifications required in the matter of education, knowledge of languages, and experience. These notes were drafted so that they could be accepted by each organization while also facilitating recognition of similar posts outside the international organizations.
10. Two questionnaires were drawn up. The first dealt mainly with the salary for each post and the second, with other conditions of employment. It was considered that these two questionnaires would provide all the information required on conditions of local employment.

(Ann.3 to Ann.4-Doc.94-E)

11. Agreement was reached on a list of organizations and local private firms selected from these that might employ staff carrying out duties comparable with those demanded by international organizations. In each case, it was assumed that the organization or undertaking chosen was, in certain respects, one of the best employers in the region. In drawing up the list, Federal, Cantonal, and Municipal Administrations were borne in mind as well as Consulates and the Red Cross.
12. A letter explaining the object of the study and to be used as an introduction by the officials nominated for the purpose was addressed to each of the organizations or firms that was to be visited.

Field Work

13. The study was effected by members of the staff of each organization. Four of these were members of a Staff Association and the others were chosen by the organizations.
14. Each organization or firm was visited and the officials entrusted with the study were received by the Director or by the Chief Administrator of the organization or undertaking.
15. All showed an excellent spirit of collaboration and good will, sparing neither time nor effort to provide accurate information.

Analysis of the results.

16. The questionnaires filled in and returned were carefully studied by the Committee to eliminate useless or doubtful information. Where necessary additional visits were made to elucidate doubtful points.
17. In cases where private firms regularly pay bonuses, these have been added to the salaries, since the object was to find out the real salary.

(Ann.3 to Ann.4-Doc.94-E)

Determination of the best rates (minima and maxima)

18. After these corrections had been made, the information provided by public Administrations (Cantons, Services industriels and Customs) and by the three other organizations or firms whose rates were the highest, were compared for each kind of work.
19. The predominating initial salary (1) was taken and the maximum normal salary for each post for unmarried officials over 21 years of age. It was decided that the salary for unmarried officials should be considered as corresponding to the level of employment and that adjustments made for married persons should be looked upon as social advantages.
20. A table was prepared showing for each post for which a similar post had been found among local employers:
- a) the highest predominant salary (minimum and maximum), i.e. the initial salary and the highest step within the grade for a week of 44 hours and for an unmarried person over 21 years of age;
 - b) the same information as in sub-paragraph a), after deducting income tax;
 - c) the basic salary (minimum and maximum) paid for the same post to unmarried staff of the I.L.O., the I.T.U., the W.H.O. and the U.N.

Working Hours

21. As International Organizations have adopted a working week of 40 hours and not 44 hours, the Committee considered that it should not envisage a corresponding reduction of salaries. As far as manual workers paid by the hour are concerned, the monthly wage was established on the basis of the number of hours of effective work.

(1) The best average rate was taken. Abnormally high rates were discarded.

Influence of other conditions of employment

22. After completing the first part of the study on the salary position, it was necessary to determine the effect of conditions other than salaries.

23. In the main, persons employed locally in the Geneva area enjoy social security advantages that are greater than those current in International Organizations, as will be shown by the following statements:

a) Security of employment

Both in public and private undertakings, local custom gives members of the staff the highest degree of security of employment.

b) Children's allowances

The most liberal local employers pay a monthly allowance of 35 Swiss francs for each child.

c) Adjustment of salary for married staff

It was noted that in the organizations offering the best conditions, a minimum annual salary of 7,500 Swiss francs is paid to married men. It was also noted that in private firms, a married man is generally paid more than a bachelor for the same type of work. The differences in salaries for married and single men, however, vary between wide limits.

d) Bonuses

1. Marriage bonuses

These vary from 250 to 500 francs.

2. Bonuses for childbirth

These vary from 250 to 500 francs per child.

3. Seniority bonuses

These vary from 50 to 150 francs per year for persons who have from 21 to 29 years of service or more to their credit.

4. Death benefits

From two to three months of salary.

e) Leave

1. Annual leave

It was noted that the local organizations and firms that offer the best annual leave conditions give, at the maximum, from 24 to 30 working days' leave per year.

2. Leave for military service

In addition to annual leave, leave for military service has to be granted by law (2 to 3 weeks a year up to the age of 32, and then 1 to 2 weeks a year up to the age of 48). The law lays down (by a system of compulsory insurance) that a part of the cost of such leave shall normally be repayable to organizations. The employers offering the best conditions make up the balance, so that during his military service the employee receives his full salary.

3. Special leave

This is granted in the following cases:

- a) 3 days for marriage, for the death of husband or wife, father, mother, or child;
- b) 2 days for the birth of a child;
- c) 1 day for the death of a brother or sister;
- d) 1 day for a change of residence.

e) leave for civic rights - one day per annum for official delegates to authorized meetings; leave, renewable up to a maximum of three times per year, to sit on a jury.

4. Sick leave

Local employers offering the most advantageous conditions grant a minimum of 9 months' sick leave on full salary, followed by 9 months on half salary and even more in individual cases. For example, in local Government offices an employee may theoretically take nine months' sick leave per annum. However, in actual fact, in this case and in private industry a person who has had several lengthy periods of sick leave would draw a pension for most of the time.

5. Maternity leave

Some local organizations and firms grant 6 to 8 weeks' maternity leave. Others do not have any special arrangements; in such cases they grant whatever leave is considered necessary, and it is regarded as sick leave.

f) Overtime

It has been found that as a general rule ordinary overtime is either compensated by leave, or paid at the rate of one and a quarter times the normal salary. Special overtime (Sundays and bank holidays) are compensated either by double leave or paid at double the normal rate.

g) Canteens and other advantages

One of the firms we visited supplies three meals a day for 4 francs; others grant reductions of 25 to 30% on the cost price of certain articles.

h) Pensions

A study of local pension schemes seems to show that local employees, at the salary levels which concern us, have to pay into the Fund 1 to 2% less of their salaries than the officials of international organizations. Moreover, their pensions are higher (up to 75% of the salary).

24. Job Classification

To establish the appropriate local salary standards for use as a basis for the remuneration of locally-recruited staff, the question of salaries was reviewed in the light of the pertinent data supplied in paragraphs 22 and 23 and the following statement, which appears in paragraph 71 of the report by the Committee of Experts:

"It should be clearly borne in mind that the prestige of the Organization and the competition to be faced in recruiting really qualified staff prevent us, in many cases, from basing the salaries of locally-recruited staff on the best rates in force in local commercial firms. Moreover, there may be cases where it is necessary to fix rates that are slightly higher than the highest in force in the region when, for example, the demand exceeds the supply for certain categories of staff, or when other working conditions offered by outside employers make it difficult for the international organizations to find the necessary staff (for example, when those employers are at the same time in a position to guarantee stability of employment or more attractive advantages to their staff)."

It was also felt that apart from a knowledge of languages, the qualifications required and the responsibilities involved in the majority of the minor posts were generally higher in the international organizations than in the organizations and firms of the Geneva area.

25. For each post, the predominant minimum and maximum salary rate was chosen from those granted by the best employers visited.

26. Posts have been classified by salary, starting from the bottom.
27. Posts have been grouped in categories, account being taken of
- a) the degrees of responsibility involved;
 - b) the general qualifications required;
 - c) the number of categories required for adequate promotion;
 - d) the structure of salary groups as revealed by the inquiry.
28. A salary scale based on current rates in the area was then chosen for each category of posts. It has to be admitted that the level chosen for each category had of necessity to be high enough to make allowance for the salaries of the highest paid posts in the category.
29. Discussion and recommendations
- a) Stability

Generally speaking, there is a good deal of stability in the Geneva area. As pointed out in paragraph 23 a), local custom demands that no time limit should be set for employment. Hence the Committee recommends that all qualified locally recruited staff should receive indefinite contracts (or permanent contracts) as soon as possible, and in no case more than six months after implementation of this report (see the report by the Committee of experts, paragraphs 114 and 115).
 - b) Children's Allowances

The Committee noted that children's allowances were an integral part of local employment conditions, and that it was therefore impossible to separate them from these conditions.

Certain Members were of the opinion that within the framework of this report, the best conditions existing in the area constitutes a reasonable basis on which a recommendation could be made. In support of their contention, they referred to paragraph 96 of the experts' report and to the report by the Advisory Committee on administrative questions, which lay down that allowances for the children of locally recruited staff should make provision for local conditions.

Other Members, and specially the representatives of the staff, emphatically asserted that the existing practice - according to which children's allowances are independent of local conditions and are paid at a flat rate to all the staff - should be maintained. They considered that since three participating organizations (the I.L.O., the I.T.U., and the W.H.O.) had their headquarters in Geneva, it would run counter to the intentions of the expert committee (paragraph 96) to accord to locally recruited staff a children's allowance different from that enjoyed by the internationally recruited staff at the headquarters of a specialized agency. The experts agreed that the locally recruited staff at the United Nations' headquarters should receive the same allowances as international staff, although, in general, it is not customary in the New York area to grant children's allowances.

Hence there was a difference of opinion as to whether the recommendations made in the expert report on this matter should be applied to Geneva.

The inquiry showed that 35 Swiss francs a month was a reasonable rate. Some recommended the application of that rate.

Others urged that the present rate of 200 dollars a year should be maintained for all Members of the staff without distinction. Should that proposal not be accepted, a more equitable solution would be to calculate the children's allowance in more or less the same way as for international staff, i.e., at 10% of the lowest salary. The Committee having recommended a minimum of 7,500 Swiss francs a year for married persons locally recruited in Geneva, this amount would be 750 Swiss francs a year.

