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Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires, 1952)

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- This PDF includes Document No. 101-200
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-537

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 4

PROPOSAL No. 702

B R A Z I L

General Regulations: Chapter 6, Rule 7

Chapter 6, Rule 7, paragraph 1, read:

1. In plenipotentiary conferences, the committee shall be composed of delegates of Members and Associate Members and of the United Nations which have made application or have been appointed by the Plenary Assembly.

REASONS:

The United Nations have been included because that international organization is in a position comparable to that of an Associate Member, i.e., it is entitled to attend conferences and to take part in debates, but without the right to vote.

See, in this connection, Annex 5 - Agreement between the United Nations and the I.T.U.

Annex 5 also shows that the relations existing between the United Nations and the I.T.U. are more complex than those between an Associate Member and the I.T.U. See, also, Article 26 of the Convention, paragraph 2, in support of this contention.

N. B.: Other proposals relative to Chapter 6, Rule 7, of the General Regulations appear on pages 379 et seq. of the collected proposals.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 102-E

20 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 703

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Deletion of Article 29 of the Convention

The U.S.A. proposes the deletion of Article 29 in its entirety from the Convention for the following reasons:

1. This article stands as a barrier to the free flow of information by Telecommunications.
2. Its deletion, although lessening obstacles now confronting the unrestricted exchange of information will not impair the obvious right of members to stop communications in the interest of their security or in violation of their national laws.
3. Censorship at best can only suppress information for a short period and gives rise to rumours which would not circulate if the truth was adequately communicated.
4. Provisions concerning freedom of information and related subjects do not properly fall within the purview of a technical organization such as the I.T.U. or of its Convention.



PROPOSAL No.704

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In view of the question raised in the 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, regarding the continued participation by the I.T.U. in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Delegation of the United States of America proposes the following draft text of a resolution for adoption :

The International Telecommunication Conference of Buenos Aires,

Considering:

1. The Report by the Administrative Council, 1952, Chapter VII, paragraph 1;
2. The Report by the Administrative Council, 1952, Chapter I, paragraph 3.5

Endorses:

The action taken by the Administrative Council on the arrangements made for Technical Assistance by the I.T.U.; and,

Resolves:

1. That the Administrative Council is authorized, for the time being, to continue to participate for the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance according to the arrangements made in 1952, and to call on the various organs of the Union as appropriate to facilitate this participation; and,
2. That the Administrative Council shall review developments in this field each year and issue appropriate directives to the permanent organs of the Union to meet the changing conditions affecting the administration of this programme.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 5

(I.T.U. Finances)

Report of the First Meeting

Thursday, 16th October, 1952.

Chairman, Mr. K. PRASADA (India)

The Chairman opened the meeting at 16.10 hours and thanked the delegates for the honour accorded to India and to himself personally in his appointment as Chairman. He was glad to have the benefit of the assistance of the Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. Sterky (Sweden) and Hyett (Australia) and of the rapporteurs, Messrs. Arregui (Argentina), Vargues (France) and Caws (U.K.). He then gave a brief outline of the Committee's terms of reference, as set forth in Document No. 30. So far as the report of the Administrative Council was concerned, the Chairman expressed the opinion that perhaps the best course to take would be to examine one subject at a time, rather than individual paras. of the report.

The Delegate of France suggested that the Committee should adopt the same line of action as had already been decided in Committee 3 - viz. to deal first of all with questions of principle involving financial considerations. If this were agreed their first task would be: to examine Chapters V, VI and VII (par. 2) of the Report of the Administrative Council, which had direct financial repercussions, and afterwards they could examine at leisure the I.T.U. accounts for previous years.

The Delegate of Portugal agreed with this view, but said that Chapter IV of the Report was also important. The past work of the Administrative Council should be scrutinized and criticized if necessary. He, however, had no objection to the line of action contemplated by the Chairman.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that the main object of the Committee should be to look to the future expenses and the annual "ceiling". He thought that the Administrative Council would be glad to have their past record critically reviewed.

The Chairman said that the directors of a public company generally begin by looking at the accounts, and he felt that this was the proper course. He therefore proposed that a small working group should be set up for this purpose under the Chairmanship of M. Busak (Czechoslovakia) to examine the accounts of the Union from 1947 to 1951 and those of the Radio Division for 1947 and 1948. This was agreed to and representatives of the U.S. Territories, of the United Kingdom, and of Argentina volunteered their assistance.

The Delegate of Portugal considered that the Working Group should take the annual Management Reports issued by the Administrative Council as the basis of their examination. There was no need to await final approval of the accounts by the Administrative Council; they could start at once.

The Delegate of France supported this suggestion and asked whether in addition the reports of the Finance Control Committee of the I.T.U. could be made available for examination by the Working Group, which he would like to see increased in number to include more representatives of countries not on the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Portugal thought that the report of the Auditors should also be examined.

The Chairman took note of the various points of view expressed, but proposed to wait until the consolidated accounts had been seen by the Administrative Council before the Working Group began their examination. This was accepted by the Committee.

The Chairman then drew attention to the important staff questions dealt with in Chapter V of the Report and invited the views of the Committee as to whether a second Working Group should be set up to examine them.

A general discussion ensued in which the delegates of France, Portugal, Argentina, the United Kingdom, the United States and Italy took part. It was unanimously agreed that the important questions of principle in Chapter V should first be debated in full Committee, in order that precise directives might be given to the Working Group.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the Working Group might be set up immediately in order that the members might study in advance the very important matters they would have to deal with. This was agreed and Working Group II was constituted as follows:

Chairman - M. Vandehove (Belgium) assisted by representatives of Ireland, Argentina, the United Kingdom, France, and Yugoslavia.

After remarks made by the delegates of Ceylon, Portugal and France, the Secretary General was requested to prepare a document giving details of the salary scales of the personnel of the United Nations and of certain specialized agencies.

The Chairman then referred to par. 4 of Chapter VI of the Report, dealing with arrears of contributions. He emphasized the importance of this matter to the finances of the Union in view of the large sums involved though at the same time recognizing the difficulty and delicacy inherent in the examination of the question. He proposed that a third working group should be set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sterky (Sweden). This was agreed, and representatives of Brazil, the United States, Netherlands, Denmark, France, U.S.S.R., Hungary and the United Kingdom expressed their desire to assist.

The Chairman closed the meeting at 18.00 hours and said that at the next meeting he proposed to discuss Chapter V and para. 2 of Chapter VII of the Administrative Council's Report.

Reporters:

J.T. Arregui
R. Vargues
M. Caws

Chairman:

K. Prasada.

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.105-E
20 October 1952

AMENDMENT TO THE MINUTES OF THE
THIRD PLENARY MEETING (1st PART), (DOCUMENT No.59)
DESIRED BY UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION

Page 3, paragraph 1.4.

Delete whole paragraph (commencing "The Delegate of the United Kingdom, referring to the previous" down to ".....their knowledge of the facts").

Insert:

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland referring to the previous day's meeting said that Soviet Delegates had possibly misunderstood some passages in his speech on the subject of the Baltic States, for it would be seen from the minutes of the meeting in question that he had confined himself to facts and had not, as suggested by Soviet Delegates, passed any adverse criticism on the Soviet Constitution.

For his part the U.K. Delegate would always try to keep the debates on a friendly footing. He was bound at times to disagree with the views of the Delegates of the Soviet Republics represented at the Conference. They had their duty to perform and he had his. Had he wished to be controversial he could have said much about the earlier independence of the Baltic States. He had been Chargé d'Affaires in Estonia in the 1920's, and knew and loved its people even as he knew and loved the common people of Russia.

Turning to the question of the admission of the People's Republic of Mongolia he said that his knowledge of that area was not so personal but was derived from the works of an eminent Soviet authority on the subject - works little known outside the Soviet Union.

He was not here to display that knowledge however and would confine himself to the point at issue in this debate. At the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference full consideration had been given to the question of the People's Republic of Mongolia and it had been decided that a delegation from that country should not be admitted with a right to vote. Nothing had occurred since then to warrant any change in that decision. The present Plenipotentiary Conference was of course empowered to take such action as it wished but his Delegation for their part would vote against the proposal. This course might well be unwelcome to the Delegates of the three Soviet countries but he hoped that having shown themselves in most respects reasonable and serious men they would refrain from personalities and from attacking other countries. He for his part would refrain from any attacks on the Soviet Republics or their institutions; this was not the purpose of the Conference. Nor were Soviet Delegates right in supposing that because he had said he would vote against the proposal other delegations would follow blindly. The result of the secret ballot on the previous day, asked for by the Delegate of the Soviet Union, must have proved the contrary. While he hoped that other delegations would vote as he did he knew that, whether in secret or in open vote, they would vote according to their consciences and according to their knowledge of the facts.

C O R R I G E N D U M

to Documents Nos. 42, 54, 59 and 60.

- I. To the minutes of the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly (second part) - Document No. 42-E:

Page 7, paragraph 5.7., correct the spelling of "Ukrainian S.S.R." .

- II. To the minutes of the second meeting of the Plenary Assembly - Document No. 54-E:

1. Page 9, paragraph 1.51, instead of: "... of the accession by", read: "..... of the fact of accession by".
2. Page 10, paragraph 1.61, line 3, put a comma after "could not", and insert "allegedly" .
3. Page 10, paragraph 1.62, for : "..... contains the provisions", read: "..... contains no provisions".
4. Page 11, paragraph 1.64, line 1, for : "..... the question of accession by Germany", read: "..... the question of the accession to the Convention by Germany".
5. Page 11, paragraph 1.65, line 3, for : "..... the question of accession by the whole of Germany", read : "..... the question of accession to the Convention by the whole of Germany".
6. Page 11, paragraph 1.66, line 3, for : "..... registered the accession of this new Member", read : "..... registered the fact of accession to the Convention by this new Member".



7. Page 11, paragraph 1.71, line 3, delete : "namely".
8. Page 15, paragraph 1.91, line 2, for : "..... accept the accession of", read : "..... accept the fact of accession by".
9. Page 17, paragraph 2.4., line 3, for : "the S.S.R. of Bielorussian, the S.S.R. of Poland", read : "the Bielorussian S.S.R., the People's Republic of Poland".
10. Page 17, paragraph 2.5., line 1, for : "S.S.R.", read : "S.S.R.s" and line 3, for "..... extension of development", read : "the extension and development of international cooperation".
11. Page 17, paragraph 2.7., line 5, for "R.S.S.", read : "S.S.R.s".
12. Page 17, paragraph 2.8., line 3, for "recommended", read : "urges".
13. Page 18, paragraph 2.10, line 5, for "S.S.R.", read : "S.S.R.s".
14. Page 18, paragraph 2.11, line 3, for "S.S.R.", read : "S.S.R.s".
15. Page 18, paragraph 2.12, line 3, for "S.S.R.", read : "S.S.R.s".
16. Page 18, paragraph 2.13, line 4, for "S.S.R.", read : "S.S.R.s".
17. Page 18, paragraph 2.16, line 3, for "S.S.R.", read : "S.S.R.s", and in line 7, delete : "for this purpose".
18. Page 19, paragraph 2.17, lines 3 and 5, for "S.S.R.", read : "S.S.R.s".
19. Page 21, paragraph 2.27, line 3, for "S.S.R.", read : "S.S.R.s".
20. Page 21, paragraph 2.31, lines 3 and 4, read : " I wish to make a few comments on the false assertions made by certain delegates".
21. Page 21, paragraph 2.32, line 1, for " service telegram", read : "departmental telegram", and in line 3, for "S.S.R.", read : "S.S.R.s".

22. Page 22, paragraph 2.34, last sentence, read: ".....are done juridically and can only be performed by submission of the appropriate documents, i.e., by a declaration of denunciation."
23. Page 22, paragraph 2.39, read: "The constitutions of the Estonian, Lithuanian, and Latvian S.S.R.s specify the structure of the State in those Republics and proclaim their independence and sovereign rights."
24. Page 22, paragraph 2.41, line 3, for "S.S.R.", read: "S.S.R.s".
25. Page 22, after paragraph 2.41, introduce the following:

"I had to make this correction in order that the Conference should be correctly informed of the true state of affairs and in order to make it quite clear that all these three S.S.R.s enjoy full sovereign rights."
26. Page 23, paragraph 2.43, line 3, for "S.S.R.", read: "S.S.R.s".
27. Page 23, paragraph 2.48, read: "I insistently request that the Plenary Assembly should examine the question of the Membership of the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian S.S.R.s and should take a decision on the matter."
28. Page 23, paragraph 2.50, lines 5 and 7, for "S.S.R." read: "S.S.R.s" and in line 6, for "decided", read: "decides".
29. Page 25, paragraph 2.54, first line at the top of the page, read: ".....and the Latvian S.S.R.s is contrary to the provisions of....".
30. Page 25, paragraph 2.55, line 3, for "S.S.R.", read: "S.S.R.s".
31. Page 25, paragraph 2.56, lines 2 and 6, for "S.S.R.", read: "S.S.R.s".

III. To the minutes of the third meeting of the Plenary Assembly - Document No.59-E:

1. Page 5, 7th paragraph, for "But one cannot vote on the truth", read: "But the truth cannot be voted down."

2. Page 6, 2nd paragraph, 3rd line, correct the spelling of "cooperation".
3. Page 7, 4th paragraph, 6th line, delete: "temporarily".
4. Page 8, 4th paragraph, 5th and 6th lines, read: "in defiance of any legal, moral, or objective arguments.....".
5. Page 8, 5th paragraph, 2nd line, for "apoke", read: "spoke".
6. Page 9, 1st and 7th lines, for "pressure", read: "insistence".
7. Page 9, 4th paragraph, 3rd and 4th lines, read: "The P.R. of Mongolia, which has been a party to the International Telecommunication Convention since 1932.....".
8. Page 15, paragraph 2.2., 3rd sub-paragraph, read: "That Russian be adopted.....".
9. Page 17, paragraph 2.8., line 3, for "on the agenda", read: "on a point of order", and in line 6, insert: "full" after "use of Russian as a".

IV. To the minutes of the third meeting of the Plenary Assembly - Document No.60-E:

1. Page 5, before the last paragraph, insert the following:

"Since the Conference is considering Document 22, my Delegation feels bound to recall that already, at the first Plenary Assembly of this Conference, it expressed the views of the U.S.S.R. relative to representation of China and Germany in the I.T.U."
2. Page 6, before the paragraph beginning: "Since the representatives", insert the following:

"The only government of Viet-Nam - the only legitimate government - is the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, a Republic founded in 1945 by the will of the people of Viet-Nam."
3. Page 6, paragraph ending: ".....considers that they should be evicted", read: ".....considers that they should be excluded from among the participants of the Conference."

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 107-E
20 October 1952

PLENARY MEETING

CORRIGENDUM No. 2

TO

DOCUMENT No. 54

(Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting,
8 October 1952, 2nd. part)

On page 15, in the last sentence of the statement by the Delegate of the P.R. of Bulgaria, delete the words "that in these circumstances,".

On page 16, in the statement by the Delegate of the P.R. of Albania:

- 1) in line 1, insert the word "People's" before "Republic";
- 2) in line 5, substitute "Democratic" for "Federal".

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 108-E
20 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 705

DENMARK

PROPOSAL CONCERNING THE I.F.R.B.

1. The present 11 Members shall in principle continue on the Board until the next Radio Conference.
2. In case one or two of the present Members should relinquish their duties during the time interval up to the next Radio Conference, no replacement shall be made.
3. From the time of the next Radio Conference the number of Members on the Board shall not exceed 9.
4. Election or re-election of the persons to serve as Members on the Board shall normally take place at the ordinary Radio Conferences, and the Members should serve until such time as a replacement has been decided upon by a qualified majority vote.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE No. 3

PROPOSAL No. 706

NORWAY, DENMARK, ICELAND and SWEDEN

Art. 5, Par. 11, of the Convention.

Add the following new item g bis):

g bis) Present to the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences of the Union proposals which they deem useful.

REASONS

In Document No. 969/CA6 of 24 May 1951 the Administrative Council mentions that in the five Sessions held at Geneva since 1947 it had occasion to examine several provisions of the Convention of Atlantic City and of the General Regulations annexed thereto which gave rise to doubt as to their application or which necessitated the adoption of complementary provisions by the Council itself. The Council considered it appropriate to assemble these cases in a document and to put it at the disposal of Administrations of the Union to facilitate the preparation of their proposals for the Buenos Aires Conference. The document was then distributed to the Administrations by the Secretary General with his letter of 15 June 1951.

It seems to us that it would expedite the work of Conferences if the Council on the basis of its capacity and experience could and would formulate concrete proposals. If the Administrations were informed of these proposals in good time before they have to present their own proposals, only those Administrations which do not agree with the Council would have to formulate proposals on the matters in question. Time and work would thus be saved.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 110-E

21 October 1952

COMMITTEE 5

AGENDA

FOR THE 2nd MEETING OF COMMITTEE No. 5

to be held on

Thursday, the 23rd October 1952

16 - 19 hours

1. Approval of the minutes of the first meeting held on the 16th October 1952 (Document No. 104).
2. Question of building for office of I.T.U. - Para. 2 of Chapter VII of the Report of the Administrative Council.
3. General discussion on staff questions dealt with in Chapter V of the Report of the Administrative Council.
4. Article 14 of the Convention:
 - (i) Consolidation of the accounts.
 - (ii) Establishment of Working Capital Fund.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 111-E

21 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention Committee)

Report of the 6th meeting

Thursday, 16 October 1952, at 10.00 hours

Chairman: Mr. Ribeiro (Portugal)

The Committee continued with its examination of the proposals by the U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia to disband the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) and to suppress the whole of Article 6 of the Convention.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. made the following statement:

"The U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia have submitted proposals in favour of deleting Article 6 of the Convention. In view of the fact that these proposals are being considered now, my Delegation feels called upon to point out that since there is no single, complete International Frequency List, there can be no justification for the existence of the I.F.R.B. or for the working of that body.

"An International Frequency List does not exist. That means that there is no basis for the activities of such a Board. The Radio Regulations (Article 47) unambiguously lay down that Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Regulations, constituting the statute of the I.F.R.B. and specifying its working methods, can come into force only simultaneously with the entry into force of the new International Frequency List.

"The fact is obvious that after five years the I.F.R.B., having swallowed five million Swiss francs, has given no positive results. Experience required by the I.T.U. proves that to effect a registration of frequencies there is no need to have in the Union a specialized and costly body such as the I.F.R.B.

"The Delegate of the United States of America has said that the I.F.R.B. must be kept to control the use of frequencies, and that, if it were to be abolished, there would be chaos. Now is this the case?

"First of all, as the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. has already pointed out, we find tens of thousands of radio stations of the most varied services, and with the most varied powers, working together. There is no chaos here. Radio communications and broadcasting, aeronautical and maritime mobile services are being successfully operated without disaster and without any interference whatever from the I.F.R.B. Chaos will really intervene only if an attempt is made to implement the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. The vast number of powerful stations, "voluntarily" transferred from the aeronautical and maritime mobile service bands into the congested fixed service bands will, in the absence of a single, complete International Frequency List, create interference for numerous other stations.

"My Delegation considers that this situation is a matter for serious consideration, for the smaller countries in particular. Hence what the Delegate of the United States had to say about the need for introducing order into the ether is flagrantly at variance with the actions of that Delegation, which at the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference initiated the notorious "voluntary" changeover. The hopes of the small countries, that order will be brought into the ether, are susceptible of realization only when the problem of preparing a new International Frequency List has been solved.

"Hence my Delegation fully supports the proposal made by the U.S. S.R., the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in favour of deleting Article 6 of the Telecommunication Convention, i.e., in favour of abolishing the I.F.R.B."

The Delegate of the P.R. of Albania entirely agreed with the views expressed by the Soviet delegation, and supported the proposal to disband the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia made the following statement:

"The distribution and assignment of frequencies is certainly one of the greatest problems in the sphere of telecommunications. However, to our deep regret, we have not succeeded in solving these questions in a way that is acceptable to all. The reasons are obvious: to arrive at any sort of agreement each contracting party must be ready at any time to give up certain rights, and at the same time to recognize the equality of all the countries, bearing in mind their present and even their future needs.

"We do not intend to repeat here the historical, technical and practical arguments already advanced at yesterday's meeting by certain delegations, but it seems advisable to emphasize once more that the consequences may be very unfavourable for the small countries, which will have neither the technical nor the financial means to join in the competition for frequencies if their rights are not guaranteed or safeguarded by a recognized body.

"For these reasons, the small countries and countries whose radio services are under-developed are intensely interested in seeing that a fair distribution of the frequency spectrum is ensured.

"The Yugoslav delegation considers it indispensable to keep in existence a body whose purpose it will be to ensure official international recognition of the frequencies assigned.

"To end, we strongly oppose all proposals to disband the I.F.R.B. completely as an organ with clearly defined functions. On the other hand, we favour its being merged with one of the existing organs, as has already been proposed, or alternatively a complete reorganization with a view to saving money, bearing in mind that the I.F.R.B. must be able easily to fulfil its functions for the benefit of all Members of the Union."

The Delegate of Brazil said that his country regarded the I.F.R.B. - or the "International Frequency Board", as he had suggested it be called as an absolutely indispensable organ, the only one in which all countries, large and small, could place their hopes for an equitable distribution of the frequencies which they needed. Brazil had always favoured the settlement of disputes of all kinds by arbitration, and it hoped that the Board would soon have an executive character and that it would be made up of technicians from every region of the world, with the necessary powers.

It was high time to abandon the over-simple system of frequency registration, whereby notifications depended entirely on the good will of the notifying countries. The tasks of the Board should be widened, and it should have the collaboration of the International Monitoring Service in the various regions. For this reason the Delegation of Brazil had submitted Proposal 690, to which several delegations had already referred. It would be advisable to transfer to the Convention some of the provisions at present contained in the Radio Regulations; in that way the Plenipotentiary Conference would be responsible for deciding how many members the Board should have.

The Delegation of Brazil was not forgetting the question of economy, but there were limits to any form of saving, and it did not think it was involving the Union in unnecessary expense by proposing to raise the number of members of the Board from 11 to 15, for in that way they would be chosen from the various regions of the world, and their duty was, after all, to guarantee the interests of all the countries. It would enlarge on its proposal when the time came to discuss it.

For all these reasons, the Delegation of Brazil could obviously not support the proposal by the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the Argentine said that the I.F.R.B. should continue to exist as one of the permanent organs of the Union.

The rational use of frequencies, as conceived at Atlantic City, was a marked step forward, but there were two necessary conditions: firstly, prior regulation of the whole mechanism for the assignment, registration and international protection of frequencies - this was referred to in Articles 10 and 11 of the Regulations - and secondly, the existence of a body with internationally-recognized authority to control

that mechanism: in other words the I.F.R.B. created for that purpose at Atlantic City.

Although it was to some extent correct that the I.F.R.B. had not quite fulfilled the Atlantic City plans, the responsibility did not lie with the Board; it could be attributed to the fact that the conditions fixed by the Regulations and the Resolution relating to the preparation of a new International Frequency List had not been fulfilled in good time. Moreover, the success of the E.A.R.C. gave cause for optimism.

Criticism of the I.F.R.B. should therefore not be based on what had happened during the period since Atlantic City. It was no longer necessary to invoke the new tasks assigned by the E.A.R.C. to the Board to justify its remaining in existence. The existence of the I.F.R.B. found its raison d'être in the general and permanent needs which it had to meet according to its statutes, and for which it had been created.

The Delegate of the Lebanon thought the I.F.R.B. was an indispensable organ, which had proved useful to the small countries. He would like to see it maintained, and would even have asked for it to be reinforced but for the fact that the cost of the Board was already very high. He would willingly agree to any reorganization of the Board provided no extra expense was involved.

In short, he was in favour of maintaining the status quo, but would support any proposal that aimed at reducing the costs.

The Chairman then gave the floor to the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Italy, who wished to reply to speakers who had taken the floor since the beginning of the discussion on the proposal to disband the I.F.R.B.

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

"I think I must make a few comments concerning the statements of certain delegates. My Delegation has already indicated that the main reason for its proposal to disband the I.F.R.B. is the absence of the new International Frequency List. The fact that no new International Frequency List exists cannot be passed over in silence.

"In Article 47, the Radio Regulations indicate clearly that the articles of those same Regulations which define the status of the I.F.R.B. and its working methods (Articles 10, 11 and 12) can come into force only at the same time as the New International Frequency List. What does this provision of the Regulations signify?

"It is of exceptional importance.

"The Radio Regulations clearly indicate that until the new International Frequency List has been prepared and put into force, the I.F.R.B. cannot embark on its activities and cannot exist as the organ entrusted with the registration of frequencies.

"The Radio Regulations were adopted at Atlantic City at the same time as the Convention; they were ratified by the Members of the Union, and consequently the provisions of Article 47 thereof remain fully in force. From the above it is evident that, since the new International Frequency List does not exist, there is no foundation for the existence of the I.F.R.B.; there is no justification for it.

"The E.A.R.C. did not have the right to entrust the I.F.R.B. with any additional tasks, whatever they may be, not indicated in Article 6 of the Convention.

"The other argument adduced by the Soviet Delegation is that experience gained during the last few years has shown that there is essentially no need for a special and very costly organ to register frequencies.

"Frequency registration has hitherto been carried out by the Bureau of the Union, then by the General Secretariat of the I.T.U., which it must be said has performed this task well. It is thus evident that it can continue performing to carry out these frequency registration duties.

"The measure we propose - i.e. to disband the I.F.R.B. - will result in an immense saving for the Union without in any way hampering its activities. This is another argument in support of our contention that our proposal is at once timely and rational.

"We have listened attentively to all the statements made during the discussion; no speaker has been able to refute the obvious fact that our proposal is in agreement in every respect with the provisions of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations, which do not provide for the I.F.R.B. to take up its activities until the new International Frequency List has been prepared, approved and put into force.

"The Delegate of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic has said that the I.F.R.B. was necessary for the "distribution of the ether"; those are his words. Now, neither the Convention nor the Regulations ever envisaged such a role for a body whose task was merely to register the frequency assignments made by the Members of the Union.

"But the I.F.R.B. cannot fulfil its task of registering frequencies, since no complete new Frequency List exists.

"Accordingly my Delegation recommends the Committee to adopt Proposals 35 and 98 concerning the disbanding of the I.F.R.B., so that the function of registering frequencies can be entrusted to the General Secretariat of the Union."

The Delegate of Italy wished to point out a weak spot in the previous speaker's argument. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had said that the E.A.R.C. had no right to take the decisions it had taken. The question had already been debated at great length during the E.A.R.C. and had been settled affirmatively during the E.A.R.C. itself. Items 2, 3 and 5 of its agenda implicitly opened the way to a revision of the Regulations and the Resolution relating to the participation of members of the I.F.R.B. in the work of the P.F.B. In particular, Item 5 provided that the Conference might entrust the I.F.R.B. with additional tasks. The decisions of the E.A.R.C., conforming as they did to its agenda, and signed by 63 countries, were therefore regular and quite clear: the I.F.R.B. was to be kept in existence.

"The Chairman pointed out that although speakers were free to refer to the E.A.R.C. decisions, it was not for the Committee to discuss the legality of those decisions; it was for the Plenary Assembly to deal with that question.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. then took the floor to reply to the statement by the Delegate of Italy :

"I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, that the question of the E.A.R.C. decisions and their legality must be specially discussed in plenary assembly. We shall therefore not discuss it in detail here, but I should nevertheless like to comment briefly on what the Delegate of Italy has just said.

"The Delegate of Italy mentioned Item 5 of the agenda of the E.A.R.C. That Conference, he said, "settled all the questions." It seems to me that the Delegate of Italy has mixed up two things : the agenda of the E.A.R.C. and its powers. What is an agenda? A list of questions to be discussed. But no matter what point on the agenda it is discussing, no Radio Conference of the I.T.U. - including the E.A.R.C. - can take decisions that are contrary to the Convention or the Regulations. The agenda of a conference does not give it the right to take decisions contrary to the Convention or the Regulations.

"Now, the decisions of the E.A.R.C. contravene the Convention, so they are not legally valid.

"When the Delegate of Italy said that the E.A.R.C. had taken such a decision, it would seem that he had in mind the meeting of Committee 8 which examined the report of the working group under the chairmanship of Italy, whose task it was to study the proposal by Belgium (Document 99 of the E.A.R.C.). If the Delegate of Italy will refer to the report of the meeting of Committee 8, he will see that no decision was taken as to the "possibility" or impossibility of the E.A.R.C.'s taking decisions contrary to the Convention and the Regulations.

"It is nevertheless undeniable that those very decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. are contrary to the Convention and the Regulations and that, for this reason, they are not legally valid."

After briefly summing up the views of the twenty-seven speakers who had taken the floor on the proposal to disband the I.F.R.B., the Chairman announced that the Committee would proceed to a vote.

The proposal to disband the I.F.R.B. was then put to the vote by roll-call, and was rejected by 53 votes to 9.

In favour of adopting the proposal : 9 delegations : - the People's Republic of Albania, Bielorussian S.S.R., People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, People's Republic of Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R., Roumanian People's Republic; Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.

Against adopting the proposal : 53 delegations:- Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Vatican City, Colombia, Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Spain, United States of America, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Federal German Republic, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 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 Zone of Morocco.

Proposal 98, together with those arising out of or similar to it, were thus rejected (Proposals 35, 616, 618 and 619).

After the vote, the Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland said:

"My Delegation does not agree with the incorrect decision just reached by Committee 3. It considers that the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. could carry out, at a much lower cost, all the tasks entrusted to the I.F.R.B., especially since, in the absence of the new International Frequency List, the very existence of the I.F.R.B. is a contravention of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations, which is legally binding. The existence of the I.F.R.B. is thus unjustified. We reserve the right to raise this question again at a plenary meeting."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said :

"My Delegation considers that the decision taken by Committee 3 is incorrect, since it contravenes the provision of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations. My Delegation is not in agreement

with this incorrect decision, and reserves the right to revert to the question of disbanding the I.F.R.B. at a plenary meeting of the Conference."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said :

"My Delegation considers that the decision taken by Committee 3 is incorrect; my Delegation disagrees with that decision. It reserves the right to revert to this question when it is discussed by the Plenary Assembly."

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic said :

"My Delegation considers that, in spite of the vote just taken, the existence of the I.F.R.B. has no legal basis; it cannot, therefore, accept the decision reached by the Committee. It reserves the right to revert to this question."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria said :

"My Delegation considers that the recent decision of Committee 3 to prolong the existence of the I.F.R.B. is irregular, and reserves the right to raise this question again at the appropriate time."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said :

"My Delegation considers that in the absence of a full International Frequency List there can be no justification for the existence of the I.F.R.B. The decision taken by this Committee is, it considers, wrong, and it reserves the right to revert to this matter in Plenary Assembly."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said he supported the statement made by the Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland, and on behalf of his Delegation he reserved the right to revert to the question in plenary assembly.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic said he regarded the Committee's decision on the I.F.R.B. as incorrect and irregular. His Delegation was not in agreement with that decision, and reserved the right to revert to the question in Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman pointed out to the previous speakers that it was not correct to say that the decision just reached was irregular; the debates in the Committee have been conducted in a perfectly orderly way.

The Committee then passed to a second question of principle relating to Article 6 of the Convention, i.e. the proposal submitted by Turkey (Proposal 656 and its corollaries 655 and 657) that the C.C.I.R. and the I.F.R.B. should be merged into a single organ. Before giving the floor to the Delegate of Turkey, so that he might introduce his proposal, the Chairman asked whether anyone wished to second it.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia said that he would second the proposal.

The Delegate of Turkey then made the following statement:

"The Turkish Delegation has submitted a proposal relating to Articles 4 and 6 of the Atlantic City Convention (proposals 655 and 656). This proposition falls into two distinct parts : the first deals with the unification of the C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T., while the second refers to the unification of the I.F.R.B. and C.C.I.R. In accordance with the procedure adopted for the work of this Committee, the second part of our proposal comes up for discussion before the first; we are therefore, at the moment, going to explain the second part.

"I must first of all point out that our proposition differs considerably from the Soviet proposal which we have just rejected and which involved, purely and simply, disbanding the I.F.R.B. Far from minimising the present role and functions of the I.F.R.B., we desire, on the contrary, that these functions should be performed more economically, but at the same time, and above all, in a more rational and efficacious manner. This means to say that we wish to assign to the I.F.R.B. a more appropriate place within the framework of a permanent consultative committee.

"The Turkish proposal is prompted by two needs:

- the first is the very real one upon which all the Delegations here are apparently in agreement: to effect economies by reducing the expenditure of the various organs of the I.T.U.,

- the second idea by which we have been inspired is that of ensuring a better functioning of these organs, thanks to an organization at once more rational and more methodical.

"In effect, the various questions connected with the optimum use of the radio spectrum are at present handled by three different organs : the Radio Division of the General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board, (I.F.R.B.) and the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.).

"You will agree, Gentlemen, that the attributes, extent and limits of the functions assigned to each of these three organs are not very clearly defined, or at least that the three organs fulfil functions that run the risk of overlapping. In addition, the interdependence that already exists between the functions of the I.F.R.B. and of the C.C.I.R. seems to have been reinforced as a result of the C.A.E.R., which has entrusted the I.F.R.B. with the task of making recommendations for all concrete cases of radio liaison, taking as a basis the general theoretical rules drawn up by the Study Groups of the C.C.I.R.

"Instead of maintaining each of these organs as a separate entity with its own secretariat, its own offices and administration, we thought that administrative expenses could, to some extent, be reduced by unification and that, above all, more positive results, better co-ordinated, would result.

"It is with this in mind that we have advocated unification of the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.R. in a single permanent Committee which would be called the "International Radio and Frequency Registration Consultative Committee."

"I wish to point out straight away that the unification we propose in no way prejudices the number or the method of electing the

members of what we shall call "The Frequency Registration part" of the Committee. The provisions at present governing these questions remain as laid down in the Atlantic City Convention. It is therefore left to the Plenipotentiary Conference, if it so desires, to arrive at a decision on this subject.

"Our proposal for the unification of the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.R. will certainly give rise to comment and some objections. We shall perhaps be told that the unification of these two organs is not possible since their structures are not the same, are not homogeneous. This would be a judicious, if slightly erroneous, comment. We have, in effect, two organs of which the tasks tend towards a common goal; the work of one depending upon the achievements of the other. That one of them should be composed of elected members and the other of nominated officials does not, in our opinion, change the common goal of both.

"If the proposal that I have tried to explain is accepted by the Committee, we are firmly convinced, that from the technical point of view, the work of the unified Committee would become far more rational and, above all, more methodical and better co-ordinated. Furthermore, the economy that could be effected, and which would stem from a reduction of expenditure, together with the fact that both parts of the Committee would work together, would be considerable.

"I have no wish to spend a long time discussing figures, but Delegates themselves can form an opinion on this subject by studying pages 120 and 123 of the Report by the Administrative Council, which gives the expenses of the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.R.

"I am afraid that my explanation has been rather long and I beg your indulgence. To conclude, I would like to say that our proposal is simple and certainly inoffensive; I emphasise the adjective inoffensive. I hope it will receive the Committee's approval."

The Delegate of Denmark opposed the Turkish proposal although he recognised its interest and paid tribute to the intention behind it. The I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.R. had different parts to play; their structure and their methods were different; and they could not be amalgamated.

The two basic hypotheses of the Turkish proposal were inaccurate:

- 1) The I.F.R.B. was not a purely consultative body; by virtue of the E.A.R.C. agreement it was henceforward responsible for frequency registration, at least below 4 Mc/s; and this led the Board not to make recommendations, but to take definite decisions;
- 2) the consultative activities of the C.C.I.R. and the I.F.R.B. were of a different nature. The C.C.I.R. studied technical questions of a general nature on which it made "recommendations"; the I.F.R.B. dealt only with concrete cases, applying the ideas of the C.C.I.R. but bearing in mind geographical, economic, and other conditions.

The Delegates of the U.S.A., Italy, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were of the same opinion as the Delegate of Denmark. The Delegate of Italy was not convinced that the fusion envisaged would be rational and economical and devoid of danger for the I.F.R.B. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland emphasized that the I.F.R.B., which was an executive as well as a consultative body, must be independent if it was to perform its duties under good conditions. Every simplification of structure was worth examining, but the fusion proposed should not be carried out, at least at that time; the I.F.R.B. must be left to work untrammelled until the change-over of the various services to the Atlantic City Table had been completed.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia regretted that the preceding Delegates had taken up such a firm position. He considered, referring to the Financial Operating Report of the Union, that the Turkish proposal merited support since it constituted a rational way of easing the financial burden on the Union by uniting two organs whose activities were complementary. Other proposals, similar to those, had been submitted with the same intention: to reduce expenditure and simplify the structure of the Union. He suggested the setting up of a working group which could examine all those proposals, estimate the savings that might be made, and recommend to the Committee either one or several solutions.

The Chairman pointed out that the Committee had decided first to deal with questions of principle; it would therefore be premature to set up the proposed working party.

The economies that would accompany the Turkish proposal for unification would be very difficult to evaluate; they could be made only on the common services and he did not feel it would be possible to effect any substantial savings on the specialized secretariats of the two committees, the staff of which was continuously employed. Furthermore, the co-existence of a Director and a Chairman at the head of the unified Committee did not seem to be a very happy combination.

The Delegate of Turkey wished to state that he did not propose the fusion of the C.C.I.R. and the I.F.R.B. but their unification: each organ would remain independent, but the structure of the Union would be simpler and more economical; its work better coordinated. Since his proposal had received little support he would not insist upon it being put to the vote and he was prepared to accept that it should be sent for study to the working group, the setting up of which the Delegate of Yugoslavia had proposed.

The Chairman again explained that the Committee must stand by the method it had itself chosen, which was to examine individually proposals on matters of principle. If the Committee considered that a proposal was not acceptable in spite of the savings it would lead to, then the proposal should be rejected. If on the contrary the Committee considered that a proposal was at the same time desirable and economical, the Committee could ask the Secretary General, a working group, or the Finance Committee, to estimate accurately the savings that could be effected by its adoption. In the present case a working group could not be justified.

Since the Delegate of Turkey had asked that his proposal should not be put to the vote, that meant that it was provisionally withdrawn.

The Chairman then enumerated the other questions to be dealt with by the Committee concerning the I.F.R.B., i.e. the number of members of the Board, the method of electing them (by the Radio Conference or by the Plenipotentiary Conference), the nature of the election (on the basis of countries or persons), and several other questions of detail on which proposals had been submitted (for example: the qualifications of members, geographical distribution, duration of mandate, etc.....).

Before expressing its views on the method of electing members of the I.F.R.B., the Committee should decide on their number, it being understood that it was not proposed to modify the Board's functions. The Conference had received the following proposals concerning the number of members of the I.F.R.B. :

- 1) Proposals 80 (Portugal), 86 (France) and 656 (Turkey) to maintain the status quo; the number of members to be fixed by the Radio Conference.
- 2) Proposals 88 (Argentina), 89 (Italy) and 91 (Sweden) that the number of members be decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference, no figures being suggested.
- 3) Proposals 95 (United States of America), 663 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and 690 (Brazil) asking that the number of members be mentioned in the Convention, and suggesting respectively 5, 7 and 15 members.

The Delegate of India thought that the Committee should first decide whether the members of the I.F.R.B. were to be elected by the Radio Conference - as at present - or by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as several administrations had proposed.

The Chairman agreed that the procedure suggested by the Delegate of India was indeed more logical, but it was only after sober reflection that he had made his suggestion concerning the order, which he thought was the most practical one.

The Delegate of Sweden thought that the method of election might have an effect on the number of members, and he therefore supported the Indian Delegate's suggestion.

The Delegates of France and the United States of America, however, agreed with the Chairman. The number of members should be fixed first, because of the important financial repercussions. If it was decided to reduce the number, the second question would be settled: the election would perforce fall to the Plenipotentiary Conference. If it was decided to keep the same number or to increase it, the second question would stand.

If the order of the questions was reversed and it was decided, for example, that the Radio Conference should continue to elect the members, it would then be impossible to change the number of members without going back on the decision taken, or without holding the Radio Conference in the near future.

The Chairman thought that, in spite of the divergent opinions expressed, the delegates who agreed with him had advanced the more convincing arguments. He therefore proposed to open the next meeting with a discussion on the number of members of the I.F.R.B.

The meeting rose at 13.15 hours.

Rapporteurs:

E. Luraschi G. Terras
R.V. Hatton J. Revoy

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 112-E
21 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL NO. 707
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Plenipotentiary Conference

recognizing

the importance of ensuring continuity of work of the
Administrative Council,

calls upon

the Members of the Union elected to the Council to designate
permanent representatives, qualified in the field of telecommunications,
to serve for the full term of office.

Reasons

There has been too little continuity in the membership of the
Council during the past five years. Most members designate represent-
atives for a single session. Very few have designated permanent
representatives. The Council will be able to function more efficiently
if the persons designated by the member governments have greater
continuity in service and acquire greater experience in dealing with the
problems of the Union.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.113-E

21 October 1952

COMMITTEE 4

PROPOSAL No. 708

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Annex 2 - To the Convention

The term "facsimile" is used in the Convention in Article 8, paragraph 1 (1), and it would therefore seem desirable to include the term and its definition in the list of definitions in Annex 2. The U.S.A. therefore proposes that the term "facsimile" and its definition as it appears in Article 1, Section 1, of the Radio Regulations be included in Annex 2, as follows:

Facsimile: A system of telecommunication for the transmission of fixed images with a view to their reception in a permanent form.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 114-E

21 October 1952

COMMITTEE 5

REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF CLASS

FOR

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNION

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter in which Mr. Salvador Guanes, deputy Head of the Delegation of the Republic of Paraguay to the Plenipotentiary Conference, asks for the Republic of Paraguay to be included in the VIIIth Class (1 unit) for its share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

At the present time the Republic of Paraguay is in the VIIth Class (3 units).

N.B.: For other requests for a change of class see Documents 15 and 84 (revised).

ANNEX: 1

ANNEX

National Telecommunication Administration
ASUNCION (Paraguay).

Buenos Aires, 16 October 1952.

To the Secretary General of the
International Telecommunications Union.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that on instructions from my Government, I am hereby requesting permission from this Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference for my country to contribute henceforward in Class VIII, instead of in Class VII. This I do for the following reasons:

1. Our Administration did not invoke PROTOCOL X, annexed to the Atlantic City Convention (1947), and consequently it was assigned the same number of units with which it was defraying I.T.U. expenditure under the Madrid Convention (1932).
2. The volume of telecommunications in our country is small. This means that our share in defraying I.T.U. expenditure represents a high percentage of our telecommunication budget.

I should be grateful, therefore, if you would submit this request to the Plenipotentiary Conference and give it your support, in order that we may henceforward contribute in Class VIII, this being more in proportion to the actual volume of our telecommunications.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) Salvador Guanes
Deputy Head, Plenipotentiary Delegate
of the Republic of Paraguay.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 115-E
21 October 1952.

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 709

NETHERLANDS

Suggested Amendment to the Proposal of

Denmark concerning the I.F.R.B.

Par. 2 of proposal No. 705 (Doc. No. 108) read as follows:

"2. Should any of the present members on the Board relinquish their duties during the time interval up to the next Radio Conference, the Administrative Council before par. 307 of the Radio Regulations is applied, shall decide in the light of the progress made by the I.F.R.B., if the vacancy or vacancies should be filled or not, subject to the condition that the number of members on the Board shall not at any time be less than X."

Note: The figure X has to be decided by the Conference and should be the same as that eventually adopted for par. 3 of the Danish proposal No. 705.

In that proposal this figure is 9. The Netherlands Delegation would prefer to fix this figure at 7.



International
Telecommunication Union

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 1164-E

22 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

LANGUAGE SYSTEM OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

In response to a wish expressed during the first meeting of Committee 3, the Secretariat has reproduced, below, the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention (Brussels Revision 1952) defining the language system of that organization.

Article 7

Languages

1. The official language of the Universal Postal Union shall be French.
2. At congresses, conferences and in the committees thereof, English, French, Spanish, and Russian shall be admitted, the choice of an interpretation system - with or without electronic equipment - being left to the discretion of the organizers of the meeting after consultation with the Director of the International Bureau and the Member countries concerned. The same shall apply to meetings of the Universal Postal Union held in the intervals between congresses.
3. Other languages may also be used for the meetings mentioned in paragraph 2.
4.
 - a) The cost of installing and maintaining the simultaneous interpretation system for English, French, Spanish and Russian shall be borne by the Union;
 - b) The cost of providing interpretation for these same languages shall be borne by the Member countries which use English, Spanish or Russian. This cost shall be divided into three equal parts, each of which shall be shared among the countries of the group to which it applies, in proportion to the shares of those countries in defraying the general expenses of the Union.



5. Delegations using other languages shall be responsible for providing simultaneous interpretation into one of the languages mentioned in paragraph 2, either by using the system mentioned in the same paragraph, (if the necessary technical modifications can be made), or by the use of private interpreters.

6. The cost of using other languages, including the cost of any technical modifications mentioned in paragraph 5 which may be made in the system envisaged in paragraph 2, shall be shared among the Member countries that make use of those languages, the procedure being the same as that set forth in sub-paragraph 4.b).

7. Postal Administrations may reach mutual agreement as to the language they will use for service correspondence between themselves.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

STATEMENT BY MR. DELLAMULA,
CHAIRMAN OF THE I.F.R.B., TO THE
7th MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

1. "I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity you have given me to explain certain aspects of the tasks and functions entrusted to the I.F.R.B. These details, which are purely informative, will give some idea of the consequences that would follow upon a modification of the Board's structure.
2. Consequent upon the new procedure of notification and registry introduced by the Atlantic City Radio Conference, the Conference set up the I.F.R.B. and recommended to the Plenipotentiary Conference that the Board should be incorporated into the structure of the Union. When the Radio Conference laid down the number of Members that the I.F.R.B. should have, it did so bearing in mind the functions with which it had been entrusted. Although these are well known I propose to repeat them.
 - a) To effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the respective countries, so as to establish, in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Radio Regulations, the date, purpose, and technical characteristics of each of these assignments, with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof.
 - b) To render advice to Members of the Union on the use of radio channels where international interference may occur.