The Board unanimously recommended that in no circumstances should there be any reduction in the children's allowances being paid at the moment of implementation of the plan.

c) Adjustments in the salaries of married officials

By analogy with the policy of local government offices, the Committee recommends that international organizations should grant married officials a minimum annual salary of 7,500 Swiss francs, without distinction of category. Further, local custom decreeing that married men should for equal work receive a higher salary than bachelors, the Committee recommends that married officials should receive a bonus, which might be reasonably set at 500 Swiss francs per annum.

d) Bonuses

The Committee noted that it was customary in local concerns and government offices to pay marriage bonuses, a bonus on the birth of children, bonuses for seniority, and death benefits, but it decided that, for the sake of administrative simplicity, account would be taken of such benefits when the salary scale was drawn up.

e) 1. 2. and 3. Annual leave, leave for military service and special leave

Generally speaking, the provisions in force in the international organizations are more liberal with annual leave than those in force in local enterprises. However, except in the I.L.O., the international organizations make no provision for leave in case of military service or for special leave. Hence the Committee recommends that no change be made in the existing provisions for leave of locally recruited staff.

4. Sick leave

Inquiry showed that generally speaking, the provisions in force in local enterprises and government offices are much more liberal than those adopted by the international organizations, except for the I.L.O. Under the staff regulations of this latter organization, officials are entitled to 9 months sick leave on full salary and 9½ months treatment on half pay, which may be spread over four consecutive years. The experience acquired by the I.L.O. over a long period seems to show that in general the staff of the I.L.O. does not take more sick leave than the staff of other organizations. Further, I.L.O. officials enjoy the requisite protection in exceptional cases. Hence the Committee recommends that a more liberal policy be pursued as regards sick leave, and that it should be at least comparable with that prevailing in the I.L.O.

5. Maternity leave

As regards maternity leave, the rules in force in the international organizations are, in general, more liberal than those prevailing in local organizations and firms. In view of Article 3 of the International Labour Convention on the work of women before and after childbirth, the Committee recommends that no change be made in the existing provisions for maternity leave for locally recruited staff.

f) Overtime

The Board recognised that it was desirable to standardize overtime policy in the various international organizations. However, because such a course is liable to give rise to difficulties, the Committee considered that this matter should be dealt with in a later report.

g) Restaurant and other similar advantages

In view of the high cost of food in the Geneva area, the Committee was very interested to see that a firm it visited provided cheap meals for its staff and thought that the international organization should do their utmost to provide similar facilities for their staff.

h) Pensions

The Committee noted that the pensions regulations of local firms and especially public administrations granted benefits appreciably higher than those of the international organizations. As it would be more or less useless to recommend the revision of the present pension regulations of the international organizations in the interests of the locally recruited staff, the Committee decided that the new salary scale proposed should be calculated with an eye to the advantages resulting from local custom.

30. Salary scale

Basing itself on the "best" rates of the area and on the other employment conditions previously examined, the Committee prepared a salary scale covering each of the categories of posts defined in paragraphs 27 and 28 (Annex 1). It provided for yearly promotions to a higher step over a period of 10 years, in accordance with the practice generally followed in local public administrations (Annex 2). The Committee felt that in no case, as shown in Annex 1, should unmarried officials receive an annual salary of less than 6,500 fcs.

The Committee recommends the adoption of the salary scale with annual increases and points out that it should be regarded as constituting an indivisible whole with the previously described social security system.

31. Officials in categories 1 to 7 recruited outside the Geneva area.

The position of these officials is in some aspects very different from that of the officials in the New York area as described in the

experts' report.

The Committee recognized that the salary scale (annexed) could in no case be applied to staff recruited outside the Geneva area and belonging to the categories considered. As the position of these officials needs more thorough study, a report on the matter will be prepared later.

32. Application

The Committee will not broach the discussion of how to apply the proposals so long as the present report has not been adopted. It feels, however, that the application principles should be determined in collaboration with the various organizations, as was the case for the preparation of the report.

It nevertheless desires to affirm the principle that in no case should there be a reduction of the salaries and social advantages now granted to staff members.

33. Conclusions

a) The new salary scale and the increases established for each category of post seem fair if allowance is made for local rates. This scale, together with the adjustment of the salaries of married officials and the social advantages recommended in paragraph 29, enable the international organizations to recruit staff fulfilling the conditions stipulated by the Committee of experts.

b) The Committee urges that the present report be considered as a whole. The conclusions and recommendations have been formulated after detailed examination of the employment conditions in the area; they are all interlinked. If they are not regarded as a whole, they will lose the qualities of balance and proportion which are their essential features.

34. Decision

The representatives of the international organizations which took part in the work of the Committee are unanimous in thinking that the declarations and recommendations contained in this report on the employment conditions of locally recruited staff constitute an equitable basis that can be submitted for examination to the organs which direct these various organizations.

CLASSIFICATION OF LOCALLY RECRUITED STAFF BY CATEGORIES
WITH MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM BASIC SALARIES
FOR UNMARRIED OFFICIALS *

<u>A.</u>	Filing clerks, Lift-boys, Apprentice electricians, Office-boys, Messengers, Watchmen, Apprentice mechanics,)	6.500 - 8.500
)	
<u>B.</u>	Roneo operators, Chauffeurs, Watchmen I, Copyists, Typing clerk I, Telephone operators, Electricians, Mechanics, Carpenters, Head Gardeners,)	7.300 - 9.450
)	
<u>C.</u>	Roneo Operators I, Watchmen II,)	
++	Head night-watchman,)	
	Shorthand-typists, Shorthand-typist-clerks I,)	8.200 - 11.200
	Typist-clerk II, assistant chief Telephone operator, Clerks I, Chief electricians,)	
	Chief mechanics,)	
<u>D.</u>	Roneo operators II, Shorthand-typist clerks II,)	
++	Watchmen III,)	
++	Chief Telephone operator,)	9.100 - 12.400
	Clerks II, Radio electricians,)	
<u>E.</u>	Secretaries, Chief clerks,)	10.150 - 14.150
	Statistics clerks,)	
<u>F.</u>	Private Secretaries,)	
	Assistant Librarian,)	
++	Documents Officer)	11.350 - 15.850
++	Assistant Statistician)	

+ Minimum annual salary for married officials: 7,500 Swiss francs

++ There was no corresponding post in the administrations or firms of the area investigated.

* The I.T.U. reserved its position on the subject of this allowance pending other events.

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SALARY SCALE

Salary Level	Step I	Step II	Step III	Step IV	Step V	Step VI	Step VII	Step VIII	Step IX	Step X	Step XI
A.	6500	6700	6900	7100	7300	7500	7700	7900	8100	8300	8500
B.	7300	7525	7750	7975	8200	8425	8650	8875	9000	9225	9450
C.	8200	8500	8800	9100	9400	9700	10000	10300	10600	10900	11200
D.	9100	9450	9800	10150	10500	10850	11200	11550	11900	12250	12600
E.	10150	10550	10950	11350	11750	12150	12550	12950	13350	13750	14150
F.	11350	11800	12250	12700	13150	13600	14050	14500	14950	15400	15850

March 1950

ADDENDUM TO THE JOINT REPORT PREPARED
BY THE I.L.O., THE I.T.U., THE W.H.O., AND THE U.N. (Geneva)

Overtime

1. Aims

The aim of this addendum is to draw up a common overtime scale for the international organizations in Geneva.

2. Definition

All work done over and above a regular schedule of 40 hours a week shall be considered overtime.

3. General Principles

a) Payment shall be made only for overtime duly authorized on the basis of the administrative regulations in force in the organizations concerned.

b) The organizations concerned shall be free to choose the method of compensation, i.e., by additional leave or monetary payment.

4. Recommendations

On the basis of their inquiry into local conditions, the Committee recommends adoption of the following scale for overtime:

Working days : 1 hour's overtime = 1 hour's compensatory leave or
6 Swiss francs.

Non-working days : 1 hour's overtime = 2 hours' compensatory leave or
or night work 8 Swiss francs per hour.
after 21:00 hours:

5. Application

Insofar as manual workers are incorporated in categories A to F, their overtime shall be compensated for on this basis.

ADDENDUM TO THE REPORT PREPARED BY
THE I.L.O., THE I.T.U., THE W.H.O., AND THE UNITED NATIONS (GENEVA)

Non-Residents' Allowance

1. Aims

The report by the expert Committee had acknowledged that for linguistic or other reasons, it would often not be possible locally to recruit qualified staff for grades A to F of the Office Staff Category. In such cases, staff should be recruited in countries within the same geographical area, and they should be paid, besides their salary, a permanent non-residents' allowance.

The aim of this addendum is to decide how much this allowance should be.

2. Definition

Residents shall be defined as follows:

"Persons engaged to work in Geneva who at the time of their appointment have been residing for at least three years in French-speaking Switzerland or in French territory within a radius of 25 km. round Geneva shall be considered locally recruited staff. However, Swiss subjects residing in French-speaking Switzerland or in French territory within a radius of 25 km. round Geneva, together with French subjects residing in this latter zone, shall be considered locally recruited no matter how long they have been residing there."

The W.H.O. has reserved its attitude to this definition.

All staff members not covered by the above definition shall be considered non-residents. However, it was agreed that a period of employment in an international organization or in a diplomatic or consular service should not be taken into consideration in estimating length of residence.

3. General Principles

The task before the Committee was to decide what sum an international organization should offer to attract non-resident staff of Categories A to F, i.e., to estimate how much more non-resident staff should get over and above the amounts paid to locally recruited personnel.

It had been agreed that the basic local salary should be such as to offer a reasonable standard of living for unmarried officials. The allowance to be paid to personnel in the same category, but recruited outside the area, would thus represent the amount required a) to attract such staff to Geneva and induce them to leave their normal abodes, and b) to cover the special expenses necessary to maintain a reasonable standard of life in a foreign country.

4. Additional expenditure incurred by Non-resident staff

This expenditure is incurred, first and foremost, in connection with accomodation, social activities and food.

a) Accomodation

It was noted that there was a very substantial difference in rental, according as to whether buildings had been erected before the war or after. Locally recruited staff having had the advantage of residence in the area are more likely to obtain accomodation in buildings to which the lower pre-war rentals apply.

b) Social activities

The additional expenditure incurred is due essentially to the conditions of life in a foreign country, and to the need for organizing leisure time outside the family circle.

c) Food

Locally recruited staff, being better acquainted with the area and the kind of food eaten there, can live more cheaply. Moreover, non-resident staff may, very understandably, wish to retain some

of their national eating habits. They will thus have to buy imported food.

5. Right to the allowance

It was agreed that category A to F staff, non-resident as defined in paragraph 2 above, should, without exception, be entitled to a non-resident's allowance.

The W.H.O. has been unable to give its assent to this provision, and therefore reserves its attitude.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

In endeavouring to decide how much extra is required to attract staff to Geneva, the Committee considered that the best basis to choose would be that offered by the experience acquired in the international organizations in Geneva.

Bearing in mind experience acquired in the I.L.O., confirmed more recently in the W.H.O. and the United Nations, the Committee took the view that, since it was difficult to recruit qualified staff with the existing salaries and allowances, the non-resident's allowance should be large enough to bring the total income resulting from the new conditions to more or less the same level as existing income.

Accordingly it was decided, on the basis of the new joint scales for locally recruited staff, that a recommendation should be made to the effect that the non-resident allowance should amount to 1,800 Swiss francs a year.

The staff representatives of the United Nations and W.H.O. maintained that 2,000 Swiss francs was a minimum for the non-resident's allowance. They considered that this amount should be equitably determined, and that no attempt should be made to effect savings in that respect. In view of the difficulty of recruiting and keeping qualified and stable staff, they considered that there should be no reduction in salary levels, which would be the case for all grades from B to F if the non-resident's allowance was set at 1,800 Swiss francs as recommended above.

The I.L.O. staff Committee took the view that creation of a category of semi-local staff was unnecessary and would represent a step backwards. Such a step, it considered, would, by introducing two different salary scales for the same kind of work, inevitably give rise to unrest and would react unfavourably on the working conditions of permanent staff in those grades.

ANNEXES 4, 5 AND 6

Annexes 4 and 5 to the report by the experts appear in Annex 2 to the main document.

Annex 6 to the report by the experts appears in Annex 3 to the main document.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.95-E-Revised
25 october 1952

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations Committee)

Minutes of the 2nd Meeting

Monday 13 October 1952

Chairman: Mr. Tsingovatov (U.S.S.R.)

The Chairman took up the debate at the point where it was adjourned at the end of the first Meeting of the Committee. In this debate two opposing points of view had been expressed:

One section of the delegations wished to discuss Document No. 21 as it stood and to submit to the Plenary Assembly the draft rules of procedure for this Conference only. If the Committee were to decide upon this course of action, it would later be called upon to examine the whole question of the Rules of Procedure with a view to drawing up the draft of the Rules of Procedure to be annexed to the Convention.

Other delegations, bearing in mind all the proposals made by the Members of the Union, preferred to study the question of the Rules of Procedure only once with the intention of drawing up draft Rules for use at this and all future Conferences.

The discussion was continued. The Delegates of France and Portugal announced that they had changed their minds since the last meeting. The Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Italy and Pakistan, wished to deal with Document No. 21 as it stood whereas the Delegate of Lebanon wished the Committee, from the beginning, to examine the General Regulations. The Delegates of Italy and Lebanon joined in the congratulations to the Chairman expressed by the other delegations.

The Chairman put the following two questions to the vote:

1. Is the Committee to examine the draft Rules of Procedure (Document No. 21) only once, so that they may be used for this Conference and subsequently included in the General Regulations?

In favour 9

Against 24

Abstentions 8

The proposal was therefore rejected.

2. Is the Committee first to draw up draft Rules of Procedure for the Conference following a study of Document No. 21, and subsequently study the proposals of the Members of the Union for modification of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention?

In favour 29

Against -

Abstentions 14

The proposal was therefore adopted.

After the vote, the Delegations of the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. stated that they had reconsidered the position and were of the same opinion as the Delegation of France.

The Chairman began the examination of Document No. 21.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom stated that the English text of Document No. 21 was not satisfactory and he asked if it would be edited by a study group.

The Chairman remarked that it was rather soon to decide upon the creation of a study group, but that it would be necessary to do so later.

Rules 1, 2 and 3 of the draft Rules of Procedure (Document No. 21) were then accepted without discussion.

Rule 4 gave rise to a long exchange of views principally over the closure of a debate at the request of the majority of the meeting.

The Delegate of Pakistan proposed to amend paragraph 2 of article 4 as follows: "The Chairman shall protect the right of every delegate to take the floor freely and to exhaust the subject under discussion, and this obligation will not be subject to the will of the majority of the delegations present at the meeting".

This proposal was seconded by the Delegate of India, whilst the Delegations of the United Kingdom and the United States of America approved only the first part of the proposal and would prefer it, if adopted, to be incorporated in Rule 13 on the conduct of the debates.

The Delegate of Canada proposed that the debate on such an important point be referred to Rule 13. The proposal was not supported.

The Delegate of Denmark was of the opinion that the proposal of Pakistan had two facets: the unquestionable right of each delegate to express his opinion and to try and convince the other delegates and the right of the Conference to see that the debates were carried out in an orderly fashion. He proposed the creation of a working group to review the question as a whole and to submit to the Committee a text that would be acceptable to all the delegates.

The Delegate of Argentina took the same view. He also proposed that a vote be taken on the text of Rule 4, item by item.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia challenged the Chairman's right to interrupt a speaker. He proposed in consequence to delete paragraph 3 of Rule 4.

The Delegate of the Belorussian S.S.R. proposed to amend in the following way the last sentence of the second paragraph: "He can also decide, if the Assembly is in agreement".

The Chairman proposed that a working group be set up to examine the existing text of Rule 4 in the light of the remarks and amendments submitted during the meeting.

The Delegate of the Argentine was not in favour of having Rule 4 revised by a working group and insisted on his first proposal, that a vote be taken on the Rule, paragraph by paragraph. He explained the intention of each paragraph. He pointed out that the proposals were based on Article 47 of the Rules of Procedure of ECOSOC. Experience acquired since Atlantic City had shown that the existing provisions were inadequate and too rigid to allow debates to be conducted smoothly and quickly. The first paragraph contained general provisions, the second was based on the Atlantic City provisions with the addition of provisions concerning points of order, the third covered rules for conducting Plenary Assemblies. The liberty of opinion of the delegates was not questioned.

The Delegate of Spain supported the proposal that the paragraphs of Rule 4 should be put to the vote successively as they stood and suggested that the amendment proposed by Pakistan could perhaps be added as a fourth paragraph.

The Delegate of France proposed that the Committee should vote on the amendments presented during the debate one by one, so that the working group might have well defined terms of reference.

The Delegate of Lebanon suggested that the first paragraph only should be kept and the other two should be deleted.

The Delegate of Yemen supported that proposal.

The result of the vote was as follows:

For: 11

Against: 30

Abstentions: 4

The Lebanon proposal was rejected.

The Delegate of Overseas France proposed that the Committee decide by a vote whether to set up a working group to draft a new Rule 4:

The result of the vote was as follows:

For: 17
Against: 22
Abstentions: 4

The proposal by the Delegate of Overseas France was thus rejected.

The Delegate of France thought that a distinction should be made between the two ideas contained in the amendment proposed by Pakistan: one concerned the question of the Chairman's powers, and the other was a contrast of majority and minority trends. He supported the first idea, but opposed the second.

The Delegate of Australia suggested that the two ideas be voted on separately.

The Delegate of Pakistan agreed to this.

At the request of the Chairman, the Delegate of Pakistan read the first part of his proposal, which he recommended for inclusion in Rule 4, paragraph 2, i.e.:

"The Chairman shall protect the right of every delegate to take the floor freely and to exhaust the subject under discussion."

The result of the vote on the first part was as follows:

For: 48
Against: 0
Abstentions: 4

The first part of the proposal was thus adopted.

The Delegate of Pakistan then withdrew the second part of his proposal.

The proposal by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia to delete paragraph 3 was then put to the vote, with the following result:

For: 9

Against: 32

Abstentions: 6

The proposal was thus rejected.

The Delegate of the Argentine, speaking of the Bielorussian proposal, explained that the last sentence of Rule 4, paragraph 2, referred solely to the postponement of meetings not yet started, when such postponement seemed advisable for major or fortuitous reasons, documents not yet published, etc.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said that as the text gave rise to different interpretations, he would prefer to delete the whole sentence.

The Delegate of France thought it would be clearer if amended to read: "He may decide to postpone the convening ...etc."

This addition was accepted by the Argentine.

The vote on the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R. gave the following results:

For: 9

Against: 24

Abstentions 10

The proposal was therefore rejected.

The Chairman then put Rule 4 to the vote as a whole with the amendments proposed by Pakistan and by France. The Rule was adopted by:

For: 39

Against: 9

Abstentions 0

The meeting rose at 7.20 p.m.

Reporters:

G.R. Brandon

S.I.M. Penas

A. Wolf

The Chairman

I. Tsingovatov

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations Committee)

Minutes of the 2nd Meeting

Monday 13 October 1952

Chairman: Mr. Tsingovatov (U.S.S.R.)

The Chairman took up the debate at the point where it was adjourned at the end of the first Meeting of the Committee. In this debate two opposing points of view had been expressed:

One section of the delegations wished to discuss Document No. 21 as it stood and to submit to the Plenary Assembly the draft rules of procedure for this Conference only. If the Committee were to decide upon this course of action, it would later be called upon to examine the whole question of the Rules of Procedure with a view to drawing up the draft of the Rules of Procedure to be annexed to the Convention.

Other delegations, bearing in mind all the proposals made by the Members of the Union, preferred to study the question of the Rules of Procedure only once with the intention of drawing up draft Rules for use at this and all future Conferences.

The discussion was continued. The Delegates of France and Portugal announced that they had changed their minds since the last meeting. The Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Italy and Pakistan, wished to deal with Document No. 21 as it stood whereas the Delegate of Lebanon wished the Committee, from the beginning, to examine the General Regulations. The Delegates of Italy and Lebanon joined in the congratulations to the Chairman expressed by the other delegations.

The Chairman put the following two questions to the vote:

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The proposal was therefore rejected.

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In favour 29

Against -

Abstentions 14

The proposal was therefore adopted.