Furthermore, the I.F.R.B. was entrusted with other tasks associated with, and related to the use of frequencies, especially regards monitoring.

3. Without taking into consideration the questions connected with the decisions of the C.A.E.R., I must point out that when deciding, in accordance with its agenda, that the I.F.R.B. should assume its functions, the C.A.E.R. did so knowing full well that these tasks would be more complex and indeed more voluminous, than had been foreseen at Atlantic City.



4. It is well known that the C.A.E.R. adopted plans for a new frequency list except in the band for fixed services and broadcasting between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s.
5. The complexity of the I.F.R.B.'s tasks has increased in the sense that, while no new task has been undertaken, the original one has proved to be of greater magnitude. The examination of notifications, the conclusions that have to be drawn, the decisions to be taken and the subsequent registry, are based upon a procedure arrived at after taking into consideration that the implementation of the bands, as laid down in the Atlantic City Table, should take place progressively, bearing in mind the present and future use of the frequencies. This fact would have had to be faced even if a complete list for the whole spectrum had been adopted.
6. To this end, and in order that the Atlantic City Allocation Table, together with the lists and plans adopted should come into force, the C.A.E.R., in keeping with its mandate, approved a series of measures giving precise directives to Administrations and the I.F.R.B. In addition, the C.A.E.R. requested the Administrative Council in its future meetings, to co-ordinate the work connected with these measures, basing its action on reports from the I.F.R.B. outlining the current position and progress made. The I.F.R.B. should therefore continually analyze the state of the spectrum; a task of which the magnitude and importance there is no need to emphasize.
7. With the object of carrying out the tasks of notification and registration, and the additional work entrusted to it by the C.A.E.R., the I.F.R.B. has established and must keep up to date, the Master Radio Frequency Record, which includes:
 - a) The assignments and distributions of frequencies which figure in the plans and lists adopted by the C.A.E.R. to which are applied, or will be applied, the provisions of Article 11 of the Regulations.
 - b) The frequency assignments notified by Administrations to the I.F.R.B., in respect of the present use of the frequencies, for all the services to which the procedure established by the C.A.E.R. applies.
8. The Master Record replaces the service document known as the "Frequency List", and it will be brought up to date and published periodically. The assignments contained in this Record will be taken as the basis for the future preparation of the complete new International Frequency List.

9. To have some idea of the work involved in establishing and maintaining the Master Record, its publication, and at the same time applying the Notification and Registration procedure in accordance with Article 11 of the Radio Regulations and with the interim procedure laid down by the C.A.E.R., as well as the analysis of the spectrum situation, the following must be borne in mind:

- a) The Union received, in the year 1930, about 10,000 assignments; this number increased progressively until, in 1947, it had reached a total of 75,000. The I.F.R.B. since March 1952, has had to examine, record and publish, in October (8 months later) some 200,000 assignments.
- b) When notifications were received in the office of the Union for publication in the "Frequency List" the only directive in existence was that they should be published without any examination. The I.F.R.B., on the other hand, before deciding to include them in the Master Record and publish them subsequently as a service document, examines each one of the assignments notified, in order to verify, in the first instance, if the minimum information provided is satisfactory and in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations and the C.A.E.R. Agreement.

The majority of assignments included in this way in the Record will be modified owing to changes or transfers to assigned frequencies in the adopted lists, or to the appropriate bands of the Atlantic City Table. This process has already begun and it is likely to go on for several years. Similarly the notifications of new assignments will have to be examined and included in the Record.

11. For each notification of a modification, transfer, or new assignment, the I.F.R.B., in conformity with its functions, must examine it, not only to decide if it is satisfactory from the point of view of the minimum information required, but also to determine:
1. if it is in conformity with the Table of Frequency Allocations,
 2. if it is in conformity with the pertinent provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations,

3. the probability of causing harmful interference to other assignments.
12. The Notification and Registration procedure laid down in Article 11 of the Radio Regulations comes into force, during 1952 and subsequent years for the bands where a new Frequency List has been adopted. This procedure involves a series of tasks and processes which have to be performed within a certain space of time and which cannot be postponed without losing their efficacy and aim. In these bands alone there are at present some 50,000 assignments.
13. The Aeronautical interests, I.C.A.O. and I.A.T.A., have already held meetings for the European and North Atlantic, and the South American and Caribbean regions, and are soon to hold a meeting in the Pacific region, in order to draw up definitive programmes for the use of the frequencies in the Aeronautical Mobile Service assigned to them in the plans adopted by the C.A.E.R. The results obtained indicate that these measures will become effective in the not too distant future. The same is true of the Maritime Mobile Service for which it has been proposed that certain portions of the higher part of the spectrum should start coming into force next year. It is pointless to give you more details on these measures; each one of the Delegates knows well what it means for his Administration to make them effective, bearing in mind the other services. If in the matter of co-ordination and selection of the right moment to make these measures effective, the I.F.R.B. has been called upon to play a part, this part is neither easy nor simple.
14. Finally, the I.F.R.B. has to make a periodical analysis of the state of the radio spectrum, not only to solve particular problems, but also with the object of informing the Administrative Council and Administrations of the progress made in the occupation of the appropriate bands in accordance with the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations and to recommend the steps that should be taken towards final adjustment.
15. Bearing in mind these facts concerning the present and future tasks of the I.F.R.B., it will be appreciated how its present Members and specialised Secretariat are fulfilling their functions. Side by side with the purely technical aspect of the work there exists the administrative: the despatch of weekly circulars to Administrations so that they can submit objections to assignments made, a study of these objections, circulating the conclusions, a great deal of explanatory correspondence, the final formalities and the inscription in the Record, the keeping up to date, publication etc. The administrative problem, that is to say

the actual recording, has been largely solved by the Board's adoption of a mechanized system of perforated cards for the preparation of the Master Record. In addition to providing a rapid method for the examination and analysis of the assignments at any time, the system has resulted in a considerable saving in expenditure. With the Record set up in this way it is only a question of minutes for any Member of the Board to ascertain how any particular frequency is being used when he has to examine an assignment problem.

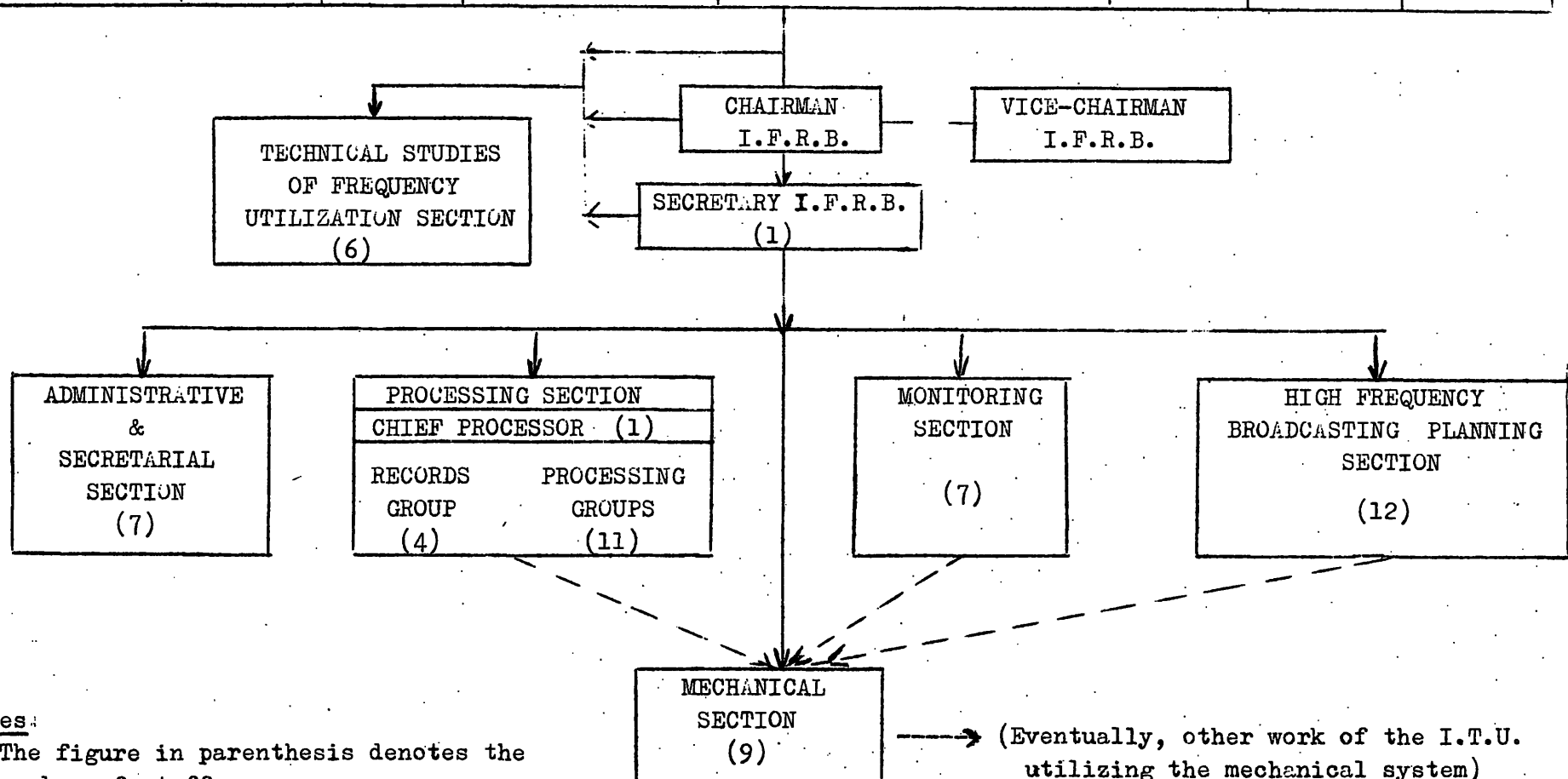
16. An incidental consequence of this mechanical system which permits the I.F.R.B. to perform its duties of orderly recording and maintenance of the Record, is that it also facilitates the direct publication, as a service document by the Secretary General, of the information contained in the Record. This is an advantage of economy and what is more important, the publication of the Record and its supplements will include up to date information on the changes which have occurred in the use of frequencies. Printing is done by automatic mechanical means, the only time that is required is for reproduction and distribution to Administrations; this is of the order of 3 to 4 weeks. If one bears in mind that the editions of the "Frequency List" and its supplements used to contain information received by the Union four or five months beforehand, the advantages of the new system are not difficult to understand.
17. The use and publication of monitoring observations, which at the present time total some 50,000 observations per month, has been organized in the same way. In this way the I.F.R.B. and Administrations will be able to count upon two rapid and up to date sources of information on the state of the spectrum. Certainly the first of these, the Record, would be, without the aid of the second, of theoretical value. That is why the collaboration of Administrations in this connection by sending to the I.F.R.B. information on monitoring would be highly appreciated and would benefit the Members of the Union, especially those who are not in a position to maintain a monitoring service of their own.

18. With regard to the technical aspect of the specific functions of the I.F.R.B., an important consideration is the number of problems that have to be examined. It is not possible for each of these problems to be examined, in the first instance, by the Board as a whole, unless they have first been studied individually.
19. After thorough study, the Board has been obliged to organize itself in such a way that each of its members is responsible for assignment problems in a particular part of the spectrum or in a particular service. Thus, for example, one member deals with Region 1, another with Region 2, a third with the aeronautical mobile service, etc.. Thus all the present members are responsible for some particular question. Each member (of course with the assistance of the requisite staff for matters of detail) has to consider each individual case of assignment and arrive at a conclusion on the questions for which he is responsible. There are some 200,000 assignments, and a rough idea of the number for which each member is responsible can thus readily be obtained.
20. The conclusion reached by a member on a problem is forthwith submitted to the Board as a whole. The Board considers the problem and takes the appropriate decision. Thus members are working simultaneously and separately on different problems, on different frequencies and assignments, the final decision being taken by the Board as a whole. It is necessary to remember that the members of the Board, besides their functions as technicians, must act as a body in order to take decisions.
21. Even if the Chairman of the Board were to be made solely responsible for administrative matters and for the general direction of work, and even if he were to be of higher rank than the other members of the Board, as regards the technical aspect of their essential duties all members of the Board have to be equal amongst themselves and in relation to the Union, if the main objective for which the Board was created is to be attained, namely, if members are to act as custodians of an international public trust without anybody other than the competent conferences being able to disavow its conclusions and decisions.

22. Lastly, it should be noted that the Board has been instructed to prepare a complete new frequency list, taking, as a basis, the assignments appearing in the Master Radio Frequency Record. The same may be said of the duties entrusted to it in connection with the preparation of high-frequency broadcasting plans. As regards these latter, the Board is compiling, for publication, a list of the requirements submitted by administrations, and will immediately set about preparation of the plans themselves.
23. If the intention is to modify the structure of the I.F.R.B., it would be well to bear in mind all these factors, which have not only complicated the tasks of the Board, but have also increased the amount of material the Board has to deal with and the processes it has to face to arrive at its decisions.
24. Moreover, the E.A.R.C., when in pursuance of its terms of reference it decreed that the I.F.R.B. should take up its duties and in addition gave it certain additional tasks, had in mind the idea that in doing so it would eliminate the need for convening conferences for several years, thus avoiding the expenditure that would have been entailed by those conferences. The E.A.R.C. called on the I.F.R.B. to continue its work to a conclusion. The structure of the Board and the status of the international members may well play an important part in the degree of success it will achieve in performing its various duties.
25. Hence, bearing in mind all the above, and the fact that the I.F.R.B. has embarked on its specific functions no more than a few months ago and that therefore insufficient experience has been acquired to enable judgement to be passed on its activities, I would take the liberty of stressing that whatever changes should be decided on here should not affect the technical potentialities of the I.F.R.B.
26. Finally, Mr. Chairman, in giving certain background and information in respect of the functions and tasks of the I.F.R.B. and how the Board proposes to accomplish them, I have felt it my duty to point out certain facts, which it will be for this Conference to assess, in connection with the effects of any change in the present structure of the I.F.R.B."

ORGANISATION OF THE I.F.R.B. and ITS SECRETARIAT
(1 July 1952 to 31 December 1953)

INTERNATIONAL		FREQUENCY		REGISTRATION		BOARD	
LOW FREQUENCY & REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	AERONAUTICAL & MARITIME MOBILE	HIGH FREQUENCY & SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION		V.H.F.	H.F.B.
Mr. Svoboda	Mr. Miles	Mr. Wang	Mr. Gracie Mr. Petit	Mr. Rao	Mr. Witt	Mr. Miles	Mr. Catá
				Mr. Roberts		Mr. Roberts	Mr. Kras- nosselski



Notes:

1. The figure in parenthesis denotes the number of staff
2. The Members of the I.F.R.B. help out each other according to the varying workload; similarly one Member replaces another during absences.

A N N E X 2

Annex to Resolution No. 258 of the Administrative Council

ORGANIZATION OF THE I.F.R.B. SECRETARIAT

(from 1 July 1952 to 31 December 1953)

1. Secretary I.F.R.B.

1 Counsellor Class D (occupied in 1952 by a Class 1 official)

Secretary to the Board and Chief Administrative Officer; responsible to the Board for the work of the sections in paragraphs 2 and 4 to 7 (a total staff of 51 persons).

2. Administrative and Secretariat Section (7 persons)

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---------|
| a) | 1 Assistant Administrative Officer | Class 4 |
| b) | 1 Office Assistant I | " 5 |
| c) | 4 Secretary-Stenographers | " 5 |
| d) | 1 Assistant Clerk | " 8 |

a) In charge of the Section.

b) Tri-lingual Assistant (English, French and Russian); acts as general office assistant and interprets at Board meetings; minor translations from Russian.

c) Bi-lingual; deal with all correspondence with Administrations; minor translations; one person also interprets at Board meetings.

d) Office boy (from May 1952).

Note by the Chairman. I.F.R.B.

The increases in the number of staff in the various sections during the period from 1 January 1954 to 31 December 1957 (a total of 13 new posts carefully phased to take care of increases in the volume of work envisaged by the Board) are not mentioned here, since it is presumed that the organization and staff requirements of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat will be studied by Committee 5.

3. Technical Studies of Frequency Utilization Section (6 persons)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| a) 1 Engineer | Class 1 |
| b) 3 Technical Assistants | " 3 |
| c) 2 Office Assistants II | " 6 |

The work of this Section is essentially technical; this Section provides the only engineering assistance to the Board and under the direction of the latter carries out detailed work.

- a) In charge of Section.
- b) Graduate engineers assisting the Engineer (1 existing, 1 - October 1952; 1 - December 1952).
- c) Clerical Assistants.

4. Processing Section (16 persons)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| a) 1 Chief Processor | Class 2 (filled in 1952 by a Class 3 official) |
| b) 1 Assistant Administrative Officer | Class 4 |
| x <u>Notification Records Group</u> | |
| c) 1 Office Assistant I | Class 5 |
| d) 2 Office Assistants II | Class 6 1) |
| + <u>Processing Group</u> | |
| e) 5 Office Assistants I | Class 5 |
| f) 6 Office Assistants II | Class 6 1) |
| x All frequency notifications received from Administrations are handled by this Group. | |
| + Undertakes the detailed treatment of notifications for the maintenance of the Master Radio Frequency Record. | |

1) Of these posts, 5, during 1952, are filled by Class 7 officials.

(Ann.2-Dec.117-E-Rev.)

- a) In charge of the Section.
- b) Directly responsible to the Chief Processor for the frequency notification records.
- c) Ensures that notifications and findings referred to in Article 11(R.R.) are included in Union circulars and that action taken with Administrations is in accordance with the E.A.R.C. Agreement and Article 11 (R.R.)
- d) Clerical Assistants.
- e) Responsible to the Chief Processor for each group of the spectrum.
- f) Clerical Assistants.

5. Mechanical Section (9 persons)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| a) 1 Office Assistant I | Class 5 |
| b) 3 Office Assistants II | " 6 1) |
| c) 5 Punch Operators | " 7 |

This Section undertakes the mechanical work for the Master Radio Frequency Record, Monitoring and High Frequency Broadcasting Planning; it may also do work for other permanent organs, e.g. the preparation of other service documents.

- a) In Charge of the Section
- b) Operate the Sorters, Multi-Control, Tabulator and Summary Punch
- c) Operate the Punch and Interpreter machines.

1) Of these posts, 5, during 1952, are filled by Class 7 officials.

6. Monitoring Section (7 persons)

- a) 1 Assistant Administrative Officer Class 4 (filled during 1952 by a Class 5 official)
 - b) 2 Office Assistants I Class 5
 - c) 4 Office Assistants II Class 6
- a) In Charge of the Section
 - b) Responsible for the processing of monitoring reports
 - c) Clerical Assistants

7. High Frequency Broadcasting Section (12 persons)

- a) 2 Technical Assistants Class 3
- b) 5 Office Assistants I Class 5
- c) 5 Office Assistants II Class 6 ¹⁾

This Section under the direction of members of the Board will undertake the detailed work involved in the preparation of draft plans.

- a) 1 Class I Officer loaned by the General Secretariat in charge of Section; the other official to be recruited in July 1952.
- b) Assistants with broadcasting or general radio experience.
- c) Clerical Assistants.

1) Of these posts, 5 during 1952, are filled by Class 7 officials.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 117-E
23 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

STATEMENT BY MR. DELLAMULA,
CHAIRMAN OF THE I.F.R.B., TO THE
7th MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

"I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity you have given me to explain certain aspects of the tasks and functions entrusted to the I.F.R.B. These details, which are purely informative, will give some idea of the consequences that would follow upon a modification of the Board's structure.

Consequent upon the new procedure of notification and registry introduced by the Atlantic City Radio Conference, the Conference set up the I.F.R.B. and I recommend to the Plenipotentiary Conference that the Board should be incorporated into the structure of the Union. When the Radio Conference laid down the number of Members that the I.F.R.B. should have, it did so bearing in mind the functions with which it had been entrusted. Although these are well known I propose to repeat them.

1. To effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the respective countries, so as to establish, in accordance with the procedure provided for in these Regulations, the date, purpose, and technical characteristics of each of these assignments, with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof.
2. To render advice to Members of the Union on the use of radio channels where international interference may occur.

Furthermore, the I.F.R.B. was entrusted with other tasks associated with, and related to the use of frequencies, especially as regards monitoring transmissions.

3. Without taking into consideration the questions connected with the decisions of the C.A.E.R., I must point out that by approving, in accordance with its agenda, that the I.F.R.B. should assume its functions, the C.A.E.R. came to this decision knowing full well that these tasks would be more complex and indeed more voluminous, than had been foreseen at Atlantic City.

4. It is well known that the C.A.E.R. adopted plans for a new frequency list except in the band for fixed services and broadcasting between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s.
5. The complexity of the I.F.R.B.'s tasks has increased in the sense that, while no new task has been undertaken, the original one has proved to be of greater magnitude. The examination of notifications, the conclusions that have to be drawn, the decisions to be taken and the subsequent registry, are based upon a procedure arrived at after taking into consideration that the enforcement of the bands, as laid down in the Atlantic City Table, should take place progressively; bearing in mind the present and future use of the frequencies. This fact would have had to be faced even if a complete list for the whole spectrum had been adopted.
6. To this end, and in order that the Atlantic City Allocation Table, together with the lists and plans adopted should come into force, the C.A.E.R., in keeping with its mandate, approved a series of measures giving precise directives to Administrations and the I.F.R.B. In addition, the C.A.E.R. requested the Administrative Council in its future meetings, to co-ordinate the work connected with these measures, basing its action on reports from the I.F.R.B. outlining the current position and progress made. The I.F.R.B. is therefore continually analyzing the state of the spectrum; a task of which the magnitude and importance there is no need to emphasize.
7. With the object of completing the tasks of notification and registry, and the additional work entrusted to it by the C.A.E.R., the I.F.R.B. has drawn up and must keep up to date, the Master International Frequency Register, which includes:
 1. The assignments and distributions of frequencies which figure in the plans and lists adopted by the C.A.E.R. to which are applied, or will be applied, the provisions of Article 11 of the Regulations.
 2. The assignments of frequencies notified by Administrations to the I.F.R.B., the present use of the frequencies, for all the services to which the procedure established by the C.A.E.R. applies.
8. The Master Register replaces the service document known as the "Frequency List", and it will be brought up to date and published periodically. The assignments contained in this register will be taken as the basis for the future preparation of the complete new International Frequency List.

9. To have some idea of the work involved in drawing up and maintaining the Master Register, its publication, and at the same time applying the procedure for Notification and Registry in accordance with Article 11 of the Radio Regulations, and with the interim procedure laid down by the C.A.E.R., as well the analysis of the spectrum situation, the following must be borne in mind:

1. The Union received, in the year 1930, about 10,000 assignments; this number increased progressively until, in 1947, it had reached a total of 75,000. The I.F.R.B. since March 1952, has had to examine, register and publish, in October (8 months later) some 200,000 assignments.

2. When notifications were received in the office of the Union for publication in the "Frequency List" the only directive in existence was that they should be published without prior examination. The I.F.R.B., on the other hand, before deciding to include them in the Master Register and publish them subsequently as a service document, examined each one of the assignments notified, in order to verify, in the first instance, if the minimum information provided was satisfactory and in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations and the C.A.E.R. Agreement.

The majority of assignments included in this way in the Register were modified owing to changes or transfers of frequencies assigned in the lists adopted, or in the appropriate bands of the Atlantic City Table. This process has already begun and it is likely to go on for several years. Similarly the notifications of new assignments will have to be examined and included in the Register.

For each notification of a modification, transfer, or new assignment, the I.F.R.B., in conformity with its functions, must examine it carefully, not only to decide if it is satisfactory from the point of view of the minimum information required, but also to determine:

1. if it agrees with the Table of Frequency Allocations,
2. if it is in conformity with the pertinent provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations,

3. the possibility of it causing harmful interference to other assignments.

For the bands where a new Frequency List has been adopted as the procedure of Notification and Registry laid down in Article 11 of the Radio Regulations comes into force, during 1952 and subsequent years the procedure involves a series of new tasks which have to be performed within a certain space of time and which cannot be postponed without losing their efficacy and aim. In these bands there are at present some 50,000 assignments.

Finally, the I.F.R.B. has to make a periodical analysis of the position of the radio spectrum, not only to solve special problems, but also with the object of informing the Administrative Council and Administrations of the progress made towards filling the appropriate bands in accordance with the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations and to recommend the steps that should be taken towards a final arrangement.

Bearing in mind these facts concerning the present and future tasks of the I.F.R.B., it will be appreciated how its present Members and specialised Secretariat are fulfilling their functions. Side by side with the purely technical aspect of the work there exists the administrative: the despatch of weekly circulars to Administrations so that they can submit objections to assignments made, a study of these objections, circulating the conclusions, a great deal of explanatory correspondence, the final formalities and the inscription in the Register, the keeping up to date, publication etc. The administrative problem, that is to say the actual registry, has been largely solved by the Board's adoption of a mechanized system of perforated cards for the preparation of the Master Register. In addition to providing a rapid method for the examination and analysis of the assignments at any time, the system has resulted in a considerable saving in expenditure. With the Register set up in this way it is only a question of minutes for any Member of the Board to ascertain how any particular frequency is being used when he has to examine an assignment problem.

An incidental consequence of this mechanical system, and one which permits the I.F.R.B. to perform its duties of methodical registry and maintenance of the Register, is that it also facilitates the direct publication, as a service document by the Secretary General, of the information contained in the Register. This is an advantage of economy and what is more important, the publication of the Register and its

supplements will include up to date changes that have occurred in the use of frequencies. Printing is done by automatic mechanical means, the only time that is required is for reproduction and distribution to Administrations; this is of the order of 3 to 4 weeks. If one bears in mind that the editions of the "Frequency List" and its supplements used to contain information received by the Union four or five months beforehand, the advantages of the new system are not difficult to understand.

The Aeronautical bodies, I.C.A.O. and I.A.T.A., have already held meetings for the European and North Atlantic, and the South American and Caribbean regions, and are soon to hold a meeting in the Pacific region, in order to draw up definitive programmes for the use of the frequencies in the Aeronautical Mobile Service assigned to them in the plans adopted by the C.A.E.R. The results obtained indicate that these measures will become effective in the not too distant future. The same is true of the Maritime Mobile Service for which it has been proposed that certain portions of the higher part of the spectrum should start coming into force next year. It is pointless to give you more details on these measures; each one of the Delegates knows well what it means for his Administration to make them effective, bearing in mind the other services. If in the matter of co-ordination and selection of the right moment to make these measures effective, the I.F.R.B. has been called upon to play a part, this part has been neither easy nor simple.

The use and publication of monitoring observations of emissions, which at the present time total some 50,000 observations per month, has been organised in the same way. In this way the I.F.R.B. and Administrations have been able to count upon rapid and up to date sources of information on the state of the spectrum. Certainly the first of these, the Register, would be, without the aid of the second, of theoretical value. That is why the collaboration of Administrations in this direction is highly appreciated particularly when they send to the I.F.R.B. information on monitoring which will benefit the members of the Union and especially those who are not in a position to maintain a monitoring service of their own.

With regard to the technical aspect of the specific functions of the I.F.R.B., an important consideration is the number of problems that have to be examined. It is not possible for each of these problems to be examined, in the first instance, by the Board as a whole, unless they have first been studied by an individual member.

After thorough study, the Board has been obliged to organize itself in such a way that each of its members is responsible for assignment problems in a particular part of the spectrum or in a particular service. Thus, for example, one member deals with Region 1, another with Region 2, a third with the aeronautical mobile service, etc. Thus all the present members are responsible for some particular question. Each member (of course with the assistance of the requisite staff for matters of detail) has to consider each individual case of assignment and arrive at a conclusion on the questions for which he is responsible. There are some 200,000 assignments, and a rough idea of the number for which each member is responsible can thus readily be obtained.

The conclusion reached by a member on a problem is forthwith submitted to the Board meeting in Plenary Assembly. The Board considers the problem and takes the appropriate decision. Thus members are working simultaneously and separately on different problems, on different frequencies and assignments, the final decision being taken by the Board at a Plenary meeting.

Even if the Chairman of the Board has to take sole responsibility for administrative matters and for the general direction of work, and even if, as regards the technical aspect of his basic duties, he is of higher rank than the other members of the Board, all members of the Board have to be equal between themselves and in relation to the Union, if the main object for which it was set up is to be attained, namely, if members are to act as custodians of an international public trust without anybody or anything, except the appropriate conferences, being able to disavow its conclusions and decisions.

Lastly, it should be noted that the Board has been instructed to prepare a complete new frequency list, taking, as a basis, the assignments appearing in the Master Radio Frequency Record. The same may be said of the duties entrusted to it in connection with the preparation of high-frequency broadcasting plans. As regards these latter, the Board is compiling, for publication, a list of the requirements submitted by administrations, and will immediately set about preparation of the plans themselves.

If the intention is to modify the structure of the I.F.R.B., it would be well to bear in mind all those factors, which have not only complicated the tasks of the Board, but have also increased the amount of material the Board has to deal with and the formalities it has to comply with to arrive at its decisions.

Moreover, the E.A.R.C., when in pursuance of its terms of reference it decreed that the I.F.R.B. should take up its duties and in addition gave it certain additional tasks, had in mind the idea that in doing so it would eliminate the need for conferences and meetings for several years, thus avoiding the expenditure that would have been entailed by those conferences. The E.A.R.C. called on the I.F.R.B. to continue its work to a conclusion. The structure of the Board and the status of the international members may well play an important part in the degree of success it will achieve in performing its various duties.

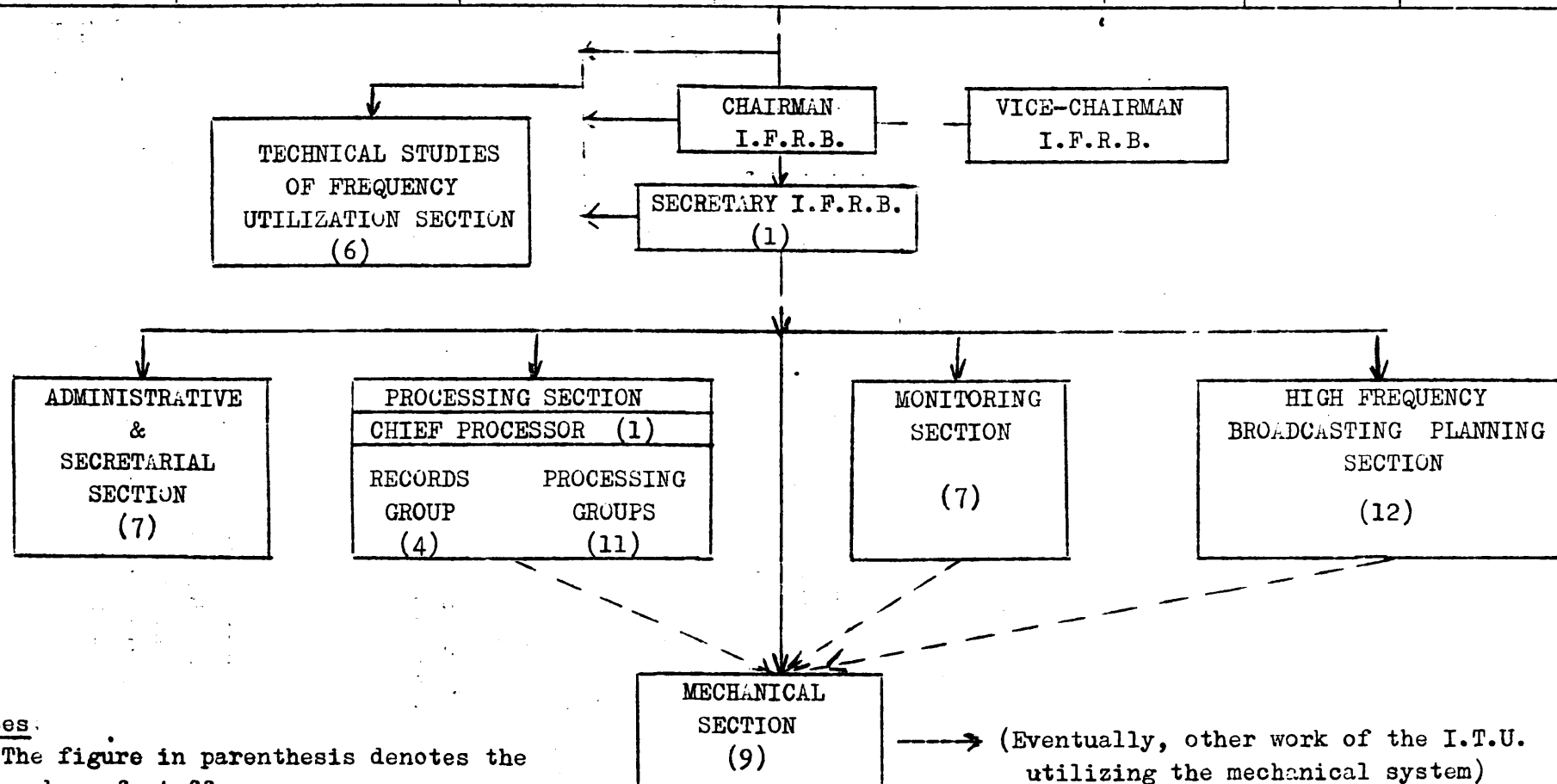
Hence, bearing in mind all the above, and the fact that the I.F.R.B. has embarked on its specific functions no more than a few months ago and that therefore insufficient experience has been acquired to enable judgement to be passed on its activities, I would take the liberty of stressing that whatever changes should be decided on here should not affect the technical potentialities of the I.F.R.B.

Work done by the I.F.R.B. in the past, its present functions and how the Board proposes to fulfil its tasks in the future, I have felt it my duty to point out certain facts, which it will be for this Conference to assess, in connection with the effects of any change in the present structure of the I.F.R.B.

Annexos: 2

ORGANISATION OF THE I.F.R.B. and ITS SECRETARIAT
(1 July 1952 to 31 December 1953)

INTERNATIONAL		FREQUENCY		REGISTRATION		BOARD	
LOW FREQUENCY & REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	AERONAUTICAL & MARITIME MOBILE	HIGH FREQUENCY & SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION		V.H.F.	H.F.B.
Mr. Svoboda	Mr. Miles	Mr. Wang	Mr. Gracie Mr. Petit	Mr. Rao	Mr. Witt	Mr. Miles	Mr. Catá
				Mr. Roberts		Mr. Roberts	Mr. Krasnosselski



Notes.

1. The figure in parenthesis denotes the number of staff
2. The Members of the I.F.R.B. help out each other according to the varying workload; similarly one Member replaces another during absences.

A N N E X 2

Annex to Resolution No. 258 of the Administrative Council

ORGANIZATION OF THE I.F.R.B. SECRETARIAT

(from 1 July 1952 to 31 December 1953)

1. Secretary I.F.R.B.
1 Counsellor Class D (occupied in 1952 by a Class 1 official)
Secretary to the Board and Chief Administrative Officer; responsible to the Board for the work of the sections in paragraphs 2 and 4 to 7 (a total staff of 51 persons).
2. Administrative and Secretariat Section (7 persons)
 - a) 1 Assistant Administrative Officer Class 4
 - b) 1 Office Assistant I " 5
 - c) 4 Secretary-Stenographers " 5
 - d) 1 Assistant Clerk " 8
 - a) In charge of the Section.
 - b) Tri-lingual Assistant (English, French and Russian); acts as general office assistant and interprets at Board meetings; minor translations from Russian.
 - c) Bi-lingual; deal with all correspondence with Administrations; minor translations; one person also interprets at Board meetings.
 - d) Office boy (from May 1952).

Note by the Chairman, I.F.R.B.

The increases in the number of staff in the various sections during the period from 1 January 1954 to 31 December 1957 (a total of 13 new posts carefully phased to take care of increases in the volume of work envisaged by the Board) are not mentioned here, since it is presumed that the organization and staff requirements of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat will be studied by Committee 5.

3. Technical Studies of Frequency Utilization Section (6 persons)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| a) 1 Engineer | Class 1 |
| b) 3 Technical Assistants | " 3 |
| c) 2 Office Assistants II | " 6 |

The work of this Section is essentially technical; this Section provides the only engineering assistance to the Board and under the direction of the latter carries out detailed work.

- a) In charge of Section.
- b) Graduate engineers assisting the Engineer (1 existing, 1 - October 1952; 1 - December 1952).
- c) Clerical Assistants.

4. Processing Section (16 persons)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| a) 1 Chief Processor | Class 2 (filled in 1952 by a
Class 3 official) |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------|
| b) 1 Assistant Administrative
Officer | Class 4 |
|------------------------------------------|---------|

x Notification Records Group

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| c) 1 Office Assistant I | Class 5 |
| d) 2 Office Assistants II | Class 6 1) |

+ Processing Group

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| e) 5 Office Assistants I | Class 5 |
| f) 6 Office Assistants II | Class 6 1) |

x All frequency notifications received from Administrations are handled by this Group.

+ Undertakes the detailed treatment of notifications for the maintenance of the Master Radio Frequency Record.

1) Of these posts, 5, during 1952, are filled by Class 7 officials.

- a) In charge of the Section.
- b) Directly responsible to the Chief Processor for the frequency notification records.
- c) Ensures that notifications and findings referred to in Article 11(R.R.) are included in Union circulars and that action taken with Administrations is in accordance with the E.A.R.C. Agreement and Article 11 (R.R.)
- d) Clerical Assistants.
- e) Responsible to the Chief Processor for each group of the spectrum.
- f) Clerical Assistants.

5. Mechanical Section (9 persons)

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---------|----|
| a) | 1 Office Assistant I | Class 5 | |
| b) | 3 Office Assistants II | " 6 | 1) |
| c) | 5 Punch Operators | " 7 | |

This Section undertakes the mechanical work for the Master Radio Frequency Record, Monitoring and High Frequency Broadcasting Planning; it may also do work for other permanent organs, e.g. the preparation of other service documents.

- a) In Charge of the Section
- b) Operate the Sorters, Multi-Control, Tabulator and Summary Punch
- c) Operate the Punch and Interpreter machines.

1) Of these posts, 5, during 1952, are filled by Class 7 officials.

6. Monitoring Section (7 persons)

- a) 1 Assistant Administrative Officer Class 4 (filled during 1952 by a Class 5 official)
 - b) 2 Office Assistants I Class 5
 - c) 4 Office Assistants II Class 6
- a) In Charge of the Section
 - b) Responsible for the processing of monitoring reports
 - c) Clerical Assistants

7. High Frequency Broadcasting Section (12 persons)

- a) 2 Technical Assistants Class 3
- b) 5 Office Assistants I Class 5
- c) 5 Office Assistants II Class 6¹⁾

This Section under the direction of members of the Board will undertake the detailed work involved in the preparation of draft plans.

- a) 1 Class I Officer loaned by the General Secretariat in charge of Section; the other official to be recruited in July 1952.
- b) Assistants with broadcasting or general radio experience.
- c) Clerical Assistants.

1) Of these posts, 5 during 1952, are filled by Class 7 officials.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations)

Report on the 4th meeting

Monday, 20 October, 1952

Chairman: Mr. I.A. Tsingovatov (U.S.S.R.)

The Chairman, opening the meeting, welcomed Mr. Barajas (Mexico), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, who was attending for the first time. (Applause).

The Chairman said that discussion would be resumed on Document No. 21. At the last meeting the Committee had reached Rule 13, paragraph 3, of the draft Rules of Procedure.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic wished to add the following sentence to the Pakistan amendment, in order to ensure the greatest possible freedom of discussion:

"Nevertheless, a point of order cannot, and must not, restrict the right of a delegation to express its views on the matter under discussion, if it wishes to do so."

This was seconded by the Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia thought that the Hungarian amendment should replace that of Pakistan.

The Delegate of India was against the amendment submitted by the Hungarian People's Republic.



The Chairman thereupon called for a vote on the Hungarian amendment. Results:

In favour	9
Against	38
Abstention	1

The amendment proposed by the Hungarian People's Republic was therefore rejected.

The Delegate of Ceylon considered that a good deal of time was being wasted on amendments which in practice would not be of great importance. Perhaps the Delegate of Pakistan would not demand that his amendment be put to the vote.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that, on the contrary, an important question of principle was at stake. Nevertheless, to render his proposal more acceptable, he would make some changes in it, so that it would read as follows:

"If the Chairman is personally of the opinion that the proposal made on a point of order is incompatible with his duty to protect the rights of all delegates to speak freely and exhaustively on the question under discussion, he may rule that the proposal is out of order and explain the reasons for his ruling. Any delegation may appeal against the Chairman's ruling, and if this appeal is supported by a two-thirds majority, the Chairman's decision shall be overruled."

The question he had raised was of sufficient importance to justify a vote by nominal roll.

The Delegate of India seconded the Pakistan proposal. Since several delegations were against the proposal, the Chairman took a vote by nominal roll. Results:

For	15
Against	28
Abstentions	19

Thus the Pakistan proposal was rejected.

The Delegate of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories Administered as such, while paying warm tribute to the work done by the Argentine Delegation in producing Document No. 21, wished to bring out the difference between a procedural proposal and a point of order. After the first sentence in paragraph 1), read: "A point of order may take the form of a procedural proposal, a mere reminder of the Rules of Procedure, or the pointing out of some peculiar circumstance."

This proposal was seconded by the Delegate of Portugal.

The Delegate of France suggested that the above idea might suitably be expanded as follows:

- 1) First sentence of paragraph 1), read: "During debates, any delegation may make a procedural proposal or raise a point of order" etc.
- 2) Insert a footnote defining a point of order as suggested by the Delegate of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic:
"A point of order may take the form of a procedural proposal, a mere reminder of the Rules of Procedure, or the pointing out of some peculiar circumstance."

The Delegate of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories Administered as such thereupon withdrew his own proposal in favour of the French proposal given above.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic seconded the French proposal.

The Delegate of Italy, also seconding, suggested that the note end with "etc.", thus rendering the text less restrictive.

The Delegate of France accepted that addition.

The First part of the French proposal was then adopted without a vote. When the time came to vote on the definition of a point of order, the Delegate of Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories Administered as such said that he entirely associated himself with the French proposal and had nothing more to request.

The Delegate of France understood that to mean that the Delegate of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic had abandoned his proposal, and hence the footnote.

This led to something of a muddle, the Chairman saying that as far as he was concerned he had no text of the footnote to put to the vote.

The Delegate of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories Administered as Such said that he had by no means abandoned the footnote defining what a point of order was.

The Chairman thereupon called for a vote on whether or not the debate should continue.

For discontinuation	11
Against discontinuation	3
Abstentions	0

The Chairman then put paragraph 3, as amended by France, to the vote. Results:

For	40
Against	8
Abstentions	2

Paragraph 3 of Rule 13 was thus adopted, and the Chairman then opened discussion on paragraph 4.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"My Delegation objects to the inclusion of paragraph 4 in the draft Rules of Procedure, since, in our view, paragraph 3 already gives all requisite information about the procedure to be followed. We also object, not only to paragraph 4, but also to the following paragraphs, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

"It is fairly evident that these paragraphs are, basically, designed not to ensure freedom of speech, but to cut discussion short at the earliest possible moment. They are, that is to say, designed to restrict the natural right of each delegation to express the views of its country and to make specific proposals on the questions with which the Conference is faced.

"These numerous limitations of all kinds - what are called priority proposals for suspension and adjournment of meetings, for adjournment and discontinuation of discussion - are designed, not to ensure free and full discussion, but to restrict it by every possible means.

"The Plenipotentiary Conference is called upon to examine and solve important questions in connection with revision of the Convention and of the General Regulations, and in connection with the practical activities of the I.T.U. Now we are of the opinion that an attempt should be made to take coordinated decisions on all these matters. This attempt to impose shackles on free discussion is not conducive to a serious examination of the questions before us and cannot but make it more difficult to arrive at coordinated decisions. Moreover, these restrictions make it easy for the majority to prevent other delegations from expressing their views, which would be contrary to the democratic traditions of the Union.

"We, members of all the delegations assembled here, have enough work of our own to do. No delegation can have any interest in dragging out the life of this Conference. We do not for one moment suppose so. Everyone is certainly aware that a time-limit has been set for the work of the Conference, and we are sure that all delegations are bearing that fact in mind. Hence there is no call for including in the draft Rules of Procedure all these artificial restrictions on discussion which make for abuse of 'priority' proposals.

"My Delegation objects, then, in the most emphatic terms, to these paragraphs, all of which, we consider, should be excluded from the draft Rules of Procedure.

"Mr. Chairman, since paragraph 4 of Rule 13 is under discussion, my Delegation hereby submits an amendment, to the effect that paragraph 4 be deleted.

This statement was supported by the Delegations of the Ukrainian S.S.R., the Hungarian P.R. and Czechoslovakia.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recalled that under paragraph 3 the Chairman was obliged to observe the provisions of the Rules of Procedure when giving a ruling. Now Rule 13, paragraphs 4 to 9, set forth just those provisions. Hence they could not be deleted. His Delegation suggested that paragraphs be taken one by one, and that discussion should, for the time being, be limited to paragraph 4.

The Delegates of the Argentine Republic and Brazil supported this statement.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic considered that the way in which a debate should be conducted remained the same, whether the assemblies in question were of a political, technical, or economic character. The provisions under discussion were all based on the Rules of Procedure of ECOSOC, which had been tried and tested. His Delegation would, incidentally, propose that an additional sub-paragraph 5 be added, as follows: "Any other procedural proposals or points of order that may be submitted." Thus the first sentence of the paragraph would run: "The procedural proposals or points of order mentioned in paragraph 3 above shall be dealt with in the following order:".

The Delegate of Pakistan, seconding, said that, although he did not wish to make a specific proposal, he would suggest that the Argentine Delegation should add, as the first point in the list: "Proposals for continuation of discussion."

The Delegate of the P.R. of Bulgaria supported the proposal for deletion of paragraph 4.