After the vote, the Delegations of the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. stated that they had reconsidered the position and were of the same opinion as the Delegation of France.

The Chairman began the examination of Document No. 21.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom stated that the English text of Document No. 21 was not satisfactory and he asked if it would be edited by a study group.

The Chairman remarked that it was rather soon to decide upon the creation of a study group, but that it would be necessary to do so later.

Rules 1, 2 and 3 of the draft Rules of Procedure (Document No. 21) were then accepted without discussion.

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The Delegate of Pakistan proposed to amend paragraph 2 of article 4 as follows: "The Chairman shall protect the right of every delegate to take the floor freely and to exhaust the subject under discussion, and this obligation will not be subject to the will of the majority of the delegations present at the meeting".

This proposal was seconded by the Delegate of India, whilst the Delegations of the United Kingdom and the United States of America approved only the first part of the proposal and would prefer it, if adopted, to be incorporated in Rule 13 on the conduct of the debates.

The Delegate of Canada proposed that the debate on such an important point be referred to Rule 13. The proposal was not supported.

The Delegate of Denmark was of the opinion that the proposal of Pakistan had two facets: the unquestionable right of each delegate to express his opinion and to try and convince the other delegates and the right of the Conference to see that the debates were carried out in an orderly fashion. He proposed the creation of a working group to review the question as a whole and to submit to the Committee a text that would be acceptable to all the delegates.

The Delegate of Argentina took the same view. He also proposed that a vote be taken on the text of Rule 4, item by item.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia challenged the Chairman's right to interrupt a speaker. He proposed in consequence to delete paragraph 3 of Rule 4.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. proposed to amend in the following way the last sentence of the second paragraph: "He can also decide, if the Assembly is in agreement".

The Chairman proposed that a working group be set up to examine the existing text of Rule 4 in the light of the remarks and amendments submitted during the meeting.

The Delegate of the Argentine was not in favour of having Rule 4 revised by a working group and insisted on his first proposal, that a vote be taken on the Rule, paragraph by paragraph. He explained the intention of each paragraph. He pointed out that the proposals were based on Article 47 of the Rules of Procedure of ECOSOC. Experience acquired since Atlantic City had shown that the existing provisions were inadequate and too rigid to allow debates to be conducted smoothly and quickly. The first paragraph contained general provisions, the second was based on the Atlantic City provisions with the addition of provisions concerning points of order, the third covered rules for conducting Plenary Assemblies. The liberty of opinion of the delegates was not questioned.

The Delegate of Spain supported the proposal that the paragraphs of Rule 4 should be put to the vote successively as they stood and suggested that the amendment proposed by Pakistan could perhaps be added as a fourth paragraph.

The Delegate of France proposed that the Committee should vote on the amendments presented during the debate one by one, so that the working group might have well defined terms of reference.

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The Delegate of Yemen supported that proposal.

The result of the vote was as follows:

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Against:	30
Abstentions:	4

The Lebanon proposal was rejected.

The Delegate of Overseas France proposed that the Committee decide by a vote whether to set up a working group to draft a new Rule 4:

The result of the vote was as follows:

For:	17
Against:	22
Abstentions:	4

The proposal by the Delegate of Overseas France was thus rejected.

The Delegate of France thought that a distinction should be made between the two ideas contained in the amendment proposed by Pakistan: one concerned the question of the Chairman's powers, and the other was a contrast of majority and minority trends. He supported the first idea, but opposed the second.

The Delegate of Australia suggested that the two ideas be voted on separately.

The Delegate of Pakistan agreed to this.

At the request of the Chairman, the Delegate of Pakistan read the first part of his proposal, which he recommended for inclusion in Rule 4, paragraph 2, i.e.:

"The Chairman shall protect the right of every delegate to take the floor freely and to exhaust the subject under discussion."

The result of the vote on the first part was as follows:

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Abstentions:	4

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The Delegate of Pakistan then withdrew the second part of his proposal.

The proposal by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia to delete paragraph 3 was then put to the vote, with the following result:

For: 9

Against: 32

Abstentions: 6

The proposal was thus rejected.

The Delegate of the Argentine, speaking of the Bielorussian proposal, explained that the last sentence of Rule 4, paragraph 2, referred solely to the postponement of meetings not yet started, when such postponement seemed advisable for major or fortuitous reasons, documents not yet published, etc.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said that as the text gave rise to different interpretations, he would prefer to delete the whole sentence.

The Delegate of France thought it would be clearer if amended to read: "He may decide to postpone the convening ...etc."

This addition was accepted by the Argentine.

The vote on the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R. gave the following results:

For: 9

Against: 24

Abstentions 10

The proposal was therefore rejected.

The Chairman then put Rule 4 to the vote as a whole with the amendments proposed by Pakistan and by France. The Rule was adopted by:

For: 39

Against: 9

Abstentions 0

The meeting rose at 7.20 p.m.

Reporters:

The Chairman

G.R. Brandon

(illegible)

S.I.M. Penas

A. Wolf

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations Committee)

Report of the Third Meeting

Wednesday, 15 October 1952

--oOo--

Chairman: Mr. Tsingovarov (U.S.S.R.)

The Committee continued the examination of Document No. 21 (Draft Rules of Procedure presented by the Delegation of the Argentine Republic); Rules 1 to 4 have already been approved.

Rule 5 of the draft was approved without discussion.

As regards Rule 6, the Delegate of France pointed out that the opinions expressed in conferences come from delegations and not from individual delegates, therefore he expressed his desire to change the term "delegate" to "delegations". This proposal did not meet with immediate approval and was withdrawn by its author.

Rule 6 was also approved without modifications.

Rule 7 was adopted.

Rule 8

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. proposed two amendments to the text, these being: "Sessions of the Plenary Assembly, committees, subcommittees, and working groups shall be announced in good time in

the meeting place of the Conference and shall be communicated direct to those concerned."

This proposal caused a discussion.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported the first amendment. As regards the second he was of the opinion that it made the text too rigid and he could not second it unless the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. could agree to the terms "and, in general, shall be communicated direct" or "and, whenever possible, shall be communicated direct..."

As the Argentine Delegate made no objection, the first amendment proposed by the Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. was approved.

The second amendment proposed by the Ukrainian S.S.R. caused an exchange of views between the Delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Ukrainian S.S.R., Italy, and Australia. The Delegate of Canada said that the divergence was probably only due to the wording of the text. He proposed, for the sake of clarity, the wording "or shall be communicated direct..."

The Chairman proposed that a small group be appointed made up of Delegates from the United Kingdom, the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Argentina, to draw up, during the interval, a text that would be generally acceptable. The Rule 8 would therefore be passed over for the time being.

Rule 9

The Delegate of Italy proposed the following addition:
"Nevertheless, the Plenary Assembly can reserve the right to deal directly with certain questions."

This proposal was approved by several delegations and the final text adopted was the following: "Nevertheless, the Plenary Assembly shall be entitled to deal with all questions direct."

Rule 9, thus amended, was adopted.

Rule 10

In paragraph 1, the Delegate of Italy said that he would like a provision laying down what chairmen ought to do with proposals received.

The Delegate of Argentina having accepted this suggestion in principle, Argentina and Italy were asked to get together in order to produce an acceptable amendment during the interval.

Rule 10 was adopted as it stood, subject to consideration of the above mentioned amendment.

Rule 11

Adopted

Rule 12

Adopted

Rule 13

In view of the length of this Rule, the Chairman proposed that it be taken paragraph by paragraph. The Committee agreed to this.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 were approved without discussion.

As regards paragraph 3, the Delegate of Pakistan, desirous of explaining clearly the principle of Rule 4, proposed to add between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following new paragraph and asked for a roll-call vote thereon:

"If, in his own opinion, the proposal contained in the point of order is incompatible with his duties as Chairman, namely to protect the right of every delegate to speak freely and fully on the question under discussion, the Chairman will rule

the proposal out of order, and will explain to the members of the assembly the reasons for this decision. No appeal may be made against this decision by the Chairman, since in this way he is protecting the individual basic rights of all delegations."

This proposal gave rise to much discussion as to the right of delegates to talk freely and fully and as to what the Chairman should do in connection with the views of the majority.

It was seconded by India and the Bielorussian S.S.R., who stressed the need to protect the inalienable rights of delegates, even in defiance of a majority view.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the amendment of Pakistan and indicated that the amendment, proposed by the Delegate of Pakistan as regards Rule 13 was a logical sequel to the amendment adopted by the Committee to Rule 4 of the Rules of Procedure. If the Committee agreed that the Chairman should protect the right of each delegate to speak freely, then it should agree that the Chairman should enjoy the authority required effectively to perform his duties. In consequence, the amendment proposed by the Delegate of Pakistan was necessary to ensure the right of each delegate to join freely in discussion of the points at issue.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. approved the Pakistan amendment to paragraph 3 of Rule 13 because, in his opinion, that amendment protected the right of each delegation to speak freely and safeguarded freedom of discussion against any attempts at interruption or violation thereof on the part of other delegations.

The proposal of Pakistan was opposed by the Delegations of Ireland, Italy, Australia, France, Canada, Denmark, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and by other delegations.

The Delegate of Argentina explained the origin of paragraph 3. It had been inspired by Rule 48 of the Rules of ECOSOC, as well as

by the Rules of Procedure of the E.A.R.C. It would seem that guarantees sufficient for debates in the United Nations should suffice for the I.T.U.

The Delegate of Pakistan did not consider that the I.T.U. Rules of Procedure should reproduce those of ECOSOC. In addition, when rendering accounts to their governments of the work of a Conference, plenipotentiary delegates should not be obliged to say that they were prevented from expressing their point of view. He did not recognize the right of an Assembly to cut down the right of delegates to freedom of speech.

No agreement having been reached, it was agreed that discussion would be continued at the next meeting. In the same way, Rules 8 and 10, left outstanding would be discussed and voted on at the following meeting.

Reporters:

A. Wolf
S.J.M. Penas
C.R. Brandon

Chairman:

I. A. Tsingovatov

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No.97-E
20 October 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING THE REPRESENTATION OF THE
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF THE JORDAN AT THE CONFERENCE

(Supplement to Document No.85)

The following communication has been received from the Director General in Amman (telegram dated 16 October 1952) :

"Kindly note that Mr. Raghib Rasheed, Iraqi Representative at Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires, will represent also Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan in this Conference. Properly authenticated powers being arranged through Diplomatic Channels == Postgen +"

International
Telecommunication Union
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 98-E
20 October 1952

NUMBER AND METHOD OF ELECTING

THE MEMBERS

OF THE I.F.R.B.

TABLE SHOWING VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES

TO BE CONSIDERED

I.F.R.B.
Number of
Members

Fixed in the
Convention

Not fixed in the
Convention
(status quo)

fixed at each
Plenipotentiary
Conference

fixed at each
Ordinary Radio
Conference
(status quo)

at
Buenos
Aires

5
7
11
15

5
7
11
15

maximum number
fixed in the
Convention

maximum number
not fixed in
the Convention
(status quo)

Election (see next page)

I.F.R.B.

Election

of

Members

Proposal 91

(Sweden)

Only the Chairman

All Members

(status quo)

By the
Plenipotentiary
Conference

By the
Ordinary Radio
Conference
(status quo)

by the next
Plenipotentiary
Conference

At Buenos Aires
(derogation of
the Atlantic City
Convention)

As an exceptional
measure an election
will be held in
Buenos Aires

by the next
Radio Conference
(status quo)

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 99-E

20 October 1952

C O M M I T E E 3

(Convention Committee)

Report on the 5th Meeting

Tuesday, 14 October 1952, at 10.00 hours

Chairman: Mr. Carlos RIBEIRO (Portugal)

The Chairman submitted for approval the report on the 1st meeting (Document No. 55.) This was adopted with the following amendment, requested by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. :

Page 3, last paragraph but one, read as follows:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. could not agree with those delegates who thought that adoption of Russian as a working language would be equivalent to a breach of the Convention. If the Conference took the view that adoption of Russian as a working language was necessary, that was a view which it was perfectly at liberty to take.

"The financial consequences invoked by certain delegates were of no importance, since expenses would increase by an entirely insignificant amount (not more than 250 Swiss francs per unit). Adoption of Russian as a working language on an equal footing with the other languages used by the Conference would enable the Conference to work more efficaciously. Further, such a decision would be just, since the part played by Russian, which was one of the official languages of the I.T.U., and its importance, were universally recognized.

"The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. urged Committee 3 to adopt the proposal it had submitted."

The Committee thereupon began to consider Article 6 of the Convention. The first proposal was for abolition of the International Frequency Registration Board (Proposals 35, 98, 616, 618 and 619, by the U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia).

The following speakers then took the floor one after the other:

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

"The proposal by the Soviet Union in connection with Article 6 of the Convention appeared as Proposal 98 in the first series of proposals. The reasons for it have been outlined in Proposal 35.

"In submitting the Proposal that the I.F.R.B. be abolished, we must, we feel, point out that there can be no justification for the existence of this body in the absence of the new International Frequency List envisaged in the Radio Regulations - a list which might serve as a basis for the activities of the Board.

"In what manner, then, should frequency assignments made by Members of the Union be recorded?

"Registration, with minimum technical characteristics and the notification dates indicated by countries is amply sufficient to ensure official international recognition of those assignments. Such registration, at one time effected by the Bureau of the Union, under the Madrid Convention, and later by the I.T.U. General Secretariat, was adequately organized and corresponded to the purposes of the Union.

"The Frequency Lists published by the Union are enough to give its Members some idea of the existing situation in this or that part of the frequency spectrum. Moreover, Members of the Union generally make a practical check to ascertain whether this or that frequency can be used in view of the conditions obtaining for the relation in question, the direction of the transmission and the time it is to be made.

"Thus each Member of the Union itself decides whether it should employ this or that frequency. The Union should merely record the frequencies operated and transmit such information to its Members.

"In view of the experience acquired by the Union in this matter, we consider that such registration can be successfully effected by the General Secretariat as hitherto, and with no change in the procedure followed. Hence there is no call for an additional body within the Union as costly as the I.F.R.B.

"Further, as regards the elimination of any interference which may occur, we consider that the procedure evolved over many years is quite sufficient - namely, that the countries which are Members of the Union solve these problems by direct contact between the administrations concerned.

"A basis for the solution of these problems has always been provided by the principle that the frequency notification dates appearing in the I.T.U. Frequency Lists should be mutually respected. Every case of interference can be satisfactorily settled if notification dates are mutually respected and providing that good will exists on both sides.

"It follows, therefore, that there can be no justification for the existence of the I.F.R.B., in the absence of a new International Frequency List. The I.F.R.B. cannot exist because it has no basis for its activities. Experience moreover shows that, in general, there is no call for a special body like the I.F.R.B. in the Union, particularly since the existence of this body involves tremendous financial outlay.

More than one million Swiss francs, i.e., 25 % of the annual expenditure of the Union, is spent every year on the I.F.R.B. At the same time the frequency registration duty for which that body was created can be fully effected by a small section of the General Secretariat. If that were done the Union would save a vast amount of money.

"Hence we propose:

"That no provision be made in the structure of the Union for the existence of an International Frequency Registration Board, that that Board be abolished, and that Article 6 of the Convention be deleted. At the same time the General Secretariat should continue to be responsible for work in connection with frequency registration, publication of frequency lists, and publication of the Radio Statistics."

The Chairman asked for some explanations on the following two points: Was the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. of the opinion that abolition of the I.F.R.B. should take place when the Convention to be drafted by the Conference came into force?

How should Articles 10, 11, and 12 of the Radio Regulations, which had thus become pointless, be deleted?

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

"Mr. Chairman, you have invoked the fact that decisions taken by this Conference will require ratification. Naturally, implementation of the Convention requires that it be ratified. Nevertheless, independently of that, the Plenipotentiary Conference may, if it thinks fit, take decisions capable of immediate implementation on individual questions.

"The Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference did, of course, take decisions in certain cases and indicated that those decisions would become effective forthwith.

"If this Conference adopts Proposal 98, submitted by the U.S.S.R., we could, of course, pass a special resolution specifying a time-limit for abolition of the I.F.R.B. and for the creation of a frequency registration section in the I.T.U. General Secretariat. One or two months would, I feel, be amply sufficient for such a reorganization.

"A second question. We must bear in mind that this Conference is the supreme organ of the Union. Hence, if we adopt Proposal 98, the Conference will have to give some thought to the date of the forthcoming Radio Conference which will be able to bring the Radio Regulations into line with the decisions taken here."

The Chairman understood from this last statement that if the U.S.S.R. proposal were to be adopted, abolition of the I.F.R.B. could be dealt with in a provisional protocol.

The Delegate of Denmark could not accept the arguments adduced by the Soviet Delegation. The I.F.R.B. was needed to ensure the smooth running of telecommunications. It had already proved how useful it was for Members of the Union, especially in connection with the work of the E.A.R.C.; it would become steadily more important, and would in the final reckoning mean a saving of money for those Members of the Union which operated radio services.

Broadly speaking, the history of Frequency Registration could be outlined as follows. To begin with (before 1914), a frequency only had to be registered to enable a station to be picked out in bands which at that time were almost empty. In the second phase (after the first world war), there had been an increase in the number of stations and therefore in interference, but there still remained room in the spectrum, and administrations could, by consulting the Berne Lists, find well protected frequencies which were still free. However, the technical information given in that List was frequently incomplete and the rights attached to notification had not been clearly defined. That was of little importance, for the spectrum was not yet full. For several years past, however, it had become impossible to find free frequencies in the Frequency List. The Cairo procedure was no longer to the point, and hence the Atlantic City Conference had decided to amend it.

As things were, therefore, either the Atlantic City and E.A.R.C. decisions had to be adhered to, i.e. the I.F.R.B. had to be kept, or a return had to be made to the Cairo procedure, which meant that the

possibility of establishing new circuits well protected against interference from existing circuits would be excluded. Those were prospects particularly difficult for the new countries or the smaller countries without extensive monitoring services to accept.

The Soviet proposal was a step backwards. It would mean overlooking the changes that had taken place since the Cairo Conference. It would mean cancelling the important work done by the Atlantic City Conference and other conferences since held. It was quite unrealistic.

On the other hand, if the I.F.R.B. were kept, that meant that everything possible would be done to ensure the best possible operation of radio services. The Board would constitute a technical umpire called upon to decide what frequencies should enjoy international protection in accordance with the Radio Regulations, and would be a technical coordinating body enabling the maximum number of circuits to be operated within the limited space of the radio spectrum.

The Delegate of the Dominican Republic said that it was of capital importance to keep the I.F.R.B., no matter what changes of detail the Conference might make in Article 6 of the Convention to bring it into line with the E.A.R.C. decisions. Abolition of the I.F.R.B. would have a grave effect on the basic aims of the Union as set forth in Article 3 of the Convention.

While deploring the fact that it had not proved possible to evolve the various lists and plans envisaged as practical measures designed to permit frequencies to be used without interference, he considered that the I.F.R.B. was doing a vast amount of technical work which would considerably facilitate completion of the work begun by conferences - by the E.A.R.C. in particular. Hence the I.F.R.B. should continue what it had begun. It could not be abolished, any more than it was possible to revert to the procedure laid down in 1932 in Madrid and in 1938 in Cairo.

Those plans and lists were absolutely necessary if Members of the Union were to develop their circuits and operate their services on frequencies protected internationally.