The Delegate of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such, recalling the decision taken in connection with paragraph 3, said that discussion on that paragraph had been excessively confused, as had been abundantly proved by the results of the two votes at the end of the discussion. Hence he would reserve his right to revert to the matter. Incidentally, he had had to wait a long time to speak.

The Chairman regretted that the preceding speaker had been obliged to wait before taking the floor. The vote taken by the Committee clearly showed its unwillingness to continue the discussion.

He then put to the vote the U.S.S.R. proposal for deletion of paragraph 4 of Rule 13. Results:

For deletion	9
Against	34
Abstentions	5

Thus the amendment was rejected.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic, in reply to the suggestion made by Pakistan, considered that freedom of discussion remained as long as the Committee had not adopted any one of the five proposals mentioned in the draft of paragraph 4. He himself proposed that the order of priority be maintained.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland suggested that account should be taken of the decisions taken in connection with paragraph 3, and of the Argentine proposal, by amending the heading of paragraph 4 to read: "Order of priority of procedural proposals and points of order."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R., in view of paragraph 3, thought the last sentence of paragraph 4 was superfluous, and suggested that it be deleted.

This proposal was seconded by the Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, who felt that the sentence in question merely repeated the first sentence in the paragraph.

The Delegate of Italy supported the amendments submitted, but suggested that the sub-paragraph 5 proposed by the Argentine Delegation be amended as follows: "Any other procedural proposal or point of order which may be submitted, in an order to be decided on by the Chairman with the assent of the Assembly".

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic agreed to this amendment, but minus the words "with the assent of the Assembly", it being understood that such a decision by the Chairman would concern only the proposals mentioned in sub-paragraph 5.

The Delegate of Italy agreed to delete the last words of his amendment.

The Chairman thereupon put the Argentine proposal, as amended by the Delegate of Italy, to the vote. Results:

For	40
Against	0
Abstentions	7

Sub-paragraph 5 was thus adopted.

The Delegate of Lebanon, reverting to a previous proposal by the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, expressed the view that paragraph 4 alluded to procedural proposals only. If that proposal was to be taken into account, points of order would have to be enumerated first, since points of order had priority over procedural proposals. Indeed, it might be well to revert to paragraph 3 and to explain by a sub-title what those points of order were.

The Delegate of France, supporting this statement, offered to draft a text for the next meeting of the Committee.

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(118-E)

The Chairman thought that no decision should be taken for the time being in connection with paragraph 4. Instead, the Committee should wait for the French, Lebanon and Argentine Delegations to present a text embodying the suggestion made by the Delegation of Lebanon.

This proposal was adopted by 38 votes to 0, with no abstentions.

The Chairman, closing the meeting, announced that the Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic would have the floor at the beginning of the next meeting.

Rapporteurs:

S. J. M. PENAS

A. WOLF

C. R. BRANDON

Chairman:

I. A. TSINGOVATOV

PROPOSAL No. 710
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Plenipotentiary Conference,

recognizing

the need for a more satisfactory means of financing the expenses of the Union pending the receipt of contributions from Member Governments,

resolves that:

- 1) There shall be a Working Capital Fund.
- 2) The total amount of the Working Capital Fund shall be _____ Swiss Francs.
- 3) The amount to be advanced in each of the calendar years 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957, in order to reach the authorized level of _____ Swiss Francs, shall be _____ Swiss Francs.
- 4) Members and associate members shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in proportion to the number of units of the appropriate contributory class as chosen by each member.
- 5) The Secretary General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:
 - a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance the approved budget of the Union pending receipt of contributions.
 - b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance unforeseen and exceptional expenses not provided for in the budget with the approval of the Administrative Council. Funds necessary to cover the cost of these expenses shall be obtained by inclusion of a budget item in the following year's budget.

Reason

To provide a basis for action on the recommendation of the Administrative Council to establish a Working Capital Fund. (Administrative Council Report, Chapter VI, Paragraph 2, Pages 79-80).

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes

of the fourth meeting (1st part)

Tuesday, 21 October 1952, at 10.00 hours

- - -

Chairman: Mr. M.A. ANDRADA (Argentine Republic)

- Matters discussed:
1. Welcome to newcomers;
 2. Tribute rendered by the Danish Academy of Technical Sciences to Dr. Balthazar van der Pol, Director of the C.C.I.R.;
 3. Communication from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
 4. A message from the Director of UNESCO;
 5. Communications from the Secretariat;
 6. Adoption of minutes:
 - a) 1st meeting (Documents 41,42,72,92);
 - b) 2nd meeting (Documents 53,54,87,92);
 - c) 3rd meeting (Documents 59,60,106);
 7. Consideration of the results achieved by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951 (Proposal 611 and Documents 39, 61, and 73).

1. WELCOME TO NEWCOMERS

The Chairman, opening the meeting, welcomed those who had arrived since the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly, either in the form of new delegations or as reinforcements for delegations already present, and also welcomed the representatives of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and UNESCO. He welcomed Mr. L.W.Hayes, Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., and announced that F.A.O. would shortly be represented.

2. TRIBUTE BY THE DANISH ACADEMY OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES TO DR. BALTHAZAR VAN DER POL, DIRECTOR OF THE C.C.I.R.

2.1. The Delegate of Denmark:

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to inform you that the Danish Academy of Technical Sciences has decided to award the Valdemar Poulsen gold medal of honour to Professor van der Pol, Director of the C.C.I.R. This award is made in recognition of the very excellent work carried out by Dr. van der Pol both in the field of technical science and in the practical application of scientific results. Particularly the Academy has wished to honour the work of Dr. van der Pol in connection with the propagation of radio waves both in theory and in practice as a Director of the C.C.I.R.

"The Valdemar Poulsen Gold Medal has in the past been awarded to four persons only: Valdemar Poulsen, the Danish pioneer in the field of radiotelegraphy and telephony; Dr. Alexandersson, the Swedish-born American pioneer in the development of long-wave generators; Sir Robert Watson-Watt, of radar fame; and Sir Edward Appleton, the expert in the ionospheric propagation of radio waves.

"The name of Dr. van der Pol has now been added to this list of names of world fame. In our opinion this is a natural honour for Dr. van der Pol, and it is, indeed, an honour for the I.T.U."

(Applause)

2.2. Professor van der Pol (Director, C.C.I.R.) :

"I would like to thank you very much, Mr. Pedersen, for your kind words, and the assembly for its applause, on the occasion of the award by the Danish Technical Academy of their Poulsen gold medal to me.

"May I add that several, most interesting, discussions I recently had with many leading experts in the field of telecommunication have strongly supported my conviction that many new and important developments, especially in the radio field, still lie ahead of us.

"May I also take this opportunity of expressing the hope that the decisions of the present conference will enable the C.C.I.R. and the other C.C.I.s to continue in an active and effective way their scientific and technical work in the interest of telecommunication at large."

3. COMMUNICATION FROM HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

3.1. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

"I have received from my Government the following telegram:

"Please convey to the Plenary Session of the I.T.U. Conference the sincere thanks of Her Majesty's Government and the British people for their kind expression of sympathy on the occasion of the recent railway disaster at Harrow."

"I wish in addition to repeat, Sir, my own deep appreciation and that of my Delegation to you as Chairman, to the Argentine Delegation, and all my colleagues of the many delegations assembled here at this conference for the sympathy you so spontaneously showed to my country on this sad occasion."

4. MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF UNESCO

4.1. The Delegate of UNESCO then read the following message from Mr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General of UNESCO:

4.2. "Allow me to express my gratitude to the Plenipotentiary Conference for having been so good as to invite a UNESCO observer to attend its proceedings and for permitting me this brief statement.

4.3. "My distinguished predecessor, Dr. Huxley, likewise had the honour of addressing a message to your Conference in Atlantic City in 1947. That was a very early date in the life of the UNESCO. But even then, as the new organization was laying the foundations of its programme, it was abundantly clear that the achievement of its constitutional aim of 'promoting the free flow of ideas by word and image' would require the help and close cooperation of the International Telecommunication Union. For, in the modern world, the diverse forms of electronic communications, which your Union has the vital and difficult task of regulating internationally, provide an unrivalled vehicle for the flow of ideas.

4.4. "Indeed, you were seeking the attainment of a rational use of telecommunication, in the interests of the public, many years before the existence of UNESCO. UNESCO appears before you today, as it did in 1947, not on the basis of technical competence, nor to profess a novel viewpoint. Our claim upon your attention rests rather in the desire of our Member States, the great majority of them also Members of your Union, to seek as far as possible to achieve at Buenos Aires results inspired by their allegiance to both organizations. In the domain common to the two specialized agencies - the full and unimpeded use of telecommunication as a link between peoples - they would endeavour to exploit to best advantage the historic opportunity of a Plenipotentiary Conference.

4.5. "Accordingly, the Executive Board of UNESCO has called upon me to recommend the adoption of such amendments to the Convention, submitted by Governments, as are designed to promote the objectives of UNESCO. Few contemporary covenants between nations have a greater significance for the exchange of ideas than your Convention. The laconic phrase in its

preamble: 'The contracting Governments have agreed to conclude the following Convention, with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of telecommunication' is sufficient to indicate the vast implications for people everywhere of the provisions which follow.

4.6. "Throughout the years, there has been a painstaking, faithful effort to revise and mould the Convention as a more perfect instrument of international cooperation for the benefit of all. That effort, I know, will not cease at Buenos Aires, and UNESCO is only rallying to your own purposes in urging favourable treatment for those amendments which are designed to make the Convention an even more effective mechanism for the communication of information and ideas.

4.7. "As you well know, while the Convention itself sets the pattern, it is the various detailed regulations established by the Administrative Conferences of the Union which determine the day-to-day disposition of telegraph, telephone and radio communications. The Convention is the framework - the skeleton, if you like - the administrative regulations govern the bloodstream of international communication. One is inseparable from the other in any practical consideration of telecommunication policy.

4.8. "Hence UNESCO has throughout been keenly interested in the decisions taken by the Administrative Conferences, particularly as they affect the allocation of high-frequencies among the world broadcasting services and the rates and priority established for the transmission of press messages. At the International High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference in Mexico in 1948 - 1949, we stressed the necessity of reaching agreement on a planned, orderly system of high-frequency allocation, recommending that allocations among nations should not be based solely on considerations of wealth and power, but on the right of all countries to be heard. At the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference in Paris in 1949, we urged lower rates, greater priority and a more comprehensive definition for press messages, as a means of increasing the volume and speed of news transmitted from country to country.

4.9. "I believe that, as experts fully aware of the vast potential for education and enlightenment inherent in the world's telecommunications networks, you will recognize that an Organization dedicated to UNESCO's purposes has an abiding role in the decisions of the Administrative Conferences. Indeed, previous Conferences have so amply demonstrated the inseparability of our mutual interests that we would now venture to hope for some formal recognition of that fact. It is with this in view that the Executive Board of UNESCO has authorized me to urge for your consideration a recommendation to the Administrative Conferences that they give sympathetic attention to proposals UNESCO may submit to them for the widest possible use of telecommunication as a medium for information and ideas.

4.10. "May I refer, in conclusion, to a statement made by your Secretary General, Mr. Mulatier, who in a message on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights took as his theme Article XIX, on the right to freedom of opinion and expression - 'The right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers'. He pointed to the significant contribution of your Union in the safeguarding of that right. I can but echo his view in expressing the earnest hope that this Conference will mark a further milestone in your progress towards making this right a reality for all."

4.11. The Chairman thanked the Delegate of UNESCO for his kind words and for the message from the Director of UNESCO.

5. COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE SECRETARIAT

Mr. Mulatier (Secretary General) read out a letter to the Chairman of the Conference from Mr. Emilio Diaz de Vivar, Ambassador of Paraguay and Head of the Paraguayan Delegation, informing him that he had to make a short visit to Paraguay and would be replaced during his absence by Mr. D. Salvador Guanes. He likewise read a letter to the Chairman from Mr. Carlos Román, Head of the Delegation of Nicaragua, informing him that Mr. Francisco Martínez Alvares, of the Delegation of the Dominican Republic, would represent Nicaragua and vote on its behalf whenever he (Mr. Román) was obliged to absent himself for urgent reasons in connection with his duties as Head of a Mission in Argentina.

6. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

The Chairman submitted for consideration the Minutes of the First, Second and Third Plenary Meetings (Documents 41, 42, 53, 54, 59, and 60) together with the Corrigenda already published (Documents 72, 92, 87, 105, 106, and 107).

Several Delegations submitted amendments or announced that they would submit amendments to the Secretariat (see Document 125).

The Assembly adopted those Minutes, together with all the above-mentioned Corrigenda.

7. CONSIDERATION OF RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE, GENEVA, 1951. (Proposal 611 and Documents 39, 61, and 73).

7.1. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"My Delegation wishes to make the following comments on the results of the E.A.R.C.:

"1) During the E.A.R.C., my Delegation drew the attention of the Conference to the fact that its decisions were wrong and illegal.

"My Delegation feels obliged to reiterate here this judgment on the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. The views of the Soviet Union in connection with those decisions, and its proposals in connection therewith, appear in Document 39.

"My Delegation would draw the attention of this Plenipotentiary Conference to the following:

"The Atlantic City Radio Conference recognized that the prime aim was the preparation of a new International Frequency List which would make provision for the requirements of all Members of the Union, and which, after the requisite coordination, would comprise the frequencies used by all radio services throughout the world.

"Now the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City (Article 47) unambiguously specify the procedure whereby the new International Frequency List shall be implemented. The Regulations expressly state that the new International Frequency List, covering all frequencies below 27,500 kc/s, i.e., the single, complete List, together with the new Frequency Allocation Table and a series of Articles, paragraphs, and appendices to the Regulations, as listed in Article 47 thereof, can be implemented only at one and the same time.

"We all know that for various reasons the new International Frequency List has not been forthcoming.

"Study of the Agreement on the Preparation and Adoption of the new International Frequency List adopted by the E.A.R.C., and of the frequency allotment plans and resolutions annexed thereto shows that those decisions run counter to the International Telecommunication Convention and Radio Regulations now in force.

"The following facts confirm the above conclusion:

"1. That Agreement specifies that radio services shall be transferred to the Atlantic City Table before preparation and adoption of the new single and complete International Frequency List, whereas the Radio Regulations, on the contrary, lay down that the changeover to the Atlantic City Table can be made only simultaneously with the implementation of the new International Frequency List, after this latter has been approved by a special Conference.

"2. The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference approved separate allotment and assignment plans for certain services and certain bands, and decided that those plans should be separately implemented.

"Now the Radio Regulations do not admit partial approval and implementation of parts of the new International Frequency List and of the Table, since such a procedure would not enable the requirements of other radio services to be met.

"The E.A.R.C. decisions are an open breach of the Radio Regulations (Article 47) which lay down a definite procedure for implementation of the new International Frequency List.

"3. The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference took several other decisions contravening the Convention and Regulations, among which the following should be pointed out:

- "a) It was decided to call the plans for certain services the "International Frequency Lists" when, as we know, Article 47 of the Radio Regulations lays down that a single International Frequency List, complete and coordinated, shall be drawn up and implemented.
- "b) It was decided to prepare a Master Radio Frequency Record in the absence of the new International Frequency List.
- "c) It was decided to implement a whole series of Articles, paragraphs, and annexes to the Radio Regulations, listed in Article 47, in the absence of that new International Frequency List.

"4. The Radio Regulations, No. 1077(Article 47), lay down: 'The procedure provided in the Cairo Radio Regulations for the notification and registration of frequencies, and the Cairo Allocation Table below 27,500 kc/s shall remain in force until the effective date of the new International Frequency List.'

"In view of the fact that no new International Frequency List is forthcoming, it is evident that the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. to do away with the Cairo notification and registration procedure now in force, to institute a new registration procedure, to discontinue publication of the I.T.U. Borne Lists, and to set up a so-called Master Radio Frequency Record, run counter to the Radio Regulations now in force.

"5. The Radio Regulations, No.1076, Article 47, lay down that the provisions constituting the statute of the I.F.R.B., its working procedures and methods (Articles 10, 11, and 12 of the Radio Regulations) can come into force only simultaneously with the implementation of the new International Frequency List. It follows, then, that the I.F.R.B. cannot embark on its activities, i.e., register frequencies, before a new International Frequency List has been prepared and implemented. Hence the E.A.R.C. decisions to the effect that the I.F.R.B. should begin its work and register frequencies in the absence of the new International Frequency List run counter to the Radio Regulations in force.

"6. Further, the E.A.R.C. decisions entrusting additional duties to the I.F.R.B. run counter to Article 6, of the International Telecommunication Convention in force and to the Radio Regulations. Among those duties are:

"1) Preparation of a draft International Frequency List for the fixed, land mobile, and tropical broadcasting services;

"2) Preparation of the draft frequency assignment plan for high-frequency broadcasting, and several other duties not provided for in the Convention and Regulations.

"My Delegation feels that it is necessary to indicate with all clarity that the E.A.R.C. was not entitled to take any decisions running counter to the Telecommunication Convention and Radio Regulations, and that, in considering any question, it was under an obligation scrupulously to abide by the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and Radio Regulations.

"Hence the above-mentioned E.A.R.C. decisions, running counter as they do to the International Telecommunication Convention and Radio Regulations in force, are not legally valid.

"Besides this, it should be observed that the E.A.R.C. decisions provide no guarantee that the frequency requirements of the fixed and high-frequency broadcasting services will be met.

"The attempt to effect a changeover to the new Table in the absence of a single, complete and coordinated Frequency List cannot but lead to a deterioration in the operating conditions of all radio services.

"The Soviet Union considers that until such time as the new International Frequency List, single and complete, has been drawn up and approved by the Special Radio Conference mentioned in Radio Regulations (No. 1076, Article 47), Members of the Union must conform to the provisions of the Radio Regulations now in force (Article 47, No. 1076, No. 1077).

"Hence, considering that the Plenipotentiary Conference should take steps to ensure fulfilment of the provisions of the Convention and Radio Regulations in order to improve all categories of radio communications, my Delegation submits the following proposal for consideration by this Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference:

"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)."

7.2. The Delegate of Denmark then spoke as follows:

"1. I have listened with great interest to the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. And as the statement does not, in our opinion, give a complete picture of the situation, I shall try to give the full facts of the case as I see them. And after that I shall give the opinion of the Danish Delegation on the proposal under consideration.

"2. On January 1, 1949, the Cairo Radio Regulations were abrogated by the provisions in Article 23 of the Convention, and on the same day a part of the new Radio Regulations came into effect. The remaining part of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations could, however, first come into effect at the effective date of the new List to be decided by a special Radio Conference scheduled to meet on March 3, 1949, that is, three months later.

"3. In order to cover the question of frequency registration during the short time-gap which would exist, it was decided to bring the Cairo procedure for frequency registration into a temporary existence by Article 47 of the Radio Regulations.

"4. During the years after Atlantic City it was, however, found to be impossible to realize the original Atlantic City idea of having one single date for the coming into force of the new International Frequency List. Some part of the Atlantic City Table was implemented by the European Broadcasting Conference on March 15, 1950, and the remaining part will be implemented on various dates decided upon by the E.A.R.C.

"5. This means that the Atlantic City provisions in Article 47 had been drawn up on an assumption which could not be fulfilled in practice. And this situation existed even before the E.A.R.C. commenced its work.

"6. This difficulty was to all practical purposes overcome by the E.A.R.C. Agreement which laid down in detail all the necessary interim provisions to cover the time period until the effective date for the complete new International Frequency List will be reached.

"7. Now it is undeniable that such a procedure was necessary if the work of the Atlantic City Conference should effectively be carried out. But it cannot on the other hand be denied that the authority of the E.A.R.C. to make such provisions, which for all practical purposes would mean a revision of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations, was somewhat questionable from a formal point of view. And the legality was challenged with great vigour by the U.S.S.R. and eight other countries.

"8. For this reason, the legality of such an eventual revision was studied at the Conference. It was found by the Ad Hoc Group set up by Committee 8 that the various opinions could be crystalized in two different points of view:

"9. The majority point of view was that the conference would be authorized to make such a revision if:

- "1) the provisions to be dealt with were within the agenda of the Conference, and if
- "2) the Conference itself recognized the necessity of the revision.

"In the opinion of the majority, these conditions were actually fulfilled at the E.A.R.C. and such a revision was consequently considered legal.

"10. Now the minority point of view was that:

- "1) the revision as such should be included in the agenda of the conference, and
- 2) administrations should be requested to send in their views on the proposed revision, and
- 3) delegates should have special powers from their administrations to accept the revision.

"Those conditions were not fulfilled, and the minority therefore concluded that a revision could not be carried out.

"11. The report by the Ad Hoc Group was adopted by Committee 8 with 29 votes for, 9 against, and 6 abstentions. And it was relying on this decision that 63 countries came to the conclusion that what the Conference was doing was correct from a legal point of view.

"And this conclusion was finally ratified by the signature of the 63 countries signing the Agreement.

"12. The Danish Delegation is of the opinion that the decision taken in Geneva was correct, necessary and constructive. And to the best of our knowledge, the later experience of the operating radio services has only confirmed this.

"13. The decision was taken by a competent conference with experts from practically all Members of the Union, and to revise this decision would in practice mean that this Conference would have to act as an administrative radio conference. That would necessitate the calling in of radio experts from all over the world once more to deal with the same subject.

"We see no justification for such a procedure. Practically all members of the Union have at one occasion or another agreed formally and in practice that the Atlantic City Allocation Table shall come into force at different dates.

"15. This was agreed to by 25 countries when signing the Copenhagen Broadcasting Convention bringing the very important Atlantic City bands for European broadcasting into effect on March 15, 1950. And at Geneva last year 63 countries agreed on a similar procedure for the remaining frequency bands.

"16. To the best of my knowledge, this means that all countries present here at this Conference have approved this method of bringing the various Atlantic City bands into operation at different dates.

"In view of that, I fail entirely to see any reason why the question of legality should have been brought up here.

"17. But as this has been done, the Danish Delegation is in favour of adopting a draft resolution as proposed by the U.K. in Document No. 61 without further discussion."

7.3. The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"My Delegation supports the draft resolution submitted by the Delegation of the Soviet Union (Document No. 39) in connection with the results of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

7.4. "The position in this respect is exceedingly clear and the facts are incontrovertible.

7.5. "The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference has violated the existing Telecommunication Convention and the existing Radio Regulations, and took decisions running counter to those basic acts of the Union.

7.6. "The incontrovertible fact is that number 1076 (Article 47) of the Radio Regulations lays down that the Cairo Table of Frequency Allocations shall remain in force until such time as a new International Frequency List is prepared and adopted by a Special Administrative Conference.

7.7. "Now we know that no such List has been prepared.

7.8. "It follows, then, that the decisions taken by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference in favour of a changeover to the Atlantic City Table in the absence of the International Frequency List constitute an open breach of the existing Radio Regulations.

7.9. "We are also familiar with the fact that the frequency registration and notification procedure set forth in the Cairo Regulations, entailing publication of the Berne Frequency List, remain in force, in accordance with Article 47, No. 1077 of the Radio Regulations, until the new International Frequency List comes into effect.

7.10. "Hence the decisions taken by the Extraordinary Conference - abolition of the existing Cairo Frequency Registration Procedure, institution of a new Frequency Registration Procedure, discontinuation of publication of the Berne Lists, and production of the so-called Radio Frequency Record - run counter to the existing Radio Regulations.

7.11. "We all know fully well that the provisions constituting the statute of the I.F.R.B. and defining its working procedures and methods - Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Radio Regulations - can come into force only simultaneously with the implementation of the new International Frequency List. That is unambiguously laid down in Article 47, No. 1076, of the Radio Regulations.

7.12. "Hence, until such time as a new International Frequency List has been produced and brought into effect, the I.F.R.B. cannot embark on its duties, it cannot, that is, perform its frequency registration functions. Accordingly the E.A.R.C. decisions to the effect that the I.F.R.B. should begin its work and perform frequency registration duties in the absence of the International Frequency List run counter to the existing Radio Regulations.

7.13. "No less contrary to the existing Telecommunication Convention are the E.A.R.C. decisions to extend the duties of the I.F.R.B. and to entrust to it a number of additional duties, such as:

- "a) supervision of the changeover to the new Table,
- "b) preparation of draft lists for the fixed, land mobile, and tropical broadcasting services, and
- "c) preparation of draft plans for high-frequency broadcasting.

7.14. "The duties of the I.F.R.B. are set forth in Article 6 of the Convention, and are limited to frequency registration problems, whereas the E.A.R.C. decisions turn the I.F.R.B. into a kind of planning body, a body to allot frequencies, thereby assigning to it duties entirely different from those provided for in the existing Convention.

7.15. "From the above it will be clear that the Extraordinary Conference committed a breach of the Telecommunication Convention and Radio Regulations.

7.16. "It should be recalled that the E.A.R.C. was not entitled to take any decisions running counter to the Telecommunication Convention or Radio Regulations, and that in considering any matter whatsoever it was in all circumstances bound to observe the provisions of the Telecommunication Convention and of the Radio Regulations.

7.17. "In so far as the decisions taken by that Conference run counter to the existing Convention and Radio Regulations, they are not legally valid.

7.18. "It should be pointed out that those decisions touch on basic matters of principle relating to the activities of the Union, and that attempts to implement them can only lead to a general deterioration in the operating conditions of all radio services.

7.19. "The Plenipotentiary Conference should confirm that the provisions of the existing Convention and Radio Regulations must be abided by.

7.20. "Hence my Delegation supports the proposal by the Soviet Union to the effect that Member-Countries of the I.T.U., in their practical activities, should, until such a time as a full, single International Frequency List is approved by a Special Administrative Conference, abide by the existing frequency notification and registration procedure (the Cairo procedure) and that they should use their frequencies in accordance with the Cairo Frequency Allocation Table.

7.21. "Hence the Plenipotentiary Conference should rule that the isolated parts of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table, enumerated in the E.A.R.C. decisions, separate assignment and allotment plans adopted by the E.A.R.C., together with the separate Articles, paragraphs and appendices of the Radio Regulations, listed in Article 47, have not come into force.

7.22. "The Secretary General of the I.T.U. should be instructed to continue publication of the Berne Frequency Lists.

7.23. "My Delegation whole-heartedly supports the draft resolution submitted by the Soviet Delegation in Document 39."

7.24. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia:

"The Head of the Soviet Delegation has presented a very detailed analysis of the E.A.R.C. decisions. You have expressed a wish that his statement should not be repeated, and I shall not do so. I approve it whole-heartedly.

7.25. "Further, the difficulty (mentioned by the Delegate of Denmark) of determining just what the Atlantic City Conference intended is no justification for a breach of the Radio Regulations and the Convention. The fact that a majority pronounced in favour of the E.A.R.C. decisions does not detract by one whit from the illegality of the work done by that Conference.

7.26. "The basic task of the Plenipotentiary Conference is to see that the basic laws of the Union are respected. This Conference cannot agree to such a breach of the Convention and Radio Regulations - if it did, a precedent would be set which would have the gravest consequences. All confidence in the basic Acts of the I.T.U. would be shaken, and if there is no guarantee that basic Acts will be respected, one might well wonder whether participation in conferences and signature of Acts has any meaning.

7.27. "Hence my Delegation supports the draft resolution appearing in Document 39."

7.28. The Delegate of The United States of America:

"We have all heard the proposal that we should abandon any further efforts to implement the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, including the allocation table, and should return to an old system that proved entirely inadequate.

7.29. "The United States Delegation considers that such a proposal should be looked at most critically not only because of the material progress we have already made but also in view of the great amount of man-power and money which went into the work at Atlantic City, and the additional amount of time and money which has been expended since Atlantic City in furthering the Atlantic City concept. The latter embraces roughly 2-1/2 years of the Provisional Frequency Board, two sessions of the Aeronautical Conference, two High Frequency Broadcasting Conferences, the Loran Conference, regional conferences for each of the three regions, and the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference. As most of us are aware, a number of meetings have been held between governments since December 1951 in a cooperative effort to carry out the E.A.R.C. Agreement. Many operations have been shifted to Atlantic City bands and other operations are now in the process of being shifted. Costly equipment has been purchased and installed and more is on order. In addition, much existing equipment has been modified or adjusted. Moreover, the International Civil Aviation Organization has set in motion an elaborate system of international meetings in an effort to cooperate with the International Telecommunication Union in the implementation of the E.A.R.C. Agreement. A decision to reconsider E.A.R.C. or the Atlantic City Regulations would not only mean that we would have to abandon all this work and let all these hard-earned results go in pure waste: it is not that simple. In addition we would have to lose yet another substantial period of time undoing what was thus accomplished and restoring the status quo ante E.A.R.C. or the Atlantic City Radio Conference.

7.30. "I venture to say that there is not a Delegation here whose country does not have a substantial investment of both man-power and money in this tremendous undertaking. Surely the Delegate from U.S.S.R. could not expect us to throw this investment away lightly in pursuit of some nebulous scheme which would of course call for further investment and which in the last analysis might prove even less

effective than the course we are now pursuing. And what would we get in return for this unwise retrogression? Is there anyone in this Assembly who seriously believes that the members of the I.T.U. can produce an Agreement that would be superior to E.A.R.C.? Or for that matter, any agreement at all?

7.31. "No, Gentlemen, the most important ingredient in the solution which we have been seeking since 1947 is simple cooperation. If that ingredient is present now, the E.A.R.C. is as good as any agreement that we might hope for. If it is absent, let us not lull ourselves with the false hope that we can attain it by undoing much useful work and starting all over again.

7.32. "We in the United States readily admit that the engineering plan for world frequency allocation and assignment agreed upon at Atlantic City has been very difficult to implement. However, I submit that we have at last worked out what appears to be the right approach. This was done in 1951 at the E.A.R.C. where the overwhelming number of the nations concerned, taking into account the realities with which they were faced, agreed upon methods for carrying out the Atlantic City concepts. Many of these methods have already been put into practice and in less than a year have proved their worth. Already considerable progress has been made in implementing the Atlantic City allocations table. Much, of course, still remains to be done and it may take us a considerable while to reach our ultimate goal.

7.33. "There is an old adage which says: "Don't change horses in the middle of the stream." I think this is particularly applicable in this case, especially when the horse to which we are asked to change is so vague in outline that it may be an apparition or even a Trojan horse.

7.34. "For these reasons, the United States is unalterably opposed to such a proposal."

7.35. The Delegate of Canada called attention to Article 3 of the Convention ("Purposes of the Union") and quoted from paragraph a) -- "to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds". Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Convention ("Administrative Council") read: "It shall ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union".

He drew attention to Article 11 of the Convention ("Administrative Conferences"). Those conferences were authorized to revise the Regulations. Perusal of that article would reveal no mention of any restriction applying to Extraordinary Administrative Conferences to prohibit such conferences from revising Regulations.

7.36. "Since the Atlantic City Radio Conference", he continued, "there have been many radio conferences, which have been enumerated by Mr. de Wolf, and we are all aware of the difficulties encountered since that Conference. Those difficulties have even been recognized by the United Nations and are outlined in the Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council in 1950. This Resolution ends with the following words:

7.37. "'RESOLVES to direct the Secretary General to bring the foregoing considerations to the attention of all Members of the United Nations, requesting those of them attending the Extraordinary Radio Conference to give this matter the most careful consideration at the highest policy level, and to direct their representatives at the Conference 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 problems.'

7.38. "This Resolution of the Economic and Social Council was adopted prior to the decision not to hold the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference in The Hague in 1950 and when the E.A.R.C. was convened one year later it was even more essential to find appropriate solutions to the frequency problems before the I.T.U.

7.39. "The Delegate of Denmark has given us an excellent review of the results achieved by the E.A.R.C. and there is no need for me to repeat what he has said. The Canadian Delegation fully supports his statement.

7.40. "The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. has stated that the E.A.R.C. had no authority to take any decisions in conflict with the Convention and Radio Regulations and that the decisions of the E.A.R.C. therefore have no legal force. On this basis the actions of the Administrative Council, in adopting Resolution 199, setting forth the agenda for the E.A.R.C., and the administrations which agreed to this agenda took illegal action. Furthermore, the E.A.R.C. Agreement was signed by 63 countries which presumably also took illegal action.

7.41. "The Canadian Delegation does not support the views of the U.S.S.R. but does support the decisions of the E.A.R.C. and the draft resolution of the United Kingdom Delegation contained in Doc. No.61."

7.42. The Delegate of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

7.43. "It seems to me that we are engaged in a discussion which is not going to be very useful and I propose to confine my observations on Document No. 39 to two points.

7.44. "As Mr. de Wolf has recalled, the Cairo Frequency Allocation Table was designed to meet the situation in radiocommunications which existed 14 years ago, since when there have been enormous developments. The Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table was designed to take account of these developments and was agreed, subject to certain reservations, by the great majority of countries attending the Atlantic City Conference. It is unthinkable that at this stage we should consider stepping back 14 years in our progress which is what, in effect, the U.S.S.R. proposal means.

7.45. "Secondly, it is apparent to everyone that the old Berne List procedure, under which the frequencies notified by Administrations were simply recorded without special consideration being given to the possibilities of harmful interference, is quite inadequate in the face of growing congestion in the radio frequency spectrum; and it is clear that the only solution to our present difficulties is to place the systematic recording and orderly assignment of frequencies in the hands of an expert body.

7.46. "As my Delegation has said previously at this Conference, the world is depending on the I.T.U. to solve these difficult problems of frequency assignment and we cannot afford to delay. For this reason the course proposed in Document No. 39 is, in our view, quite out of date and impracticable and we are strongly opposed to it.

7.47. "Turning now to Document No. 61:

"The United Kingdom Delegation is of the opinion that Document 61 is self-explanatory, and does not wish to add to the considerations set out in that document. The question of the legality and propriety of the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. was debated at great length during the course of that Conference; and the arguments set out in Document No. 39, and supported this morning, are merely a repetition of the arguments advanced by certain delegations at the E.A.R.C. in Geneva. The E.A.R.C. Agreement was signed by 63 Members of the I.T.U., and the United Kingdom Delegation considers that, in order to allow the work of implementing that Agreement to proceed with all possible despatch, and to establish beyond any shadow of doubt the legality and authority of that Agreement, the Plenipotentiary Conference should adopt the draft resolution set out in the Annex to Document 61."

7.48. The Delegate of India said that his Delegation had studied the matter under discussion with great interest, since the acceptance of either of the proposals would have very far-reaching effects on the telecommunications of the whole world.

7.49. He agreed with the Delegate of the United Kingdom that the Plenary Assembly had embarked on a discussion which could not serve any useful purpose. It was true that the Plenipotentiary Conference was the supreme organ of the I.T.U. and consequently had the power to modify, amend or change any decision taken by any of its organs. But it was only appropriate that discussion of the various problems should take place in the relevant organs. In that connection, the Delegate of Canada had already referred to Article 11 of the Convention, which stated that Administrative Conferences "shall revise the Regulations provided for in Article 13, paragraph 2, of this Convention with which they are respectively concerned". Consequently, either the review of the technical work of an Extraordinary Administrative Conference or the revision of Radio Regulations at the Plenipotentiary Conference was totally inappropriate.

7.50. At Atlantic City, the Revised Frequency Allocation Table was not completely acceptable to many delegations. The Delegation of India, in particular, accepted it on the understanding that it would be put into force on the basis of a pre-agreed International Frequency List which would divide the frequency spectrum in an equitable manner between the countries of the world. It was towards the same objective that the Indian Delegation attended various conferences convened since Atlantic City, like the P.F.B., the Regional Conferences, the Aeronautical Conferences and the High Frequency Broadcasting Conferences.

7.51. The Delegation of India had realized about 18 months ago that most of the conferences had not given fully satisfactory results. India, therefore, submitted to the E.A.R.C. another proposal for an equitable division of the frequency spectrum among the countries of the world. That proposal had not been accepted but, for the sake of international cooperation, India had signed the final acts of the E.A.R.C. with, however, certain reservations.

7.52. The Delegation of India felt that the two proposals contained in Documents No. 39 and 61 contained some points with which it could agree. But there were also some views in both the documents with which the Delegation of India could not agree. In particular, it did not agree either with the suggestion that the Berne priorities should be continued or with the proposal that the Radio Regulations should be revised at the Plenipotentiary Conference.

7.53. For the foregoing reasons, the Delegation of India could support neither of the proposals submitted. It still had confidence in the I.F.R.B. and in the wisdom of future international conferences, and it sincerely hoped that the final distribution of the frequency spectrum would be effected on a basis of equity and justice between all countries, whether great or small, developed or still under-developed.

7.54. The needs of telecommunication were dynamic and not static; allowance should accordingly be made for changing conditions and corresponding solutions should be found.

7.55. The Delegation of India could not, therefore, support that either the continuation of Berne Priorities or, as was envisaged in the evolutionary system, current usage, should form the basis for drawing up the new International Frequency Lists.

7.56. Summing up, he suggested that the question as a whole be referred to an Administrative Conference and that it should not be discussed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

7.57. The Delegate of Italy had already given his views on the E.A.R.C. decisions when the U.S.S.R. proposal for disbandment of the I.F.R.B. came up for discussion.

7.58. His Delegation was likewise of opinion that those decisions were perfectly legitimate. Hence it was in favour of the resolution submitted by the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Further, were that resolution to be adopted, it would like to see the provisions of that Agreement made obligatory for all Members of the Union, since it was impossible to maintain in force two different frequency registration procedures.

7.59. The Delegate of Brazil thought that the Assembly should discuss neither the E.A.R.C. decisions nor the question of whether or not those decisions had been contrary to the Radio Regulations. Those problems had been debated all too fully at the E.A.R.C. itself.

7.60. Brazil, like many other countries, had taken an interest in those problems, and 63 Members of the Union had signed the Agreement in Geneva in 1951. Hence he could not support Czechoslovak proposal No. 611, any more than he could approve the statement made by the Soviet Union (Document 39). But since doubt had been expressed as to certain provisions of the Radio Regulations, and as to the validity of the E.A.R.C. Agreement, the Conference should, to dispel any possible doubt, adopt the proposal made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

7.61. The Delegate of France said that the delegations which had attended the E.A.R.C. had already heard all the arguments adduced to prove that the decisions of that conference were illegitimate. Those arguments, however, had not convinced the French Delegation, any more, it would appear, than it had convinced the others, since no less than 63 in all had signed the Final Acts of the E.A.R.C.

7.62. Various delegations, among them those of Denmark, the United States of America, Canada, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, had explained why they were unable to accept the draft resolution annexed to Document No. 39. In order not to hold up the work of the Conference, his Delegation would do no more than state that it warmly supported the reasons given by those delegations.

7.63. Administrative conferences were sovereign in the sphere allotted to them in the Convention. In fact, the E.A.R.C. had not over-stepped the limits assigned to it. Further, the E.A.R.C. had been convened in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Convention and its agenda had been proposed by the Administrative Council and accepted by administrations. There again, the provisions of the Convention had been followed.

7.64. In conclusion, then, his Delegation was against the Soviet proposal in Document No. 39, and supported the draft resolution submitted by the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Document No. 61).

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic:

7.65. "The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (E.A.R.C.) was the culmination of a series of conferences and international meetings, both regional and service, themselves preceded, in 1947, by the conferences of Atlantic City.

7.66. "The International Telecommunication Convention, and the Radio Regulations annexed thereto, adopted at the Atlantic City Conferences, made provision for major reforms in the structure of the I.T.U. Among the more important decisions there taken - important in themselves and in their consequences - was the decision to prepare a new International Frequency List and to set up the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.). These two measures were designed to regulate and to reorganize the use made of the radio spectrum throughout the world.

7.67. "Fully to attain this goal, a series of international conferences and meetings were convened - both regional and service - which were all called upon to prepare plans or draft plans for certain services or for certain parts of the spectrum. Although not all of them were completely successful, they nevertheless performed a most remarkable feat of organization and coordination, and completed a material and technical task the like of which has never been seen in the history of radio.

7.68. "Thus the I.F.R.B. was able to prepare plans for the maritime mobile services in the bands exclusively reserved for them. The International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference drew up plans for the R. and O.R. services, in an Agreement signed in Geneva. The Region 1 and 3 Conferences each drew up a draft list and reached final agreement, while some parts of Region 2 - such as the southernmost countries in South America, the United States of America and Canada - have concluded agreements and drawn up draft lists.

7.69. "Now the Atlantic City Resolution relative to the preparation of a new International Frequency List laid down that a 'special' conference should assemble and approve the various draft lists. To this end it was intended to hold an extraordinary conference in The Hague, which was cancelled for reasons which are well known and do not have to be evoked here.

7.70. "The Administrative Council, having consulted administrations, convened the E.A.R.C., which met in Geneva at the end of 1951.

7.71. "The E.A.R.C. was faced with a situation of the utmost gravity. The task of preparing a new International Frequency List was to a large extent completed, thanks to heavy sacrifices and considerable financial outlay; this new List was finished and adopted with but minor amendments. On the other hand, no plans could be evolved for a substantial part of the spectrum because the problems there arising were apparently insoluble.

7.72. "The maritime and aeronautical mobile services had plans which the great majority of administrations were ready to support and to adopt, whereas, due to the setback at Rapallo, there seemed to be no chance of evolving a technical plan for high-frequency broadcasting. A similar state of affairs - although of lesser gravity - existed as regards the fixed, mobile, land, and tropical broadcasting services in the bands above 4,000 kc/s.

7.73. "Thus there was no alternative but to find some way of progressively implementing the Frequency Allocation Table and the articles, paragraphs and provisions of the Radio Regulations relative to the new List, even if that implied transferring out-of-band assignments to the Atlantic City bands for which no technical plan had been evolved.

7.74. "If plans had been evolved for the entire spectrum, the E.A.R.C. would have had to do no more than make corrections of detail and to find some means of implementing the new plan, bearing in mind that an abrupt simultaneous changeover of assignments throughout the world was impossible, and would have to be gradual and carefully supervised.

7.75. "The E.A.R.C. had to find a practical means of permitting the I.F.R.B. to play the part envisaged in the Convention and Radio Regulations, without holding up the implementation of those sections of the spectrum into which order had been introduced.

7.76. "The agenda of the E.A.R.C., approved by the majority of administrations, comprised, inter alia, the following items:

- "1) Study of the draft lists prepared by the various conferences and meetings, both regional and service;
- 2) Methods for implementation of those draft plans and of those parts of the Table for which it had not proved possible to evolve a list;
- 3) Application of all the articles, paragraphs and appendices referred to in Article 47 (No. 1076) of the Radio Regulations.

7.77. "Now the Convention provides for two kinds of radio conferences: ordinary and extraordinary. Extraordinary conferences differ from ordinary ones in that they meet at dates not specified in the Convention, and above all because they have a more limited programme.

7.78. "My Delegation feels that the E.A.R.C. did no more than take decisions on items on its agenda, within its terms of reference. Hence, if it is considered necessary that the Plenipotentiary Conference ratify the decisions taken by the Extraordinary Conference, my Delegation will vote in favour of such ratification."

The meeting rose at 13.40 hours

Reporter:

G. Tripet

Secretary General:

L. MULATIER

Chairman:

M.A. ANDRADA

P L E N A R Y A S S E M B L Y

Minutes
of the
Fourth Meeting

Tuesday, 21 October, at 1600 hours.

Chairman: Mr. M.A. Andrada (Argentine Republic)

Subject discussed:

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) .

(discussion continued)

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). (Discussion continued).

The Chairman opened the meeting and gave the floor to the following speakers:

1. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland:

1.1. "The final Acts of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference held at Geneva in 1951 provoked many protests and were not signed by the representatives of nine countries which, together, possess immense territory with highly developed systems of telecommunication.

1.2. "It must be emphasised that in the whole history of the I.T.U. there has never been another Conference which concluded with such a moral setback as did the E.A.R.C.

1.3. "In effect, of the 72 countries represented at the E.A.R.C., 9 declared themselves to be generally in disagreement with the results of the Conference, 55 signed the final Acts with reservations that were practically equivalent to rejecting the results, and only 8 countries accepted the results in full.

1.4. "It is interesting to note that the substance of the various statements indicates that the representatives of the majority of countries participating were manifestly alarmed at the situation brought about by the application of the irresponsible and irrational decisions of the E.A.R.C. In fact, for many countries, the position following the Conference seemed to be even worse than the far from satisfactory situation at the present time.

1.5. "It must be emphasised that those who made no statement were the representatives of the U.S.A., of Australia, of Canada, Haiti, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, and the Oversea Territories of the U.S.A., probably because the decisions of the E.A.R.C. which, according to the opinion of certain Delegates who signed the definitive Acts, were: 'incorrect, demoralizing, untidy, and without foundation technically or in practice', fully satisfied the demands of the representatives of these eight countries.

1.6. "There can be no doubt that the results of the work of the E.A.R.C., which cost an enormous amount of time and money, as well as the general position created in the I.T.U. as a corollary to the decisions taken, call for a thorough analysis and a correct and fair appreciation of the cause and effect.

1.7. "It is precisely such an analysis of the results of the E.A.R.C. and of their consequences that has been presented to this Conference by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., in the form of Document No.39. There one finds undeniable proof that the E.A.R.C. attained no positive results because it perpetrated a series of contraventions of the Convention in force and in particular of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations.

1.8. "This was demonstrated by many Delegations to the E.A.R.C. and it is an undeniable fact upon which I shall not digress. As an engineer and administrator, I shall restrict myself to essential and practical questions which stem from the decisions of the E.A.R.C. and the consequences of these decisions for Administrations.

1.9. "The Atlantic City Conference entrusted to several Administrative Radio Conferences, organised by the I.T.U. between 1948 and 1952, the task of establishing the separate parts of the new International Frequency List. These parts, after mutual co-ordination and equitable provision for the real needs of all the Administrations concerned, were to be incorporated in the draft new International Frequency List.

1.10. "It was logical to suppose that in order to accomplish this task one had to take as the point of departure the existing frequency list, the Berne List, rectifying and co-ordinating it and finally completing it with new frequency notifications.

1.11. "Under these circumstances, in keeping with the indications of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations, and since the new frequency list was not in force, the old Cairo procedure should have been maintained for the notification and registry of frequencies, and, consequently Members of the I. T. U. should have retained full priority concerning notification of the of the frequencies they use.