The Delegate of Nicaragua said that the I.F.R.B. was essential if the rights of the small countries without monitoring services and desirous of developing their communications in a rational way were to be safeguarded. Not only was he in favour of keeping the I.F.R.B.; he was even in favour of the proposal to be made by the Brazilian Delegation, to increase the Membership of the Board from 11 to 15. No savings should be made which would react unfavourably on the Union. What would be the use of saving money and balancing the budget if the Union could do nothing useful? In fact, the I.F.R.B. was one of the most useful I.T.U. organs.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that, to judge whether a body ought to be kept or abolished, a detailed analysis had to be made of the work entrusted to it. Now the work of the I.F.R.B. could be divided into two parts. First, there were administrative duties which could easily be assigned to the General Secretariat. Then there were technical duties which could be taken over by the C.C.I.R.; in fact, among the questions which the C.C.I.R. already had to consider were those relative to a better utilization of the spectrum. Hence there was no justification for the existence of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Switzerland thought the I.F.R.B. played an important part in the life of the Union. It had been confirmed in its duties by the E.A.R.C., which had assigned additional duties to it. Hence there could be no question of abolishing it. Nevertheless, it remained true that the I.F.R.B. was exceedingly expensive. Accordingly, his Delegation thought that a substantial cut would have to be made in I.F.R.B. expenses. That was why it had submitted Proposal 6, and that was why it was ready to accept a solution such as that urged by Sweden in Proposal 91.

The Delegate of the United States of America congratulated the Delegate of Denmark on his clear and full account of how the problem had developed. Thirty years before it had been possible to open, practically speaking without any difficulty or formality, any radio station. The Soviet Delegation was proposing to revert to the practice followed at that period, without giving thought to the fact that from 1930 to 1951 frequency assignments had increased from ten thousand to two hundred thousand. The Czechoslovak Delegation had stressed the fact that the I.F.R.B. was a costly body. However, it had been very careful not to invoke financial arguments when the question of using additional languages at the Conference, or of increasing the number of Members of the Council, had been discussed. Like the delegations of numerous small countries, the Delegation of the

United States was in favour of keeping the I.F.R.B., but, like the Delegation of Switzerland, it took the view that the I.F.R.B. could and should be reorganized in such a way as to reduce its expenditure. It was inconceivable that two hundred thousand radio stations should operate in a completely chaotic ether. It was inconceivable that administrations should consider doing away with the I.F.R.B. when in 1945, in Rio de Janeiro, in 1946, in Moscow, and in 1947, in Atlantic City, numerous countries had been in favour of setting it up. Among the 78 countries which, at Atlantic City, had been in favour of creating the I.F.R.B., had been the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia.

The Delegate of Colombia said that abolition of the I.F.R.B. was inadmissible; it would represent a step backwards and could not but have an injurious effect on telecommunication. Among the tasks of the I.F.R.B. - on which, incidentally, the I.F.R.B. had embarked but recently - were international monitoring of transmissions and registration of frequency assignments. Those were, both of them, basic and essential tasks.

The Delegate of Pakistan was also of the opinion that adoption of the Soviet proposal would spell a step backwards. Since 1947, the world had changed; new countries had arisen which, like the small countries, were endeavouring to acquire their due share of frequencies. To do away with the I.F.R.B. would mean that the Great Powers would continue to enjoy their privileges without let or hindrance, while the smaller countries, and the new countries, would be abandoned without protection. Hence the I.F.R.B. should be maintained without any reduction in the number of its Members, for if a reduction were made, the larger countries alone would be represented thereon. Hence his Delegation was in favour of increasing the numbers of I.F.R.B. Members, as the Brazilian Delegation intended to propose.

The Delegate of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay thought it was essential that the I.F.R.B. should have a technical body called upon to take such steps as might be required to avoid international interference. That was a task which could not be entrusted to the General Secretariat as then constituted. Normally speaking, it was a task incumbent on the I.F.R.B., which should, accordingly, be maintained. Nevertheless, it would seem that a smaller body than the I.F.R.B. was perfectly capable of performing the work described in Articles 10, 11, and 12 of the Radio Regulations. Hence his Delegation was in favour of keeping the I.F.R.B. but of cutting down the number of its Members, to the number, say, proposed by the United States of America in their Proposal 95.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic thought that the task of providing Members of the Union with recommendations with a view to the operation of as many radio channels as possible was a scientific problem which went beyond the possibilities of the I.F.R.B. The C.C.I.R. alone could carry out studies on propagation, single side-band transmission, etc.

Administrations had no need of an intermediate body such as the I.F.R.B. either to note the existence of interference or to take steps for its elimination. Nor did they require the I.F.R.B. to establish their radio circuits, to use frequencies in accordance with C.C.I.R. recommendations, or to notify them to the General Secretariat.

The Chairman thereupon gave the floor to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., in order that he might reply to the preceding speakers.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked that the following statement appear in the minutes;

"I feel called upon to comment on what has just been said. Certain delegates have said that the I.F.R.B. was created at Atlantic City to further the correct use of frequencies and their registration.

"Now I must recall that the I.F.R.B. was set up at Atlantic City to operate on the basis of a new International Frequency List which had been approved, and to register frequencies in accordance with that List. This is clearly laid down in Article 47 of the Radio Regulations which states that the I.F.R.B. can start its work only after preparation and approval of a complete new International Frequency List.

"Articles 10, 11, and 12 of the Regulations, which constitute the statute of the I.F.R.B., can come into force only after implementation of the new International Frequency List. Now, as we all know, there exists at present no complete new International Frequency List. Hence, there can be no justification for the very existence of the I.F.R.B., for that body lacks the necessary basis for its activities.

"We would draw attention to the fact that Article 47 of the Regulations has to be strictly complied with. Those Regulations do not authorize the I.F.R.B. to begin its work before the new International Frequency List has been prepared and implemented.

"Some delegates have spoken of the E.A.R.C. decisions. In particular, they have stated that the E.A.R.C. entrusted a series of additional tasks to the I.F.R.B. It should be pointed out first of all that the E.A.R.C. was not entitled to infringe the Convention and existing Regulations, and that it could not entrust to the I.F.R.B. duties other than those set forth in Article 6 of the Convention. The E.A.R.C. decisions, which some delegates have invoked here, are not legally valid, running counter as they do to the Convention and the Regulations.

"Secondly, if mention has to be made of problems in connection with the preparation of a draft International Frequency List for the fixed, land mobile, and tropical broadcasting services and for a draft high-frequency broadcasting plan, no such list and no such plan could be evolved except by a very large conference attended by all Members of the Union, and even then only after long and arduous labour, by dint of a scrupulous examination of the problem and the use of a rational and coordinated approach thereto.

Thus we arrive at the conclusion that the single basic task incumbent on the I.T.U. permanent organs is the registration of frequency assignments made by Members of the Union. But, to perform this task, there is no call for a body as costly as the I.F.R.B. Frequencies can be registered effectively by a small section of the General Secretariat. That would mean a saving of some 800,000 Swiss francs a year for the Union.

"The Delegate of Denmark, Mr. Podersen, has outlined the development of radio, speaking of the need for efficient use of the spectrum and affirming that only the I.F.R.B. could ensure it. We cannot agree with this statement.

"We affirm that efficient utilization of the spectrum can be effected only by Members of the Union themselves, by increasing transmitter stability, installing directional antennas and other technical measures. It is perfectly clear that this can be done only by Members of the Union themselves, and not by the I.F.R.B.

"At the present time many more frequencies are being used than, for example, in 1914. This is true. But the difficulties arising from this state of affairs - difficulties which Mr. Pedersen has pointed out - cannot be solved except by Members of the Union themselves, working in close contact.

"As regards the efficacy of the I.F.R.B. itself, it may be well to recall that in five years some five million Swiss francs have been spent on that body. Nevertheless, as is well known, it has given no positive results.

"The Delegate of the United States said that without the I.F.R.B. radio circuits would not work at all and that a state of chaos would result in the ether. I would recall that there are at the present time some tens of thousands of radio stations in operation without chaos resulting therefrom and in spite of the fact that Members of the Union, to develop their communications, have hitherto followed the old Cairo procedure. Radio stations are working, telegrams are being transmitted, and no catastrophe results. Hence there can be no reason to affirm that catastrophe and chaos would follow abolition of the I.F.R.B.

"Certain delegates have said that the I.F.R.B. is defending the interests of the smaller countries and of countries which have but recently begun to develop their radiocommunications. On what is this assertion based?

"There is a decision of the E.A.R.C. according to which, in the absence of a new International Frequency List, the changeover to the new Table is to be effected by what is called the voluntary method. What does this amount to?

"During the discussions at the E.A.R.C., the conclusion was drawn that in the absence of a complete approved International Frequency List, this method would redound to the advantage only of those countries possessing a large number of powerful radio stations. In the chaotic search for free space in the ether, only the large countries - those

possessing numerous high-powered transmitters - will be in a privileged position, whereas the smaller countries, with low-powered stations, will find no room in the ether, the spectrum already having been occupied by the powerful stations of other countries.

"Hence, in operating in accordance with the E.A.R.C. decisions, the I.F.R.B. will be defending just those interests of the larger countries, and not the interests of the smaller ones.

"Accordingly, we urge Committee 3 to adopt Proposal No. 98 in favour of abolishing the I.F.R.B."

The Delegate of France said that in explaining the reasons for his proposal, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had confused frequency notification as performed under the Cairo system with frequency registration in the sense given to the word by the Convention and Regulations of Atlantic City. Neither in the Madrid Convention, nor in the Cairo Regulations, was there any question of frequency registration, i.e., the official international recognition accorded to the use of a frequency. When a frequency was notified, the Bureau of the Union had done no more than take note of that notification and enter the frequency in the Frequency List. On the other hand, the I.F.R.B., before it registered a frequency, had to undertake a technical investigation. That, contrary to what had been said by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, was a technical task and in no sense an administrative one.

Nor was there any duplication between the studies entrusted to the C.C.I.R. and the technical tasks of the I.F.R.B. It was true that general theoretical studies, as quoted by the Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic (propagation, single side-band) came within the province of the C.C.I.R. But it was for the I.F.R.B. and for the I.F.R.B. alone to apply the C.C.I.R.'s findings to particular cases referred to it by administrations, either when it received the notification of a frequency, or when it was approached by an administration to solve some special problem.

Obviously, the I.F.R.B. was a costly body, but there were expenses which were equivalent to savings. Radiocommunications were being operated in a reasonably satisfactory manner, but could be operated a good deal more satisfactorily still. Bilateral agreements were not, however, enough to produce this effect, and it was by following the advice and the recommendations of the I.F.R.B. that administrations could improve their radiocommunications - which in the final reckoning would save them a lot of money.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recalled that the regulation of frequencies was a very important international question, and he was concerned with the fact that the situation in that sphere was tending to get worse. It would rapidly get out of control unless the I.F.R.B. prepared plans and advised administrations on the use of their frequencies; otherwise, it could be seen that in the future a country or a body would itself undertake to settle the matter. The old Berne List procedure was now quite unsuitable, and he was therefore glad to see in the I.F.R.B., composed as it was of the best of the world's experts in radio frequency matters, a centre for the exchange of information and the provision of technical advice, and a body for the supervision of the orderly and effective use of the frequency spectrum. It was very important, both for users of radio-communication and for the Union as a whole, that it should be maintained. Its present organization was not perhaps perfect, and that was why the United Kingdom Administration had proposed certain improvements. His Administration was, however, firmly opposed to disbanding the I.F.R.B., or to merging it with the C.C.I.R., at least until its present work was completed.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria said that the I.F.R.B. was a useless organ: its creation had merely complicated the situation and increased the expenses of the I.T.U. Its main task - the methodical registration of frequency assignments - could be carried on by the Bureau of the Union. Its second task - that of supplying technical advice to the Members of the Union - should, according to Article 8 of the Convention, be the province of the C.C.I.R. and of the C.C.I.R. alone. The I.F.R.B. was also engaged on other work which should normally be done by the General Secretariat. Those considerations would justify the disbanding of the I.F.R.B. The result would be an annual saving of at least 800,000 francs, and the normal development of the Union would not in any way be impaired.

The Delegate of India was glad that after the end of the E.A.R.C. the I.F.R.B. had started to carry out its real functions. By reason of its composition and its organization, the General Secretariat was not fitted to deal efficiently with such tasks. It was not, therefore, opportune to consider the abolition of the I.F.R.B. at the present conference which had, moreover, not sufficient data before it to discuss the work of the Board.

Although it was necessary to cut down the overall expenses of the Union, it would be contrary to the true interests and the essential purpose of the I.T.U. to achieve this by disbanding the I.F.R.B. He could not therefore agree to the Soviet proposal.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. made the following statement:

"My Delegation considers that the Soviet proposal to suppress Article 6 of the Convention - i.e. to disband the I.F.R.B. - is just and opportune. The Union would thus save a lot of money by lightening the financial burden on each Member of the Union.

"Experience has taught us that there is not the slightest need for a special and costly body to register frequencies. This task can again be carried out by the General Secretariat. It will do it successfully, as it has been doing for the past thirty years. During its five years of existence, the I.F.R.B. has already cost the I.T.U. about five million Swiss francs - i.e. nearly a million francs per annum, or 25% of the ordinary budget of the Union.

"Some speakers who have taken the floor here tried to solve the vast and difficult problem of frequency-distribution by setting up the I.F.R.B., a purely technical organ. But the problem of frequency usage will not be solved by setting up the I.F.R.B. It can only be solved by the preparation of a new International Frequency List, accepted and approved by all countries at an International Conference. As everyone knows, the attempt to prepare such a list failed.

"The existence of the I.F.R.B. is not justified, since there is no new International Frequency List, accepted and approved by all countries, which could be used as a basis for developing the activities of that Board. Since the I.F.R.B. does not possess that basis, it should be disbanded.

"The distribution of frequencies - a function which the Delegate of the United States is attempting to entrust to the I.F.R.B. - is not entrusted to that body in the Convention. The basic principle of the I.T.U. is the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunications.

"Each Member of the Union itself settles all questions relating to the use and choice of any given frequency. For small countries and for those which are starting to develop, that constitutes the guarantee of free development of their radiocommunications and the registration of new frequencies.

"Some delegates here have said that we cannot revert to the old procedure and that all the work done would thus be fruitless. But the truth is that this "old" procedure still exists, and that, on the contrary, there is not and cannot be any new procedure until a new International Frequency List has been prepared and accepted by all Members of the Union.

"Until there is an International Frequency List, accepted and approved by all countries, the new procedure for registering frequencies, and the activities of the I.F.R.B., have no justification.

"Thus, with a view to cutting down the expenses of the I.T.U., my Delegation supports the proposal by the Soviet Union to disband the I.F.R.B. and to omit Article 6 from the text of the new Convention."

The Delegate of Turkey recalled that his country had submitted a proposal concerning the I.F.R.B. that was diametrically opposed to the U.S.S.R. proposal, its aim being to assign a more appropriate place to the Board within the framework of the Union, and thereby to reduce expenditure. It would suffice to show that he did not approve of the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The Delegate of Canada shared the views expressed by the Delegates of Denmark and France. He agreed with the Indian Delegate that it was premature to pass final judgement on the I.F.R.B., whose real work had only started a few months ago.

On the financial aspect of the question, he was in favour of lasting economy, but not temporary economy. In assessing the cost of the Board, the whole series of expensive conferences since Atlantic City had to be taken into account, and an important permanent economy.

would, he thought, arise from the fact that it would no longer be necessary to hold so many conferences as there had been in the past five years. Thus he was in favour of reorganizing, but not disbanding, the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland, at the various radio conferences, has frequently pointed out that the I.F.R.B. has no raison d'être until a new International Frequency List has been prepared. This question has been dealt with at length by the Honourable Delegate of the U.S.S.R., so I will not elaborate on it. It is perfectly clear.

"Apart from that, there are yet more facts which prove in practice that hitherto the I.F.R.B. has done nothing for the I.T.U. but increase its expenses. The role of the Board is to combat interference by drawing attention to it, to delete from the frequency list the frequencies which are not used, to recommend administrations to modify the frequencies assigned to them, etc. In a word, the I.F.R.B. theoretically has to do the work usually done by any sovereign administration, the only difference being that administrations do the work without causing the I.T.U. any extra expense, whereas it costs more than 1 million Swiss francs a year to keep the I.F.R.B. going.

"The next question concerns the procedure for notifying and registering frequencies. The frequencies for the following stations are subject to registration: fixed, land mobile, broadcasting, radio-navigation, standard frequency and other stations. The frequencies so registered and published in the Berne List have the right to international protection against harmful interference. If a recently installed station causes interference to any station whose frequency has been registered, the new station must immediately cease working. This is so obvious that there is no need for a "technical umpire" or a "coordinating body", the role which the Honourable Delegate for Denmark has proposed to confer on the I.F.R.B., especially since this passive "umpire", which muddles in questions concerning the internal organization of the

communications of sovereign countries, is very costly. Its maintenance costs the Union about 25% of its annual expenditure. Apart from that, it should be pointed out that hitherto all questions relating to frequency registration had been solved quite satisfactorily by officials of the I.T.U. General Secretariat.

"Arguments that the I.F.R.B. is the body which settles all radio questions on a world-wide basis are baseless, for each country organizes its own circuits, puts them into service, regulates them and stops operating them, according to actual radio needs, without caring whether it is pleasing or displeasing others.

"All practical questions concerning the regulation of frequency-usage by Members of the Union are based on the law of the I.T.U. which at the time being is the Convention now in force, combined with a spirit of international cooperation, mutual respect, and an understanding of the needs of the other countries. The I.F.R.B., moreover, is not in a position to settle such questions.

"For these reasons, we support the Soviet proposal to omit Article 6 from the text of the new Convention.

"With regard to the statement by the Honourable Delegate of France, I should like to add that I cannot agree with him when he says that the I.F.R.B. "must study each frequency". How would it be in a position to study the practical utilization of several tens of thousands of frequencies? It is not in a position to do that. Nor do I agree that the I.F.R.B. must apply the findings of the C.C.I.R. Those findings have no practical value until they have passed the test of everyday practice, for nothing that results from theoretical research can be given practical application without any prior criticism.

"Nor do I agree that the I.F.R.B. is an expensive luxury. In my opinion the I.F.R.B. is not only an expensive body - it is also, from the Union's point of view, a useless body. That is why it must be disbanded."

The Delegate of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such stated:

"The Territories that I am honoured to represent here have always tried to effect the maximum of economy in the Union, but in the present case they cannot share the opinion of the distinguished U.S.S.R. Delegate, who proposes the elimination of the I.F.R.B.; this would represent a false saving as regards the very efficiency of our Union in the important field of frequencies.

"These Territories therefore fully support all the delegations that have opposed this suppression, especially those of Denmark, Nicaragua, Switzerland and Pakistan etc.

"Among the Overseas Territories of the French Republic are some new countries whose network of radiocommunications and broadcasting, although in full development, has not yet reached its scheduled extension. They therefore claim the place that can and must be reserved for them in the ether.

"Hence the Delegation of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic states its opposition to the proposals tending to suppress the I.F.R.B. whose mission is precisely the equitable distribution of the spectrum among all the Members of the Union. "

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic asked for the following statement to appear in the report of the meeting:

"My Delegation, having carefully studied the proposals concerning Article 6 of the Convention, wishes to state its view on this important question. The Hungarian Delegation did not sign the Final Acts of the E.A.R.C. and objected to the decision of that Conference to entrust new tasks and functions to the I.F.R.B. which were not envisaged in Article 6 of the Convention.

"In its letter of 11 July 1952 to the Secretary General, the Ministry of Posts of the Hungarian People's Republic emphasized once more that it did not agree with the decisions of the E.A.R.C.

"From experience gained at all the conferences held since Atlantic City, my Delegation is firmly convinced that the I.F.R.B., the most costly organ of the I.T.U., is far from being as useful as it should be. My Delegation is convinced that the task of registering and notifying frequencies should be entrusted to the General Secretariat, which is best qualified to fulfil it.

"We also think that it should be the duty of the C.C.I.R. to advise or make recommendations to Members and Associate Members. In our opinion the I.F.R.B. - this costly organ whose annual expenditure greatly exceeds a million - is not and never will be in a position to carry out the tasks illegally assigned to it by the E.A.R.C.