1.12. "In this way, progress towards the Atlantic City Table, after Administrations had accepted the new International Frequency List, would have taken place in an organised manner without the introduction of any technical difficulties.

1.13. "But the history of this last period of work of the Union, from 1948 to 1952, has shown that this way of approaching the matter, the only rational way, appeared unacceptable to some countries. Under their influence conditions have been established which, on the specious pretext of the distribution of frequencies on the basis of "technical principles", we are heading for the annulment of frequency distribution among all the countries of the world, after many years of practice and notification in the Berne List.

1.14. "Many conferences have ended in a stalemate, and among them the P.F.B., since they placed in a privileged position the telecommunication needs of certain countries, whereas the needs of many others were included in plans negligently drawn up, in any sort of way, without giving any guarantee of protection demanded against reciprocal harmful interference.

1.15. "Many Delegations attended the E.A.R.C. in the hope that this situation was to be clarified, and thinking that it is never too late to correct errors or to satisfy the real needs of all countries. But at the E.A.R.C., instead of a true appreciation of the position and the adoption of measures necessary to rectify the errors, all these really untidy plans with no foundation and quite unrealistic, were grouped with the work of the different Conferences, thus forming, in an entirely incorrect manner, the basis for the new Frequency Record. But the name that it was decided to give to this substitute does not in any way effect the fact that the new International Frequency List, in the sense of the Convention and the Regulations by which we are governed, still does not exist. The decision of the E.A.R.C., "voluntarily" to introduce, part by part, the aforementioned substitute, contradicts healthy technical logic and it is an adventure upon which Administrations will hardly like to embark "voluntarily"; particularly those that suffer from a lack of means and equipment. We consider that the E.A.R.C. had no right to base all its fundamental decisions and to make definitive deductions on the grounds that I have indicated. The results, past and future, of the decisions taken by

the E.A.R.C. are indicated in Document No. 39. We are in agreement on this. We are also sure that the practical application of the decisions of the E.A.R.C. can only lead to competition between the powers in the sphere of telecommunication - competition that is technically unjustified -, to an increase in the number of complaints from countries technically little developed, on the subject of interference with their services, as well as pointless difficulties for the I.T.U. itself.

1.16. "It is precisely by virtue of these considerations that we raise the question of the illegality of the E.A.R.C. decisions.

1.17. "Keeping in view the need for peaceful international collaboration in the realm of telecommunication, and in the belief that this is not only the sole possible way of raising the question but also that it is the only way that agrees with our principles, which are the basis of the I.T.U., and with the interests of the greater part of all countries, the Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland gives its full support to Proposal 611 submitted by the Delegation of the Republic of Czechoslovakia and to the draft proposal on the subject of the results of the E.A.R.C. submitted by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. in Document No. 39."

2. The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic :

"Mr. Chairman,

2.1. "During this morning's discussions we heard references to guilt concerning the E.A.R.C., and only a few minutes later the Head of the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland spoke of his desire to see legality finally restored. I ask you, why it is necessary to restore legality? I think the reply is easy : it is because this legality has been violated.

2.2. "In its final statement my Delegation declared that the E.A.R.C. decisions were unacceptable. Moreover, the Ministry of Posts of the Hungarian People's Republic in a letter addressed to the General Secretariat of the I.T.U., made known its position concerning this matter.

2.3. "Since the consequences of these decisions are likely to undermine the very basis of the work of the I.T.U., my Delegation wishes to make the following statement :

2.4. "As the Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic did not accept the E.A.R.C. decisions it now renews its protest against those decisions, which are contrary to the Convention and the Radio Regulations (Article 47, p. 2077).

2.5. "The Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic agrees with every point in the statement by the Soviet Union (Document No. 39); it warmly supports the draft resolution in that document and urges the Plenary Assembly to adopt that Resolution."

3. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

3.1. "At this stage in the proceedings my Delegation wishes to make a few comments on what certain delegations have said.

3.2. "Mr. Pedersen, Delegate of Denmark, has made a number of statements which are not in accordance with the facts. He said, *inter alia*, that the principle of simultaneous implementation of the new International Frequency List and of the new Table suffered a breach at the Copenhagen Conference as far back as 1950. The conclusion he tried to draw was that the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. were valid.

3.3. "In this connection, I would point out that :

"Firstly, even if such a breach had been committed (in fact there was no such breach), that fact would not cancel the well-known provisions of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations. It would not deprive them of their force.

3.4. "Never hitherto in the history of law has a breach of a law been considered as an action casting doubts on the validity of that law, or annulling it.

3.5. "The law, i.e., in this instance the Radio Regulations, is, was, and for Members of the I.T.U. will ever be the law. It follows, then, that the arguments advanced by the Delegate of Denmark carry no weight.

3.6. "In the second place, implementation of the Copenhagen Plan does not signify a breach of the Convention and Regulations, since at the Atlantic City Conference itself an additional protocol was drafted in which it was laid down that the question of medium and long-wave frequency allotment for broadcasting in the European Region urgently required settlement.

3.7. "In this Protocol (which constitutes a regional agreement) it is stated (paragraph 10) that "the European Conference"(on broadcasting problems)"will fix the date of the entry into force of the new Regional Agreement and of the Plan annexed thereto."

3.8. "It was foreseen, therefore, that such a Regional Plan would be put into effect independently of the implementation date of the full International Frequency List mentioned in Article 47. That decision was taken in Atlantic City, as long ago as 1947. That fact was known, it was all arranged in advance, and nobody ever thought that implementation of the European Broadcasting Plan was a breach of Article 47. Thus Mr. Pedersen's statement does not agree with facts.

3.9. "The Delegate of Denmark's second statement - in connection with the results achieved by the Ad Hoc Group at the E.A.R.C. - is likewise incorrect.

3.10. "E.A.R.C. Committee 8 considered and approved the report by that Group. The report drew no conclusions, but merely set forth two conflicting points of view.

3.11. "Hence neither Committee 8 nor the E.A.R.C. itself took any decision whatsoever as regards the possibility of revising the Regulations. Take the documents and see for yourself.

3.12. "Similarly Mr. Pedersen's statement that the E.A.R.C. 'revised the Regulations' does not correspond to the facts. The E.A.R.C. did not revise the Regulations, but it did commit a breach of them, a thing it was not entitled to do.

3.13. "Once more, therefore, it follows that the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. run counter to the Convention and Radio Regulations, and are therefore legally invalid.

3.14. "The Delegate of the United States of America, when he took the floor, evaded any discussion of the facts adduced by us about infringements by the Extraordinary Conference of the Convention and Radio Regulations. He said nothing precisely because the incompatibility of the E.A.R.C. decisions with the Convention and Radio Regulations is perfectly obvious and undeniable. It should be remembered that it was

just this delegation - that of the United States - which at the E.A.R.C. initiated these breaches of the Convention and Regulations. And now that this delegation is hypocritically calling for cooperation, may we inquire why it does not wish to cooperate on the basis of the fundamental acts of the Union - on the basis of the Convention and Regulations? Why, may we ask, does this delegation appeal only for cooperation in violating the basic Acts of the I.T.U. -the Regulations and the Convention?

3.15. "We consider that such actions in fact undermine the very foundations of the I.T.U. This is why we have protested, and continue to protest, against the decisions irregularly arrived at by the E.A.R.C. This is why we raised the question, at this Conference, of the illegality of the E.A.R.C. decisions.

3.16. "Mr. Acton, Delegate of Canada, said that 'we had no other alternative'. That is not an argument - it is, essentially, a confession that a breach of the Convention and Regulations took place. It is, essentially, an attempt to justify the illegality of those E.A.R.C. decisions.

3.17. "Such statements cannot be considered arguments.

3.18. "Mr. Acton referred to Resolution 199 and said : 'Then Resolution 199 is also illegal? And the provision of the E.A.R.C. are also illegal?'

3.19. "Yes, you were quite right. They are illegal.

3.20. "Resolution 199 was wrong. It set forth, incorrectly, the agenda of the E.A.R.C. Even so, the E.A.R.C. was bound not to take any decisions in derogation of the Convention or Regulations.

3.21. "Mr. Acton has said that 'once a decision has been adopted by majority vote, everything is right and legitimate'. This is something new in law. This is of course a convenient theory for Mr. Acton, but it is quite obviously untenable. We have the Convention; we have the Regulations. They were adopted by the Members of the Union and remain fully valid.

3.22. "If you signed those documents, then you must take the trouble to implement them. You must observe their provisions.

3.23. "The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that his country was desirous of implementing the new Table. What stands in the way of its implementation? The Convention and Regulations don't forbid it, but the Regulations lay down a definite procedure; they describe exactly how the new International Frequency List is to be implemented. That procedure is set forth in Article 47 of the Regulations.

3.24. "Now why does the Delegate of the United Kingdom consider that the provisions of that I.T.U. Act - an Act signed by his country too - are not binding for him?

3.25. "Nobody here has suggested that we take a step backwards, least of all the Soviet Delegation. But, to provide the necessary conditions for the successful development of contemporary radiocommunications, a new International Frequency List has first to be prepared. This is the way to a successful solution of the frequency problem.

3.26. "The Delegates of the United States and of the United Kingdom have shown that their countries do not wish to follow the procedure set forth in the Radio Regulations. We take exception to this. That is why we submitted our own proposal in Document No. 39.

3.27. "The Delegates of Italy and of Brazil, without adducing anything in support of their assertions, simply asserted that the E.A.R.C. decisions were legitimate. Such gratuitous affirmations are not convincing.

3.28. "The Delegate of France said that he would like to hear something new in the way of arguments, but he could find nothing to say against the facts already adduced by us. Why? Because the facts are too obvious.

3.29. "As regards the statements made about the sovereign authority of an administrative conference - that sovereign authority has very definite limits. Thus, for example, an administrative conference cannot take decisions running counter to the Convention and Regulations. That is a condition which is binding for any administrative conference.

3.30. "To sum up,

"We have heard no single argument affecting the substance of the facts adduced by us, of the proposal we have submitted. No speaker has been able to refute the facts quoted by us. This is one more confirmation of our conclusion that the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. are illegal.

3.31. "Accordingly my Delegation urges the Conference to adopt the resolution submitted by us in Document 39, in connection with the decisions of the E.A.R.C."

4. The Delegate of China:

4.1. "With regard to our examination of the results achieved by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, I wish, first of all, to point out that as far as the legality of its work is concerned, that Conference itself is beyond reproach. The Conference was convened on the proposal of the Administrative Council, and that proposal of the Council had been concurred in by a majority of the Members of the Union. Its agenda was fixed by the Administrative Council, also with the concurrence of a majority of the I.T.U. Members. Throughout its deliberations, the Conference meticulously adhered to its terms of reference, and carried out its work in a very satisfactory and faithful manner. All that has transpired is in strict conformity with the provisions of Article 11 of the Convention which governs the Administrative Conferences, and therefore, if any blame is to be laid to anyone at all, it certainly cannot, and should not, be laid to the E.A.R.C.

4.2. "Of the 76 participating Administrations in that Conference, 63 adopted and signed an Agreement together with other appended acts. These documents are the concrete results of long and hard work. Now, certain countries which refused to sign these documents then have made claims that the decisions of the E.A.R.C. run counter to the provisions of the 1947 Radio Regulations. While it is true that certain provisions of the E.A.R.C. Final Acts fall out of line with Article 47 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, it is equally true that that Article of the Radio Regulations is impossible of implementation, not only for the time being, but perhaps also for some time to come. This failure can be attributed to a variety of causes, of which all of us here are no doubt aware, and for which the several countries which make claims against the E.A.R.C. decisions are no less, if not more, responsible than the rest of us.

4.3. "The fact is that a "single, full and coordinated International Frequency List" simply cannot be prepared now in spite of the provisions laid down in the 1947 Radio Regulations. This fact has been borne out by the painful experience which most of us here assembled have shared. Then, what shall we do in the absence of such a List? Should we abandon our efforts completely, or should we try to progress by steps, when even a stroke of miracle cannot bring us quick results? Or, by way of illustration, do we quit schooling altogether simply because we have failed to reach the first place in one examination in our class? Wise men would no doubt adopt the safer but slower course, while holding the long-term goal in view. This is exactly what the E.A.R.C. has done. Its decisions represent a partial attainment of the goal as envisaged in the 1947 Radio Regulations; they are the most and the best that could be achieved at the present stage; they crystallize agreement where agreement can be reached and also make provision for those radio services on which general agreement is not yet possible. All these are important and extremely valuable strides toward the eventual evolution of a single, complete and coordinated international frequency list. It seems inconceivable that when improvements are so near to us, we should hold on to the old imperfections; equally so would be the slapping of our own face by repealing today what we have so well done yesterday.

4.4. "Now we are faced with the need for reconciling the constructive and desired achievements of the E.A.R.C. with Article 47 of the Radio Regulations. In the considered opinion of my Delegation, this process of reconciliation should not present any great difficulties. Article 10 of the Convention provides that the Plenipotentiary Conference shall, inter alia, "deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary". This is a provision covering a very wide area; and in fact, the Plenipotentiary Conference, in its capacity as the supreme authority of the I.T.U., possesses power to deal with anything of concern to the Union as it sees fit, subject only to the restrictions laid down in the Convention. In this connection, I wish to point out that under the Convention there is no provision prohibiting the Plenipotentiary Conference's recognizing the good results of the E.A.R.C.

4.5. "Consequently, my Delegation heartily endorses the views expressed this morning by the distinguished Delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and will support the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom Delegation. For the same reasons, my Delegation is definitely opposed to the U.S.S.R. proposal.

4.6. "Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, may I sound two notes of warning for the benefit of our deliberation and examination, not only in connection with the subject under discussion, but also in connection with ever so many subjects on the agenda of the whole Plenipotentiary Conference. One is that we must not lightly undo what we have assiduously done, for we must march forward, fixing our eyes on the stars and keeping our foot on the ground. We must not turn the clock backward. The other is that we must not repeat, repeat and repeat the same old proposals which have been time and again rejected."

5. The Delegate of Colombia:

5.1. "It is unnecessary to recall that this Conference is a Plenipotentiary Conference, whose mandate is clearly defined in Article 10 of the Atlantic City Convention. It is true that the Plenipotentiary Conference, as the supreme organ of the Union, is empowered to amend the text, including the Article 10 in question. However, it is necessary for the Conference itself to decide accordingly. The E.A.R.C. Acts were signed by 63 countries; that is a majority that cannot be ignored, and which must be respected.

5.2. "The Delegate of Denmark has already explained how the E.A.R.C. decisions were reached in Geneva. In the same way the Head of the Delegation of the United States has pointed out to the Conference certain economic interests which cannot be passed over in silence. We will add that, generally speaking, the Delegations present here do not include among their Members enough technicians for this Assembly to turn itself into an Administrative Radio Conference. It must not be forgotten that the Administrative Council, in its report to the Conference, concluded by saying that the E.A.R.C. agreement would permit Members of the Union to obtain a methodical utilization of radio communications.

5.3. "For these reasons the Delegation of Colombia is opposed to proposal 611 submitted by Czechoslovakia, and also to Document No. 39 containing the U.S.S.R. proposal. It supports the resolution proposed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Document No. 61."

6. The Delegate of Pakistan said that his Delegation was in favour of adopting the draft Resolution submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. He thought that much time was being

wasted in a discussion on the question of legality. However, there was a lesson to be learned from the discussion, and that was that something in the present mechanism of the I.T.U. was not working properly, because the decisions taken between two Plenipotentiary Conferences always ran the risk of violating some provision of the Regulations in force. It would seem advisable in future to authorize the Administrative Council, as the result of a simple majority or a two-thirds majority vote, to make the necessary amendments to the Regulations in force; otherwise there was a risk of infringements which later the Union had to attempt to legalize. That was the case at the present time. Perhaps the E.A.R.C. decisions were not perfect, but it would be a retrogression to revert to the Cairo régime. It was necessary to progress until the ideal formula had been found that would satisfy everybody.

7. The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R.:

7.1. "I think that to all those present it is clear that the discussion now taking place at this Plenipotentiary Conference is of great importance.

7.2. "We point out the errors committed in the past in order to correct them and to avoid them in the future.

7.3. "In the history of the International Telecommunication Union we know of no contravention of the Union's fundamental Acts comparable with that perpetrated by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference. The case of the E.A.R.C. is an example of intolerable contravention of the provisions of the fundamental Acts of the Union.

7.4. "Why are the decisions of the E.A.R.C. illegal? The E.A.R.C. Agreement relative to preparation and adoption of the new International Frequency List proposes that the different radio services should be transferred to the Atlantic City Table before the new and complete International Frequency List has been drawn up or approved by the Members of the Union, and in spite of the fact that it is an obligatory condition, in accordance with Article 47 of the Radio Regulations; failure to comply with which precludes the transfer to the aforementioned Table.

7.5. "The decisions of the E.A.R.C. upon bringing into force separately the plans concerning certain bands and certain services is in

direct opposition to the provision included in Article 47 of the Radio Regulations at present in force, and which clearly indicates that the Table of Frequency Allocations for bands below 27,500 Kc/s and the provisions enumerated in Article 47 shall come into force upon the effective date of the new International Frequency List as determined by a special Administrative Radio Conference.

7.6. "To prevent a deterioration in the working conditions of radio communications, as can be seen from the text quoted, the Radio Regulations specially provide that the new Frequency List and the changcover to the Atlantic City Table shall take place simultaneously.

7.7. "The separate implementation of certain parts of the Table, which was made incidentally according to the so-called "voluntary transfer" system, in other words in a disorderly fashion, will inevitably disorganize the operation of all radio-communications.

7.8. "It must also be noted that many Members of the Union have not accepted the E.A.R.C. decisions and that a certain number of Members of the Union who signed the Final Acts made very serious reservations, as the honourable Delegate of Poland pointed out. Thus the 63 signatures to the Acts of the E.A.R.C. are only a nominal total; in reality, the situation is quite different.

7.9. "The decisions of the Conference also contravene Article 6 of the Convention, for the Conference assigned to the International Frequency Board a number of additional tasks that are incompatible with the basic tasks of the Board as defined in Article 6 of the Convention.

7.10. "In brief, we must conclude that the E.A.R.C. decisions are in direct contradiction with the Convention and the Radio Regulations now in force. We have emphasized, and we now emphasize very seriously, the fact that the E.A.R.C. decisions are contrary to the Convention and the Regulations in force.

7.11. "My Delegation wholeheartedly supports the U.S.S.R. proposal that countries Members of the International Telecommunication Union, in their practical work, should adhere to the Cairo procedure for the notification, registration and utilization of frequencies until a single, complete International Frequency List has been approved by the special Administrative Conference.

7.12. "We consider it indispensable for this Conference to refuse to agree to the putting into force of separate parts of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table, as enumerated in the E.A.R.C. decisions, to reject the separate assignment and frequency distribution plans adopted by the E.A.R.C., and to conform strictly to Article 6 of the Convention and Article 47 of the Radio Regulations.

"Gentlemen, we cannot follow the line proposed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Document 61. We cannot pursue a course that is incompatible with the provisions of the Convention and the Regulations in force.

7.13. "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposes that we antedate our approval of the E.A.R.C. decisions, but our Conference must not do that.

7.14. "The reference to the 63 signatures at the foot of the E.A.R.C. decisions is unjustified. It merely proves that 63 countries have violated the basic Acts of the Union: the Convention and the Regulations. What is important is that none of the Delegations which have taken the floor have been able to refute the theories outlined in U.S.S.R. Document 39. No one can dispute that.

7.15. "My task has been made considerably easier by the honourable Delegate of Pakistan, who said quite clearly that we must recognize the errors that have been made and must correct them and, I would add, not allow them to be made in the future.

7.16. "My Delegation is against the draft proposal contained in Document 61, namely, that the illegal decisions of the E.A.R.C. be approved a posteriori. It wholeheartedly supports the draft resolution of the Soviet Union."

8. The Delegate of Egypt:

8.1. "We have in front of us three lines of thought. The first is explained in Document 39, submitted by the U.S.S.R. Delegation and it asks us, in short, to go back to what is generally known as the "Berne List", because the decisions taken in the E.A.R.C. in Geneva were illegal.

8.2. "The second line of thought, given in Document 61 and submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, says in brief that the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. were not in conformity with the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, but that we legalize these decisions here.

8.3. "The third line of thought expressed by the Delegation of India says that there is no reason to examine the results of the E.A.R.C. here in this Plenipotentiary Conference.

8.4. "As for the first proposal submitted by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., we categorically oppose a reversion to the Berne List which gives registration priorities after the hard and voluminous work done since 1947 and for the reason given by the other delegations.

8.5. "As for the second proposal given by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, we also disagree with the reasoning given in it. Mr. Chairman - It says that the decisions taken in Geneva are against the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, but we can correct this here in this Plenipotentiary Conference just by saying that it supersedes these Regulations whenever they conflict. We do not think that this would be a wise decision, Mr. Chairman. This will encourage any other Conference to go against the Regulations, and the Convention as well, on the assumption that this can be legalized afterwards by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

8.6. "Our opinion is that the decisions taken in Geneva were legal. The confusion came from calling the Conference an Extraordinary Radio Administrative Conference. It was in reality a fully competent Radio Conference held in between two Radio Regulation Conferences. The fact that it came only three years after the Atlantic City Conference was one of the reasons for calling it extraordinary, and the second reason was the following: The original planning in the Radio Conference of Atlantic City was that partial frequency lists would be made by different specialized conferences, such as the Aeronautical Conference, the Broadcasting Conference and the P.F.B., these plans to be coordinated

by an extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to be held only for that purpose. This procedure was not successful and another kind of Radio Conference was convened to solve the problem.

8.7. "There was no doubt that this Conference was going to revise the method to be followed to bring the Atlantic City Allocation Table into force and would do nothing but devise a practical method to be followed, and changing nothing in the Radio Regulations but the unsuccessful method originally thought of in Atlantic City.

8.8. "The Geneva Conference acted in a legal way and there is no reason for this Plenipotentiary Conference to legalize the action taken there. We have only to decide here that the E.A.R.C. acted within its powers.

8.9. "The Egyptian Administration as well as all other Administrations were asked to send fully authorized persons to the Geneva Conference to deal with the problems confronting the Conference, and we did so.

8.10. "Mr. Chairman, I appeal to the Delegations present here not to take the unwise decision of legalizing any decision taken in Geneva on the assumption that it was illegal and creating a precedent. We can, however, decide that the E.A.R.C. acted within its powers."

9. The Delegate of Lebanon:

9.1. "Speakers better qualified than I have expressed themselves at length on the question under discussion.

9.2. "For our part, in spite of the sovereign nature of the Plenipotentiary Conferences, they need not go into the substance of the findings of Administrative Conferences, whether they be ordinary or extraordinary, for if that were the case any Administration or group of Administrations whose views had been rejected by an Administrative Conference would not hesitate to describe such a decision as illegal and make an appeal to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

9.3. "This conception seems somewhat dangerous. Its adoption would tend to create confusion in our minds and would leave some doubt as to the validity and legality of the decisions adopted, whenever such decisions were the subject of opposition or reservation on the part of one or several countries.

9.4. "Our Delegation thinks that since the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference was regularly convened by the Administrative Council with the prior agreement of the majority of the administrations of the Union as to the place and date of the Conference, and as to its agenda, and since its final acts were signed by that same majority, this Plenipotentiary Conference has merely to ratify the results of the Conference in question.

9.5. "It is with regret, therefore, that our Delegation cannot support the proposal by the Soviet Union."

10. The Delegate of Turkey:

10.1. "On the question of whether the decisions of the E.A.R.C. are legal and applicable, I think that every possible juridical argument that can be adduced, for or against, has already been adduced. I shall therefore not repeat those which uphold the legality of the decisions. Moreover, the Conference will eventually settle the question by a vote.

10.2. "Nevertheless, I should like to emphasize that the question of the legality of the E.A.R.C. decisions is of very great interest to the Turkish Delegation.

10.3. "The Delegates present here may remember that when the Final Acts of the E.A.R.C. were signed, the Turkish Delegation felt bound to make a reservation. And, bearing in mind the close proximity, the geographical proximity I should say, of certain countries which did not sign the Final Acts, and which consequently appeared unwilling to apply them, the Turkish Delegation reserved the right to take all the necessary steps to ensure the efficient working of its radio services should its stations suffer interference.

10.4. "This reservation, which was only conditional, will no longer be necessary once the E.A.R.C. decisions are once and for all - and this time I hope definitively - freed of any doubt and given unanimous and orthodox application by all countries without exception.

10.5. "It is in this spirit, Mr. Chairman, that the Turkish Delegation wholeheartedly supports the proposal submitted by the honourable Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

11. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria pointed out that most of those who had spoken in favour of the adoption of the draft Resolution contained in Document No. 61 had, directly or indirectly, acknowledged that the criticisms made by the U.S.S.R. in Document No. 39 were justified. He did not want to repeat the excellent points brought out in the document, but his Delegation wholeheartedly supported the U.S.S.R. proposal.

12. The Delegate of Uruguay:

12.1. "My Delegation was intending to make a detailed statement on the question now being discussed. Actually, nearly every argument that can be invoked in favour of the various theories has already been advanced by the delegations which preceded us, so we will merely make a few brief comments explaining our attitude.

12.2. "In principle we consider that it would be advisable to refer the question to the next Administrative Radio Conference.

12.3. "Our attitude is based on the fact that the principle laid down in Article 10 of the Convention (paragraph 1, sub-paragraph g): i.e., that the Plenipotentiary Conference 'shall deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary' must be understood in a logical and rational way, that is to say that it establishes the fact that the Plenipotentiary Conference is the sovereign authority on all questions which are not, in principle, the domain of the other organs of the I.T.U. mentioned in Article 4 of the Atlantic City Convention.

12.4. "We think that, as in public law there is a principle of the division of authority, there must also be in the Union a division of authority between the various organs mentioned in the Convention.

12.5. "Article 11, dealing with Administrative Conferences, stipulates in paragraph 1 that an Administrative Conference shall revise the Regulations provided for in Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Convention and, in sub-paragraph b), deal with all other matters it may deem necessary. Thus we maintain that the very broad principle of sovereignty laid down in Article 10 must be interpreted with some restrictions.

12.6. "We are therefore in agreement, in principle, with the Delegations which preceded us, including the Delegations of Brazil, India and the Lebanon.

12.7. "We therefore propose that this problem which has taken up so much of our time be referred by the present Plenipotentiary Conference to the next Radio Conference."

13. The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic:

13.1. "My Delegation has listened with close attention to the statements by the delegates which have already spoken, and wishes to express its own views on the problem under discussion.

13.2. "Although certain delegations have tried to show that the E.A.R.C. decisions were legal, they have not succeeded in altering our Delegation's conviction that those decisions are illegal.

13.3. "We must mention that these decisions are a flagrant violation of the Radio Regulations and the Atlantic City Convention. We do not wish to repeat the conclusive arguments on this problem adduced by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. and certain other delegations.

13.4. "However, our Delegation considers that when certain delegations say that the retention of some of the Cairo Regulations would constitute

a retrogression, they are wrong. As long as only partial lists have been prepared - on an arbitrary basis rather than scientifically - it cannot be said that such results bring an improvement to radiocommunications. This is clearly proved when we consider the so-called method of 'voluntary' transfers.

13.5. "Other delegations have supported the proposal by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to legalize the illegal decisions of the E.A.R.C. We consider that if the Plenipotentiary Conference does not take a stand against the illegal decisions of the E.A.R.C., this will constitute a dangerous precedent, in that in the future there may be infringements of the decisions taken by a Plenipotentiary Conference, decisions contained in the Acts signed and ratified by Governments. In such circumstances there would be no guarantee that decisions taken would be respected, and international collaboration in the sphere of telecommunications would be seriously hampered.

13.6. "For this reason, my Delegation supports the draft resolution by the Soviet Union contained in Document No. 39."

There was a recess from 17.30 to 18.00 hours.

14. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R.:

14.1. "It is evident from the discussion that has taken place here on the results of the work of the E.A.R.C., that the E.A.R.C. decisions are contrary to the provisions of the Convention and the Regulations.

14.2. "No delegation has attempted to prove that the E.A.R.C. acted in accordance with the Convention and the Regulations.

14.3. "The arguments of the delegations which have tried to justify the E.A.R.C. decisions reside principally in the fact that 63 countries agreed to these violations. But that is not a conclusive argument. The question is that we cannot violate the Convention and the Regulations and not: how many countries can violate the Convention and the Regulations? The work of the International Telecommunication Union is based on the recognition and application of the provisions of its basic Acts.

14.4. "What does the resolution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Document No. 61 propose ?

14.5. "Acknowledging in principle that the basic Acts of the Union have been violated, this resolution proposes that we approve a posteriori the illegal decisions of the E.A.R.C.

14.6. "We cannot agree that the basic Acts of the Union should be treated thus. Such a practice undermines the authority of international agreements and jeopardizes the value of the basic Acts of the Union.

14.7. "In general, no decision that is contrary to the Convention and the Regulations can be taken, and still less can it be recognized to have greater authority than that of the Convention and Regulations in force. Consequently, we consider that the Plenipotentiary Conference must reject the resolution in Document No. 61 submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

14.8. "My Delegation will vote against the resolution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, since the purpose of that resolution is to approve the illegal decisions of the E.A.R.C., which contravene the Convention and the Regulations".

15. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. :

15.1. "We are now in a position to sum up this discussion.

15.2. "We have listened with the utmost attention to all speakers, and our basic conclusion is that the arguments adduced by us have been refuted by nobody.

15.3. "During this discussion a whole series of delegations confirmed the breaches of the Convention and Regulations committed by the E.A.R.C. Thus the basic conclusion which this Plenipotentiary Conference can draw is that the E.A.R.C. decisions contravene the Convention and Regulations, and are therefore legally invalid.

15.4. "Hence it is the duty of this Conference to take immediate steps to reaffirm that the Convention, and Article 47 of the Radio Regulations, must be observed, and we therefore urge the Assembly to adopt the draft resolution appearing in Document No. 39.

15.5. "As before, the immediate task of the Union is the preparation of a new International Frequency List.

15.6. "It has been said here that the Atlantic City decisions relative to preparation of that List were impossible of implementation. That is untrue. It proved to be impossible to carry out those decisions by those mistaken methods employed to date at the insistence of certain countries. That does not mean, however, that the List cannot be prepared at all. By the use of coordinated methods and with cooperation, such a List can be prepared. Only after it has been produced can the Union go ahead.

15.7. "A number of delegations have referred to Document No. 61 and to the draft resolution appearing in that document. I should like to put forward our views on that resolution.

15.8. "As already shown by my Delegation in Document No. 39, and as shown by it at this meeting of the Plenary Assembly, the decisions taken by the Extraordinary Administrative Conference run counter to the provisions of the Telecommunication Convention and Radio Regulations now in force. That this is so is brought out, incidentally, by the very fact that Document No. 61 was issued.

15.9. "Since the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. run counter to the Convention and Regulations now in force, they are not legally valid.

15.10. "This attempt to justify the illegal decisions of the E.A.R.C. retrospectively by adoption of the resolution appearing in Document No. 61 is inadmissible and must be resisted.

15.11. "What exactly, does the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland draft resolution invoke in its attempt to whitewash the illegal decisions of the E.A.R.C. ? The fact that the draft agenda of the E.A.R.C. proposed by the Administrative Council was adopted by a majority of I.T.U. Members. Let us consider what this argument is worth.

15.12. "Even the adoption of that agenda does not entitle an administrative conference of the I.T.U. to violate the Convention and Regulations.

15.13. "What does an agenda amount to ? It is a List of questions to be considered. But in considering no matter what agenda items, a Union conference is bound most scrupulously to adhere to the Convention and Administrative Regulations.

15.14. "Hence the Agenda of a conference cannot be confused with the competence of that conference. They are two different questions. It may not be inappropriate to point out that in their replies to the Secretary General's referendum relative to the convening of the E.A.R.C., many Members of the Union made special reservations in their replies to the effect that the E.A.R.C. should not be entitled to revise the Radio Regulations.

15.15. "Thus this particular argument adduced in the United Kingdom resolution is untenable and should be disregarded.

15.16. "The second argument adduced in Document No. 61 is that from the way the E.A.R.C. agenda was drafted it is evident (so the argument runs) that the Regulations could be revised by that Conference, should that be found necessary.

15.17. "There is no provision in the Union for any procedure whereby any of the Administrative Regulations annexed to the Convention which was ratified by Members of the Union could be revised, in passing, as one amongst other problems, in an off-hand manner. No such procedure exists.

15.18. "The Convention and General Regulations now in force clearly specify what the procedure for revision of the Administrative Regulations must be.

15.19. "Any set of Administrative Regulations could have been revised by an Administrative Conference of the Union if the following conditions were met :

"1) - If revision of the Regulations had been specifically included in the agenda of the Conference;

"2) - If Members of the Union had been previously invited to submit proposals for revision of the Regulations, i.e., in the shape of specific texts.

15.20. "It should be recalled, for those who might have forgotten, that the General Regulations (Rule 14, paragraph 2 of chapter 6) provide that: 'Every proposal or amendment for modification of the Convention or the Regulations must be presented in the **definitive form of words** to be included in those documents'.

15.21. "As is well known, I.T.U. Members were not approached for proposals of this kind and at the E.A.R.C. not a single delegation submitted texts for amendment of the Regulations.

"3) If delegates to the Conference had been specifically authorized to revise the Regulations.

15.22. "None of these conditions were observed at the E.A.R.C., with the result that the E.A.R.C. was not entitled to revise the Regulations. Incidentally, it did not revise them. The E.A.R.C. did not revise the Regulations - it committed a gross breach of them.

15.23. "Thus the second argument adduced in the United Kingdom resolution is disposed of, too.

15.24. "As regards the third argument appearing in the draft resolution, to wit, that administrations were invited to submit proposals in connection with items in the agenda of the E.A.R.C. - it is beside the point, since the proposals in question bore on the work of the Conference, and not on revision of definite articles of the Regulations.

15.25. "Lastly, the last argument adduced in Document No. 61 is that the decisions of the E.A.R.C. were taken by a majority vote. But even for a majority the Convention and Regulations are binding. No argument of this kind can refute the simple fact that the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. run counter to the Convention and Regulations and hence are not legally valid.

15.26. "From the foregoing it will be evident how unfounded, how unacceptable, the United Kingdom draft resolution (Document No. 61) is - a resolution attempting retrospectively to justify the illegitimate decisions taken by the E.A.R.C.

15.27. "Members of the Union are not entitled to make arrangements between each other contrary to the Convention or Regulations. The Radio Regulations once more reminds us of this in No. 94

15.28. "In any case, when there is incompatibility between agreements concluded between Members of the Union, and the Radio Regulations, then these latter prevail, the Radio Regulations being a complement to the basic Act of the I.T.U. - the Convention.

15.29. "Adoption of the United Kingdom resolution would signify a breach of basic provisions of the Union - provisions of paramount importance - regulating its activities.

15.30. "Hence my Delegation considers that the United Kingdom resolution should be rejected; we shall vote against it.

15.31. "The only correct decision which the Conference could adopt is the resolution submitted by us (Document No. 39). We urge the Conference to adopt it."

16. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wished to clarify two points, one raised by the Delegation of India, the other, by the Delegation of Egypt. Those two points, which were of great interest, were as follows:

16.1. 1) That the Plenipotentiary Conference should not take on the tasks of an Administrative Radio Conference.

16.2. 2) That it was important to avoid any precedent that might be invoked by a future Administrative Conference.

16.3. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had carefully considered these two points before drawing up its proposal, and had arrived at the conclusion that it was the best course to follow. Before it could be said whether the E.A.R.C. decisions were in fact in accordance with the Radio Regulations, it would be necessary to await an Ordinary Administrative Conference, which might not take place for several years. His Delegation therefore thought that it was the duty of the Plenipotentiary Conference to take a decision on the matter. That was the sole purpose of the proposal contained in Document No. 61.

17. The Delegate of France:

17.1 "I gather from the latest explanations given by the U.S.S.R. Delegate that the resolution submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland constitutes an attempt to legalize - that is to say to make legal - the E.A.R.C. decisions."

17.2. "I think that this is the correct view, but without being in any way privy to the secrets of the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with which I have not discussed the matter, I think it is correct to say that if a resolution has been proposed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, it is because the U.S.S.R. had already asked for the question of the E.A.R.C. to be included in the agenda of the Plenipotentiary Conference. This obviously meant that a stand had to be taken. Such a stand could have been taken directly here in the Plenary Assembly, but actually it has been crystallized on a proposal that the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has prepared. I think I gathered during the recess, that some doubt exists as to the legality of the E.A.R.C. decisions. I should like to try to remove that doubt. In fact when the Administrative Council decided to intervene, there was some confusion among the Members as to the value of the results obtained by certain conferences. The P.F.B. had been dissolved and the situation of the I.F.R.B., above all, seemed uncertain. It was difficult to keep within the framework of the provisions of the Regulations, that is to say for the I.F.R.B. to carry out the tasks entrusted to it by the Radio Conference, and the Union found itself in the position of paying more than 1 million Swiss francs for a body which had no useful work to do.

17.3. "That was why the Council acted as it did. Was that action justified? To that I will reply in the affirmative, basing my assertion on a provision which I have already had occasion to quote, i.e., sub-paragraph i) of paragraph 11 of Article 5 of the Convention, which was drafted in very loose terms at Atlantic City, for which we should be truly thankful. This sub-paragraph reads: 'The Council shall perform the other functions prescribed for it in this Convention and, within the framework of the Convention and the Regulations, the functions deemed necessary for the proper administration of the Union'. I think, therefore, that the action of the Council was fully justified. Since a vote is to be taken I think that things should now take some definite shape in our minds. The Council had prepared an agenda and had proposed a date for the Extraordinary Radio Conference, but it was very firmly of the opinion that it could not make a decision on its own, and that it had to seek instructions where the sovereignty of the Union ultimately resides, that is to say from the countries themselves. It therefore organized a referendum, which was entirely satisfactory. I must even say that the Council was rather surprised at the enthusiasm with which the countries responded to that referendum, for it was precisely at that time that the Council was attempting to put an end to the muddle of which I have just spoken. A large number of countries declared themselves in favour of convening the E.A.R.C. We can therefore say that legality has not ceased to exist. And, moreover, no one can say that

the E.A.R.C. departed from the agenda assigned to it by the Council. It did even better: it finished its work in the time fixed by the Council, and that was something new in the history of Radio Conferences.

17.4. "Consequently, it does not seem that anything can be invoked today to cast a doubt on the validity of the work of that Conference and the legality of its decisions. We have to express our views on a resolution which confirms this legality, but I agree with those who think that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland would not have found it necessary to submit this resolution, if the question itself had not already been put on the agenda at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

18. The Chairman said that as the list of speakers was exhausted, the two proposals would be put to the vote in the order in which they had been submitted, i.e., the proposal by the U.S.S.R. (Document No. 39), followed by the proposal by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Document No. 61). If neither proposal were adopted, a vote would be taken on the proposal submitted by the Delegation of India to refer the matter to a future Administrative Conference.

19. The result of the vote on the Soviet proposal was as follows:

In favour of adopting the proposal: 9 Delegations: - P.R. of Albania - Bielorussian S.S.R. - P.R. of Bulgaria - Hungarian P.R. - Ukrainian S.S.R. - P.R. of Poland - Roumanian P.R. - Czechoslovakia - U.S.S.R.

Against: 60 Delegations:

Argentina - Australia - Austria - Belgium - Bolivia - Brazil - Cambodia - Canada - Ceylon - Chile - Colombia - Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi - Korea - Costa Rica - Cuba - Denmark - Dominican Republic - Egypt - Spain - United States of America - Franco - Greece - Republic of Haiti - India - Indonesia - Iran - Iraq - Ireland - Iceland - Israel - Italy - Japan - Jordan - Laos - Lebanon - Mexico - Nicaragua - Norway - New Zealand - Pakistan - Paraguay - Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea - Philippines - Portugal - Federal German Republic - Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Sweden - Switzerland - United States Territories - 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 - Uruguay - Venezuela - Viet-Nam - Yemen - Spanish Zone of Morocco and Totality of Spanish Possessions.

Abstentions: 0 Absent: 12.

The Soviet proposal was therefore rejected.

20. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the U.S.S.R. did not consider itself bound by the illegal decisions of the E.A.R.C., that it reserved the right to take all necessary steps to defend the interests of its radio services, that in questions concerning the distribution and registration of frequencies it would adhere to the Cairo Radio Regulations, and that it would regard the Berne Lists, including the 1952 supplements, as the only legal service document.
21. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said he wholeheartedly supported the statement made by the U.S.S.R. Delegation after the vote on the resolution contained in Document No. 39.
22. The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said he wholeheartedly supported the statement made by the U.S.S.R. Delegation after the vote on the resolution contained in Document No. 39.
23. The result of the vote on the resolution submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Document No. 61) was as follows:

The following 52 Delegations voted in favour of the resolution:

Argentina - Australia - Austria - Belgium - Bolivia - Brazil - Cambodia - Canada - Ceylon - Chile - China - Colombia - Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi - Korea - Cuba - Denmark - Dominican Republic - Spain - United States of America - France - Greece - ~~Haiti~~ - ~~Indonesia~~ - ~~Ireland~~ - Iceland - Italy - Japan - Laos - Nicaragua - Norway - New Zealand - Pakistan - Paraguay - Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea - Philippines - Portugal - French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia - Federal German Republic - Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Sweden - Switzerland - United States Territories - 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 - Venezuela - Viet-Nam - Spanish Zone of Morocco and Totality of Spanish Possessions.

The following 9 Delegations voted against the resolution:

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.

Abstentions: 9

Egypt - India - Iraq - Israel - Jordan - Lebanon - Mexico - Uruguay - Yemen.

Eleven Delegations were absent.

The proposal by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was thus adopted.

24. The Chairman said that in view of the result it would not be necessary to take a vote on the Indian proposal to refer the question to a future Administrative Conference.
25. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his Delegation did not agree with the incorrect decision reached by the Conference.

The decisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference contravened the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and the Radio Regulations at present in force, and consequently they were legally invalid.

The adoption by the Conference of the resolution proposed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland constituted an inadmissible attempt to justify, somewhat late in the day, the illegal decisions of the E.A.R.C. The resolution was contrary to the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention in force, and its adoption was a violation of the most important Acts of the Union governing its practical work. For the reasons indicated his Delegation had voted against the resolution.

26. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said that he fully supported the statement made by the U.S.S.R. Delegation after the vote on the resolution contained in Document No. 61.

27. The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said that he fully supported the statement made by the U.S.S.R. Delegation after the vote on the resolution contained in Document No. 61.

28. The Delegate of India said :

28.1. "The Delegation of India has abstained in the vote on the proposal of the United Kingdom as contained in Document No. 61 for the following reasons :

28.2. "India signed the Final Acts of the E.A.R.C., Geneva, 1951, but with certain reservations regarding the Evolutionary Approach recommended therein.

28.3. "The Delegation of India wishes to reiterate its faith in the "Planned Approach" for the implementation of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Tables. Further, the question whether any breach of the Convention or the Radio Regulations is involved in the decisions of the E.A.R.C. is not free from doubt and our Delegation is of the opinion that it should be left to the next Administrative Radio Conference."

29. The Delegate of Mexico stated :

29.1. "My Delegation would like the minutes to mention why it abstained in the vote just taken.

29.2. "My Delegation had to assert its conviction that the work done by the E.A.R.C. is perfectly legal, for reasons which have already been explained at length by various speakers; hence its negative vote with respect to the first document. However, it is precisely because I am convinced of the legality of the work of the Geneva E.A.R.C. Conference that Document No. 61 appears to me to cast some doubt on that legality and to give carte blanche for the absolution of past errors - that is to say, possible illegalities - and I consider that a document of this nature does not do honour to a Plenipotentiary Conference. If it were

certain that the E.A.R.C. had acted illegally, it would be easy to regularize the situation in a very simple way by saying that acts were legalized which at the beginning might seem illegal, and if it appeared that the activities of the E.A.R.C. were legitimate, there is no need to cast doubt in that respect.

29.3. "In short, the Mexican Delegation wished to vote against the form of Document No. 61 and the doubts which it might awaken."

30. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland :

30.1. "Concerning the results of the vote on the proposal in Document No. 39 I declare, on behalf of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland :

30.2. "- that we do not agree with the decision taken and that we shall follow the Cairo procedure for the registration of frequencies until the new International Frequency List has been prepared, approved and put into force;

30.3. "- that we consider that the principles of respect and recognition of the priority of frequency registration dates should be followed. This means that we conserve the principle of reciprocity in friendly relationships between countries and respect for the various countries' utilisation of the frequencies registered in the Berne List which have been formed historically and confirmed by practice;

30.4. "- that if, in the absence of a new International Frequency List, any country untidily transfers its services to the Atlantic City Table, in accordance with the E.A.R.C. decisions, thereby causing additional interference to the existing radio stations of the People's Republic of Poland, we shall demand that those countries adhere to the generally-adopted provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations in force, which are binding;

30.5. "- that we shall take all steps necessary to protect our services against interference, in accordance with the Convention, and shall disregard the claims of countries which follow the E.A.R.C. decisions in the matter of interference to their services;

30.6. "- that consider that in order to avoid unnecessary interference it is necessary :

"having cancelled the E.A.R.C. decisions to follow strictly the Cairo procedure for the registration of frequencies and to adhere fully to the Berne Frequency List, in accordance with Article 47 of the Radio Regulations, until the draft of the complete International Frequency List has been prepared and approved."

31. The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic :

31.1. "My Delegation cannot accept the unjust decision taken by the Plenary Assembly concerning the results of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the following reasons :

31.2. "The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference of Geneva in 1951 arbitrarily and illegally took a series of decisions that infringe the Radio Regulations and the Atlantic City Convention, the latter in force, signed and ratified by most of the Union Members.

31.3. "These decisions are destined to introduce chaos into the ether, to the profit of a few countries, particularly the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

31.4. "Confronted by a situation that will only prejudice the development of international telecommunications, our Delegation emphatically protests and declares that it will not accept the decision taken and that our country will not consider itself bound by the unjust decision adopted and that it will take all available measures to safeguard and assure the efficient functioning of its radiocommunication services.

32. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia :

32.1. "As a consequence of the decision taken, my Delegation hereby declares :

32.2. "Czechoslovakia does not consider herself tied by the illegal decisions of the E.A.R.C. It will continue in conformity with Article 47 of the Atlantic City Convention, operating and notifying the frequencies according to the procedure laid down by the Cairo Radio Regulations. It reserves the right to take all necessary measures to ensure good radio services.

33. A statement by the Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania:

33.1. "As regards the decisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, discussed here on a proposal by the Soviet Union, my Administration, in a letter addressed several months ago to the Secretary General, stated that those decisions were unacceptable and illegal, and that it declined, therefore, to accept any obligations arising from those decisions.

33.2. "My Delegation associates itself with the statement just made by the Soviet Delegation, and wishes to state :

33.3. "1) the E.A.R.C. decisions were unacceptable and illegal;

33.4. "2) that our Administration accepts no obligation arising therefrom;

33.5. "3) that our Administration reserves the right to use those frequencies recorded by it in the Berne List, including the 1952 supplements thereto.

34. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria :

34.1. "The Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has voted against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's resolution because that resolution is an inadmissible infringement of the Convention and the Radio Regulations.

34.2. "Our Delegation is not in agreement with the decision taken because it considers it unjust, as it tends to give legal force to the illegal decisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference. We shall ignore the decision in operating our radio services.

34.3. "As regards the frequency registration and notification, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will abide, in conformity with Article 47 of the Radio Regulations, by the procedure based on the Cairo Regulations and the Berne List.

34.4. "The People's Republic of Bulgaria reserves the right to take all necessary measures to defend its interests and to ensure the proper operation of its radio services."

35. The Delegate of Egypt declared:

"Egypt abstained for the following reasons :

"1) the precedent we are creating : that a plenipotentiary Conference can make changes in purely technical articles of the Radio Regulations.

"2) that this Plenipotentiary Conference was making changes in the Radio Regulations without even discussing the articles involved.

"3) We thought it greatly preferable to sanction the decisions taken in the E.A.R.C. by stating that the said Conference acted within its powers when taking these decisions."

36. A statement by the Delegate of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay:

36.1. "My Delegation wishes to explain why it abstained from voting on the proposal made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

36.2. "Although sharing the views of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the question, my Delegation has abstained from voting because it prefers to await the decision which the next Radio Conference will take. But it is only a question of procedure from a formal point of view. As regards the substance of the question the Delegation of Uruguay agrees with the opinion of the United Kingdom and it considers that the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. are perfectly legal."

37. The Delegate of Pakistan made the following statement:

37.1. "Pakistan has voted in favour of the United Kingdom proposal in order to remove any doubt about the legality of the decision of the E.A.R.C. But at the same time Pakistan re-affirms :

37.2. "The reservations which it made in the signing of the E.A.R.C. documents, and

37.3. "The statements it made at the time of ratifying the Atlantic City Convention.

38. The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic:

38.1. "The Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic does not agree with the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly and it does not consider itself tied either by the unjust and illegal procedures of the E.A.R.C. or by the vote of the Plenary Assembly.

38.2. "The Administration of the Hungarian People's Republic will take all necessary measures to protect its radio services. The Administration of the Hungarian People's Republic will also in future abide by the frequency registration and utilization procedure at present in force, a procedure which is based on the Berne List, including the 1952 Annex, and on the recognition of the priority of dates of the original notifications."

39. The Delegate of Spain made the following statement :

"Spain has voted in favour of the proposal made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland because it considers that in order to do constructive work and try to find a solution to the many technical problems presented by the overcrowding of the spectrum, the decisions of the E.A.R.C. of Geneva, 1952, should stand, without of course ignoring the partial reservations made by the Spanish Delegation at the time of signature of the Final Acts in Geneva."

40. The Delegate of Iraq requested that the minutes mention that his country had not attended the E.A.R.C., neither had it signed the final acts of that Conference. He considered that the decisions of the E.A.R.C. were harmful to the interests of his country.

41. The Delegate of Israel mentioned that he had abstained from voting for the reasons indicated by the Delegate of Uruguay, which he considered useless to repeat.
42. The Delegate of Italy thought necessary to clarify one point : the declarations made by the delegations which had abstained from voting, seemed to indicate that the proposal made by the United Kingdom appeared to them as casting doubt on the legality of the E.A.R.C.'s procedures. Now, that was not the case.
43. The Delegate of the Netherlands said:
- 43.1. "At the end of this debate on the E.A.R.C. which, as you will readily understand, I followed with special interest, I may, as the former Chairman of that much discussed E.A.R.C., be permitted to address a few words specially to the Soviet Delegation and the other delegates supporting them. The discussion has now finally come to an end. The legal status of the E.A.R.C. agreement is clear now and has been upheld - even strengthened - and to the extent eventually necessarily legalized by this Plenipotentiary Conference.
- 43.2. "Like they decided last year in Geneva and have confirmed to-day, all members of the I.T.U. except those of Eastern Europe will march together. The burning question is now, will U.S.S.R. march with them in the same direction or not?
- 43.3. "This battle is now going on already for $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, as it started in Committee 6 of the Radio Conference of Atlantic City. We all know its history and I do not want to dwell on it now. It has been a stumbling block on the road of progress in the field of frequency allocation; the Soviet standpoint has delayed but not prevented that progress. We can have respect for the way in which the Soviet Delegates have defended their case, with skill, courage, tenacity and with devotion to what they felt to be their duty, although to be honest, many of us got rather tired of it.
- 43.4. "They have lost the struggle, but they did so with honour.

43.5. "We are now at the definite parting of the roads and this moment may prove to be a crucial, even a historical one. What is going to happen? Will struggles and controversial actions continue or will finally common sense prevail and U.S.S.R. and their supporters still decide to cooperate with the 80 other nations and follow this very large majority? The latter would be very much in the interest of the world, it would most certainly be of interest to Eastern Europe itself.

43.6. "The interest of the world in radio is enormous. Let us, in the interest of the public, forget the strenuous and prolonged fight we had on this issue during these 5 difficult years. Let us in friendship and conciliation cooperate to the benefit of all. We cannot believe that it would be the wish of the 9 minority countries that chaotic conditions would develop in radio, in the I.T.U. And therefore I take the liberty to make a special appeal to the U.S.S.R. to review their position. They have fought long and ardently, but as a "cri de coeur" I would ask them: let it now be the end of this controversy. May they accept the hand of friendship and conciliation and of peace in this radio field which is extended to them!

43.7. "If they would do this, the world will breathe freer and happier by the knowledge that a heavy weight has been removed from them.

43.8. "It is not my intention to solicit a direct reply from the Soviet Delegates to this appeal, but I have felt it my duty to make it."

43.9. Prolonged applause.

44. . The Chairman stated that the applause that followed the declaration made by the Delegate of the Netherlands exempted him from any comments, but he could not do less than thank that Delegate for

taking that opportunity of appealing for unity and concord and for stressing the importance of a spirit of conciliation in international relations, particularly in telecommunication matters.

45. The meeting rose at 19.15 hours.

Reporter:

G. Deniker

Secretary General:

L. Mulatier

Chairman:

M. A. Andrada

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE 5

Buenos Aires, 1952

APPLICATIONS FOR A LOWER CLASS OF
CONTRIBUTION

Attached is a copy of a letter from Mr. E. Skinazi, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such, in which it is requested that the Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such should be placed in Class III (20 units) for their share in defraying Union expenses.

At the present time, the Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such are in Class II (25 units).

NOTE: For other applications of the same nature, see Documents 15, 84 revised, and 114.

Annex: 1

A N N E X

Buenos Aires, 21 October 1952.

Plenipotentiary Conference
of the
International
Telecommunication Union

Overseas Territories of the
French Republic and Territories
administered as such

From the Head of the Delegation

No.2

Mr. Léon Mulatier,
Secretary General of the Conference

Buenos Aires

Sir,

In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 5, of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City, I beg you to take note - and to inform Members of the Union - that the Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such have elected, for their future share in defraying the expenses of the International Telecommunication Union, to contribute in Class III (20 units), instead of, as heretofore, Class II (25 units).

This transfer from Class II to Class III is prompted by the fact that the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Kingdom of Laos and the State of Viet-Nam, hitherto integral parts of French Overseas Territories, have recently been admitted as separate, independent Members of the International Telecommunication Union, each making its own independent contribution towards the cost of defraying Union expenditure.

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

For: Deputy Head of the Delegation,
Acting Head of the Delegation:
(signed) E. Skinazi

PROPOSAL No.711

B R A Z I L

Convention

Article 11, paragraph 1 (1), read :

- Ordinary and Extraordinary Administrative Conferences

Article 11, paragraph 2, read :

- Ordinary Administrative Conferences shall meet

Reasons

Basically, an extraordinary administrative conference differs from an ordinary one only in so far as it has to be convened - hence the word extraordinary. Nevertheless, it has the characteristics of an administrative conference. It should be noted that Article 11 of the Convention speaks only of "administrative conferences", without dividing them into ordinary or extraordinary ones.

Article 11, paragraph 3, lays down only when and how extraordinary conferences may be convened, since, as they are not convened at regular intervals, the procedure whereby they should be summoned requires regulations. No mention is made in this paragraph, nor anywhere else in the Convention, of the competence of such conferences. If it be assumed that paragraph 1 alludes to ordinary administrative conferences only, then the conclusion is reached that extraordinary conferences, although they might be convened, would have no terms of reference.

If, now, Article 4 of the Convention be examined (structure of the Union), it will be observed that paragraph 2 thereof mentions "administrative conferences" only, without specifying whether they are ordinary or extraordinary ones.



- 2 -
(123-E)

This once pointed out, it can be demonstrated that the reference in question is of a general nature and covers both cases - otherwise extraordinary administrative conferences would be inadmissible, not being provided for in the structure of the Union.

In addition, reference may appropriately be made to Article 12, dealing with the Rules of Procedure for conferences. Here no distinction is made between the various types of conferences, which leads us to conclude that all I.T.U. conferences mentioned in Articles 4, 10 and 11, are alluded to.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 124-E
24 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 712

B R A Z I L

Convention

Article 4, to read:

2. Ordinary and Extraordinary Administrative Conference.

Reason

To avoid ambiguity. In addition, if the possibility of holding Extraordinary Administrative Conferences is admitted, (Article 11, paragraph 3), they should be mentioned in the structure of the Union.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

CORRIGENDUM

TO DOCUMENTS Nos. 41, 42, 53, 54, and 60

(English Text only)

(see also Corrigenda - Documents Nos. 72, 87, 92 and 106)

A. Minutes of the First Meeting, Part 1 (Document No. 41-E)

Page 4, complete the name of Mr. Henry as follows: "Mr. Alfred Henry (Belgium)".

Page 5, correct the spelling of Mr. Dehard's name.

Page 15, paragraphs 7.15 and 7.20, instead of: "in their stead", read: "to participate in the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union".

B. Minutes of the First Meeting, Part 2 (Document No. 42-E)

Page 7, line 7, read: ". . .annexed to the Convention, which we usually take as a basis".

Page 8, paragraph 5.9, after the words: "Soviet proposal", put a full stop and read as follows: "The Delegate of India had proposed that they should work provisionally on the basis of the old Regulation 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".



C. Minutes of the Second Meeting, Part 1 (Document No. 53-E)

Page 10, last line but five, delete all after: "I shall not answer..." and read: "The Kuomintang clique are traitors to their country, traitors to their own people - a clique which has long since entered the service of a foreign power. The Chinese people has driven them out of China. It may not be inappropriate to recall, in addition, what has been said about them by well-known American public figures, as, for example, Mr. Acheson, Secretary of State".

Page 13, beginning of the last paragraph read: "The question of Chinese representation raised by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R....."

Page 13, first paragraph, lines 5 to 7, insert "unjustifiably" after the words: ".....in the first few days Delegates were" and delete the words: "for reasons concealing others".

D. Minutes of the Second Meeting, Part 2 (Document No. 54-E)

Page 4, paragraph 1.20, second sentence, read: "The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic had adduced some important arguments in support of the proposal and he (the Delegate of Czechoslovakia) would like to add a few more. He recalled the fact: when the C.C.I.F. Maintenance Committee had met in Geneva in an attempt to draw up a list of periodical measurements on international lines, it had run into difficulties, the Delegation of the Bonn authorities having declared that it could take no responsibility concerning the dates of lines within the German Democratic Republic."

Page 6, paragraphs 1.29 and 1.30 should read as follows: "The Delegate of the United States spoke very movingly of justice in general but did not analyse the question at issue from that point of view. I should like to submit the following observations:

"1. Document 18 of this Conference contains the well-founded protest made by the President of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, Mr. Grotewohl, against the irregular decision taken by the Administrative Council at its 7th Session to exclude the German Democratic Republic from participation in the activities of the I.T.U. That decision was entirely wrong and thoroughly unjust.

"2. As can be seen from the letter of the Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic to Mr. Mulatier, Secretary General of the I.T.U. (Document No. 1157/CA7), the authorities of the German Democratic Republic have scrupulously observed all the various formalities prescribed in the Convention now binding (that of Atlantic City, 1947) for accession by the German Democratic Republic to the existing Convention.

"3. Hence this accession to the Convention is a legal and thoroughly well-founded act by which the representatives of the German Democratic Republic are fully entitled to participate in the work of this Conference.

"4. We cannot agree with the unjust assertion made by the Delegate of the U.S.A., namely that Protocol II annexed to the Convention - relative to Germany and Japan - can be applied only in relation to the Bonn Government and Western Germany. If that is the attitude of the Delegate of the United States, then it is wrong and unjust. A country such as Germany must not be divided into two halves. We are convinced that there will be a united Germany, but we are equally convinced that the Delegates of the Bonn Government represent the Western part of Germany, and not the whole of Germany, and that all questions relative to the territory of the German Democratic Republic and to the organization of telecommunications therein can only be settled by the real representatives of the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

"As the nearest neighbours of the German Democratic Republic, with which it maintains the friendliest relations, the People's Republic of Poland has an interest in ensuring that all questions in connection with the mutual settlement of telecommunication problems and the peaceful cooperation of countries in the field of radio should be solved in the I.T.U., in the presence of representatives from the German Democratic Republic.

"Hence my Delegation wholeheartedly supports the proposal made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., namely, that representatives of the German Democratic Republic should be invited to take part in this Conference."

Page 9, paragraph 1.50, lines 5 and 6, instead of: "This is not a race to see how fast business can be disposed of, but a Plenipotentiary Conference", read: "Only in a race can matters thus be settled - not at a Plenipotentiary Conference."

Page 21, delete paragraph 2.28.

Page 15, paragraph 1.92, last line but one, delete: "that in these circumstances".

Page 22, paragraph 2.42, instead of: "for long been de facto", read: "for long in fact been".

Page 25, paragraph 2.54, first line on the top of the page read: ".... and the Latvian S.S.R. is contrary to".

E. Minutes of the Third Meeting, Part 2 (Document No. 60-E)

Page 3, first line, instead of: "Foreign Affairs Committee" read: "International Affairs Committee".

Page 4, second line, for: "lists" read: "number".

Page 5, before the last paragraph, insert: "Since the Conference is considering Document No. 22, my Delegation feels bound to recall that already, at the first meetings of the Plenary Assembly of this Conference, it expressed the views of the U.S.S.R. relative to representation of China and Germany in the I.T.U.".

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 126-E

24 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 713

B R A Z I L

Convention

Article 5, paragraph 8, read as follows :

8. 1) The present paragraph 8 without change.
- 2) It shall interpret the legal, administrative and financial aspects of the Convention, Regulations and other texts annexed to the Convention.
- 3) It shall make all arrangements for facilitating implementation of the Convention and its Annexes, including the recommendations and decisions of Conferences.

Article 5, paragraph 10.(1) - delete this.

Reasons

This is the real rôle of the Council - a body which has to consider texts with a view to their implementation by Members of the Union. It has to dispense both advice and guidance.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE 4

Buenos Aires, 1952

PROPOSAL No. 714

B R A Z I L

The General Regulations

Chapter 3, paragraph 3, read :

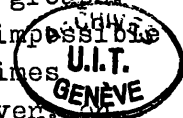
3. A duly accredited delegation may give a mandate to another duly accredited delegation to exercise its vote. In no case may one delegation exercise more than one such proxy vote.

R E A S O N S :

We have deleted the words: "at one or more sessions at which it is unable to be present", in order not to give too restrictive a sense to the period during which a delegation may be absent, since a delegation may be absent for various unforeseen reasons and has a sovereign right to exercise a proxy vote.

The introduction of a restriction forbidding a delegation to exercise the right to vote by proxy during several meetings, supposing both delegations wished such an arrangement should be made, is a derogation from the sovereignty of the countries concerned which have the sovereign right to delegate their votes. On the other hand, if this restrictive idea is absent, the expression: "at one or more sessions" is not justified. Delegation of powers necessitates the presentation of a written document to that effect.

Account should also be taken of the subdivision of conferences into committees, sub-committees, working groups and sub-working groups. All this, and the possibility of a sudden absence, may make it impossible for a delegation to arrange for a proxy vote for meetings sometimes unexpectedly convened outside the normal working schedule and even, occasion, when a delegation is absent.



International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 128-E
24 October 1952

COMMITTEE 4

PROPOSAL 715

B R A Z I L

General Regulations

Chapter 6, Rule 6, to read:

The Plenary Assembly may appoint committees to examine questions submitted for the consideration of the Conference. These committees may appoint sub-committees, which, in their turn, may appoint working groups. This subdivision must not be used except in cases of real need and an effort must be made to avoid simultaneous meetings.

Reason:

Experience shows that there are small Delegations the members of which cannot attend, at the same time, the meetings of several committees.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 129-E

24 October 1952

COMMITTEE 4

PROPOSAL No. 716

B R A Z I L

General Regulations

Chapter 6: Add a new Rule (15 bis):

1. Any proposal submitted as an accessory to another shall be considered an amendment.
2. Amendments may be:
 - a) substitutive
 - b) additive
 - c) suppressive, or,
 - d) modificative
 - 1) A substitutive amendment shall be a proposal submitted to replace another.
 - 2) An additive amendment shall be a proposal in which additions are made to another.
 - 3) A suppressive amendment shall be a proposal to delete words or sentences from another.
 - 4) A modificative amendment shall be a proposal referring only to the wording of another, without any change of substance.
3. An amendment to another amendment shall be called a sub-amendment.
4.
 - 1) Amendments or sub-amendments with no direct and immediate relation to the main proposal shall not be accepted.
 - 2) The author of a proposal to which an irrelevant amendment has



been proposed is entitled not to accept the amendment. If the Chairman accepts it, the author of the proposal may appeal to the Plenary Assembly and ask for a separate vote to be taken on his proposal.

3) If an amendment is dissociated from a proposal under 4. 2) above, the amendment shall be regarded as a separate proposal.

4) If necessary, the author of an amendment that has not been accepted, having submitted a separate proposal, may undertake to draft it.

5. Amendments can be proposed only in connection with proposals on the agenda and at the time when they are to be discussed.

6. 1) Amendments and sub-amendments to a given proposal must be classified by the Chairman in the order of categories mentioned under numbers 1), 2), 3), and 4) of paragraph 2 before they are submitted for discussion to the Plenary Assembly, after which a vote will be taken on the original proposal, as a matter of principle, to see whether it shall be accepted.

2) If the proposal is not accepted, the amendments and sub-amendments are automatically cancelled. Nevertheless, the amendments and sub-amendments, on request by their authors, can constitute new proposals.

3) If the original proposal is accepted, in principle, the amendments and sub-amendments shall be examined in the following order established by the Chairman:

- a) - substitutive
- b) - additive
- c) - suppressive
- d) - modificative

4) If there are several amendments of the same category, the chronological order shall be observed.

5) If there are sub-amendments, they shall have priority over the amendments and in the same order of classification.

6) After approval of a proposal modified by amendments or sub-amendments, any other amendments and sub-amendments on the same subject that can oppose the resolution taken, are automatically cancelled.

7) In the cases where the amendments and sub-amendments are not accepted, the original text is put to the vote.

REASONS :

Some procedure has to be laid down to avoid loss of time.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.130-E

24 October 1952

COMMITTEE 4

PROPOSAL No:717

BRAZIL

General Regulations

Chapter 6, Rule 16 to read as follows:

4. In sessions of the Plenary Assembly no proposal or amendment shall be adopted unless it is supported by the majority of the Delegations present and voting. Abstentions are not taken into consideration when deciding the number of votes necessary to constitute a majority, except in the case explained in paragraph 6. In case of a tie the motion shall be considered rejected.

Reasons:

For reasons of clarity, since paragraph 6 envisages the postponement of the vote to a subsequent session when the number of abstentions exceeds one half of the number of Delegations present and voting.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No.131-E
24 October 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE 4

Buenos Aires, 1952

PROPOSAL No. 718

B R A Z I L

General Regulations

Chapter 6, Rule 18, add the following new paragraph:

3. Countries that have not signed the Convention may present statements indicating why they have not signed. These statements must appear in the Final Acts.

Reason:

The countries which have not signed the Convention must be expressly mentioned.

PROPOSAL No. 719

B R A Z I L

General Regulations

Chapter 6, Rule 19, paragraph 2 (2), read as follows:

2. "However, each delegate, representative or observer shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes, either summarized or in full, of any statement which he has made. In such cases, he must himself supply its text to the secretariat of the conference within two hours after the end of the session. It is recommended that this right be used only with discretion.

"Should this right be so frequently invoked that the work of the conference might thereby be seriously impeded, the Chairman may rule that such statements appear in a separate document, to be considered later and annexed to the minutes of the last meeting."

Reasons :

The abuse of the right to have a statement included in the minutes may gravely affect the work of a conference, often rendering it impossible for the secretariat to perform its tasks within the specified time-limits.

Experience has shown that the excessive length of I.T.U. conferences is attributable to the abuse of this prerogative.



When a very large number of statements are made during a meeting, it is impossible for the secretariat to produce the minutes of that meeting in time for the following meeting, and those minutes remain without approval.

The measure suggested is designed to enable the Chairman to request that the secretariat publish such statements in a separate document.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE 4

Buenos Aires, 1952

PROPOSAL No. 720

B R A Z I L

General Regulations

Chapter 6, Rule 20, paragraph 1 (2), read as follows :

1. (2). "However, each delegate, representative or observer shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes, either summarized or in full, of any statement which he has made. In such cases, he must himself supply its text to the Secretariat of the Conference within two hours after the end of the session. It is recommended that this right be used only with discretion.

"Should this right be so frequently invoked that the work of the Conference might thereby be seriously impeded, the Chairman may rule that such statements appear in a separate document, to be considered later and annexed to the minutes of the last meeting."

Reasons :

The abuse of the right to have a statement included in the minutes may gravely affect the work of a Conference, often rendering it impossible for the Secretariat to perform its tasks within the specified time-limits.

Experience has shown that the excessive length of I.T.U. conferences is attributable to the abuse of this prerogative.

When a very large number of statements are made during a meeting, it is impossible for the Secretariat to produce the minutes of that meeting in time for the following meeting, and those minutes remain without approval.

The measure suggested is designed to enable the Chairman to request that the Secretariat publish such statements in a separate document.



International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 134-E
23 October 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

C O M M I T T E E 3

(Convention Committee)

Report of the 7th Meeting

Monday, the 20th of October 1952 at 16.00 hours

Chairman : Mr. Carlos RIBEIRO (Portugal)

The Chairman submitted for approval the reports of the second meeting (Document No. 63) and of the third meeting (Document No. 64).

The minutes of the second meeting (Document No. 63) were adopted without change.

Amendments to the minutes of the third meeting (Document No. 64) were requested by the Delegates of Sweden (page 3), Italy (page 5), and of the Roumanian People's Republic (page 5). Moreover, the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics asked that the summarized statements attributed to him on pages 2 and 5 should be replaced by verbatim texts, and suggested that a revised version of Document No. 64 be issued. It was thus decided.

The Chairman thereupon pointed out the existence of Document No. 89 (first report by the Committee to the Plenary Assembly). There was, he felt, no point in that document receiving formal approval by the Committee. No comments were elicited by this statement.



The Chairman went on to recall that he had suggested beginning the meeting by a discussion relative to how many members the I.F.R.B. should have, with an eye to the duties performed by that body and to the financial implications of the question, independently of the method of election. However, after more mature reflection, he had come to the conclusion that it was difficult to deal separately with the questions of how many members the I.F.R.B. should have and the method of their election; indeed, at the previous meeting, certain speakers had observed that the one could hardly be dealt with without reference to the other. He had had Document No. 98 distributed - a document which might serve as a guide during discussions. Reference might usefully be had to that document when the time came to take decisions and to draft the new text of the Convention.

The Delegate of India recalled that at the previous meeting he had expressed the view that the Committee should first of all discuss the most important question, namely (in his opinion) the question of what conference should elect the members of the I.F.R.B.

The Chairman felt, nevertheless, that it would be better to have a general discussion covering the entire problem, and then to follow Document No. 98, taking decisions item by item.

This suggestion was adopted. The Chairman thereupon gave the floor to the other speakers.

The Delegate of the United States of America began by saying that the most important decision had already been taken : namely, that the I.F.R.B. should be maintained. The problems still outstanding were of comparatively minor importance. As regards how many members there should be, his country had already proposed, at Atlantic City, that there be 5, and would once more propose that figure. Two considerations were behind that proposal : efficiency and economy. With fewer members, the Board would arrive at its decisions more easily. Further, although to do away with 5 members would have to be made good by an increase in the technical staff of its secretariat, a 5-member Board would be less costly for the Union.

His country considered it essential that members of the Board be individuals and not countries; otherwise it was to be feared that Members of the Union would increase the number. Further, the United States of America took the view that it was for the Plenipotentiary Conference to elect the members of the I.F.R.B., for the following reasons:

- a) No provision had been made for a Radio Conference in the near future;
- b) It was to be feared that such a conference would be less concerned with financial considerations than a Plenipotentiary Conference, which alone was qualified to raise the budgetary ceiling.

Moreover, experience at the Conference showed that a Plenipotentiary Conference was not attended by diplomats alone. Engineers thoroughly qualified to elect the members of the I.F.R.B. were also present.

In short, then, he was in favour of a board composed of five members, elected, as individuals, by the Plenipotentiary Conference. However, the main problem was whether or not the I.F.R.B. should be maintained. It had been decided that it should be. Therefore the Delegation of the United States of America would not insist on the number five, and would be ready to consider any other proposal tending to improve the efficiency of the Board and save money in the way it was organized.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia said that the first question to be settled was how many members the I.F.R.B. should have, since the methods by which they were elected had no financial implications. He was in favour of reducing their number and making the Plenipotentiary Conference responsible for electing them. Accordingly he would support the United States proposal.

The Delegate of Brazil:

1. "The proposal which the Brazilian Delegation puts forth in Document No. 66, now under discussion, has a high objective. We propose, through it, to prepare the International Frequency Registration Board to carry out the functions which were given it 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 signed at the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, in Geneva, in 1951. With its proposal the Brazilian Delegation aims at broadening 'the scope of the I/F.R.B. duties so as to meet emergencies which may arise' - to use a lucky expression we found in the justifications of proposal No. 95, submitted by the United States Delegation.

2. "The Board has just come out victorious from a hard and unequal fight. Against it were thrown the forces of the Delegations from the East European countries. Our nine distinguished colleagues, who in long debates tried to demonstrate that there is no need for having such a Board, in so doing gave a most valuable contribution in favor of the thesis of those who, like Brazil, believe the Board to be of the greatest importance and usefulness. The Board, Mr. Chairman, is an organ essential in the defence of the rights of less developed countries. It is, undoubtedly, the organ to keep the spectrum from becoming the monopoly of a few more daring countries. It is, and there is no hiding it, the organ which will allow all countries, rich and poor, large and small, strong and weak, developed and undeveloped, similar possibilities in the present and in the future.

"The International Frequency Registration Board is a disciplinary organ, a filter-organ, and that is the reason it was so ill received in certain sectors.

3. "Our country, Brazil, defends all the way through the need for maintaining the Board, but it also aims to fight most strongly for a Board fully capable of carrying out the noble and heavy task which was given it in Atlantic City and Geneva. We cannot, therefore, let the Board fall into unreality, into unauthenticity, as would happen if the proposals of the United States and United Kingdom Delegations were to be approved.

4. "The Brazilian Delegation, as well as by far the greater majority of the other delegations here present, contributed with its vote to the rejection of the Soviet Union's proposal to eliminate the Board. We were glad, once again, to take the side of the United States and the United Kingdom Delegations, which did all they could to save the Board from violent death. We cannot, however, support the British and American proposals in respect to the Board, for it will result in the atrophy of the Board, which will become unrecognizable and unoperative.

5. "What does the American proposal say, Mr. Chairman? It states: "The International Frequency Registration Board shall be composed of five persons, all nationals of different countries. They shall be thoroughly qualified by technical training in the radio art and shall possess practical experience in the specialized field of frequency allocation, assignment and utilization".

6. "No one ignores that the Board is made up, at present, of all members. At Atlantic City there was an intention that the Board would have only 5 members. It was necessary, however, to respect the principle of geographic distribution which would be ignored in an organ composed of 5 members, and in which would have to participate, as they did, the Big Five, namely, the United States of America, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, France and China. The Atlantic City Conference, however, respecting what had been laid down in the United Nations Charter, decided that the composition of the Board would be based on the just and therefore democratic criterium of geographic distribution. The truth is that we find ourselves at present with a geographic distribution which leaves much to be desired. Of the 11 members of the Board, four are Europeans. On the other hand, it is well known that in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies the geographical distribution criterium includes, also, a political distribution. Nothing more natural, therefore, that we should find Australia and the Union of South Africa at the United Kingdom's side, as members of the Board. But what greatly surprises us is that among the participants of the Board we do not find even one of the many Arab States.

7. "There is no Arab State represented in the Board; of the Latin American countries we find but two, which means that we, the Latin-Americans, merit the same representation as the group made up on the East European States. And yet we are 20 countries in all, while they are only 2. I want it made clear that the Brazilian Delegation does not wish this statement to be interpreted as being hostile to the Soviet participation in the Board. Much to the contrary, we view with sympathy this participation. We deplore only that the East European States have not as yet signed the Geneva Agreement and that, although it has two representatives in the Board, it should propose the elimination of that organ, which did not disappear only because it received the full-hearted support of the Latin-American countries, unduly represented in the Board, and of the Arab States, not at all represented in it.

8. "Proposal No. 690, submitted by the Brazilian Delegation, opposes the thesis of the reduction in the membership of the Board. To our Delegation, the important thing is not to reduce the already small membership of the I.F.R.B., but to increase it. We firmly believe that the Board must have, at least 15 members, in order to carry out the

ever increasingly burdensome tasks which have been and will continue to be assigned to it. Only thus will we have an adequate machinery capable of carrying out the grave responsibilities which resulted from what was agreed on in Atlantic City and Geneva.

9. "The distinguished Delegates of the East European countries when defending the need for eliminating drastically and violently the I.F.R.B., used many arguments to justify their position, one of which was that the I.F.R.B. is an expensive organ. Mr. Chairman, we have with us the 'Report by the Administrative Council', which in page 70 of the English texts reads thus "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".

10. "Mr. Chairman, it is thus proven that the Board is not, in any way, an excessively costly organ, but on the contrary, is able to keep its expenses below its budget.

11. "Those who are in favour of the elimination pure and simple of the I.F.R.B., mainly the 9 countries which refused to sign the Agreement of Geneva, declared, in their statements, that the I.F.R.B. has no reason for existing, and that the world could well do without it. This is not the opinion of the United States Delegation which, in justifying its proposal No. 95, in favour of reducing the I.F.R.B. membership, declared that the Board must be prepared "to perform such other services affecting frequency allocation or assignment as may be proscribed for it, the reason being the desirability of broadening the scope of the I.F.R.B. duties to meet emergencies which may arise". This means, Mr. Chairman, that the United States Delegation recognizes that the I.F.R.B. will have to carry out functions even more relevant and extensive than those which it already accomplishes.

12. "We cannot, therefore, accept the idea that the Board, in order to prepare itself to carry out new tasks, will have to be reduced from eleven to five or seven members. We cannot find, Sir, any argument whatsoever, no matter how hard we search for them, that will make appear reasonable the argument in favour of reducing membership in the Board. It is pointed out that the "material reduction in membership may be effected without adverse results ", to name the reasons presented by the American Delegation. At the same time, the said proposal includes an additional sub-paragraph which is paradoxically designed to "permit the I.F.R.B. to perform such other services affecting frequency allocation or assignment as may be proscribed for it, the reason being the desirability of broadening the scope of the I.F.R.B. duties to meet emergencies which may arise." I beg leave to quote again from the reasons given by the American Delegation: "Furthermore it is felt that the Board has suffered from lack of adequate technical staff work and the savings incurred through reduction of the I.F.R.B. will help finance new staff."

13. "Unfortunately the Brazilian Delegation cannot agree with the British and American Delegations. We have with us, Mr. Chairman, a table showing what the Organization of the I.F.R.B.'s Specialized Secretariat will be like from 1953 to 1957. The said table states that "should the membership (of the I.F.R.B.) be decreased, for example by decision of the forthcoming Buenos Aires Conference, an increase in the number of high grade posts for technical staff would be necessary." We all know, Mr. Chairman, that to reduce the membership of the Board does not mean to economize, for other technicians will have to be admitted into the Secretariat.

14. "I shall remember here that the organization of the Board and its Secretariat is based on the use of the members of the I.F.R.B. as technicians. For example, at present, the Low Frequency and Region 1 sector is cared for by the representative of Tchechoslovaquia; the Very High Frequency and Region 2 is assigned to the United States representative; the Chinese representative is responsible for Region 3; the Aeronautical & Maritime Mobile is entrusted to United Kingdom representative; the members from India and the Soviet Union take care

of the High Frequency and Supplementary Information sector; the Monitoring Sector is entrusted to the representative of the Union of South Africa; the Planning and High Frequency Broadcasting is in the hands of the representative of Cuba.

15. "Mr. Chairman, we cannot accept the argument that the substitution of six members of the Board by six technicians, included in the staff, "may be effected without adverse results". We cannot accept such argument, for we do not ignore that even if we maintain the present number of eleven members, the Secretariat will have to be increased, and very much so. At present the Secretariat is composed of 15 persons and should the Board maintain its present composition, of 11 members, the Secretariat will be increased by 26 persons, between 1953 and 1957, which is equivalent to saying that it will be increased by almost 150%. Should we cut down the number of members of the Board, this increase in the Secretariat will have to be even greater. That is why we maintain that it is not certain that the reduction in the membership of the Board will lead to a cut in expenses. But it is certain that reduction in the membership of the Board will result in an even more flagrant non-observation of the principle of geographical distribution.

16. "Proposal No. 95 says that the Board "shall be composed of five persons, all nationals of different countries." We have, thus, Mr. Chairman, that each country will supply one person, it not being admissible that only one country should furnish all the high grade technicians. I do not believe we can organize any first class Board whatsoever, which requires people who "possess practical experience in the specialized field of frequency allocation, assignment, and utilization" - to cite the requisites mentioned in proposal 95 - if we do not make use of all the well known excellent technicians from the United States, United Kingdom, Soviet Union, France and China for instance. Sir, we could certainly not do without these technicians should we really want to organize a first class International Frequency Board. But, Mr. Chairman, if we chose technicians among the Big Five only, there would, logically, be no room for technicians from any other region or country. We would therefore be destroying the criterium of geographical distribution, which must be respected since it is embodied in the Charter of The United Nations and in the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City.

17. "It may be said that if the principle of geographic distribution cannot be observed in the Board it will be so in the Secretariat, whose members, in the American proposal, were put in the same level with the members of the Board, since members of one can substitute members of the other. We shall demonstrate that if the principle of geographic distribution is not being followed in the Board, in the Secretariat it has been almost completely overlooked.

18. "Since the I.F.R.B. is an organ of the I.T.U. let us examine first the situation in the Secretariat of the Union. The fact is that "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 stages, and in so far as new staff members were engaged", to cite the Report by the Administrative Council, English text, page 60. Further on down the same page of that Report we learn that membership in Classes A to 4 is 41 % Swiss; 25 % French and 16 % English. In those Classes, undoubtedly the most important one, there is not one representative from the Latin-American or Arab States. There is a member from Asia, but that is naturally the Chinese.

19. "So much for the Secretariat of the I.T.U., Mr. Chairman.

20. "If we examine the situation in the Secretariat of the International Frequency Registration Board itself, we shall discover that in it there is also no geographical distribution. In the six sections in which the Secretariat is divided, there is not one Latin-American in classes A to 4. In fact, there are only 2 Latin-Americans in the Secretariat, and those in classes 5 and 6, which are well known to be the least important ones.

21. "We do not ignore the difficulties which present themselves in the application of the principle of geographic distribution, especially in the Secretariat of the International bodies. But these difficulties will not exist in the Board if it is composed of an adequate number of members, which number we firmly believe to be 15. At present there are sectors of Europe, for example, which are insufficiently represented in the Board. If the Eastern European countries have two representatives (the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia) the Western European countries also have two (the United Kingdom and France). The increase in the

membership to 15, as proposed by the Brazilian Delegation, would solve the problem of a more equitable geographic distribution in Europe, for we would welcome the participation in the Board of certain groups of European countries such as, for example, those of Central Europe, of North Europe and of the Balkans. The distinguished Delegates of Denmark and Yugoslavia, for example, by their opportune interventions in our debates, have shown that in regions of Europe which are not represented in the Board there is a correct and honest understanding of the role which befits that organ. Furthermore, we have already said that the Brazilian Delegation accepts as equitable the system of giving representation to political groups as in the case of the British Dominions, so well represented in the Board. We cannot, however, consider as equitable the absence of any of the Arab States in the membership of the Board, as we evidently cannot accept as reasonable that South America should have only one representative in that organ. The increase of 4 in the number of members of the Board would permit it to include technicians from all groups, geographical or political, thus eliminating the revolting preferences which are now present and which we can no longer tolerate.

22. "We must not forget that the Board, even though it be made up of technicians, has political aspects and implications. Were it not so, in Atlantic City it would not have been stipulated that membership of the Union's most important organ would follow an equitable geographic distribution.

23. "We cannot forget, either, that the Board must act as such; in other words, that its members, besides functioning as technicians must work as members of the Board. We would not be helping the I.F.R.B. if we increased the Secretariat at the expense of the Board - the latter being the one which must arrive at decisions and lay down policies. If we cut down the membership of the Board, it will not only lose its objective but, by being smaller, member countries may not be as willing to accept its decisions. We must remember that decisions of the Board are taken on a basis of unanimity or by a two-thirds majority. At present, with 11 members, any decision, in order to be adopted (or rejected, whatever the case may be), will have to be backed by 6 votes, since the quorum is 8. What would be the quorum if the Board had only 5 or even 7 members? It would be 4 and 5 and the majority 3 and 4, respectively. No one will question that the Member States will have much more confidence in a decision reached at by a majority of 6 members than by one of 2 or 3 members. In 1947 in Atlantic City, when it was decided that the Board should be set up with 11 members, 78 countries participated in the Union; today they number 90 and therefore an increase in the Board would only be keeping up with an increase in the membership of the Union -- another unquestionable because logical argument. Too,

there are areas which, by their extension and the multiplicity of their problems must not have only one representative in the Board. That is the case, for example, of South-America, which as of now has only one representative in the Board.

24. "The proposal of the Brazilian Delegation that the membership in the Board be increased from 11 to 15 members is justified by the reasons we have just given. Our proposal has many points of contact with that of the United States Delegation. Both believe the members of the Board should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conferences and both stipulate that members of the Board must be fully qualified radio technicians. There is a small divergence as to reelection.

25. "The main divergence regards the composition of the Board, which the United States and the British Delegation believe should be reduced to a minimum which seems to us incompatible with the attributions of the organ. The Brazilian Delegation, Mr. Chairman, wants the Board to be fully prepared to exercise in the most efficient and capable manner its high tasks, maintaining always the principle of equitable geographic distribution. The Delegation of Brazil desires to see the Board function as a representative of all countries, a job which it is unable to do with 11 members and certainly will be even less able to carry out with only 7 or 5 members.

26. "When contesting the Soviet Union's proposal that the I.F.R.B. be extinguished, the honourable Delegates of Denmark described, with an abundance of details, the evolution of the problems which the I.F.R.B. has to face today. The honourable Delegate of Canada, when referring to the position of his country in relation to the Board, reminded us that the existence of that organ cannot be dependent on a rigid consideration of the expenses it entails. The important thing is the usefulness of the organ. The distinguished head of the United States Delegation, in opposing the Soviet Union's proposal, referred to the increase in frequency assignments. That increase, Mr. Chairman, is really astonishing: At the time of the Atlantic Convention, in 1947, there were 60,000 frequency assignments; in 1951 that number had risen to 150,000 and in March of this year numbered 200,000.

27. "I shall not finish, Mr. Chairman, without saying that, in the opinion of the Brazilian Delegation, proposal No. 167, submitted by the United Kingdom, presents an important contribution towards cutting down the expenses which must be paid for by the Member States. As we all know, Article 10 of the Convention states that "the Plenipotentiary

Conference normally shall meet once every five years at a time and place fixed by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference". The United Kingdom Delegation in proposal 167 would have that "the Plenipotentiary Conference normally shall meet once every seven years", and that because "a five-year interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences is too short". Furthermore, to use the United Kingdom's Delegation own words "the Convention does not normally come into force until some considerable time - a year or more - after signature, which leaves only say, three effective years in which to study the Convention in operation before proposals have to be drafted for its revision".

28. "The I.T.U. will spend on this Conference around 2 million Swiss francs which, naturally, will be paid for by the Member States which have to incur also into considerable expenses with their delegations. Should we adopt the proposal that the Plenipotentiary Conferences shall meet once every seven years, instead of every five years, then every 15 years we would have only 2 such Conferences, instead of 3. That will save the I.T.U. about 2 million Swiss francs and besides that, the Member States will also economize on their delegations. The increase in the membership of the Board represents an expense of more or less 3 million Swiss francs, in the space of 15 years, which means that, should the British proposal be accepted, we would reduce expenditures resulting from an increase in the membership of the Board to only 1 million Swiss francs. But even that one million will be cut down since with the increase in the membership of the Board it will not be necessary to increase the Secretariat by as much as it is now planned; in other words, it will not be necessary to create 26 new posts.

29. "There is thus no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that the argument does not hold which says that the Board cannot be increased because the I.T.U. needs to economize, because the Member States need to economize.

30. "By all that has been said it is evident that the volume of work and the number of functions of the Board have been greatly increased ever since Atlantic City. That, Mr. Chairman, is a healthy and significant symptom. And for that and all the other reasons given here, we cannot understand that one should strive to weaken and atrophy the Board. What must be done is furnish it with the means and facilities that will enable it to work in an ever increasingly satisfactory way. The distinguished Delegate of the United States said that the elimination of the I.F.R.B. would lead to chaos in the field of international telecommunications; certainly, the reduction in the membership of that organ, with all its implications and results, will eventually lead to that same chaotic situation."

The Delegate of the Netherlands:

"The Netherlands Delegation is in principal very sympathetic to those proposals which have the tendency to economize in the expenses of the I.F.R.B. The extent to which a decrease in the number of its members can be made, is however dependent of course on the work to be achieved by that Board. I feel that so far we have not yet received sufficient information in this respect. It is very probable that if the number of members is decreased, the permanent staff will have to be increased, so that only the differential cost would be saved.

"In general the Netherlands Delegation has however much sympathy for instance with the United Kingdom proposal regarding the number of 7 members as proposed by them. However the problem is more complicated and needs a little more detailed consideration. As far as I can see the work of the Board can be divided into two distinct periods.

"The first one is that of the execution of the tasks laid upon it by the E.A.R.C. agreement. This task is a difficult one, very voluminous, and of great importance. This certainly includes more than the normal task, originally intended for the I.F.R.B. We could call perhaps this period the transition period. During the second period the board will finally operate in its regular way on the basis of the new International Frequency List as originally envisaged in Atlantic City.

"The first period must lead up to such a new Frequency List of which at this moment only certain parts have been approved. I am of opinion that during that first period a relatively large board, such as exists at present with 11 members, may be needed for fulfilling all duties in due time. I think however that a full insight in this matter could only be obtained if the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., who is present in this meeting, would be good enough to tell us how the Board itself has planned their work for the near future.

"During the second period of normal boardwork on the basis of the new Frequency List the Board could to the opinion of the Netherlands Delegation be reduced and the figure of 7 members would look to me an appropriate one.

"The Netherlands Delegation would also for other reasons prefer not to embark on new elections here, but to leave the present Board in function. This for several reasons; firstly, the present Board has scarcely started its duties and could only properly function after the E.A.R.C. A complete shake-up of the Board would certainly interfere with the important work they now have on hand. Its present members know of the integrate problems they have to deal with. Continuity is at present extremely desirable. Let us give to this Board a real and fair chance; they did not really have this up to now.

"My second reason is that my Delegation does not like the election of the Board by a Plenipotentiary Conference. We should adhere to the Radio Regulations which have been made with such great pains at Atlantic City. In this respect I differ from the Head of the U.S.A. Delegation, who has not yet convinced me regarding his fear that an administrative radio conference could take rather arbitrary actions. I assume that the Delegates coming to such a radio conference would have the same instructions as the Delegates coming to a plenipotentiary conference.

"The election should be made on a basis of individuals and not of countries and I can very warmly support what Mr. de Wolf has said in this respect. There are a number of important reasons for this which have all been discussed at great length in Atlantic City and I will not dwell on them in this phase of the debate.

"One important reason however I will mention: the election of countries instead of individuals and the election of these countries by plenipotentiary conferences instead of by radio conferences will have a tendency to emphasize more the political elements in such an election and this I would thoroughly deplore. The emphasis on political elements would in the long run influence the opinion on the impartiality of the Board and if at a certain future date only a shadow of doubt would arise in this respect, then the germ of destruction will at that time have entered into the body of the Board.