"We therefore consider that the I.F.R.B. cannot and should not assume the difficult task of distributing frequencies, settling differences and solving problems which can only be settled among the countries concerned, those countries alone being qualified to deal with such matters.

"In statements made today the leit-motiv has been the cost of the I.F.R.B.

"It is obvious that delegations are above all anxious to see the Union relieved of the responsibility of defraying these very considerable expenses - expenses which bear no relation to any services the I.F.R.B. may render. It has also been noticeable how often the fear has been expressed that this body, if it remains in existence, would become a sort of organ above all the others, with the right to interfere in the strictly private internal business of administrations.

"In short, my Delegation, sharing the views expressed in this connection by the Delegation of the Soviet Union, wholeheartedly supports Proposals 98 and 35 submitted by that Delegation, in favour of deleting Article 6 of the Convention."

The Chairman thereupon remarked that the legality of the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. was not then under discussion.

The Delegate of China recalled that at Atlantic City a large number of I.T.U. Members had combined to endow the Union with a new structure, of which the I.F.R.B. was an essential element. Certain delegations were proposing to dissolve the I.F.R.B. His Delegation was emphatically against that proposal. An organization such as the I.T.U. had to enjoy a certain stability. Its constitution was not, perhaps, perfect, but should not be modified without good and sufficient reason. The Convention, Article 10, laid down that the Plenipotentiary Conference should revise the Convention, but only if it saw fit, which was not necessarily the case. The Conference had to be constructive, not destructive. If the I.F.R.B. was a costly body, thought might be given to the means whereby its costs could be cut down, without for that reason going as far as abolishing it. Hence, even at the cost of some financial sacrifice, that body should be maintained - a body essential for ensuring order in the use of the radio spectrum - the more so since its abolition or replacement by another organ might well create grave disorder. Accordingly his Delegation agreed with the Delegations of Denmark, France, Oversea Territories of the French Republic, and of the smaller countries.

The meeting rose at 13.15 hours.

Reporters:

E. Luraschi
G. Terras
R. V. Hatton
J. Revoy

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No.100-E

21 October 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

L I S T O F D O C U M E N T S

1 to 99

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
1	26 Sept.	General Secretariat	Organization of the Conference and Budget	
2	24 Sept.	General Secretariat	Distribution of Proposals	
3	25 Sept.	United Nations	Proposal No.658	
4	25 Sept.	Japan	Proposal No.659	
5	25 Sept.	Japan	Proposal No.660	
6	25 Sept.	Switzerland	Proposal No.661	
7	25 Sept.	General Secretariat	Communication from the Estonian S.S.R.	
8	25 Sept.	General Secretariat	Communication from the Lithuanian S.S.R.	
9	25 Sept.	General Secretariat	Communication from the Latvian S.S.R.	
10	26 Sept.	United Kingdom	Proposal No.662	
11	26 Sept.	United Kingdom	Proposal No.663	
12	1 Oct.	France	Proposal No.664	
13	1 Oct.	France	Proposal No.665	
14	1 Oct.	France	Proposal No.666	

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
15	1 Oct.	General Secretariat	Applications for Lower Class of Contributions: Ethiopia, Yemen, Viet-Nam	
16	1 Oct.	General Secretariat	Situation of the P.R. of Mongolia in Relation to the Union	
17	1 Oct.	General Secretariat	Situation of the P.R. of China in Relation to the Union	
18	1 Oct.	General Secretariat	Situation of the German Democratic Republic in Relation to the Union	
19	2 Oct.	General Secretariat	International Broadcasting Organization	
20	3 Oct.	U.S.S.R.	Proposal No.667	See Corrigendum No.31
21	3 Oct.	Argentina	Rules of Procedure for the Plenipotentiary Conference	
22	3 Oct.	General Secretariat	Situation of Countries in Relation to the Atlantic City Convention	See Corrigendum No.28
23	4 Oct.	General Secretariat	Meeting of Heads of Delegations: Agenda	
24	4 Oct.	U.S.S.R.	Proposal No.668	
25	4 Oct.	U.S.S.R.	Proposal No.669	
26	6 Oct.	General Secretariat	Corrigenda to the Report by the A.C. to the Plenipotentiary Conference	Applies to the English text only.
27	6 Oct.	General Secretariat	Meeting of the Heads of Delegations - Minutes of the first Meeting	See Corrigendum No.32

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
28	6 Oct.	General Secretariat	Corrigendum to Document No.22-E	Applies to the English text only.
29	6 Oct.	Secretariat	Agenda for the 1st Plenary Meeting	
30	6 Oct.	Secretariat	Proposed Distribution of Questions among the Organs of the Conference	
31	7 Oct.	U.S.S.R.	Corrigendum No.1 to Document No.20	
32	7 Oct.	Secretariat	Corrigendum No.1 to Document No.27	
33	7 Oct.	India	Proposals Nos.670-671 672-673-674-675-676	See Docs.45 to 52
34	8 Oct.	Chile	Proposals Nos.677-678-679	See Docs.80 to 82
35	8 Oct.	Chile	Proposals Nos.680-681	
36	8 Oct.	Chile	Proposal No.682	
37	7 Oct.	Secretariat	Agenda for the 2nd Plenary Meeting	
38	8 Oct.	Chairman	Communication from the International Red Cross Committee	
39	10 Oct.	U.S.S.R.	Statement by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. on the Results of the E.A.R.C.	
40	8 Oct.	Hungarian People's Rep.	Proposal No.683	
41	9 Oct.	Secretariat	Minutes of the 1st Plenary Meeting (1st Part)	See Doc.72 and Corrigendum Doc.92

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
42	8 Oct.	Secretariat	Minutes of the 1st Plenary Meeting (2nd Part)	See Corrigenda Docs. Nos.92 and 106
43	9 Oct.	Australia	Proposal No.684	
44	9 Oct.	Secretariat	Schedule of Work for the 10th and 11th October	
45	10 Oct.	Switzerland	Proposal No.685	
46	10 Oct.	India	Proposal No.670	Replaces Doc. No.33
47	10 Oct.	India	Proposal No.671	" " " "
48	10 Oct.	India	Proposal No.672	" " " "
49	10 Oct.	India	Proposal No.673	" " " "
50	10 Oct.	India	Proposal No.674	" " " "
51	10 Oct.	India	Proposal No.675	" " " "
52	10 Oct.	India	Proposal No.676	" " " "
53	10 Oct.	Secretariat	Minutes of the 2nd Plenary Assembly (1st Part)	See Corrigendum Docs. 87 and 92
54	10 Oct.	Secretariat	Minutes of the 2nd Plenary Assembly (2nd Part)	See Corrigendum Docs. 106 and 107
55	11 Oct.	Committee 3	Summary Record of the 1st Meeting	
56	13 Oct.	India	Proposal No.686	
57	13 Oct.	India	Proposal No.687	
58	11 Oct.	Secretariat	Schedule of Work for 13 to 18 October	

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
59	11 Oct.	Secretariat	Minutes of the 3rd Plenary Assembly (1st Part)	See Corrigenda Nos. 105 and 106
60	13 Oct.	Secretariat	Minutes of the 3rd Plenary Assembly (2nd Part)	See Corrigendum No. 106
61	11 Oct.	United Kingdom	Resolution regarding the Work of the E.A.R.C.	See Corrigendum No. 73
62	13 Oct.	Sweden	Proposal No. 688	
63	13 Oct.	Committee 3	Report on the 2nd Meeting	
64 (revised)	21 Oct.	Committee 3	Report on the 3rd Meeting	
65	13 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 689	
66	13 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 690	
67	13 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 691	
68 (revised)	18 Oct.	Committee 6	Report on the 1st Meeting	
69	14 Oct.	United States	Proposal No. 692	
70	14 Oct.	United States	Proposal No. 693	
71	14 Oct.	United States	Proposal No. 694	
72	14 Oct.	Secretariat	Addendum No. 1 to the minutes of the 1st Plenary Meeting	See Minutes of 1st Meeting Doc. No. 41
73	14 Oct.	Secretariat	Corrigendum to Doc. No. 61	
74	14 Oct.	Chile	Proposal No. 695	

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
75	14 Oct.	Chile	Proposal No.696.	
76	14 Oct.	Chile	Proposal No.697	
77	14 Oct.	Chile	Proposal No.698.	
78	14 Oct.	Chile	Proposal No.699	
79	14 Oct.	Chile	Proposal No.700	
80	14 Oct.	Chile	Proposal No.677	Replaces Doc.No.34
81	14 Oct.	Chile	Proposal No.678	Replaces Doc.No.34
82	14 Oct.	Chile	Proposal No.679	Replaces Doc.No.34
83	14 Oct.	Committee 4	Report on the 1st Meeting	
84 (revised)	20 Oct.	General Secretariat	Philippine Request for Change of Class	
85	15 Oct.	Secretariat	Communications relative to the Representation of Countries at the Conference	See Doc. No.97
86	15 Oct.	Portugal	Proposal No.701	
87	15 Oct.	Secretariat	Corrigendum to the Minutes of the 2nd Meeting (Part 1)	
88	16 Oct.	Committee 3	Report on the 4th Meeting	
89	15 Oct.	Committee 3	1st Report by Committee 3	

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
90	16 Oct.	Committee 1	Report on the 1st Meeting	
91	16 Oct.	General Secretariat	Schedule of Work for 20th to 25th October	
92	18 Oct.	Secretariat	Corrigendum to Docs. Nos. 41, 42 and 53	
93	19 Oct.	Secretariat	Agenda for the 4th Plenary Meeting	
94	19 Oct.	General Secretariat	Situation of the I.T.U. Personnel	
95	20 Oct.	Committee 4	Report on the 2nd Meeting	
96	20 Oct.	Committee 4	Report on the 3rd Meeting	
97	20 Oct.	Secretariat	Communication concerning the Representation of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	
98	20 Oct.	Chairman of Committee 3	Number and Method of Electing Members of the I.F.R.B.	
99	20 Oct.	Committee 3	Report on the 5th Meeting	