"The present Radio Regulations provide for a composition of the Board by nationals from different countries in order to have the benefit of their knowledge in respect to geographic, economic and democratic conditions. I find myself however also in agreement with those proposals which emphasize that it is also very important to have experts with knowledge of the frequency allocation problems for the various radio services under their different technical aspects, like fixed services, aeronautical and marine mobile services, broadcasting, V.H.F., etc.

"A radio conference can better take all these factors into consideration in composing a harmonic Board, than a plenipotentiary conference could.

"Summarizing, the Netherlands Delegation is agreeing to:

"1) A reduction of the I.F.R.B. to say, 7 members as soon as that card will work on the basis of the new International Frequency List,

"2) that the status-quo should be maintained during the transition period and that the present Board of 11 members should be continued."

In response to the request made by the Delegate of the Netherlands the Chairman thereupon gave the floor to Mr. F. Dellamulla (Chairman, I.F.R.B.), whose speech will be published separately (see doc. 117).

The Delegate of Sweden:

"I refer to the Swedish proposal No. 91 on pages 69 and 70 of the Green Binder. As you will find, gentlemen, when reading our proposal it can logically be divided into three parts.

1. "The first part relates to the number of members of the I.F.R.B. This part has evidently a great financial bearing on the Union. The Swedish Delegation has always aimed and will aim at the goal to create or to reorganize bodies of the Union, so that they can work efficiently and with low overall costs. Thus Sweden has suggested to reduce the number of members to say, 5, which number does not appear in but is indirectly indicated in our "Reasons". We are, however, as the United States of America Delegation, willing to listen to and maybe associate ourselves with any arguments in favour of say, 7 ~~members~~ on the top salary level. Like the honourable head of the Netherlands Delegation, I also do think that it is necessary to have a transitorial period.

2. "The second part deals with the selection of the members. The Swedish Delegation is of the opinion, that the I.F.R.B. must be a technical body, not a political one. We admit, of course, that there are demographical, geographical and political problems involved but we make a strong point of the fact that this Union is a telecommunication

organization and that it has to base its decisions on scientific and engineering findings and not on anything else. This principle is the only one, which will prevail during decades to come. Therefore we propose that the composition of the I.F.R.B. shall be changed - from a date to be decided upon later - that is to say that we shall try to find the best radio telecommunication experts of the world, regardless of from which part of the world they come. Sweden has no ambition to become a member of the Board.

3. "The third part relates to the election of the I.F.R.B. As you will see we say in the "reasons" that we have put forward an idea. This idea is that this plenipotentiary conference should appoint only the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. and entrust to him the task of selecting the ~~other~~ members, subject to the approval of another body of the Union. In this way we believe that we shall have, in due course, a real team of radio experts from different branches of radio, which team can and must work efficiently on the items at issue. Now, we understand that there are some delegations, which are of the opinion that this plenipotentiary conference shall not interfere with the rights of an ordinary administrative radio conference to be convened. To facilitate your work, Mr. Chairman, I want to state at this moment that the Swedish Delegation will-ingly accedes to such a point of view if accepted by a majority. Thus, we will not stress this third part of our proposal, provided that the other two parts of our proposition are maintained in principle for the future."

The Delegate of Italy:

"My Delegation considers that no reduction should be made in the membership of the I.F.R.B., and that no change should be made which might compromise the effective working of this body during a particularly delicate phase, especially after the E.A.R.C. has entrusted now duties to it.

"However, being in favour of any decision likely to mean a saving for the Union, my Delegation will not oppose any reduction in membership, provided that reduction entail no increase in the numbers of I.F.R.B. officials. If we cut down the number of members and at the same time increase the staff, we shall create disturbances within that body without having effected any substantial savings, and without any very definite justification for that reduction.

"As regards the election of I.F.R.B. members, my Delegation considers that the I.F.R.B., besides being a technical body, also has to be representative in character. Geographical knowledge and radio experience acquired in the various parts of the world are essential for the members of the Board. Hence we take the view that technical considerations are not the only ones in deciding on their election. There is also the question of reasonable geographical apportionment in accordance with geographical considerations. The Plenipotentiary Conference, is, we feel, better placed to deal with this problem than a Radio Conference, one reason being that it is in a position to establish a certain balance between the number of countries which are Members of the I.F.R.B. and ~~those countries~~ which are Members of the Administrative Council."

The Delegate of the Republic of India said that in considering the question of the I.F.R.B. (a matter of capital importance) there were three basic considerations to be borne in mind.

The first was that the I.F.R.B. ought to be a highly efficient body. That meant that its members had to possess technical radio qualifications of a very high order. The Radio Regulations (No.297) were not sufficiently specific on that point. They should set forth in detail the experience and qualifications to be demanded of I.F.R.B. members. Should the representative of a country not possess such qualifications, the Administrative Council should ask the country concerned to appoint someone else, and, should it be unable to do so, the Council should fill the vacancy by approaching the country in that same region which, of all the unsuccessful candidates, had obtained the most votes.

The second consideration was that the Board had to be representative. The problems with which it had to deal concerned the requirements of all countries, great and small, the highly developed and those which were less so. Those latter needed special attention - the United Nations had recognized that, and so had the I.T.U., as appeared from the E.A.R.C. Agreement. The Indian Delegation was endeavouring to consider all problems from a world-wide point of view, but it felt that the countries with less developed radiocommunications should receive special attention from the Conference. In particular, the I.F.R.B. should have an adequate number of members from Region 3, in order that the special requirements of that Region might be better appreciated and that more allowance might be made for them.

The third consideration was economy. The I.F.R.B. represented 25% of a budget which tended to grow larger. That consideration, however, had to be taken in conjunction with the two preceding ones. In short, then, the aim was to attain a balance between the three factors mentioned above : efficiency, representative character, and economy.

In any case, he was convinced that a reduction in the existing membership of the I.T.U. was not in the interests of world telecommunication, particularly at a moment when, as the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. had just said, the I.F.R.B. had just embarked - and effectively embarked - on the tasks entrusted to it.

In short, then, it would seem best to leave things as they were, at least until the next Administrative Radio Conference.

The Delegate of Pakistan:

"This Committee is now faced with a problem. Whether to reduce the membership of the I.F.R.B. or not. We all know that no such request has come to us either from the existing I.F.R.B. or the Administrative Council. The two big powers; U.S.A. and United Kingdom are appealing to us in the name of Economy to adopt the resolutions aimed at reducing the Membership of I.F.R.B. Another big power; the U.S.S.R. also appealed to us the other day again for the sake of Economy, to do away with I.F.R.B. entirely. An overwhelming majority turned down the U.S.S.R. proposal. Now let us study objectively what will happen if this committee did recommend reduction in the membership of the I.F.R.B.

"We all know that in the last resort decisions are taken by votes in the I.F.R.B. meetings, and majority of votes decides the issues. In the existing list of eleven members of the I.F.R.B. we have the big fives and the not so big six's. Any reduction in the number of membership would, we feel, affect the representation of those who are not so Big. I doubt very much if the honourable delegates of the Big Fives would ever condescend to withdraw in favour of others. Thus they might like others to agree to a reduction without making any sacrifices themselves. This, Mr. Chairman would not be a proof of possessing a big and magnanimous heart

and would nulify their argument of economy. Most of us know that big powers have already registered most of the frequencies in the past in their favour, leaving very little for the rest of the countries, and it is but natural on their part to be so keen to retain what they have secured. The least that we can do is to see that the entire management of that monopoly is not left to their sole control.

"I do hope those assembled here would not for a moment think that we have any prejudices against our Big Brothers. Circumstances and world conditions have made them big. We wish them every success on their march towards still greater greatness for the greater prosperity and happiness of mankind. I duly appeal to them that in their onward march they should take note of and not ignore the existence of other smaller self-respecting and sovereign states (and not to crush and squeeze them).

"As members of the I.T.U. we have every right to express our views here and as representative of sovereign Independent States we will advance our views boldly and fearlessly. Only by doing so we hope to achieve solutions acceptable, we hope, to all. This Delegation sincerely believes that arguments regarding economy are not presented in their true perspective.

"We must remember that in the past we have spent a lot of money on P.F.B.; the Regional Conferences and Extra-Ordinary Radio Conference. Now the remaining portion of the work has been entrusted to the I.F.R.B., so that in the course of next five years we may, for frequency matters, perhaps, hold only the Ordinary Radio Conference and even that does not seem very probable.

"Thus we have already secured a very big economy for the next five years, if we pass on the work to I.F.R.B. instead of holding other conferences, as has been the case so far. Further economy can also be achieved if we cut the loss caused on present circuits by harmful interference.

"It is the duty of the I.T.U. to stop this and save the loss to its member countries and this in the opinion of my Delegation can best be achieved by not only retaining the I.F.R.B. but by further increasing its membership. I have other reasons too for advocating the case for the increase of I.F.R.B. membership and I shall briefly enumerate them.

1. "Five years ago the I.T.U. had 78 members and now we have 89 members. Therefore in all fairness the number of I.F.R.B. members should be increased also.
2. "The Chairman of I.F.R.B. has already told us that a lot of additional work has been thrust upon the I.F.R.B. which requires urgent attention. We know the conferences have passed on their work to I.F.R.B., thus transforming the I.F.R.B. into a permanent Sitting Conference, with more delegated authority and powers. Thus the money saved on various conferences justifies the increase in the membership of the I.F.R.B.
3. "As a permanent Sitting Conference with greater powers, given by International consent the I.F.R.B. must be more representative now than it was before, so that it may enjoy universal support and Prestige, which an organ like this must have to satisfy all, if it has to become an organ of International justice in the sphere of Radio Frequencies.
4. "In order to safeguard, the same interests which were mentioned by the Honourable Delegate of the United Kingdom while speaking on proposal 35 of the U.S.S.R. the other day, and here I will quote him as I heard him : "The safety, health, business, commerce and in fact all our daily activities are connected, in one way or the other with Radio Frequencies". Those, Mr. Chairman, are very important functions and can only be equitably performed if the whole structure of the I.F.R.B. is put on broader basis.
5. "To my Delegation this demand appears just as cruel as the one for complete abolition appeared to the Honourable Delegate of China, who portrayed that demand as cutting the legs because shoes were expensive. On similar basis this proposal if accepted would amount to cutting one leg because a pair of shoes are expensive or better still, it amounts to forcing one to wear size 5 or 7 shoes when we used to wear size 11.

"Five years ago, the terminology of force and cutting limbs never appealed to us in this non-political body; therefore I would prefer to say that the demand is rather ironical, and if I were a short story writer and had a paper in Buenos Aires I would have written the following story (with your permission Mr. Chairman I will narrate it).

"On a fine sunny morning three gentlemen appeared on the beautiful Copacabana Beach of Rio de Janeiro. One was dressed as a North American, multicoloured shirt, broad brim hat with a cigar in his mouth and double six shooters in his belt; the other in a perfect Savile Row suit, with monocle, top hat and kid gloves; and the third in fur coat, fur lined boots and Astrakhan cap.

"They confronted a young lady dressed in a perfect Bikini suit. They all appealed in their own way to the young lady that since clothes were very expensive she should do away with some.

"The young lady, standing aghast, staring at the three gentlemen and for the lack of command of languages just replied as follows: to No.1 she said "sez you" - to No.2 she said "the chock" and to the third gentleman for the absence of translators in booths No.2 and No.4, she said something which I could not follow.

"I am, Mr. Chairman prepared to hand over the copy-right of this story to our friend, the President of the Conference, to publish it in any Buenos Aires paper.

"Coming now to the proposal of the United Kingdom regarding the reduction of I.F.R.B. membership and instead appointing more Engineers specialized in various branches, we are not aware if such a proposal was ever presented officially either by I.F.R.B., or the Administrative Council; therefore we cannot use this argument for reducing the members of the I.F.R.B.

"In our opinion if the Board ever feels the need for more routine assistance it is at liberty to bring the matter to the notice of the Administrative Council.

"We also know that members of the Board are highly technical men and each of them is entrusted with the day to day work of certain branches, and thus the necessity for introducing other technical men in all probability would not arise. My Delegation therefore lends its full support to Brazil's Proposal under this running.

"Finally we agree with U.S. view that the Plenipotentiary Conference should elect the members."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland explained that the motive underlying the United Kingdom proposal in Document No.11 was to increase the efficiency of the I.F.R.B. by giving it a better technical secretariat. It was proposed to reduce the number of members of the I.F.R.B. not because it was thought that the Board's work would be less important in future, or because reduction in the cost of the Board was a factor of primary importance at the present time, but simply because the United Kingdom did not feel justified in proposing additional technical secretarial staff whilst retaining the Board at 11 Members.

He wished to make three points of the United Kingdom attitude clear:

- 1) The Plenipotentiary Conference should fix the number of Members of the I.F.R.B. and write it into the Convention.
- 2) Exceptionally, this Plenipotentiary Conference should elect a new Board but in future the election should be left to Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences, at which radio experts can survey the progress made. He would not, however, insist on this, if there was a general feeling that the I.F.R.B. should in future be elected by Plenipotentiary Conferences only.
- 3) Election should be by countries, on the basis of the same sub-division of the world into areas as was used at Atlantic City. He did not, however, attach fundamental importance to this point of the United Kingdom proposal and prepared to accept the principle of election on an individual basis.

The keynote at present was, however, continuity, and this would be a very much less difficult problem to-day if there had been a permanent technical secretariat as proposed by the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic referred to Proposal No. 88 submitted by his administration in connection with Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention. That paragraph laid down that each Ordinary Radio Conference should decide how many members of the I.F.R.B. there should be, and how they should be elected. His Delegation considered that it should be for the Plenipotentiary Conference to elect the members of the I.F.R.B., since financial consequences were entailed. Under Article 10 of the Convention, the Plenipotentiary Conference was responsible for budget questions. Further, the present conference was thoroughly qualified to elect the I.F.R.B., since there were skilled engineers present. Apart from that, the Conference was the supreme organ of the Union. In the circumstances, the essential thing was to have an efficient Board, and secondly, to have a body which from the purely technical point of view represented opinion in the various parts of the world.

As to the number of its members, the money factor was a less important consideration once the two above-mentioned desiderata were fulfilled. His Delegation would support any proposal to effect savings without at the same time affecting either the efficiency of the Board or its representative character. But extreme circumspection was required if the number of its members was to be reduced, and, above all, an exceedingly thorough and scrupulous investigation into the way in which it was organized.

The Delegate of Denmark:

"First of all I must thank the Delegates of U.S.A. and Brazil for their kind words. I can only express my pious wish that a little of the favourable opinion of these Delegates may still exist after the presentation of the suggestion to which I shall now come.

"The Danish Delegation is to a large extent in agreement with the wise remarks made by the Delegate of the Netherlands, Mr. Van Der Toorn.

"We first of all find that it will be highly desirable to increase the task given to the I.F.R.B. by the Atlantic City provisions. Under the present provisions the I.F.R.B. may be represented at regional or service conference if invited. This in our opinion is too vague. The I.F.R.B. should be instructed to carry out the preparatory work in connection with the radio conferences held under the auspices of the I.T.U. This is very important, and it has a definite bearing upon the working capacity required for the Board. And certainly also for the total expenses of all countries in connection with the participation in the work of I.T.U. But I shall return to this question in greater detail at the proper moment.

"Method of election and period of service:

"The Danish Administration has no desire of seeing a Dane in the I.F.R.B., and in connection with the remark made by the Delegate of Brazil I like to inform you Mr. Chairman, that we feel that we may trust the I.F.R.B., even if none of our friends among the Northern countries are represented on the Board. Our comments are for that reason perhaps rather academic. We have no doubt at all that persons and not countries should be elected from now on. It was already the opinion in Atlantic City in the working group dealing with this question. And it is a necessity, as re-election of a member on the Board otherwise would not be possible without making the member quite dependent upon the good-will of his former - and perhaps - future administration. Which of course would be the end of the independence of the members of the I.F.R.B.

"It is also our opinion that the membership of the I.F.R.B. should as far as possible be a long term service and we have a view which is quite contrary to the U.S.A. opinion, that the short term service is a desirable feature. If a member of the Board knows that he most likely will have to go back to his old administration after a 5-year term then it is very difficult to see how he can really be independent of that Administration. The members of the Board are human beings in spite of all we write in the Convention about serving as custodians of an international public trust. We therefore agree in principle, with the Swedish proposal that the members should be elected for an indefinite period.

"The number of members will of course very much depend upon how they are to be chosen. This is a difficult and very delicate question where national ambitions play their part and where the laws of logic loose their value.

"The Danish Delegate at Atlantic City was in favour of regional election at that occasion as this was necessary in that case where countries and not persons were elected. And I feel equally sure that the regional distribution of the members still is a very important factor. But on the other hand we cannot neglect the other factor; namely the selection of members to represent all branches of radio, as proposed by Sweden. This is important too. And I understand from the information given by the Delegate of Brazil and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., that the I.F.R.B. actually has organized its work at least partly in such a manner that each member has a special radio service as his speciality. We therefore feel that the best Board will be obtained if the regional distribution and the service knowledge of the members have been carefully balanced.

"In a perfect world there is probably no better way of obtaining this than by leaving it to a very competent person to carry out the necessary negotiations and to find the best point of balance. That is in effect the basic idea of the Swedish proposal.

"But we are not living in a perfect world, and we are dealing with a subject where national ambition plays a very important role. Therefore - in spite of all my sympathy with the Swedish proposal I cannot see any possibility of solving our difficulty that way. I therefore feel that a change of membership can only be carried out if it is the wish of an overwhelming majority of members of the Union. The difficulties with which we are faced here are really mostly created by the Conference itself by the various proposals to scrap all the existing structure, and trying to build up the latter quite new and different.

"The Danish Delegation feels that we should much rather keep - as far as possible - what we have. The present Board has not had much opportunity of proving what it is able to do. But what we have seen has

been satisfactory, and we have no reason to believe that another Board would function better. In the future we should only make such changes in the memberships of the I.F.R.B. which will have the support of a qualified majority of the members of the I.T.U. This method will reduce the danger of getting a one-sided Board, and it will secure the necessary continuity in the work of the I.F.R.B.

"Number of members

"The Danish Delegation is of the opinion that the number of members should be decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference as this decision has a direct bearing on the economy of the Union. But we feel that the election in principle should be carried out by the ordinary Radio Conferences where most radio specialists will be present.

"And for the time being the I.F.R.B., as pointed out by the Delegate of the Netherlands, is engaged in a very important and extensive task in connection with the E.A.R.C. decisions. Therefore we feel that the number of members should not be decreased at this moment. It is, however, quite likely that a certain reduction will be possible when we reach the time of the Administrative Radio Conference which is to be held in accordance with No. 170 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement. And at that time we believe that not more than 9 members should be required.

"As an interim procedure we propose that if one or two members of the present Board should relinquish their duties before the next Radio Conference, they shall not be replaced by any new member. In this way, we obtain a possibility of economy, and we may facilitate the adjustment to the number of members for the future.

"In conclusion

"The Danish Delegation is of the opinion

1. "that the present 11 members in principle should continue to serve on the Board until the next Radio Conference.

"2) If one or two of the present members should relinquish their duties during the time interval up to the next Radio Conference, no replacement shall be made.

"3) From the time of the next Radio Conference, the number of members on the Board shall be not more than 9.

"4) Election or re-election of the persons to serve as members shall normally take place at the ordinary Radio Conference, and the members should serve until such time as a replacement has been decided upon by a qualified majority vote.

"In case there may be any support for such a suggestion, I shall be prepared to present it as a more concrete proposal."

The Chairman agreed with the suggestion made by the Delegate of Denmark, and, with the tacit consent of the Committee, asked him to submit his proposal in the form of a document (1) to be considered at the following meeting.

The meeting rose at 19.20 hours.

Reporters:

E. Luraschi
G. Terras
R.V. Hatton
J. Revoy

Chairman

C. Ribeiro

(1) The Danish proposal appears as Document No. 108.

PROPOSAL No. 721

SWITZERLAND

Convention

Article 29

Replace the present title and text by the following:

Transmission and Stoppage of Telecommunications

1. Members and Associate Members agree to encourage the free transmission of information by telecommunication services. Nevertheless, they reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency, provided that they immediately notify the office of origin of the stoppage of any such telegram or any part thereof, except when such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the State.
2. Members and Associate Members also reserve the right to terminate any private telephone or telegraph communication which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency.

Reasons

At the last meeting held last June in Brussels, the International Federation of Journalists (F.I.E.J.) deplored the fact that Article 29 of the Atlantic City Convention authorized a considerable censorship of press telegrams. The Federation has requested that such a clause be harmonized with the principle that information should be free.

Since this clause of Article 29 is simply a repetition of Article 26 of the previous Madrid Convention, which goes back to 1932,

the principle of free transmission of information by telecommunication services should, we feel, be mentioned in the new I.T.U. Convention. On the other hand, we recognize, that the security of the State, public order and decency require exception to be made. Accordingly, we feel unable to abandon Article 29 of the Atlantic City Convention, wisely taken from the Madrid Convention, in order to ensure harmony between the Convention and national legislation.

International
Telocommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.136-E
27 October 1952

P.V.5.

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes of the Fifth Meeting

Wednesday, 22nd October, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. M.A. ANDRADA (Argentine)

Subjects discussed :

1. Communications relative to the representation of countries at the Conference (Documents Nos. 85 and 97)
2. Use of the Russian language in the Conference (Report by Committee 3 - Document No. 89)

1. COMMUNICATIONS RELATIVE TO THE REPRESENTATION OF COUNTRIES
AT THE CONFERENCE (Documents Nos. 85 and 97)

1.1. Before passing to the Agenda, the Chairman (Dr. Andrada, Argentine Republic) wished, on behalf of H.E. the President of the Nation and H.E. the Minister of Communications, to thank the Delegates for the moving tribute they had paid that morning to the memory of Señora Eva Perón.

1.2. Introducing Documents 85 and 97, he recalled the background to the question of proxy voting and explained how the Administrative Council, in its Resolution 197, had been led to clarify the provisions of Chapter 3, paragraph 3, of the General Regulations.

1.3. The Delegate of the United States of America said that, according to Resolution 197, there could be no such thing as a delegation permanently accredited to represent another Member of the Union for the whole duration of a conference. If a delegation were obliged to leave for a few days, it could, under the Resolution, delegate its powers to another delegation for a limited period. In addition, if any government were unable to send a delegation, it could ask another accredited delegation to represent it in the person of one member who would leave his own delegation and take his seat apart. Otherwise, the absurd situation might arise in which one and the same delegation expressed two conflicting points of view.

1.4. He strongly felt that the Assembly must enforce the General Regulations as interpreted in Resolution 197.

1.5. The Delegate of Portugal shared that view.

1.6. The Delegate of Egypt wished to reply to two of the points raised by the Delegate of the United States.

1.7. In the first place, if a delegation could represent another for a limited period, why not for the whole Conference? Conflicting views were just as likely to arise over a limited period.

1.8. Secondly, no Member would accredit another Member to represent it unless it had confidence in that Member. In any case, such matters were purely affairs to be settled between the two Members themselves.

1.9. The Delegate of Brazil said that his Delegation had great respect for the Convention and the Regulations, but he wished to make a statement on the case of Costa Rica, which had asked to be represented by Brazil at the Conference.

1. 10. The Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been honoured to receive a communication from the Government of Costa Rica asking for the Brazilian Delegation to represent their country at the Conference. That request had been transmitted to the Brazilian Delegation.

1. 11. The latter, however, had understood that, according to the customary interpretation of the Convention, such a mandate could only be granted by the Delegation which was already accredited to the Conference. It seemed quite wrong to prevent the Republic of Costa Rica from taking part in the work of the Conference, as it so eagerly desired.

1. 12. The Government of Costa Rica had therefore been informed of the position and had sent its Chargé d'Affaires to be its representative at the Conference.

1. 13. The Delegate of Iraq agreed with the views expressed by the Delegates of Egypt and Brazil. Every State had the sovereign right to accredit anyone it wished to be its representative. The powers given to Iraq to represent the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan were entirely valid.

1. 14. The attitude of the U.S. Delegate did not seem quite clear and, if the Assembly adopted the same attitude, the whole matter should be made quite clear for the future.

1. 15. The Delegate of Mexico said that, although he had great respect for the opinions of the U.S. Delegate, he felt that proxy powers should be exercised in accordance with general legal principles.

1. 16. A country delegating its representation to another thereby showed its confidence in that country and it was logical to suppose that both countries would have held mutual consultations on the problems at issue.

1. 17. He therefore agreed with the Delegates of Egypt and Brazil.

1. 18. The Delegate of India said that it was in the interests of the Conference itself to have as many Members represented as possible. From the financial standpoint alone, that would mean a lighter burden on each Member. In any case, a country delegating its representation

to another country did so with its eyes open. He therefore urged that the Conference forget the bad effects of proxy representation and agree to the position as set out in the Documents under discussion.

1. 19. He was not taking that view from any selfish motive, but in the interests of the Union. He would, of course, cheerfully accept any decision the Assembly might reach.

1. 20. The Delegate of Sweden, speaking as Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee, asked whether it was quite clearly understood that a country represented by proxy must share in the Conference expenses.

1. 21. The Chairman replied that that was so and quoted Article 14 of the Convention to that effect.

1. 22. The Delegate of Italy, agreeing with the view expressed by the U.S. Delegate, said that, according to the spirit and the letter of the General Regulations and Rule 14 of the Rules of Procedure (Doc. No. 21), only duly accredited delegations present at the Conference, and not countries, could authorize other accredited delegations to represent them.

1. 23. The Delegate of Lebanon agreed with the Delegate of Egypt. Governments should be entirely free to arrange their representation as they desired. It was sometimes difficult for the smaller countries to be directly represented, for reasons of personnel or finance. But they could always give full instructions to proxy representatives and never intended to avoid paying their legitimate share of the expenses.

1. 24. The Delegate of Egypt, replying to the Delegate of Italy, pointed out that if a delegation could accredit another delegation, there was no logical reason to suppose that the government which had accredited the first delegation could not accredit the second direct. In the case of Syria, if the Italian view were adopted, an easy solution would be to send a representative from the Syrian Legation to the Conference, who could delegate his powers before leaving.

1. 25. The Delegate of France said that, although he had helped to draft the Administrative Council Resolution under discussion, he had since realized that the admission of permanent proxies could hardly be avoided.

- 1.26. He wondered, however, what they would do when it came to signing the new text of the Convention.
- 1.27. The Delegate of Pakistan thought that the arguments adduced by the Delegate of Egypt were very logical. If proxies were allowed for a limited time, why not for the whole Conference?
- 1.28. The argument that one person should be detached from a delegation to represent another and to sit apart for that purpose obviously favoured the bigger delegations.
- 1.29. He felt that there was something quite wrong with the present provisions, which should be amended to cover the possibility of permanent proxy representation. If the Assembly were to decide against such a course, it would only be logical to exclude proxies completely and not accept them even for a very limited period.
- 1.30. The Delegate of Italy felt that the discussion was not relevant to the point at issue, since the Assembly was actually interpreting a paragraph of the Convention. He agreed with the Delegate of Pakistan that the paragraph needed amendment. But surely the proper place to do that was Committee 4.
- 1.31. The Delegate of Argentina suggested a practical compromise. He proposed that a favourable view be taken of the particular cases under discussion, on the understanding that it should not be taken as a precedent for the future. The question of principle could be studied in detail by Committee 4.
- 1.32. The Delegates of Uruguay, Pakistan, Mexico and Lebanon supported the proposal of the Delegate of Argentina.
- 1.33. The Delegate of Brazil also supported the Delegate of Argentina. He could not agree with the views of the U.S. Delegate as he felt that the matter concerned only the two countries interested, which would have full confidence in each other.

1.34. In reply to a question from the Delegate of Portugal, the Delegate of Argentina said that the only aim of his proposal was to solve the particular point at issue. He had no intention of interpreting the Regulations and the Rules of Procedure, according to which proxy representatives must submit proper credentials and vote under the terms of Chapter 3, paragraph 3 of the General Regulations.

1.35. The Delegate of the United States of America bowed to the majority opinion, withdrew his remarks and supported the proposal of the Delegate of Argentina.

The Chairman put the Argentine proposal to the vote by a show of hands.

In favour : 51

Against : 0

Abstentions : 8

The Argentine proposal to the effect that the proxy representations mentioned in Documents 85 and 97 be accepted for the duration of the Conference, on the understanding that this should not constitute a precedent and that the Delegations concerned should submit proper credentials and be subject to the condition laid down in the last sentence of Chapter 3, paragraph 3 of the General Regulations, was thus approved.

1.36. After the vote, the Delegate of Italy explained that he had voted in favour of the proposal because he had never been opposed to the substance of the question; his previous remarks have been inspired by a wish to respect the Regulations.

1.37. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"My Delegation abstained during the vote on the Argentine proposal in connection with the possibility of giving satisfaction to certain countries wishing to be represented by proxy at this Conference.

"The question of proxy representation is an important matter of principle and should be considered when the General Regulations are discussed.

"When that time comes, my Delegation will give its views on the question of the representation of Members of the Union at conferences."

2. USE OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE CONFERENCE (Report by Committee 3 - Document No. 89).

2.1. The Delegate of Portugal, speaking as Chairman of Committee 3, introduced Document 89 and drew attention to the statement by the Delegate of the P.R. of Poland appearing on page 4 of Document 55 (the Minutes of the Meeting at which the matter was discussed), which had been omitted from Document 89.

2.2. The Delegate of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"At the first Plenary Meeting of this Conference, my Delegation submitted a proposal to the effect that Russian be adopted as a working language of the Conference on an equal footing with English, French and Spanish.

2.3. "The Plenary Assembly referred the matter to Committee 3 and we took part in Committee 3's discussions on the subject.

2.4. "This matter is today presented in Documents 89 and 55. We disagree with the decision taken by Committee 3 on the subject and we are submitting our proposal for consideration by the Plenary Assembly. It is as follows:

"That at this Conference Russian be adopted as a full working language, on an equal footing with English, French, and Spanish. This is necessary to ensure that the Conference works with the maximum efficacy.

2.5. "Russian is one of the official languages of the Union. By adopting it as a working language, we shall facilitate solution of the important problems with which the Conference is confronted. Hence we urge the Plenary Assembly to adopt our proposal."

2.6. The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic then said:

"My Delegation does not agree with the decision taken by

Committee 3, by which the Soviet proposal about the use of Russian at this Conference was rejected.

2.7. "My Delegation wholeheartedly supports the proposal made by the Delegation of the Soviet Union about the use of Russian at this Conference on an equal footing with the other working languages.

"Use of Russian would facilitate and expedite the work of the Conference.

"Russian is of course an official language of the I.T.U. Our Delegation, in its practical work in solving the problems before the Conference, will use Russian.

2.8. "Hence my Delegation wholeheartedly supports and associates itself with the proposal made by the Delegation of the Soviet Union, that Russian be used at this Conference on an equal footing with the other languages used."

2.9. The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic does not agree with the decision taken by Committee 3 on the use of the Russian language as a full working language for the Conference.

2.10. "We consider that the official languages of the Union must be regarded as having the same importance; consequently, the Russian language must be used as a full working language for the Conference on an equal footing with English, French and Spanish.

2.11. "This principle is applied in the United Nations and in other important international organizations such as the U.P.U., the W.M.O., etc. The I.T.U., therefore, cannot discriminate between the official languages of the Union, since it has no reason which might justify such discrimination.

2.12. "Experience in the meetings of our Conference has already shown that the use of the Russian language as a working language for the Conference has been a genuine contribution to easier cooperation, improved understanding and smoother exchanges of views. The use of Russian has made it possible more easily to solve the problems under discussion and has saved considerable time for the Conference.

2.13. "For these reasons, the Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic warmly supports the U.S.S.R. proposal that the Russian language be used as a Conference working language on an equal footing with English, French, and Spanish."

2.14. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland, speaking in Russian, stated that his Delegation fully supported the U.S.S.R. proposal concerning the use of Russian as a full working language of the Conference.

2.15. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria stated that his Delegation could not agree with the decision taken by Committee 3 concerning the use of the Russian language as a full working language for the Conference.

2.16. The use of Russian as a full working language would facilitate the work of many Delegations of Members of the Union and would lead to a more satisfactory solution of all the problems before the Conference. Russian was an official language of the Union, used by many Delegations and it was incorrect and unjust to put it on a different footing from English, French, and Spanish.

2.17. His Delegation therefore fully supported the U.S.S.R. proposal, which, if adopted, would increase the efficiency and facilitate the work of the Conference.

2.18. The Delegate of Brazil quite understood that the U.S.S.R. Delegation should wish its own language to be used as a full working language. There was no doubt that all Delegations would prefer their own language to be used. Many of them were speaking a foreign language which was putting them to considerable inconvenience.

2.19. It would undoubtedly be useful and equitable to introduce Portuguese as a full working language. Brazil was the only American country obliged to speak a foreign language in I.T.U. Conferences. And there were precedents for the use of Portuguese - for instance, the International Labour Conference in Geneva. But even when just and fair, all desires could not be complied with. If they were, the expenses of the Union would increase in geometrical proportion.

2.20. The Brazilian Delegation therefore agreed to sacrifice its own language for reasons of economy. In those circumstances, it obviously could not agree to the use of Russian and would vote against the U.S.S.R. proposal.

2.21. The Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic said:

"The Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic voted in favour of the proposal submitted to Committee 3 by the Soviet Union. Our Delegation supports this proposal submitted to the Plenary Assembly, being convinced that it is well founded.

2.22. "The Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic believes that the Russian language is an official language of the Union and, as such, must be accepted as a working language on an equal footing with French, English, and Spanish."

2.23. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia wished to second the U.S.S.R. proposal for the reasons he had already expressed in Committee 3.

2.24. The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic said:

"My Delegation wishes to state that it disagrees with the decision taken by Committee 3 to reject the proposal that Russian be adopted as a working language of the Conference on an equal footing with the other working languages.

2.25. "This question, if settled in an affirmative sense, would undoubtedly help the Conference to work more effectively.

2.26. "The experience acquired at a number of conferences - and the experience acquired during the first few days of this Conference - confirms the above assertion.

2.27. "Hence my Delegation supports the proposal submitted by the Delegation of the Soviet Union, and urges the Conference to decide that Russian shall be used as a full working language of the Conference on an equal footing with the three other working languages.

2.28. "My Delegation sees no reason why, of the official languages of the Union, some should be given preference over others."

2.29. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania said:

"My Delegation, in Committee 3, supported the proposal made by the Delegation of the Soviet Union as regards the use of Russian as a working language, and voted for that proposal.

2.30. "At this Conference my Delegation will use Russian throughout.

2.31. "My Delegation reiterates that it supports the proposal made by the Delegation of the Soviet Union and will vote in favour of it."

2.32. The Chairman put the U.S.S.R. proposal, as contained in Document No. 89, to the vote.

2.33. The vote took place by a show of hands.

2.34. It was rejected by 51 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions.
The following statements were then made:

2.35. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"My Delegation disagrees with the decision taken. Oral interpretation from and into Russian should be provided at this Conference, and we shall take our share in defraying expenses incurred for the use of Russian, together with those countries which have expressed a wish to use Russian for oral purposes at this Conference.

2.36. "At the same time, my Delegation has to state that the Administration of Posts and Telecommunications of the U.S.S.R. will take no share in the frame expenditure in connection with the use at this Conference of other languages, except French."

2.37. The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic :

"My Delegation disagrees with the decision taken by the Conference to reject the proposal that Russian should be used as a full working language of the Conference.

2.38. "My Delegation has to state that it will not share in defraying expenses incurred for other working languages used in the Union, except French, but will accept responsibility for expenditure incurred in connection with oral interpretation into Russian at this Conference."

2.39. The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"My Delegation disagrees with the decision taken by the Conference.

2.40. "We consider that oral interpretation into Russian should be provided at all meetings, the cost to be borne by those countries which have expressed the desire to use Russian.

2.41. "The Administration of Posts and Telecommunications of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic accepts responsibility for the cost of using Russian at this Conference.

2.42. "As regards the cost of using other languages, the Administration of Posts and Telecommunications of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will take no share in defraying the expenses incurred for the use of languages other than French."

2.43. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania:

"My Delegation disagrees with this decision.

2.44. "This decision, we consider, deprives the Russian speaking Delegations of the possibility of using Russian to the full at this Conference.

2.45. "My Delegation associates itself with the statement made by the Delegation of the Soviet Union."

2.46. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia:

"The Czechoslovakian Delegation fully supports the statements just made by the other delegations and formally states that the Czechoslovakian Administration will contribute only to the expenses entailed by the use of the French language (Article 15, paragraph 5, of the Convention)."

2.47. The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic:

"The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic does not agree to the decision taken and considers that the oral use of the Russian language must be ensured.

2.48. "Our Delegation declares its willingness to contribute to the expenses arising from the use of Russian and states that it will not contribute to the cost of using other working languages except French."

2.49. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland:

"My Delegation disagrees with the decision to reject Russian as a full working language of the Conference."

2.50. "The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs of the People's Republic of Poland will take its share in defraying the expenses incurred in connection with the use of Russian but, in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 5, of the Convention, will take no share in paying for the use of other languages except French."

2.51. The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic:

"The Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic cannot approve the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly."

2.52. "Our Delegation asks for simultaneous interpretation of Russian and is ready to share in the expenses thereby incurred."

2.53. "The Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that it will not contribute to the expenses of the other languages except French."

2.54. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"My Delegation disagrees with the decision taken to reject the proposal made by the Soviet Union about the use of Russian as a full working language of the Conference on an equal footing with English, French and Spanish."

2.55. "The People's Republic of Bulgaria will share in paying for the cost of Russian interpretation."

2.56. "The People's Republic of Bulgaria will not share in paying for the use of other languages except French. It will share in paying for French."

2.57. The Delegate of the United States of America said that there had been much talk of illegality and injustice.

2.58. He then read out the texts of Article 14 and Article 15 of the Atlantic City Convention.

2.59. He observed that 9 Delegations in succession had stated that they would not pay for the use of English and Spanish in the Conference. Any other Delegation would, at that rate, be entitled to say that it would not pay for the use of any one of the working languages. The result would be complete anarchy - a position both unjust and illegal.

2.60. At meetings of the I.T.U., the U.S. Delegation had for a long time been advocating the adoption of a consolidated budget and he felt that the position which had just arisen was one of the strongest arguments in favour of such a budget. He trusted that the few delegations which still opposed the idea would think seriously about the consequences of the demonstration of illegality that had just been witnessed.

2.61. The Delegate of the Argentine Republic referred to the difficulties which had been encountered in practice when dealing with the distribution of the costs of the various languages.

He wondered whether the statements that had just been made would not create an embarrassing predicament for the Union and entail complications in drawing up accounts for the future. Such a situation was to be avoided. He therefore proposed that the Assembly should reach a decision on the matter.

2.62. The Delegate of Egypt said that the Egyptian Government could not accept such statements without knowing their consequences. It could not agree to pay expenses in the interest of other Members. The matter should be studied by the Budget Committee.

2.63. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"Mr. Chairman, the statement made by the Delegate of the United States of America may have produced a misleading impression. I should like to dispel this. His statements about "illegality" and "injustice" are wrong.

2.64. "The statement made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. is entirely legal and correct, based as it is on the exact working of the Convention, Article 15, paragraph 5, where it is unambiguously stated that each Member of the Union shall share the expenses attributable to the use of the authorized languages, with respect to one of those languages only. The Convention on this point is perfectly clear and unambiguous.

2.65. "We have indicated the language for which we are willing to share in defraying expenses.

2.66. "The above explanation, we felt, was required to dispel any possible misinterpretation of our statement."

2.67. The Delegate of India felt that it would be inadvisable to allow the question to be sidetracked. The statements had been noted for insertion in the Minutes. But the Plenary Assembly could not go into the question of their legality. That was for consideration elsewhere, probably in the Budget Committee.

2.68. The Chairman agreed with that point of view. Detailed study of the question should be left to Committee 3 or Committee 4.

2.69. The Delegate of Portugal, speaking as Chairman of Committee 3, said that its terms of reference would not allow his Committee to deal with the matter, since it was not a general problem connected with revision of the Convention.

2.70. The Delegate of India said that the matter referred purely to the Plenipotentiary Conference and should therefore be referred to the Conference Budget Committee.

2.71. The Delegate of China said that the problem of reservations was of tremendous importance, as had been pointed out by the Delegate of Argentina. The consensus of opinion was obviously towards tolerance, but tolerance had its limits and the Conference could not go on tolerating illegal reservations after every decision it made. When such reservations implied the complete negation of past practice, the Conference could not ignore the situation, since it might lead to grave complications in the future.

2.72. He therefore urged the Assembly to give serious consideration to the proposal by Argentina.

2.73. The Chairman suggested that the matter might be referred to Committee 5.

2.74. The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic said that he had no objection to consideration by Committee 5 of the question of contributions for the use of one language only, but on condition that the matter should not be connected in any way with the reservation made by his Delegation. He quoted Article 15, paragraph 5 of the Convention to show that his delegation's reservation was fully in conformity with the Convention. There was no justification whatever in the Convention for the insinuations that had been made to the effect that such reservations were illegal.

2.75. The Chairman said that his intention in suggesting that the matter be referred to Committee 5 was to avoid a hasty decision in the Plenary, before all the aspects of the question had been fully studied. He therefore asked the Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. to reconsider his point of view.

2.76. The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic repeated that he had no objection to the study by Committee 5 of the financial repercussions of payment for one language only. That question, however, was quite unconnected with the matter of his reservation, which was in full conformity with Article 15, paragraph 5, of the Convention, which was still in force. It was therefore entirely legal.

2.77. The Chairman said that it had never been his intention for Committee 5 to examine the reservations from the legal standpoint.

2.78. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"My Delegation feels that there is no call to refer to the Finance, or any other, Committee the question of the financial consequences entailed by our reservation.

2.79. "The statement made by my Delegation is in complete accordance with Article 15, paragraph 5, of the Convention. There is no need "to study" the consequences of each and every paragraph in the Convention, since they have long been known to all. Hence we feel that this matter should not be referred to Committee 5. We object to such a suggestion."

2.80. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland felt that the effects of the reservations would have to be regarded in relation to the result of the study to be made in Committee 5, since they might prove impracticable in application. The Administrative Council had already pointed out that there was considerable difficulty in separating the costs of the individual languages.

2.81. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland felt that the best course for the moment was merely to note the reservations that had been made and to return to the matter later when the results of the study by Committee 5 were available. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserved the right to make a further statement on the matter of reservations after the problem had been studied by Committee 5.

2.82. The Delegate of Iraq pointed out that if, as the U.S.S.R. Delegation asserted, Article 15, paragraph 5, of the Convention fully expressed its views, there was obviously no need for a reservation. He therefore suggested that the U.S.S.R. Delegate and the other Delegates who had spoken to the same effect withdraw their reservations and that the General Secretariat should continue to apply the customary procedure for the payment of languages.

2.83. The Delegate of Argentina said that the matter should be referred, not to Committee 5, but to Committee 6, since it concerned only the budget of the Plenipotentiary Conference. He therefore submitted the following concrete proposal: "That Committee 6 examine briefly the financial repercussions of the reservations formulated at this Meeting."

2.84. The Delegate of Nicaragua said that his Delegation could not accept any financial burdens that might result from reservations made concerning expenses for languages. He therefore supported the views of the Argentine Delegate, which were fully in keeping with Article 14, paragraph 3.

2.85. The Delegate of Brazil agreed that the matter should be referred to Committee 6, but had doubts whether the case might not involve some degree of legal interpretation.

2.86. The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic asked the Argentine Delegate if he could accept an amendment to the effect that Committee 6 should urgently examine the financial repercussions of payment for one of the authorized languages only, in conformity with Article 15, paragraph 5, of the Atlantic City Convention.

2.87. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

2.88. "My Delegation sees no need to entrust additional labour to Committee 6, over and above the work it already has.

"Our reservation is in complete conformity with Article 15, paragraph 5, of the Convention.

2.89. "Our statement is in essence a piece of information which will assist the Secretary General in calculating the share to be taken by each country in defraying the expenses of the Conference.

2.90. "Obviously, then, since that communication was given as a piece of information, and since it was in complete conformity with the Convention, there is no call to discuss it, and we are of the opinion that this straightforward question should not be made complicated. Should there be a vote, we shall vote against referring the matter to Committee 6."

2.91. The Delegate of Egypt was in favour of the original Argentine proposal without amendment. Governments could not accept any such reservations before they knew whether any financial consequences might ensue therefrom.

2.92. The Delegate of Argentina appreciated the spirit of conciliation shown by the Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R., but was sorry he could not accept the proposed amendment. The matter of the reservations was linked to both Articles 14 and 15 of the Convention and to the possibility or impossibility of subdividing the expenses for the use of languages. It must, therefore, be examined by Committee 6.

2.93. The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic said:

"My Delegation feels that there is no call to refer to a Committee the question of the financial implications of the reservations.

2.94. "The reservation made by my Delegation is perfectly in order, based as it is on Article 15, paragraph 5, of the International Telecommunication Convention now in force.

2.95. "Accordingly, we support the proposal by the Soviet Union that this matter should not be referred to a Committee for study."

2.96. The Delegate of Pakistan agreed with the Delegates of Argentina and Egypt. It was essential in the interests of all that any possible financial effects of the reservations should be made clear.

2.97. The Argentine proposal was put to the vote by a show of hands and was carried by 52 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions.

2.98. It was thus decided that Committee 6 should briefly examine any financial repercussions of the reservations made at the Meeting.

The Meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.

Rapporteur: Secretary General: Seen, the Chairman:

H. Heaton

L. Mulatier

M.A. Andrada

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

EMPLOI DU TEMPS POUR LA SEMAINE DU 28 OCTOBRE AU 2 NOVEMBRE

SCHEDULE FOR WEEK 28 OCTOBER TO 2 NOVEMBER

PROGRAMA PARA LA SEMANA 28 DE OCTUBRE AL 2 DE NOVIEMBRE

	Lundi 27 Monday Oct. Lunes		Mardi 28 Tuesday Oct. Martes		Mercredi 29 Wednesday Oct. Miércoles		Jeudi 30 Thursday Oct. Jueves		Vendredi 31 Friday Oct. Viernes		Dimanche 2 Sunday Nov. Domingo	
	matin morn. mañana	ap.midi aftern. tarde	matin morn. mañana	ap.midi aftern. tarde	matin morn. mañana	ap.midi aftern. tarde	matin morn. mañana	ap.midi aftern. tarde	matin morn. mañana	ap.midi aftern. tarde	matin morn. mañana	ap.midi aftern. tarde
Conseil d'Administration Administrative Council Consejo de Administración											A	A
Com. 1										A		
Com. 3	PL			PL	PL				PL			
Com. 4		PL				PL	PL					
Com. 5 G.T./1 G.T./2 G.T./3		C(15h) B	PL			B(15h) B	C(9h)	B(15h)		PL		
Com. 7								PL				
Com. 8								A (15h-16h)				



Sauf indication contraire les séances du matin commencent à 10h.00 et celles de l'après-midi à 16h.00
Unless otherwise announced, morning meetings will begin at 10 a.m. and afternoon meetings at 4 p.m.
Cuando no se indique otra cosa, las sesiones de la mañana comenzarán a las 10 y las de la tarde a las 16 horas.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 138-E
24 October 1952

COMMITTEE 5

FIRST REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 3

TO COMMITTEE 5

(Finance)

Subject: Contributions in arrears - Chapter VI of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, paragraph 4.2 outstanding contributions which are not queried.

During its meetings on 20 and 24 October, Working Group 3 examined the question of contributions in arrears, (Chapter VI of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference) and in the first instance paragraph 4.1: outstanding contributions which are not queried. The Working Group decided to submit to Committee 5 (Finance) the draft Resolution which is attached hereto.

In this connection Working Group 3 has ascertained that everything possible has been done, both by the Administrative Council and the Secretary General, to obtain payment of the sums due.

In effect, the Administrative Council adopted Resolution 19, and during the course of each session reminded the Administrations that were in arrears. In addition, and in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 10, of the Financial Regulations of the Union the Secretary General has published every three months a statement of accounts of the debtors.



The working Group wishes to emphasize that the Draft Resolution refers only to outstanding contributions which are not queried, that is to say, annual contributions to ordinary and extraordinary expenses and for the provision of publications, which have not been the subject of a refusal to pay.

Working Group 3 proposes that this Resolution should be transmitted when the time arrives, in telegram form, to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries, Members of the Union, who are in arrears with contributions, and, at the same time, a copy of the telegram should be sent to the Administrations of the countries, Members of the Union, with whom the Secretary General normally corresponds.

As soon as the Secretary General has received from the Financial Services at Geneva a statement of debtors as at 15 October 1952 - this statement will probably reach him during the course of the week 26 to 31 October - he should draw up the list of countries to which the telegram should be sent, including addresses and the amounts due.

The Working Group proposes to leave it to the Secretary General's discretion to draw up the list, bearing in mind the double criteria of the importance of the amounts due and the delay in payment that has been ascertained.

Chairman of Working Group 3

of Committee 5

Dr. H. Storky.

Annex 1

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union at present meeting at Buenos Aires

having considered

a) the financial problems and the budget for 1953 and
particularly the amounts still due from certain Members of the Union,
which have not been queried by them

b) the proposals submitted to the Conference with a view to
limiting the rights of Members who are indebted to the Union

requests

Governments which are in arrears with their payments to be good enough
to let the Conference know, as soon as possible, and at the latest by
November 1952, the date, before the end of 1952, when they will be
in a position to settle their accounts relating to the Union which
have not been queried and which have been notified by the Secretary
General.

x

x x

It is presumed that the Secretary General, when transmit-
ting this Resolution by Telegram will add the following:

The amount due by your Government without taking into con-
sideration the interest for the year 1952 is Swiss francs as
at the date of despatch of this telegram.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 5

(I.T.U. Finances)

Summary record of the second meeting

Thursday, 23 October 1952, 16 hours.

Chairman: Mr. K. Prasada (India)

I. Approval of Minutes of the first meeting.

The Chairman opened the meeting and submitted the minutes of the first meeting (Document No. 104) for approval.

The document was approved with the following correction requested by the Delegate of France:

"Page 2, paragraph 4, read: ".... the reports of the Control Committee working in the Administrative Council could be made...."

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II. Membership of Working Groups.

The following delegations asked to take part in the working groups:

Working Group 1: Norway.

Working Group 2: Canada, United States.

Working Group 3: Argentine Republic, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Switzerland.

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III. Work of the Working Groups

The Chairman recalled the decision taken at the first meeting to set up three Working Groups. Since then, W.G. 1 and W.G. 3 had met.

The Chairman of Working Group 3 said that his group had examined the question of unqueried arrears. A resolution was expected to be passed to the effect that a telegram would be sent to debtor countries asking them whether they were in a position to settle their debts before the end of the year. It had been thought advisable to remind the Member-Countries concerned of their debts before examining the proposals submitted to the Conference for the restriction of the rights of Members with considerable arrears. The telegram would be sent by the Secretary General to only those countries the size and age of the debt of which warranted this step. In any case, the resolution would have to be approved in its final form by the Group before submission to the Committee.

The Chairman of Working Group 1 asked the Committee to note the working schedule of the Group as drawn up at the first meeting on 22 October (see Annex to the present document).

The Chairman of Working Group 2 said that his group was still awaiting precise directives, and he hope that these would be given by the Committee as soon as possible.

The Secretary General, invited to do so by the Chairman, succinctly described how matters stood. The question was not whether the I.T.U. should put up its own building but whether the Plenipotentiary Conference would grant increased credits for rental in order that the I.T.U. might move into a new building.

The premises already occupied in Geneva were inconvenient and in some cases uncomfortable. Account had to be taken of the decisions taken by the E.A.R.C. - decisions which had led to an increase in the staff of the I.F.R.B. That staff had to be housed. In addition, outlying branches of the Union, such as the C.C.I.R., would have to be regrouped.

The Administrative Council had asked him to approach the Genevese authorities. After lengthy negotiation, agreement had been reached on the following very simple solution. The Canton of Geneva would itself erect for the I.T.U., in accordance with the indications which the General Secretariat would provide, a simple modern building, which would be leased to the I.T.U. for an indefinite period at a rental set at 3% of the capital outlay.

That rental would amount to some 130,000 Swiss francs a year. The site proposed was near the European Office of the United Nations, so that it would be possible to make use of the facilities offered by the Palais des Nations. Removal and installation expenses would amount, it had been estimated, to 750,000 Swiss francs.

There were several variations which had been, or might be, considered.

1. The preliminary plans provided for large meeting rooms. That scheme had been discarded because of the high rent, but it had been agreed that ground should be reserved round the building for subsequent extensions.

2. After a certain period, the I.T.U. might become the owner of the building. On that point he did not yet have precise information as to the financial implications.

Besides the erection of a new building, there was yet another possibility. Premises in the Palais Wilson, recently evacuated by the I.R.O., might be made available to the I.T.U. The Genevese authorities were ready to refit the Palais Wilson for a sum which would not be excessive - some 1,000,000 Swiss francs. The rental, after refitting, would be the present rental plus 3% of the capital outlay.

That solution offered an advantage, in that it would eliminate removal expenses (some 500,000 Swiss francs), and would also save the 250,000 Swiss francs which would have been required to transfer the C.C.I.F. to the new building (because of the cost of sound-proofing the new premises). Further, the Maison des Congrès could be used for committee meetings, C.C.I. Plenary Assemblies, and even, conceivably, for administrative conferences.

On the other hand, it would mean that the Union would be remaining in an old building. There might be a question of prestige involved, since all the other specialized agencies had their own modern buildings, even the old U.P.U., which had put up a building in Berne.

At the last session of the Administrative Council, the United Nations Representative had recalled that a proposal had been made to house the I.T.U. within the European Office of the United Nations. In that case, presumably, the building would have to be put up at I.T.U. expense, since it was improbable that the Genevese authorities would maintain their offer of an advance.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that on page 88 of the report by the Administrative Council, removal expenses were estimated at no more than 550,000 Swiss francs. Did the difference represent the cost of removing the C.C.I.F. Laboratory?

His Delegation had made a thorough study of the position and was in favour of keeping the I.T.U. in the Palais Wilson, because:

- removal expenses were already exceedingly heavy, and would become even heavier after the three or four years required for the construction of a new building;
- the cost of using United Nations rooms was already fairly considerable, especially in relation to the rental demanded by the Genevese Cantonal authorities for the Palais fédéral.

-- the Palais Wilson was better sited than the new building would be;

He asked that the Secretary General's statement be given in extenso in the minutes. The Chairman said that would not be easy since no written text existed, but the notes taken would enable the speech to be accurately reproduced.

The Delegate of France said that the I.T.U. budget had considerably increased. Hence a distinction should be made between essential expenditure and expenditure which could be postponed, and the cost of putting up a new building came into the latter class. Besides the reasons already given for staying in the Palais Wilson, assurances had been given by the Genevese authorities to the effect that, if necessary, that part of the building still occupied by Federal departments would be evacuated.

The Delegate of Portugal found it difficult to form his views without knowing fully the financial repercussions. The present installations were not very satisfactory for some of the services.

The archives were inadequately protected against the risk of fire. He thought the Conference should fix the maximum credits for premises, and, with that limit in mind, it would be for the Administrative Council, knowing all the facts, to decide on the solution.

In reply to a question by the Delegate of Italy, the Secretary General explained that the Genevese authorities had been informed quite plainly that the I.T.U. could not undertake any formal obligations, since a Plenipotentiary Conference alone had the right to transfer the seat of the Union. He confirmed that a report on the matter was in preparation.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland thought that the question of prestige became unimportant when it was essential to save money. The rent under solutions A and B would be very little different, but there would be a considerable saving in removal costs. He thought it would be advisable to await the full report which the Secretary General was preparing. In any case, it would be wiser to discuss such an important question in committee rather than in a meeting of a working group.

The Delegate of Canada would let himself be guided by considerations of economy. He wondered, however, whether a renovation of the premises would overcome the difficulties pointed out, and whether the archives would be any better protected.

Reverting to the difference indicated by the United States Delegate, the Delegate of Portugal thought that the 250,000 Swiss francs would include the soundproofing of the C.C.I.F. laboratories. This comment was clarified by the Secretary General of the I.T.U. and the Director of the C.C.I.F.: soundproofing in the present premises had not been necessary because, when the Maison des Congrès was constructed, the question had been considered. In a new building with thick walls (reinforced concrete for example) and near a busy street, soundproofing would be a very costly procedure.

The Delegate of the Union of South Africa thought that the problem was complicated, and that, in order that the Conference should have accurate and reliable advice, the Administrative Council should make a recommendation to the Conference defining the various financial aspects.

The Delegate of France recalled that the Council would hold only a very short session; in the circumstances he did not think it desirable to give it such a task.

The Delegate of the Union of South Africa reverted to his suggestion in the form of a proposal, which was supported by the delegations of the United States and Ireland.

Summarizing the debate, the Chairman recalled that there were three possible ways of studying the question:

- 1) in committee;
- 2) by setting up a working group;
- 3) by referring the matter to the Administrative Council.

After a short discussion, it was unanimously agreed to refer the matter to the Administrative Council.

The meeting rose at 7 p.m. after the Chairman, in response to a request by the Chairman of W.G.2, had confirmed that staff questions would be considered at the next meeting, so that instructions might be given to W.G.2.

Rapporteurs:

J. T. Arregui
R. A. Vargues
M. Caws

Chairman:

M. K. Prasada

Annexe : 1

A N N E X

WORKING GROUP 5/1

A - Duties of the Working Group

In accordance with a decision taken by Committee 5 on 16 October, 1952, Working Group 5/1 was called upon

- 1) To examine the accounts of the I.T.U. for the years 1947 to 1948 (i.e., the accounts governed by the Madrid Convention, 1932 to 1947, and by Atlantic City Protocols V, VII and VIII, with the exception of accounts for the Telegraph and Telephone Division, which had been considered and approved by the Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris in 1949);
- 2) To examine the accounts of the I.T.U. for the years 1949 to 1951 (namely, accounts governed by the Atlantic City Convention of 1947 and Protocol VI annexed thereto);
- 3) To prepare a report for Committee 5, in order that Committee 5, and later the Plenary Assembly, might give final approval to the accounts of the I.T.U. in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 1 c) of the Atlantic City Convention, 1947.

B - Documents

- 1) Financial Operating Reports, 1947 to 1951;
- 2) Administrative Council resolutions on audit of accounts for the years 1949 to 1951, together with the reports by the Council Audit Committee;
- 3) Audit Reports by the Swiss Federal Finance Department;

- 4) Report by the Administrative Council to the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, 1952 (Chapter IV);
- 5) Any comments made by delegations attending this Conference on the documents listed under 1 to 4 above (these comments must be handed in to the Chairman of Working Group 5/1 - Pigeonhole 2 - by 31 October 1952 at the latest, in order that they may be considered and annexed to the report to be submitted by the Group to Committee 5);
- 6) All other documents which might assist the Working Group.

C - Working Methods

For the purposes of the Group, the following facts should be borne in mind:

- 1) The Administrative Council makes all arrangements for an annual audit of the accounts drawn up by the Secretary General, and approves them for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Article 5, paragraph 11, f), of the Atlantic City Convention (1947));
- 2) These accounts have already been audited from the arithmetical point of view by the Federal Finance Department of the Swiss Confederation (see Administrative Council Resolution 51 and Article 22 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations);
- 3) The accounts for the years 1949 to 1951 have already been approved, from the arithmetical and accounting points of view, in Administrative Council Resolutions 129, 182, 219, 220, 239 and 240;
- 4) That it is therefore for the Plenipotentiary Conference to give final approval to the accounts of the I.T.U. (Article 10, paragraph 1 c) of the Atlantic City Convention, 1947).

Hence the Working Group could merely check over once again the accounts already audited, as regards their arithmetical accuracy, by the Swiss authorities, then checked by a special committee of the Administrative Council, and approved from the actuarial and accounting

point of view, and as regards their substance, by the Administrative Council. The Group will consider the accounts more particularly from the accounting and material point of view (generally speaking), with the possibility of going into detail should it see fit. Thus the task of the Group differs from the tasks of the similar bodies set up by Conferences under the Madrid Convention - bodies which performed the work now done by the Administrative Council.

The Working Group will even consider any comments that may be submitted by delegation.

The Working Group will in addition consider the activities of the Administrative Council, in the field of accounts, on the basis of the Report by the Administrative Council (Chapter IV).

Any questions of principle that may arise in the Working Group will be considered by Committee 5.

The Working Group will require 6 meetings, and will work from 9.00 to 13.00 hours, or from 15.00 to 19.00 hours.

D - Report for Committee 5

The Group's findings will be submitted to Committee 5 in the shape of a report with the following annexes:

- 1) a draft resolution relative to final approval of accounts for the years 1947 to 1951;
- 2) comments (if any) by delegations;
- 3) a list of any matters of principle which ought to be settled by the Committee.

Dr. Jan BUSAK

Chairman, Working Group 1 of Committee 5

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 7

COMMITTEE 7

(Committee on Relations with the United Nations
and the Specialized Agencies)

Minutes of the First Meeting

Friday, 24 October 1952 - 18H 40.

Chairman: Mr. Colt de Wolf (U.S.A.)

1. When opening the meeting the Chairman expressed his great pleasure in having beside him as Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Mirza (Pakistan) and Mr. Vandenhove (Belgium).
2. Mr. Doublet (France) and Mr. Garrido Moreno (Spain) were appointed reporters.
3. The Chairman wished to point out that the Committee was meeting for the first time on United Nations Day.

He reminded the Delegates that the terms of reference of the Committee were laid down in Document No. 30 in the following form:

"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".

4. The Chairman stated that the documents to be studied comprised parts of the Report by the Administrative Council, which deal with relations with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. (Chapter VII, paragraphs 1 and 4 of the Report). Paragraph 1, (Page 87) concerns the Union's participation in the expanded programme of technical assistance; paragraph 4 (Page 89), relates to the Convention of the privileges and immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

Other matters might be submitted to the Committee. The supplementary Report by the Administrative Council, which may be submitted to the Conference, might contain one or two points of interest concerning relations between the I.T.U. and the United Nations. One of these was related to the question of the United Nations telecommunication network, but this question could not be studied until the Council, which was to meet in the near future, has made its report.

5. The Chairman invited the Delegates' attention to Document No.3 - Proposal No. 658, submitted by the United Nations and relating to facilities and privileges for Specialized Agencies. It was rather a long document and the Chairman suggested that a study of it should be postponed until the next meeting, so that Delegates would have time to become acquainted with its contents. At the Conference, Messieurs Lester Nurick and Albert S. Gerstein represented the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund respectively.

The study of Document No. 3 might cause Committee 7 to propose modifications to Annex 2 to the Convention. Although it fell within the terms of reference of Committee 4 to propose modifications to Annex 2 to the Convention, Mr. Tsingovatov, the Chairman of Committee 4, had no objection to Proposal No. 658 being examined by Committee 7.

6. The Chairman reminded the Committee that the U.S.A. had submitted a draft resolution which had been circulated as Document No. 103, Proposal No. 704. This proposal took into consideration the measures adopted by the Administrative Council on the participation of the I.T.U. in technical assistance. (Vide Chapter 1, paragraphs 3-5, pages 46-9, of the Report by the Administrative Council).

7. The Delegate of France asked if the Committee should not examine the following questions :

1. request submitted by the International Federation of Newspapers concerning the freedom of information;
2. recommendation of the Red Cross.

It was decided that the recommendation submitted by the Red Cross would be studied by the Committee.

Following some remarks by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Committee considered that the problem arising from the request submitted by the International Federation of Newspapers was related to Article 29 of the Convention and that it should be examined by Committee 3.

The meeting rose at 18.57 hours.

Reporters:

Mr. Doublet

Mr. Garrido Moreno

Chairman:

F. Colt de Wolf

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 141-E
25 October 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention Committee)

Report of the 8th meeting

Thursday, 23 October 1952 at 1000 hours

Chairman: Mr. Ribeiro (Portugal)

The Chairman submitted for approval the minutes of the 4th meeting (Document No. 88). This document was adopted, with the following amendment requested by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: on page 4, delete the U.S.S.R. from the list of countries emphasizing the difficulty of dealing with urgent business by correspondence, and, after: "how difficult that would be", add: "the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the procedure was unacceptable, being unjust in principle".

In connection with the Annex to this same document, the Chairman, in reply to a comment by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., said that paragraph 5 of Article 5 did accurately reflect the basic decisions taken by the Committee, but had not been approved as far as its form was concerned.

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Before general discussion was resumed on the question of how many members the I.F.R.B. should have and how they should be elected, the Chairman said that there were three documents on the matter, namely, Documents Nos. 98 (diagram showing the various possibilities), 108 (Danish proposal) and 115 (Netherlands proposal). Would delegates kindly note that the minutes of meetings were becoming excessively long? According to the Rules of Procedure, the texts of statements to be inserted in extenso had to be handed to the reporters within two hours. Further, the Rules of Procedure expressly stated that the right to have statements inserted should be used only with the utmost discretion.

The Delegate of Brazil, having heard the Chairman mention Documents Nos. 108 and 115, said that those proposals had no financial implications and had not been seconded. Hence they should not be discussed for the time being.

Several delegations then stated that they seconded the two proposals in question; the Chairman replied to the Delegate of Brazil that there was no reason why reference should not be made to those two proposals in the discussion that was to follow. The Committee had in fact decided to have a general discussion, and the proof that it did not intend to restrict itself to proposals having financial implications was that, among the proposals which might be classed in that category, there were three - those of France, Portugal and Turkey - which all explicitly or implicitly proposed that the status quo be maintained.

The Committee thereupon resumed its general discussion on the questions of how many members the I.F.R.B. should have and how they should be elected.

The Delegate of France recalled the basic features of his country's proposals: the status quo as regards the question of how many members the I.F.R.B. should have; election by the Radio Conference, on an equitable geographical basis. However, a new provision specified that persons and not countries should be elected. This provision he strongly urged. At Atlantic City the principle had already been admitted, and only fortuitously had the Conference been led to decide that, as an exceptional measure, it would elect countries.

The Radio Conference was the best qualified to assess the technical qualifications of candidates.

As regards equitable geographical apportionment, which he supported, the following considerations could be adduced in support of Article 6, paragraph 5: radio operating conditions varied with the area and density of population, geographical situation, and the extent to which telecommunications were developed. Only a technician with special knowledge of those varied operating conditions would be able to enlighten his colleagues in connection therewith.

How many members should the I.F.R.B. have ? Obviously, the Radio Conference was the best judge of how much work the I.F.R.B. had to do.

But a decision as to the number of members had financial implications. Hence he would not object if the Plenipotentiary Conference itself laid down a maximum figure.

With a view to deciding how many highly qualified members were needed, the French Administration had made an investigation into the technical tasks of the I.F.R.B., ignoring that purely administrative work which could be left to the secretariat. The inquiry had shown that 11 was the right number of members.

Consideration had been given to replacing certain I.F.R.B. members by engineers or members of the Secretariat, and it had been found that bearing in mind all the financial implications (salaries, pensions, leave) no substantial savings could in that way be effected. It was certain that such a step would have deleterious effects, since very often members of the I.F.R.B. had to revise work done by subordinate staff.

Hence he was against any cut as proposed by the Danish and Netherlands Delegations, and indeed to any reduction before the tasks entrusted to the I.F.R.B. had been completed.

The Delegate of Mexico thought that, before it could be decided how many members the I.F.R.B. should have, the Committee should have a thorough knowledge of the way it was organized and of the work performed by each of its members. Mr. Dellamula, Chairman of the I.F.R.B., had made an exceedingly interesting general statement at the previous meeting, but to form a real judgment for themselves, delegates should be familiar with the working methods of the I.F.R.B.

The Mexican Delegation was in favour of savings, but could not approve savings which would reduce the work of the I.F.R.B. to nothing, and was particularly anxious to ensure that there should be something to show for the outlay incurred. The Committee should also have some idea of the financial effects of increasing or reducing the number of members, as pointed out by the Delegate of Sweden. As regards apportionment of members, his Delegation was strongly in favour of maintaining the principle of apportionment by regions, a system in which it had full confidence. The Radio Conference was the body best qualified to elect the members.

The Chairman, replying, said that one member of the I.F.R.B. cost the Union some 70,000 Swissfrancs a year, including all his allowances, travel and removal expenses, etc. If a cut were made in the number of members, then the saving per member eliminated would not be as much as that, because additional technical staff would have to be recruited. On the other hand, if the number was increased, the extra cost per additional member would be higher than that figure, for the number of offices would have to be increased and additional staff would have to be recruited for current Secretariat work, which obviously would become heavier as the Board increased its membership.

The Delegate of Venezuela supported the proposal by the Brazilian Delegation, since at present the number of members of the I.F.R.B. was insufficient to cope with the additional task assigned to it by the E.A.R.C.

The Delegate of Colombia thought it essential that the I.F.R.B. should be up to the important tasks entrusted to it. He wholeheartedly supported the proposal by the Brazilian Delegation and thought that the Plenipotentiary Conference should elect the members of the Board as persons and not as countries.

The Delegate of China was in favour of maintaining the status quo as far as the I.F.R.B. was concerned. The Board had only just started its real work, and it was the wrong time to make big changes. The Union needed stability and continuity; naturally, the Conference was entitled to revise the Convention, but only - as stipulated in Article 10 - "if it considers this necessary", and that was not true of the present case, since the work of the I.F.R.B. had always been very satisfactory.

The number of members, their selection and the method of electing them should not be altered: he agreed with the French Delegation on that point. To reduce the number of members to 9 or 7 would be to run a risk that would not be compensated by any appreciable saving; to reduce the number to 5 would be to court disaster.

Speaking on behalf of Portugal, the Chairman said that his Delegation agreed with the views expressed by the Delegates of the Netherlands, Sweden, India, Denmark, France and Mexico. He warned the Committee against a tendency to discuss questions which should remain in the Radio Regulations and not be transferred to the Convention.

The essential character of the I.F.R.B. lay in the international responsibility of its members. The present text of the Convention was very clear and quite adequate: the members of the I.F.R.B. were "the custodians of an international public trust". Naturally, it was of advantage to ensure this impartiality by means of some provision in the Convention, and that was precisely why a reference had been made to geographical distribution. The question was important, but it was only secondary to the question of the international responsibility of the members of the Board. In any case it was a mistake to say that one region that was less well represented than another region on the I.F.R.B. was at a disadvantage: the I.F.R.B. was not a Conference: it was a sort of tribunal.

Turning to the financial aspect, he thought that the Plenary Conference should fix the maximum number of members of the I.F.R.B., to prevent a Radio Conference taking a decision that would mean exceeding the ceiling, thus putting the Council in a difficult situation. Moreover, the expenses of the I.F.R.B. were not made up

entirely of the salaries of its members: there were also the staff of its Secretariat, the hiring of Remington machines, etc. To go into the question of saving money would mean making a detailed study of the work of the I.F.R.B., in other words a study of Article 11 of the Regulations. It did not seem that the Committee wanted to do that; in fact the Conference could not make a thorough study of such a question.

In brief, the Delegation of Portugal favoured the following measures:

- number of members: the maximum to be fixed in the Convention,
- election of members: election of persons, to be made by the Radio Conference.

The Delegate of Egypt was opposed to any reduction in the number of Members in the I.F.R.B. On the one hand it could be claimed that the 89 Members of the Union were represented more equitably by 11 or 15 persons than by 7 or 5; on the other, the explanation given by Mr. Dellamula showed clearly that each of the 11 members of the present Board had a very important task to perform, particularly when the decisions of the E.A.R.C. were taken into consideration. To speak - a priori - of expense was not to follow the normal order of things; one should commence by examining the duties, and the conclusion arrived at from the information given to the Committee was that the number of Members should not be reduced but increased, as Brazil had proposed. In addition, the Delegation of Egypt considered that it would not be correct to elect persons; countries should be designated.

The Delegate of Canada, bearing in mind the opening remarks of the Chairman and stressing the need for brief statements in the minutes, after dealing in some detail with the proposals before the Committee, supported those to maintain the statusquo, including those of Denmark and the Netherlands.

The Delegate of El Salvador gave his support to the proposal submitted by the Delegation of Brazil to raise to 15 the membership of the I.F.R.B. by virtue of the democratic character that such a step would introduce in the representation of the different regions of the world on the Board. The question of economy was not of such importance when the essential factor was the work to be accomplished by the Board. He suggested that in order to study carefully the various proposals that had been submitted on the matter under discussion, a Committee should be set up composed of Delegations of countries not represented on the I.F.R.B.

The Delegates of Nicaragua and the P.F.R. of Yugoslavia supported this proposal.

The Delegates of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Canada opposed the proposal which they considered inopportune and pointless, since the Committee had already spent more than two meetings on the question for which it was suggested that a Sub-Committee should be set up, all opinions had been expressed and all the Delegates were fully acquainted with the opinions of other Delegations.

The Chairman was also of the opinion that the setting up of a Sub-Committee would lead to an appreciable waste of time since there would be considerable repetition. At the request of the Delegation of Yugoslavia, he put the proposal made by the Delegate of El Salvador to the vote by roll call.

The proposal to set up a Sub-Committee to examine the proposals relating to the number, the choice and the election of the Members of the I.F.R.B. was rejected by 28 votes to 11 with 31 abstentions.

The following voted in favour of the proposal: 11 Delegations,

Afghanistan, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Spain, Nicaragua, Pakistan, P.F.R. of Yugoslavia, Venezuela, Spanish Zone of Morocco.

The following voted against the proposal: 28 Delegations,

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Kingdom of Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Denmark, U.S.A., France, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Laos, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, French

Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, German Federal Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Territories of the U.S.A., Overseas Territories of the French Republic, Union of South Africa, Uruguay.

The following abstained: 31 Delegations,

The P.R. of Albania, Argentine, Bielorussian S.S.R., P.R. of Bulgaria, Chile, China, Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Hungarian P.R., India, Indonesia, Iran, Irak, Japan, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Mexico, Paraguay, P.R. of Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R., Roumanian P.R., Syria, Czechoslovakia, Portuguese Overseas Territories, Thailand, Turkey, U.S.S.R., Viet-Nam, Yemen.

General discussion being concluded, the following meeting of the Committee would be devoted to hearing Delegates who wished to reply to certain statements made during the discussion.

The meeting rose at 13.15 hs.

Reporters:

E. Luraschi
R. V. Hatton
G. Terras
J. Revoy

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

SECOND REPORT BY

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention Committee)

TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Subject : Article 5 of the Atlantic City Convention (Administrative Council) - Paragraphs 1 (1), 5 and 9.

During its 3rd and 4th meetings, Committee 3 examined Article 5 (Administrative Council) of the Atlantic City Convention, limiting itself to questions of principle that might have financial implications. The following three questions were discussed:

- 1) paragraph 1 (1) of Article 5: Number of Council Members.
- 2) paragraph 5 : Intervals at which Sessions should be held.
- 3) paragraph 9 : Councillors' travel and subsistence expenses.

The Committee's findings, herewith submitted to the Plenary Assembly, are as follows:

Number of Members of the Administrative Council

The Committee has had two proposals (No.38 from the U.S.S.R., and No. 617 from the People's Republic of Bulgaria) both in favour of increasing the number of Council Members from 18 to 20. It decided to reject these proposals by 48 votes to 10.

In consequence, the Committee is not submitting any recommendation for a change in the number of Members of the Administrative Council.

Intervals at which Council Sessions should be held.

The proposals relative to this subject were the following:

53 (Argentina), 54 (Italy), 55 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Proposal 59 (Argentina), 62 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and 84 (France) also have some bearing on this question.

The Committee discussed in detail Proposal 54 (Italy) which comprised three different points:

- 1) the Council was to meet in ordinary session twice a year, instead of once; this point was withdrawn by its author.
- 2) the Council could meet exceptionally at the request of ten of its Members; this point was accepted by the Committee.
- 3) the Council, in the interval between sessions, could handle certain business by correspondence; this point was rejected by 26 votes to 9 with 9 abstentions.

The following text, of which the drafting has not been officially approved by the Committee, embodies the decisions of principle reached by the Committee:

"The Council shall meet in annual session at the seat of the Union.

"At this session, it may decide, exceptionally to hold an additional session.

"Between sessions, the Chairman may convene a session (in principle, at the seat of the Union), at the request of the majority of its Members."

Councillors' travel and subsistence expenses

The Committee was confronted with Proposal 63 (Belgium) and Proposal 84, paragraph 10 (France). It adopted without discussion the text of Proposal 63, as follows:

"Only the travelling and subsistence expenses incurred by the representative of each Member of the Council shall be borne by the Union."

The debates in which were discussed the above questions appear in Documents 64 (revised) and 88.

C. Ribeiro

Chairman of Committee 3.

PROPOSAL No. 723

F R A N C E

Convention

Article 8, para. 3.

Replace paragraph 3 by the following:

3. 1) The following shall make up the International Consultative
Committees:

- a) As of right, administrations of Members and Associate Members of the Union;
- b) On request, the recognized private operating agencies expressing a desire to take part in the work of the Committee.

2) The following may participate in a consultative capacity:

- a) In all the activities of the Committees, the international organizations whose activities are related to those of the Union and which coordinate their work with the Union;
- b) In the work of study groups, scientific or manufacturing organizations which are engaged in the study of telecommunication problems or in the design or manufacture of equipment intended for telecommunication services.

Reasons

To bring into harmony Article 8 of the Convention and Chapter 8 of the General Regulations. It seemed advisable to transfer the provisions of paragraph 3 (2) a) and b) above from Chapter 8 to Article 8, without changing their substance.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 144-E
27 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

PROPOSAL No. 724

F R A N C E

Convention

Kindly consider Proposals Nos. 9 and 664 as cancelled. They are to be replaced by the following:

Preamble

While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunications, the plenipotentiaries of the governments of the countries hereinafter enumerated have agreed to conclude the following Convention, in order, by effective telecommunication, to facilitate relations between peoples.

Reasons :

- 1) Those given in support of Proposal No. 9, page 13 of the folder.
- 2) The present text of the Preamble ends with the words "with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of telecommunication". Effective telecommunication is not an end in itself - it is only a means.

In order to make explicit what those who drafted this text at Atlantic City had in mind, we have included the phrase : "in order to facilitate relations between peoples."

Note: For Proposal No. 664, see Document No. 12.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention Committee)

Report on the 9th Meeting

Saturday 25 October 1952, at 10 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. Ribeiro (Portugal)

The Chairman submitted the reports on the 3rd and 5th meetings to the Committee for approval.

The report on the 3rd meeting (Doc. No. 64-Revised) was approved without comment.

The report on the 5th meeting (Doc. No. 99) was approved with the following two amendments:

On page 9, replace the second paragraph of the statement by the Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic by: "The I.F.R.B. could not give administrations any help in the choice of optimum frequencies, either for the establishment of a radio circuit or in the case of harmful interference. The administrations alone could solve that problem, on the basis of their own experience and by making use of the C.C.I.R. recommendations and the frequency notifications sent to the General Secretariat. Consequently, the I.F.R.B. was a useless intermediate body which ~~should~~ be abolished."

On page 17, last paragraph, replace the first sentence (statement by the Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland) by: "I agree that the I.F.R.B. is an expensive luxury."

The Chairman gave the floor to Mr. Dellamula, Chairman of the I.F.R.B., who introduced the document containing the statement he had made at the seventh meeting, and the annexes giving detailed information on the organization of the I.F.R.B. and its secretariat. The document (No. 117) had been issued in a revised form, but there was one alteration to be made to paragraph 21, which affected the French text only.

He told the delegates that he was entirely at their disposal to give them, at the meeting or afterwards, any explanation they might require.

The Chairman reminded the Committee that during the meeting delegates would be speaking in reply to the statements made during the two previous meetings. Sixteen delegations had asked for the floor; the list of speakers was closed, and he would give the floor to the speakers in the order of his list.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia asked for the following statement to be reproduced in extenso :

"Mr. Chairman,

"We should first like to say that we are sorry to have to ask for the floor on the subject under discussion. During our first statement we intended to start by making a better suggestion, to the effect that the problem should be dealt with in stages, instead of being discussed as a whole. We consider that the question of the number of Members of the I.F.R.B. alone can cause certain financial repercussions and that consequently it would be better to discuss that matter and settle it once and for all. That was why, during our first statement, we did not touch on the substance of the problem nor on its various aspects.

"We now wish to explain our views on the organization of the I.F.R.B. as a whole, and to give our reasons for those views. We should first of all like to emphasize that in expressing our views we are fully aware of the importance and world-wide nature of the tasks of the I.F.R.B. However, we are absolutely convinced that all those functions of the Board can be fulfilled not only without increasing the present cost, but even possibly with some saving. As several Delegations have already proposed, certain changes in the structure of the Board would increase its efficiency without increasing the cost and they might even, as we have already said, be a means of saving money. Several speakers have said that they were in favour of saving money while maintaining the status quo.

"As regards finance, we are anxious to emphasize that the present debts of the Union amount to about 7,000,000 Swiss francs. This is obviously the outcome of the present organization introduced by the Convention now in force. With such an unfavourable balance we cannot possibly increase the expenses of the Union. We should very much like to know why some Delegates are in favour of proposals which, if adopted, would inevitably mean increased expenditure. Possibly for some Administrations their contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union represents only a negligible sum in relation to their financial and economic resources, but obviously there are others which find it difficult to meet their obligations. We should prefer a solution giving possibilities for a much broader organization, and those Administrations which wished to do so could contribute to the cost at their discretion and according to their resources.

"Even at Atlantic City our Delegation expressed the view that the new structure of the Union would entail expenditure beyond its means. Now, after five years, the I.F.R.B. is in a position to perform its fundamental tasks and we are absolutely convinced, after all the experience gained not only by the I.F.R.B. but also by all those who have

participated in earlier Conferences during which the subject has been discussed, that it is possible with a little good will to effect a reorganization on more economical lines without risking the accusation that such a saving would be harmful to the Union.

"The real situation can only be judged from actual figures in the financial operating report of the Union. It can be seen that the cost of the I.F.R.B. exceeds 25% of the total ordinary expenses (amounting to the ceiling figure of 4,000,000 Swiss francs), of which sum (over 1,000,000 francs) about two-thirds is absorbed in the salaries of the 11 Members of the Board.

"Highly qualified officials cannot be employed to full advantage unless they are backed up by a technical secretariat. It seems to us that in all Administrations the ratio of engineers to technical assistants is quite different from that of the I.F.R.B. The proportion cannot be the same in all Administrations, but there is never a preponderance of engineers; this amounts to saying that a highly qualified official can use the services of several technicians. If we retain the present number of Members of the I.F.R.B., and if each one is given an adequate number of technicians, that body will reach dimensions greatly exceeding present requirements; obviously it will be a very costly organ to maintain. There is, however, another solution: the Members of the Board might carry out tasks for which high technical qualifications are not necessary; but in our opinion that solution also would be contrary to the financial interests of our Union.

"For the above reasons, and solely for the sake of sound economy, we are in favour of enlarging the I.F.R.B., not by increasing the number of Members, nor by maintaining the same number, but by slightly enlarging its secretariat, as some delegations have already suggested. As things are at present, we really have the impression that the Board is made up of 'generals without an army' as the Yugoslav proverb says.

"Our opinion is inspired by neither political nor personal considerations. It is obvious that nobody at Atlantic City intended, and that nobody at this Conference intends, to transform members of the I.F.R.B. into permanent officials. Hence we are convinced that there can be no private interests at stake, and that the common aim is to ensure the proper continuous working of the Union. At the present time eleven countries Members of the Union are represented in the I.F.R.B., each by one of their nationals, and there are sixty-seven Members of the Union also eligible for the privilege of sending a representative to fulfil this international public trust. It is now their turn to take part in the work of the I.F.R.B., and we see no good reason for rigidly maintaining the status quo.

"In the same spirit, it would be no more than just to put all countries on the same footing as regards election to the I.F.R.B. It is obvious that, when this body was set up, it was universally believed that the posts occupied by the representatives of various countries were temporary, and that every ordinary administrative radio conference would have to elect new members. If, now, in accordance with the various suggestions here made, those posts are made permanent, such action would obviously run counter to the existing Convention.

"We should be in agreement with any attempt to find some means whereby the greatest international cooperation might be secured. We must not restrict this basis for international collaboration; on the contrary we should widen it in this field that concerns a most difficult problem. Unfortunately it seems to us that this desire exceeds the actual possibilities of our Union. To be convinced of this, it is enough to refer to Notification No. 652 of 16 July last, showing the position of the debtors' accounts. It is easy to conclude that we cannot go on indefinitely increasing the expenses of the Union. Otherwise, there will be an ever-increasing number of countries which cannot contribute to the costs, justly described as unnecessary. It may be that certain countries are not prepared to bear these expenses merely because they are not within the limits of 'good housekeeping'. International relations cannot be observed exclusively through the prism of the I.F.R.B. and our Union; they are also developing in other spheres, and the obligations accumulate accordingly.

"At present a contributory unit amounts to about 5,000 Swiss francs. If you relate the contributory unit to the useful output before Atlantic City and since the entry into force of the present Convention respectively, you will see that since the new organization came into being the value of a contributory unit has increased disproportionately to the useful output for Member countries. These are facts. Perhaps it will be desirable to revise the contributory units and to adopt the financial system recommended by the United Nations, and at the same time to base the contributions on much wider scales.

"Certain Members of the Union have not sent representatives to this Conference because of the heavy expense involved; we think that if the expenses increase still further, more and more Members of the Union will absent themselves.

"As to which body should elect the Members of the I.F.R.B., we think it should be the Plenipotentiary Conference. It is true that Article 6 of the Convention stipulates, in paragraph 3, that the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference shall elect the Members of the Board, but in Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Convention there is another provision to the effect that Administrative Conferences shall be held at the same time and in the same place as the Plenipotentiary Conference. These two provisions cannot be interpreted separately. The powers thus given to the Administrative Radio Conference were obviously conditioned by the fact that it would meet at the same time and place as the Plenipotentiary Conference. There are good reasons for those provisions, and it seems that we should observe them. At the present time the Radio Conference has been adjourned sine die, and that is one more reason why the present Conference should make the elections, as, moreover, it did at Atlantic City.

"A second reason in favour of our attitude is the obligation to bear in mind the need for equitable representation of all parts of the world. This principle is brought out in several articles of the Convention, and that is why we are very anxious that it should be applied fairly. Article 6 of the Convention states that the procedure for electing Members

of the I.F.R.B. must be fixed 'with a view to ensuring a balanced selection of the members from the various parts of the world'. There is a similar provision in Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Convention concerning the election of members of the Administrative Council. The importance of recruitment on as wide a geographical basis as possible must be borne in mind in connection with the employment of staff for all the organs of the Union; it relates to the 18 members of the Council, to the 11 members of the I.F.R.B., and to all the higher officials of the Union (20 to 30 persons), making a total of about 60 posts.

"The two elections have the common characteristic of equitable geographical distribution, but this factor should not be restricted to each organ separately. When there is a question of equitable representation of all parts of the world, both organs are involved. By considering those two organs as a whole, it is much easier to allow a greater number of countries to participate actively in one or the other. If, on the other hand, the clause about geographical distribution is applied to each permanent organ individually, the result will be that the same countries are represented in each one, and that obviously was not the intention at the Atlantic City Conference. We are convinced that most of the delegates here would not object to this interpretation of 'equitable geographical distribution'.

"All of us who are Members of the Union with full rights have the same powers. There is no difference between the small and the large countries - between those which are underdeveloped and those which already have an extensive telecommunication network. The whole area covered by countries Members of the Union constitutes one single territory for the purpose of elections on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. By applying the system we propose it would be possible for a greater number of countries to take part in the work of our organs, and in that way collaboration and international relations would be strengthened.

"The third question is whether election should be made on the basis of countries or persons. As far as we are concerned there is no problem. The direct choice of persons would inevitably give rise to

numerous problems of law and international politics; we do not want to go into details on these points, but we should like to indicate some practical aspects of the question.

"First, no international conference is likely to have a knowledge of all the qualified candidates in every part of the world. Even the Administrative Radio Conference cannot know all the qualified technicians in the various radio services. The working conditions in each country are different, and it may be that the most capable technicians in one region are little known in the rest of the world.

"It has been suggested that a direct choice be made, bearing in mind equitable geographical distribution. Such a choice would be equitable only if we were fully informed on the subject. I think that every one of us has at some time been in the position of having to confess ignorance as to the exact whereabouts of a country - and yet we are expected to know individually the persons possessing the qualifications required of members of the I.F.R.B. If we were to adopt such a method, it would obviously be detrimental to the excellent technicians belonging to small or distant countries. It is not uncommon to find men with the necessary qualifications among the technical experts of the smaller administrations.

"We cannot agree with those speakers who said that the Plenary Conference was not competent to elect the countries Members of the I.F.R.B.; actually there are some competent technicians among us.

"In our view the persons chosen should possess, in addition to technical qualifications, great personal integrity. This conception is neither theoretical nor unnecessary. Paragraph 5 (2) of Article 6 of the Convention imposes a certain obligation of a purely moral character on the members of the I.F.R.B. This fact cannot be overlooked, and we think that any member country appointing one of its nationals to be a member of the I.F.R.B. should be able to guarantee the integrity of that person.

"We do not know why some delegations do not want the Members of the I.F.R.B. to be appointed by countries. If they have sound reasons they should give them, and then perhaps we should come round to their way of thinking.

"To end, Mr. Chairman, we should like to make the following recommendation:

1. That the Plenipotentiary Conference shall elect the countries Members of the I.F.R.B. on a geographical basis covering all the regions of the world, bearing in mind the election of members of the Administrative Council, so that the same country shall not, in principle, represent the same region in both organs;
2. That Member countries, and not individuals who possess only technical competence, shall be elected to the I.F.R.B.

"For the above reasons, our Delegation will support any proposal that embraces these two principles."

The Delegate of Brazil made the following statement:

1. "I should like first to recall that Rule 18 of our Rules of Procedure assures each Delegation the right to include in the minutes, in full, any statement which it has made during debates. It is a right which we use with the utmost discretion but which we propose to uphold, specially when it concerns the question we are now discussing. The Brazilian Delegation asks, therefore, that the following statement be inserted in the minutes of today's meetings. We shall give the text to the rapporteur as soon as we are finished.
2. "It was our intention, Mr. Chairman, to make today a short statement, answering those delegations which spoke after our first intervention. Unfortunately, however, that cannot be done for we are now faced with the Danish and Dutch proposals which have only begun to be discussed. The said proposals, which we do not consider should be presented or discussed at this stage of our work, demand our fullest consideration

and that will keep us from restricting ourselves to answering the previous speakers. Furthermore, only now did this Committee hear the answers which the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. gave to the opportune questions put forth by the honourable Delegate of Mexico and Mr. Dellamula's statement also merits our attention.

3. "Let us first consider the proposals presented by the Delegations of Denmark and the Netherlands.
4. "What do the Danish and the Dutch proposals pretend, Mr. Chairman? They pretend to perpetuate the Board with all the inconveniences of its present composition.
5. "We thought we would have to face a frontal attack from those who agree with the idea expressed in the proposals presented by the United States and the United Kingdom. However, we now find ourselves facing a delayed-action bomb, thrown by the Danish and the Dutch Delegations. For the truth seems to be that the United States and the United Kingdom did not give up the fight. Apparently what they did was choose other tactics, tactics which my good friend, Mr. Lannung, the Danish representative in the Fourth Committee of the United Nations, used to call 'a compromise in a compromise'. A compromise such as that contained in the proposal submitted by Denmark and the Netherlands would mean not only that for the next five years we shall have the same Board as now, that we shall maintain the same unfair and unreasonable geographic distribution, that we shall ignore all that has been said concerning that all-important organ but would also mean a full and complete victory of those who are against increasing the membership in the Board, of those who advocate its reduction, of those who insist in disrespecting the criterium of an equitable geographic distribution.
6. "Let us now turn our attention to our own proposal.
7. "I should like to recall first that the distinguished Delegates of Sweden, India and Portugal had the opportunity to state that decisions of the Board must be reached by technicians; that the Board must be made up of high grade technicians. But we never once disagreed with that, Mr. Chairman. Our proposal states most clearly that 'the members of the Board must be fully qualified radio technicians'. What we feel

is that these technicians should come from all areas of the world and that 5, 7, 9 or even 11 members cannot represent all the areas that merit representation, cannot possibly know, as should be known by members of the Board, the economic and geographical peculiarities of all such areas. That was made clear enough in our last meeting by the Delegates of France, Egypt, Canada, El Salvador and Nicaragua, among others. What most delegations seem to be overlooking, and I stress that point, is that in questions of telecommunications, or of almost any other international matter as well, the world cannot be divided into a few large areas but must rather be divided into several small areas so that as much of the Earth as possible will be duly represented.

8. "The Brazilian Delegation, in its first statement in favour of its proposal to increase membership in the Board, had an opportunity to show how precarious is the geographic distribution in the Specialized Secretariat of the Board. That distribution is absolutely unacceptable to the Brazilian Delegation who does not, however, have any illusions as to the difficulties to be encountered, should the Board propose to modify it. The decrease in the membership of the Board would make the distribution even more contrary to the principle established in the United Nations Charter and in the Atlantic City Convention, since the new vacancies in the Specialized Secretariat of the Board would be filled up almost exclusively by technicians of the highly developed countries.

9. "I shall abstain from asking the honourable Secretary General what are the reasons which, in his opinion, have maintained the geographical distribution in the Specialized Secretariat of the Board at such an unsatisfactory level. We know these reasons! The fact is that the less developed countries do not have technicians in large enough numbers and the few that exist find better opportunities in their own countries. To speak on the specific case of Brazil, I may add that it is not easy to find among us a high grade technician that will be willing to give up the great opportunities which are offered him in Sao Paulo and Rio to accept a job without greater possibilities in Geneva. We are facing, Mr. Chairman, the eternal law of supply and demand.

"On the other hand, for a technician to become part of the Secretariat of an international organization he must, if Brazilian, secure a special authorization from the Government. The Brazilian Government, which would certainly find ponderable reasons for not allowing technicians to leave the country to occupy a place in the Secretariats of international bodies, could not, of course, keep a technician from leaving the country to become a member of the Board. For there is a fundamental difference between having a good technician in the Secretariat and having a good technician in the Board. The latter, although a technical organ, has political implications, since it must formulate and apply a policy; while the Secretariat, on the other hand, has only but to follow that policy.

10. "The example I have just given applies, I am certain, to a large number of countries. That is why we cannot accept as good the thesis that the mere admission of new technicians into the Specialized Secretariat would solve the problems of the Board. The Board, as we all know, makes use of the technical services of its own members. If there is a question of enlarging the functions of the Board, if there is the intention of preparing the Board to meet the ever increasing tasks which have been assigned to it, the only reasonable solution will be to increase the membership of the Board. Not to do so would be to perpetuate the predominance of a few countries at the cost of almost all others - and that I donot want to believe to be the objective of the United States and United Kingdom Delegations or of the Delegations which have declared themselves in favour of the status-quo.

11. "Now let me return to the problem of economy. We have seen that the Board is not an organ that wastes money, on the contrary, it is spending less than it might. On the other hand, we all know that the efficiency or the convenience of an international body cannot be measured by what it costs but by the services it fulfils. The Delegations of the United Kingdom, the United States and Denmark used here many convincing arguments to defeat the Soviet Union's proposal to eliminate the Board. To those Delegations, as well as to the other 50 delegations which voted against the Soviet proposal, the Board is an indispensable organ, so great is its usefulness. And from this same Board, Sir, the American, the British and the Danish Delegations expect a fruitful work and one that cannot be postponed, namely that of keeping us from going back to the acts of piracy which the Cairo system made possible.

12. "Thus, it does not seem just, as was so wisely pointed out by the Delegation of Egypt, at our last meeting, that we should decide the future of the I.F.R.B. solely on considerations of economy. We are here discussing the future of a technical organ destined to exercise extremely important political and social functions. Were not these functions of such importance, the Board would not have undergone the campaign it has been suffering from those who profited best from the chaos which resulted from the intolerable dispositions in existence prior to Atlantic City. To us, it does seem paradoxal that the United States and the United Kingdom, the two countries which today most directly benefit from the Board, should force us to defend that organ as we do now. It may be true that a reduced Board, having a Specialized Secretariat made up of technicians from highly developed countries, will be sufficient, in our days, to meet the needs of a few Powers. But I believe to be interpreting the feelings of almost the totality of the countries here represented when I maintain that we did not come to Buenos Aires to defend the interests of a few countries at the expense of almost all others. We believe that the regions insufficiently represented in the I.F.R.B. also have the right to the protection of that organ, that they also need it to execute the tasks which were assigned to it in Atlantic City and in Geneva. The international machinery, Mr. Chairman, must function for all and when that is not possible we have the right to demand that that international machinery should at least function in favour of the majority. All the Member States contribute to the budget of the I.T.U. and if the Brazilian proposal, for an increased membership in the Board, implies an increase in expenses, that cannot constitute the only reason for rejecting our proposal. Mr. Chairman, we in Brazil, when analyzing any problem, do not overlook questions of economy. It was our country that at the United Nations presented a Resolution, unanimously approved, regarding the advisability of keeping down the expenditures of the international bodies, whenever possible. But in the case of the Board, it is not possible to judge its utility and much less condemn it to sterility by a simple matter of ill applied economy.

13. "In his statement, the President of the I.F.R.B. gave us a series of interesting facts concerning the organization and distribution

of work in the I.F.R.B., facts which in reality only strengthen our point of view that the membership of the Board should be increased to 15. But there is a very important point which has not as yet been touched here and which we feel we should mention. That refers to how far an increase of 4 in the membership of the I.F.R.B. will mean raising the expenses of the I.T.U. and how much each Member State will have to contribute to that added expense. Those figures are very easy to calculate. Mr. Chairman, we have taken the trouble of calculating them.

14. "At present, the expenses with the 11 members of the I.F.R.B., including not only salaries but also family allowances, removal expenses, home leave, travel expenses, office installation and equipment, etc., amount to a total of 798.000 Swiss francs per year or to an average of 72.500 Swiss francs per year for each member of the Board.

"Therefore, if we raise the membership of the Board by 4, we shall increase expenses to about 290.000 Swiss francs per year.

15. "How much of that will be paid by each country? All we have to do is divide 290.000 Swiss francs by 770 units (into which are computed the expenses of the I.T.U.); each unit will then amount to about 376 Swiss francs per year. In other words, countries of class 8, which contribute with only 1 unit to the expenses of the I.T.U., will have an increase of 376 Swiss francs per year in their contributions to the Union. We have then that, with an increase in 4 in the membership of the I.F.R.B., each country would have to pay the I.T.U., according to the class it belongs to, the following added quantities :

"Class 1 - 30 units - 11.300 Swiss francs per year				
" 2 - 25 "	-	9.420	"	" " "
" 3 - 20 "	-	7.550	"	" " "
" 4 - 15 "	-	5.680	"	" " "
" 5 - 10 "	-	3.766	"	" " "
" 6 - 5 "	-	1.880	"	" " "
" 7 - 3 "	-	1.130	"	" " "
" 8 - 1 "	-	376	"	" " "

16. "Now, if we take the countries according to the class to which they belong, we find that 54 of them, I repeat, 54 of the countries represented here, will have an increase in their contribution which will

range only from 376 Swiss francs per year to 1.880 Swiss francs per year. I think we shall all agree that such an increase, which will mean that 22 countries will be paying 3 Swiss francs more per day and that 21 others will be paying only 1 Swiss franc more per day, such an increase, I repeat, cannot be classified as catastrophic; on the contrary, it should and must be considered as a very moderate increase, an increase practically inexistent in relation to the importance of the Board.

17. "Leaving now the question of economy, let us examine another argument presented against the increase in the membership of the Board, namely, that decisions can be more easily reached by 5 than by 15 members, in other words, that an increase in the membership of the Board could transform that organ into a "debating society". In so far as the danger of the Board becoming a "debating society" is concerned I will recall that it was perhaps to keep the Security Council of the United Nations Organization from becoming such a society that, at San Francisco, the United States and the United Kingdom did all they could to have the Soviet thesis of the veto adopted. It was then a question of facing the problem of security and of maintaining the peace with a maximum of efficiency, and, to that end, those two countries tried, as they are trying now, to confine the problem to the decision of only five members. That was called the "scientific approach"... And what happened, Mr. Chairman? What happened was that in August 1950, when Mr. Malik decided to take his place as Chairman of the Security Council, the other Big 4 found out that if the Security Council, thanks to the veto, had escaped from turning into a "debating society", it had turned into something far worse: it had become a deadlock. And to free themselves from that deadlock the same Big 4, who thought, at San Francisco, that they had been successful in limiting the problem of world peace, had to resort to the General Assembly, to that same General Assembly which, in order to satisfy the majority of the countries, had been admitted into the Charter as a kind of debating society. I gave this example to show that the so called "scientific approach" is not always the wisest or the most profitable.

18. "I shall not conclude, Mr. Chairman, without repeating that the Brazilian Delegation believes that the election of the members of the Board should be carried out by the Plenipotentiary Conferences. Paragraph 2 of our proposal No. 690 leaves no doubt in that respect.

Let us seriously examine that question. Those who advocate that the election of the members of the I.F.R.B. should be carried out by the Administrative Radio Conference base their reasoning on the fact that since the Board must be made up of technicians, these should be elected by the technicians of the A.R.C.

19. "But, Mr. Chairman, we seem to be overlooking a very important point, namely, that the delegates of almost the totality of the countries present at this Plenipotentiary Conference are also technicians and as such fully capable of electing the members of the I.F.R.B. There is something else, also very important, that some delegations seem to be forgetting. And that is that the members of the I.F.R.B., in order to be able to carry out a really efficient job on an equitable geographical distribution basis, cannot be elected by persons who are only technicians but by technicians who are also acquainted with the I.T.U. and who have the necessary vision and knowledge to understand the problems of the Union and of telecommunications in general - two prerequisites which can only be acquired by participation in the Plenipotentiary Conferences.

20. "The technicians who participate in the Administrative Radio Conference, because they are not necessarily those who attend the Plenipotentiary Conferences, generally are acquainted only with technicalities; but the technicians who participate in the Plenipotentiary Conferences and who thus follow closely the international debates concerning our Union and the world problems of telecommunications acquire the necessary vision that will permit them to elect the members of the I.F.R.B. based not only on the technical standards of the members to be but also on the needs of the Union and on the aspirations of its Members States. That is why my Delegation insists on having the election of the members of the Board made by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

21. "Brazil also considers that "the members of the Board must be fully qualified radio technicians" and "that 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 bases of technical considerations only."

"I repeat that last part of our proposal No. 690 : "they (the members of the Board) must reach their decisions concerning the allocation of frequencies on the bases of technical considerations only".

22. "It is obvious, Mr. Chairman, that so far as the Brazilian Delegation is concerned "the members of the Board shall serve, not as representatives of their respective countries, or of a region, but as custodians of an international trust" -- to mention again our proposal No. 690. Brazil proposes and insists that the Board be composed of 15 members exactly because they shall be persons who will have to act as custodians of an international public trust. We do not believe that, in our days, a trust of such magnitude can be exercised by 5, 7 or even 9 or 11 members. In our most firm opinion 15 is the least that will do.

23. "In our last meeting, you, Mr. Chairman, speaking as head of the Delegation of Portugal, expressed yourself in favour of maintaining the Board with only 11 members and tried to persuade us that in the composition of the Board the principle of geographic distribution could be disregarded, since the I.F.R.B. acts as a tribunal.

"The Brazilian Delegation entirely agrees with the Delegation of Portugal when it sustains that the I.F.R.B. is a tribunal. However, I beg leave to recall that the International Court of Justice, the highest tribunal of the world, is composed not of eleven members but of fifteen. If the Hague tribunal did not become a debating society by the fact of its large number of members, I cannot understand, Mr. Chairman, that we should refrain from increasing the membership of the I.F.R.B. by fear of enlarging it too much.

"I shall recall also that Article 9 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice says that the electors of the judges of the Court "shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured".

24. "As we can see, Mr. Chairman, when the Brazilian proposal requires that the members of the I.F.R.B. "must be well acquainted with the geographic and economic conditions existing in the different regions of the world", we are far from innovating anything, we are only abiding by a democratic criterium which is applied even in the constitution of the International Court of Justice.

25. "Therefore, let us not fear to increase the membership of the Board from 11 to 15. What we must do, at all costs, is keep the Board from remaining incapable of representing all the regions of the world. For when that day comes when its decisions be backed by technicians from every corner of the Earth -- not technicians for the Secretariat, admitted on a basis of contract, but technicians for the Board, elected among the best -- on that day, Mr. Chairman, those who seek to discredit the decisions of the Board will find themselves condemned by the international conscience and will finally think twice before being so bold as to try to monopolise the spectrum at the expense of all the other countries."

The Delegate of the Union of South Africa explained its attitude towards the makeup of the I.F.R.B. and stated generally that it favoured the maintenance of the status quo at least for the time being. He should not support proposals which would increase the number of Members and favoured the adoption of the proposals of Denmark as modified by those of the Netherlands.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, thanking the Committee for the interest it had shown in the United Kingdom proposal, said that there seemed to be a widespread anxiety that a reduction in the number of Members of the I.F.R.B. might represent an interruption in the continuity of the Board which might seriously damage its efficiency or its prestige in the next few years when its task would be particularly important. He did not fully share this anxiety, but, in order to meet the feeling of the Committee and to simplify the task of the Chairman, he was prepared to withdraw the United Kingdom proposal, and to support that of Denmark as amended by the Netherlands. He would support this proposal as it enjoyed the most widespread support on the Committee, and it was most important that confidence in the I.F.R.B. should be maintained.

He was firmly opposed to any increase in the cost of the Board at present, and so could not support the proposal of Brazil which in his view would increase the expenses of the Board without any corresponding increase in its efficiency. He had been impressed by arguments in favour of the election of individuals to the Board, and was prepared to accept election by the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference on this basis.

He could not accept the suggestion of the Brazilian Delegate that the Danish proposal represented some form of attack on the Members of the Union; it had seemed to him to be a sincere attempt at a compromise in a difficult and complicated problem. The United Kingdom proposal had been a constructive one which he had been very reluctant to withdraw, but since it had not commanded sufficient support, he had followed the perfectly normal procedure of withdrawing in favour of a suitable compromise, which had been entirely independently suggested.

The Delegate of Sweden supported the proposal of Denmark as amended by the Netherlands; however, he submitted an amendment to alter the maximum of 9 Members (Item 3 of the Danish proposal) to 7. After the next Radio Conference, the number of Members of the I.F.R.B. would thus not be more than 7.

In order to avoid misunderstanding concerning Proposal No.91 of Sweden, he stated that it was necessary to limit the number of officials in the highest salary grade. No organization could include too high a proportion of top-grade officials. The present status of the Members of the I.F.R.B. could be maintained, but in the future there should be a fairer distribution among the different salary grades.

The Delegate of Argentina, referring to the statement made at the previous meeting by the Delegate of Portugal, said that he did not share the view that, in attempting to decide how many Members the I.F.R.B. should have, the Conference was revising the Radio Regulations. The Membership of the Board, as set forth in Article 6 of the Convention, was bound up with financial questions for which the Plenipotentiary Conference was responsible, since, under Article 10, it had to lay down the basis for the I.T.U. budget.

The Conference was perfectly well qualified to revise the Convention, to do away with or change the I.F.R.B. independently of the Radio Regulations - that, indeed, seemed to be the conclusion arrived at by those Administrations which had undertaken the study of those questions.

Another problem was that of election. It was certain that Article 6 unambiguously decreed that the Radio Conference should elect the Members of the I.F.R.B., but it was no less certain that the present Conference could adopt a resolution setting forth a different method of election - a resolution which would be valid until the new Convention came into force. In the same way resolutions had been adopted at Atlantic City by which the I.F.R.B. and the Administrative Council had been elected before the Convention had come into force.

As regards his previous statement, his Delegation considered that the three following conditions were basic: 1) Efficiency, 2) An equitable apportionment of Members between all regions of the world, and 3) Economy - a consideration which was in no wise subordinate to the first two. At Atlantic City it had been realized that 11 Members represented a minimum. However, his Delegation considered that new facts had arisen - those so eloquently evoked by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. - in connection with the additional work entrusted to the Board by the E.A.R.C. It would take several years to perform. His Delegation, in reflecting on means whereby efficiency and a better apportionment could be attained, had been led to give some thought to the question of whether or not the I.F.R.B. should have more Members. It had been much struck by the Brazilian proposal, which involved only a small increase in the Membership of the I.F.R.B. Hence, his Delegation would support the Brazilian proposal and vote in its favour.

The Delegate of Nicaragua said that the I.T.U. was a body whose prestige was due to the fact that, since its creation in 1865, it had done a good deal of work for the benefit of Administrations. The creation of the I.F.R.B. was a matter for self-congratulation. That body had made magnificent efforts in the technical field by bringing about, among the countries, the equity and equilibrium which they needed.

In former times, problems had been very simple. But as international relations grew more complex, fresh tasks had had to be faced. Fresh tasks meant more work, so that the number of Members of the Board had to be increased, even if that meant additional expense - expense which would be richly rewarded. If the I.F.R.B. were made up of 15 Members it would more accurately represent the 90 countries forming the Union. The Conference should continue to affirm its fidelity to the ideas of Atlantic City. He would resolutely support the Brazilian proposal.

The Delegate of Belgium said that, anxious to effect all possible savings, but also concerned to see that the work entrusted to the I.F.R.B. was successfully performed, his Delegation entirely agreed with the views expressed by the Delegation of Canada. Hence he was in favour of the Danish proposal as amended by the Netherlands.

The Delegate of India thought it impossible to overlook the considerations adduced by the Delegate of Brazil, especially if account were taken of the information supplied by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. Hence, even if no increase were made in the Membership of the I.F.R.B., that Membership should at any rate not be reduced.

The Delegate of Denmark said that he could accept the amendment made by the Dutch Delegation to his proposal.

The I.F.R.B. members had been depicted as generals without an army. They should be compared rather to a tribunal than an army. That was why their independence was so vitally important - more important than the part of the world they came from.

It was because the Conference was alone responsible for the finances of the Union that it should lay down a figure for the number of members the I.F.R.B. should have (in a resolution addressed to the next Radio Conference, for example) - a figure which that Radio Conference should not exceed. When the I.F.R.B. had finished the additional tasks on which it was working, the number of its members could be cut down, and the Radio Conference would be able to conform to the resolution in question.

As regards the replacement of a member of the I.F.R.B., it would need at least a year before a new member was thoroughly familiar with his duties. By the terms of the Danish proposal, the Administrative Council, in which Denmark had complete confidence, might decide not to call in a replacement. Thus substantial savings would be affected, especially if the post fell vacant a short time (less than a year, for example) before the Radio Conference met.

The Delegate of Lebanon said that the least that could be done was to maintain the status quo. His Delegation was in favour of strengthening the I.F.R.B., but provided that there was some revision in salary scales and provided that regulations were drawn up for Members of the Board, who, being employed for a limited period, should not be considered permanent officials, although there had apparently been a move in that direction for some time past (leave, insurance, etc.). There should be a protocol annexed to the Convention laying down how many members the I.F.R.B. should have. Election should take place at the Radio Conference, but his Delegation could at a pinch agree to election by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Election should be by countries; there was considerable difficulty in electing persons. If the Conference nevertheless decided to elect persons and not countries, then the following two points should first be settled and consigned to paper: 1) What authority would replace a member in case of need, and by what procedure; 2) What can be done to assure that the administration of the candidate's home country would ratify his election?

The Delegate of Pakistan divided the views of the Committee into three categories, first, those for decreasing the number of I.F.R.B. Members, second, those for maintaining the status quo, and third, those for increasing the I.F.R.B. membership.

The arguments in favour of the first category were based on either economy or increased efficiency. As regards the first, no argument had been put before the Committee to convince it that

substantial economy would result; whilst the logical conclusion of the second argument would be to reduce the Board to one Member who could dictate to everyone else.

As regards the views in the second category, he could not accept the argument that the Board had just begun its work in earnest and that its membership should not be disturbed, since the I.F.R.B. had been working on the Frequency List since the beginning of the work of the P.F.B. Moreover, there had been two new Members on the I.F.R.B. this year. The suggestion that the I.F.R.B. should be left alone until the next Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference seemed like an indefinite postponement of any action: the present Conference had power to act, and should act.

He entirely supported the proposals of Brazil in the third category, for the reasons that an increase in the membership of the Board was justified owing to the increase in its work and the increase in the number of Members since 1947, better collaboration between the countries and the futility of the favourable arguments of the two first points of view.

If the work of the Board had not progressed as had been expected, it was not due to its Members but all due simply to circumstances.

As regards the division of the duties of the Board into various categories, he thought that two Members should be allocated to each category of work, instead of one.

In conclusion, he thought this Conference should elect a new Board, and that it should be so on the basis of countries, not individuals.

The Delegate of Italy had some further considerations to adduce in addition to what he had previously said about the election of I.F.R.B. members. In order to effect an equitable geographical apportionment both within the Administrative Council and within the I.F.R.B., the Plenipotentiary Conference should itself elect the members of both bodies. It was countries that should be elected to the I.F.R.B. Practically speaking, it was impossible for a conference to select 11 qualified persons. They could be appointed only by an authority standing over and above the candidates themselves - a completely disinterested authority. If countries were elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference to be members of the I.F.R.B., then the administration in each country would constitute that disinterested authority vis-a-vis its representative.

The Delegate of Mexico thanked the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. for the information given in Document No. 117 revised. In submitting some comments on the way in which the I.F.R.B. was organized, he had no intention of criticising or judging that body, being of the opinion that its working methods were satisfactory. The structure of the I.F.R.B. should undergo no change. In particular, there should be no change in the method whereby members were elected. They should continue to be elected on a regional basis.

He had the following specific proposals to submit :

- 1) That there should be 11 Members of the I.F.R.B., as before;
- 2) Membership of that body should continue as before until the Radio Conference which had to consider and approve the new International Frequency List;
- 3) That the I.F.R.B. should be given the technical and administrative staff necessary to enable it to complete its task.

This proposal he was submitting because he felt it would be unwise to change the structure of the I.F.R.B. at a time when work of extreme importance had been assigned to it. The first two points of his proposal would mean that the present members would stay in office to go on with their work, while the third would require preliminary consideration by the Finance Committee.

The last two speakers on the list, the Delegate of the Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such, and the Delegate of Turkey, declared, amid applause, that they would forgo their right to speak.

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The Chairman said that some of the speeches made had not in reality been replies to statements made at the two previous meetings, as should have been the case. There seemed to be a considerably divergence of opinion.

In short, it had been proposed that the I.F.R.B. should have :
5 members, 7 members (after a transitional period), 9 members (after a
transitional period), 11 members (status quo), 11 members (after a
transitional period), 15 members.

As regards the selection of members (whether they should be
persons or countries), and the conference that should make the election,
there was a considerable difference of opinion.

The only point on which agreement seemed to have been reached
was that some indication as to the number of members would have to appear
in the Convention, in a Resolution, or in a Protocol. It still had to be
decided whether that figure should give the actual number of members or
should merely constitute an upper limit.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. doubted whether agreement had in
fact been reached on inclusion in the Convention of an indication as to
the number of members. His Delegation, and other delegations, were of
opinion that all mention of the I.F.R.B. should be deleted from the
Convention. That was the question on which the Assembly should first of
all decide.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

Reporters:

E. Luraschi
R.V. Hatton
G. Terras
J. Revoy

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.146-E

28 October 1952

COMMITTEE 5

R E P O R T

by

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

of

THE I.T.U. STAFF SUPERANNUATION

AND BENEVOLENT FUNDS

to

THE BUENOS AIRES PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

(Administrative Council Resolution No.230)

Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund

Introduction

In resolution No.230(6th Session, 1951), the Administrative Council resolved :

"to recommend the Management Board to have a new actuarial study
"made of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Fund, in good
"time, and by 30 June 1952 at the latest, so that a report
"covering all aspects of its financial situation at the time of
"the next Plenipotentiary Conference can be submitted to that
"Conference."

I am therefore submitting, herewith, the report in question.

- 2 -
(146-E)

The report gives the views of the Management Board, and I have no intention of analysing it here.

I would, however, make a reservation as regards paragraph 2 on page 10 (pensions for Dr. B. van der Pol and Mr. Hayes). The Board was of the opinion that the requisite actuarial reserve (some 300,000 Swiss Francs) ought to be paid into the Fund immediately.

It seems to me that in this case the procedure proposed by the Board for paying off the actuarial deficit of the Provident Fund might be applied, i.e., no special payment would be prescribed, but the period during which the annual payment of 100,000 Swiss francs (to be debited to the I.T.U. budget - see paragraph 1 on page 10) is to be made, might be suitably prolonged.

This solution to the problem (also envisaged by the actuary) would avoid immobilization (perhaps useless immobilization, should later actuarial investigation reveal the situation in a more favourable light) of a sum which would represent a rather grievous burden on the 1953 I.T.U. budget.

L. Mulatier

Secretary General

Annex : 1 report

A N N E X

R E P O R T

by

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

of

THE I.T.U. STAFF SUPERANNUATION

AND BENEVOLENT FUNDS

to

THE BUENOS AIRES PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

(Administrative Council Resolution No.230)

I. Introduction

The Provident Fund was set up in 1879, to provide retirement pensions for the staff of the Central Bureau of the Union (then known as the Universal Telegraph Union) from the age of 60. The Fund, originally constituted by a single payment of 25,000 Swiss francs, was thereafter fed by the interest accruing thereon and by occasional payments, in order to adapt it to staff numbers.

To-day the Provident Fund provides pensions for I.T.U. staff now retired (7 persons), and is called upon to provide pensions, at retiring age, for I.T.U. staff members who entered the Union before 31 December 1947, under the Staff Regulations in force before that date. Under those Regulations, staff were paid a retirement pension equal to 30 to 60% of their final salary, from the age of 60. At the present time, four persons belonging to this Fund are over 60 and are still employed, as they can choose to be under the I.T.U. Staff Regulations. Members of the original staff still employed and belonging to the Fund number 27. The average age is 48, and the average period of service is 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

In Resolution No.160(September, 1949)and Decision No.85(6th Session), the Administrative Council decided that Dr. B. van der Pol and Mr. L.W. Hayes, appointed in 1948 as Director and Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., should be affiliated to the Provident Fund. No provision was however made for a payment to be made to the Provident Fund to meet this new strain on its resources. Those two persons bring the number of employed members of the Provident Fund to 29.

When the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds were set up in 1949, it proved in practice impossible to amalgamate the Provident Fund with the newly-created Pension Fund. This was confirmed by the experts who compared the I.T.U. Pension Scheme with that of the United Nations.

Membership of the Provident Fund is one of the acquired rights of the old-time Union staff - rights which were sanctioned by the Atlantic City Conference (see the minutes of the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Telecommunication Conference, Document 545 TR).

II. Actuarial deficits of the Provident Fund

Obviously, creation of a Fund to provide retirement pensions implied adaptation of that Fund to staff numbers. Nevertheless, not until 1938 was an actuarial balance-sheet drawn up. This showed the necessity of rehabilitating the Provident Fund by paying into it sums decided upon as a result of actuarial investigation. Hence the Cairo Conference decided that the requisite amounts should be paid into the Fund until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

However, an actuarial inquiry effected just prior to the Atlantic City Conference showed an actuarial deficit due to an increase in staff numbers and to the stabilization of salaries. This gave rise to the Resolution entitled "Resolution concerning the Pension Fund for the Present Personnel of the Bureau of the Union", which ran as follows :

"The International Telecommunication Conference of Atlantic City,

"considering

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

"Instructs:

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

It had been estimated at Atlantic City that the deficit, with interest at 3%, amounted to 670,000 Swiss francs (Document No. 493 TR).

However, the actuarial inquiry had been based on the salaries paid in 1947, i.e., it had not yet been possible to make allowance for the new salary scale adopted by the Atlantic City Conference.

The Conference had provided for payments of 150,000 Swiss francs a year into the Fund, from 1948 to 1952, in order to ensure its rehabilitation.

From 1948 to 1952, the following amounts were posted to the budget by the Administrative Council and paid into the Provident Fund:

1948.	150,000 Swiss francs
1949.	200,000 Swiss francs
1950.	100,000 Swiss francs
1951.	100,000 Swiss francs
1952 (a token payment in order that the fiscal limit might not be exceeded). . . .	<u>1,000</u> Swiss francs
TOTAL :	551,000 Swiss francs.

It should be recalled that at the end of 1947 the Supervising Authority of the old Bureau of the Union had authorized the payment of 225,800 Swiss francs in round figures to the Provident Fund, by virtue of the decisions taken by the Cairo Conference relative to rehabilitation of the Fund, this amount to be raised from the excess income of the two Divisions of the Bureau.

From the date on which the Atlantic City decisions, providing for 670,000 Swiss francs to be paid into the Fund, were implemented, regular annual payments have been made in accordance with the above table. Only in 1952 was this payment cut down to a token figure of 1,000 Swiss francs because of the exiguous credits available.

III. Present state of the Provident Fund

The Atlantic City Resolution having been adopted as a result of the actuarial balance-sheet based on salaries paid up to the end of 1947, application of the Atlantic City salary scale obviously upset the calculations submitted to the Conference. Hence the Administrative Council asked the Management Board to have another investigation made, in order to ascertain what the position of the Fund would be at 30 June 1952 (Resolution No. 230). This investigation was entrusted to the Board's actuarial expert.

In order that its expert might have precise terms of reference, the Board asked him the following questions:

Question No. 1

What, from the actuarial point of view, would be the state of the Provident Fund at 30 June 1952, if calculations were strictly based on a retirement age of 60, both for men and women? In drawing up this balance sheet, it should nevertheless be borne in mind that several members of the Fund are still actively employed although over 60 years of age.

Question No. 2

What, from the actuarial point of view, would be the state of the Fund at 30 June 1952, if calculations were based on an average retirement age of 63? It should be noted that three members of the Fund have expressly declared that they wished to retire at 60.

Question No. 3

By what means should funds be provided to ensure pensions for Dr. B. van der Pol and Mr. L. W. Hayes, assuming that Dr. van der Pol retires at 63 and Mr. Hayes at 65?

The Management Board has noted, incidentally, that the majority of I.T.U. officials do not at present expect to retire at 60.

The inquiry showed the situation of the Fund to be as follows:

Staff recruited under the old system belonging to the Fund and still employed (excluding Dr. van der Pol and Mr. Hayes)	27
Persons drawing a retirement pension	7
Sums annually paid out for retirement pensions	94,957 Swiss francs
Cost of living allowances granted annually to retired staff	8,286 " "
Capital of the Provident Fund at 30 June 1952	2,967,527 " "

The cost of living allowances paid from 1948 to 1952 amount in all to 42,597 Swiss francs.

The actuary remarks that, normally speaking, such allowances ought not to be paid out of the Provident Fund, and that they should be debited to the I.T.U. ordinary budget; he proposes that this be done. Should this recommendation be accepted and applied retroactively, the Union would owe the Provident Fund (bearing in mind compound interest at 3% up to 30 June 1952) 45,134 Swiss francs.

The actuary gave the following figures, in reply to the three questions asked of him, for the actuarial deficit:

(Ann. to Doc. 146-E)

1. Assuming all 27 members of the Fund (recruited under the old system) retire at 60. 709,516 Swiss francs
2. Assuming all those 27 persons retire at an average age of 63 334,280 Swiss francs
3. Affiliation of Dr. B. van der Pol and Mr. Hayes to the Provident Fund
(Administrative Council Resolution No. 160 - September 1949, and Decision No. 65 - 1951) will in any case entail payment of 300,000 Swiss francs.

In short, then:

Assuming that:

- a) the 119,000 Swiss francs residue of the Atlantic City allocation (670,000 - 551,000 Swiss francs);
- b) the sums paid to retired staff as cost of living allowances from 1948 to 1952 (45,134 Swiss francs);
- c) the actuarial reserve for any increase in salaries,

were paid into the Fund, the Union would have to provide for payment of the following sums for rehabilitation of the Provident Fund (salary scale as at 30 June 1952):

- 1st case : 873,650 Swiss francs (709,516 + 119,000 + 45,134);
- 2nd case : 498,414 Swiss francs (334,280 + 119,000 + 45,134).

The I.T.U. would also have to pay some 300,000 Swiss francs to cover affiliation of Dr. van der Pol and Mr. Hayes.

The actuary recommends that consideration be given to the sum indicated for the second case, provided always that Proposal No. 5 below be strictly complied with.

IV. Procedure for the rehabilitation of the Provident Fund

a) Proposals made by the Actuary.

The actuary suggests that the I.T.U. should rehabilitate the Provident Fund by taking the following steps:

1. By paying the balance of 119,000 Swiss francs into the Fund.
2. By repaying into the Fund the sum of 45,134 Swiss francs paid to retired staff for cost of living allowances between 1948 and 1952.
3. By the future inclusion in the budget of the Union, and not in the accounts of the Provident Fund, of the cost of living allowances paid to retired staff.
4. By paying off the technical deficit of 334,280 Swiss francs in annual instalments which could be spread over a period to be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference. This period could be 5, 10, 15, 20 or 25 years and the instalments would be computed separately for each of these periods.
5. By paying into the Provident Fund a mathematical reserve corresponding to all increases of salary due either to normal increments, or to promotions. The amount to be paid in will be calculated in each particular case.
6. By paying into the Provident Fund a sum of the order of 300,000 Swiss francs to guarantee the pensions of Dr. van der Pol and Mr. Hayes.

The actuary points out that if later actuarial calculations show that the real burdens on the Fund are lighter than was expected, giving a more favourable position and a smaller deficit, then the annual instalments mentioned under 4 above can be accordingly reduced.

The actuary also points out that the mathematical reserve for the future pensions of Dr. van der Pol and Mr. Hayes can be provided by payments into the Provident Fund spread over a number of years.

b) Management Board's Proposals

After examining the different solutions proposed by the expert, the Management Board drew up a number of suggestions that it is submitting to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires.

1. Amortization of the actuarial deficit

The Management Board thinks that the actuarial deficit of the Provident Fund should be amortized in full in accordance with the procedure established at Atlantic City, i.e. by arranging for an annual payment of 100,000 Swiss francs to be included in the I.T.U. budget. Provision should be made for this payment to continue, in principle, until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

In any case, payments would cease as soon as the expert's report showed that the actuarial position of the Provident Fund was sound. The expert's report will have to be made (balance sheet showing technical profits and losses) every three years, in conformity with Article 48, No. 2, of the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds of the I.T.U., the next revisions being due on 1 January 1954 and 1957. This solution would moreover be in conformity with the earlier I.T.U. Staff Regulations drawn up by the Supervising Authority, which provided for pensions to be charged to the ordinary budget of the Union when the mathematical reserve of the Provident Fund was not sufficient.

2. Pensions of Dr. van der Pol and Mr. Hayes

The Management Board considers that, as a result of the decision of the Administrative Council, it is essential to pay into the Provident Fund the mathematical reserve required to cover the retirement pensions of Dr. van der Pol and Mr. Hayes. At the present time this amounts to about 300,000 Swiss francs.

3. Cover for salary increases

The Management Board draws special attention to the fact that the mathematical reserve corresponding to all salary increases, and calculated for each particular case, should be paid into the Provident Fund.

4. Cost-of-living allowances

Cost-of-living allowances to retired officials should not be included in the Provident Fund account. They should be charged to the ordinary budget of the I.T.U.

5. Alignment of retirement pensions

The Management Board thinks that there should be an alignment between I.T.U. staff salaries and retirement pensions, so that two officials retiring at different times shall be on the same footing as regards pension. This would do away with the anomaly that exists today: a retired Vice-Director of the I.T.U. who has a smaller pension than two Counsellors pensioned after him, who benefited from the improved salary scales introduced after their Vice-Director had retired.

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The Management Board recommends (provided the Conference adopts the proposals in Items 1 to 5 above) that the necessary amounts be entered in the ordinary budget of the I.T.U.

Chairman of the Management Board
of the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds:

L. Mulatier
Secretary General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations Committee)

Summary Record of the 5th Meeting

Wednesday 22 October 1952

Chairman : Mr. I. Tsingovatov (U.S.S.R.)

The Chairman re-opened the debate on Document No. 21, reminding the Committee that two rules had been left in suspense since the 3rd Meeting; these were Rule 8, to which the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had proposed amendments, and Rule 10, to which an amendment had been proposed by Italy. These Delegations were to discuss the matter with the Delegation of Argentina and submit a satisfactory text to the Committee.

For Rule 8, the Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R., on behalf of the working group, then proposed the following text: "Summons to sessions: Sessions of the Plenary Assembly, committees, and sub-committees shall be announced sufficiently in advance at the meeting place of the Conference".

Since the Delegation of the Argentine Republic did not object to this text, it was adopted unanimously by the Committee.

For Rule 10, the Delegate of the Argentine Republic, on behalf of the working group, submitted the following draft modifications:



"In paragraph 4, sub-paragraphs 1 and 2 are changed to a) and b). Another sub-paragraph is added as follows: c). In addition, the Chairman of the Conference, on receiving proposals or amendments referred to in paragraph 1 (above) shall refer them to the appropriate Committees or to the Plenary Assembly, according to circumstances".

There were no objections to this text and the complete Rule 10 was therefore definitively approved.

The Chairman then turned to paragraph 4 of Rule 13, reminding the Committee that the Delegation of Lebanon, supported by the Delegation of France, had shown that certain changes needed to be made in this Rule. The two Delegations in question had discussed the matter with the Delegation of the Argentine and the following text was submitted to the Committee:

"Rule 13, paragraph 4, Priority of Points of Order."

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

- a) all procedural proposals or points of order relating to the application of the Rules of Procedure,
- b) proposals for temporary adjournment,
- c) proposals for adjournment,
- d) proposals for postponement of discussion on the point at issue,
- e) proposals for closure of discussion on the point at issue,
- f) any other procedural proposal or point of order which may arise and which will carry the priority that for this purpose the Chairman assigns to it.

2. The above shall have precedence over any other proposal submitted".

The Delegate of the French Oversea Territories supported this text.

After the Delegate of Italy had raised a question of phraseology, the Delegate of France proposed the following text for subparagraph f) as being more in conformity with the Spanish text: "Any other procedural proposal or point of order which may arise, it shall be for the Chairman to decide in what order it shall be considered". The Delegation of Italy was satisfied with the new text.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. proposed that paragraph 2 should be eliminated as he felt that it was pointless.

The Delegations of France and Argentina were not opposed to this suggestion. The Delegation of Italy gave it their support.

The Committee decided, nemine contradicente, to eliminate the proposed paragraph 2.

The amended Rule 4 was then put to the vote. The result was as follows:

In favour of the amended text	36
Against	4
Abstentions	0

The Chairman proceeded with the study of paragraph 5 of Rule 13.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the Delegations of the People's Republic of Poland and the Ukrainian S.S.R., proposed that this paragraph should be eliminated as he considered it superfluous. The provisions of paragraph 3 were quite adequate to attain the end sought after. If the need arose to adjourn or close a meeting, the Chairman of the Plenary Assembly, or of a Committee, could himself decide the matter in conformity with Rule 4 or even according to the particular circumstances.

The Delegate of Canada was opposed to the elimination.

The proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was put to the vote. The result was as follows:

In favour of the elimination of paragraph 5	6
Against	39
Abstention	1

The Delegates of the Bielorussian S.S.R. and of the People's Republic of Poland argued that a motion for temporary adjournment could not be put to the vote without previous discussion and consequently proposed to change the text.

The Delegates of the Argentine Republic and the United States of America opposed this amendment.

When put to the vote the proposal by the Bielorussian S.S.R. was rejected by 31 votes to eight with 6 abstentions. The paragraph as a whole was then put to the vote with the following result :

In favour of paragraph 5	37
Against	7
Abstention	1

The Chairman turned to paragraph 6 of Rule 13 (Document No. 21)

As regards this paragraph, the Delegate of Czechoslovakia had two points to make :

The period during which a debate was postponed should be more clearly stated and in no case should it exceed the duration of a Conference. In addition the number of speakers opposed to the motion should not be so restricted.

The Delegates of France and Italy gave their support to the suggestion made by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia. The postponement sine die of a discussion did not appear to them admissible. Also, since two speakers were allowed to speak in favour of the postponement, the same number should be permitted to speak against it.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the whole paragraph should be eliminated. The paragraph served no purpose, since the Chairman of the Conference himself could guide debates as provided for in paragraph 3 of Rule 4.

Besides, the Rules of Procedure of ECOSOC could not be automatically applied to the I.T.U., bearing in mind the fact that the I.T.U. was a purely technical organization.

As this last proposal was seconded, the Chairman put it to the vote :

In favour of elimination	9
Against	33
Abstentions	4

The paragraph in question was therefore retained.

There was some discussion on the two remarks made by Czechoslovakia and supported by the Delegation of France. Main speakers : the Delegates of Egypt, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Brazil, Argentina, the U.S.S.R. and Mexico. From this discussion it was evident that the Assembly desired the period during which discussion could be postponed to be more clearly stated but that it would not always be possible to express that period in units of time. Thus a debate could be postponed to give delegates the time to cull additional information or to receive instructions from their governments, until another point at issue was decided, or until another committee had reached a certain objective. It was considered that this degree of precision was adequate.

Finally, the Delegation of Pakistan suggested that a motion for adjournment should not be submitted except for reasons obviously valid.

The Committee decided to set up a working group comprising the Delegations of the Argentine Republic, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, Egypt and France . The group was to draft an acceptable text, bearing in mind the suggestion made by the Delegation of Pakistan.

As regards the number of speakers who would be permitted to speak in favour or against the motion for adjournment, the Committee soon reached agreement : without prejudice to the rights of the author of the motion, one speaker would be permitted to speak in favour and two against.

This last provision, namine contradicente, was adopted.

The Chairman then dealt with paragraph 7 of Rule 13.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland supported by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and of the Hungarian People's Republic proposed that this paragraph should be eliminated, on the grounds that it did not encourage freedom of speech, but on the contrary put it in shackles.

The Delegate of Pakistan was afraid that this paragraph would encourage delegations to put their names down at the beginning of debates simply to have the assurance that they would be given the floor before a motion of closure was presented.

The Delegates of the Argentine Republic, New Zealand, Brazil and the Union of South Africa, spoke in favour of the retention of this paragraph which fully guaranteed the rights of delegates to express their ideas, while harmonizing with the other provisions of Rule 13.

The Delegate of Switzerland raised two points of order : to close the debate on the point at issue and to vote on the retention or elimination of paragraph 7.

The Chairman put the proposal for elimination, submitted by the People's Republic of Poland, to the vote :

In favour	10
Against	27
Abstentions	2

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. , supported by the Delegate of Pakistan, with the object of avoiding misunderstanding, suggested the following text : "The list of the speakers recorded or wishing to have the floor".

In this way all the rights of delegates would be guaranteed.

The Delegate of Brazil considered that the amendment would render paragraph 7 totally inoperative. He was opposed to the proposal.

The Chairman put the amendment proposed by the Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. to the vote :

In favour	17
Against	20
Abstentions	6

This vote was taken by a show of hands and since the result was not absolutely clear, the Chairman asked if any delegation wished a vote by roll call to be taken.

The Delegate of Pakistan replied in the affirmative and the result of the second vote was as follows : 17 for, 25 against, with 10 abstentions.

Paragraph 7 as a whole was then put to the vote :

In favour of the paragraph	30
Against	12
Abstentions	4

Paragraph 7, as it appears in Document No. 21, was therefore approved.

The Chairman then closed the meeting but not before pointing out that the work of the Committee was proceeding very slowly. He hoped that debates in future would be shorter.

Rapporteurs :

Chairman :

S.J.M. PENAS - A. WOLF

I. Tsingovatov

G.R. BRANDON

COMMITTEE 2
(Credentials Committee)

Minutes of the First Meeting

10 October 1952 at 16.00 hours

Chairman: Sir Bertrand Jerram (United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said that he would endeavour to do the work impartially and to the satisfaction of all the delegates.

He then invited Messrs. Arciuch (Republic of Poland) and Villegas (Republic of Colombia) to take up positions as Vice-Chairmen, and said how happy he would be to have their friendly collaboration.

The Chairman, with the approval of the Committee nominated the following Delegates to act as Reporters:

Mr. A.E. Zatorre (Argentina)

Mr. J.Aymé de la Chevrelie (France)

Mr. H.J. Dreyer (Union of South Africa)

The Chairman said that the Committee's task is laid down in Chapter 3, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph 2 of the General Regulations. It is "to verify the credentials of each Delegation". Paragraph 2, sub-paragraph 1, lays down that such credentials "must be full powers signed by the Head of the Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Member of the Union concerned". That is all that the Committee was concerned with.

He said that the procedure by which the credentials of delegations have to be accepted by the Committee was not laid down and suggested that the names of the delegations whose credentials have been received should be read to the Committee. These credentials could then be examined in the established alphabetical order.

If it should appear that lengthy discussion in regard to the credentials of certain delegations was necessary, the examination of these credentials could be deferred until a later date. The procedure indicated by him would obviate delay in the case of those delegations whose names appear low down on the alphabetical list.

The Chairman further suggested that those delegations who have not yet presented their credentials should be requested to do so as early as possible. He then invited suggestions from the Committee.

The Delegate of the U. S. S. R. invited attention to paragraph 2 (2) of Chapter 3 of the General Regulations where it is laid down that the Credentials Committee must examine the credentials of all delegations during the first week of the Conference. Furthermore, according to paragraph 2 (3) of Chapter 3, delegations cannot vote until their credentials have been verified.

For the purposes of the work of the Conference and as a temporary rule, this requirement has been relaxed in order to enable delegations to vote although their credentials have not yet been verified but it would be wrong to extend this rule for too long a period.

He considered that the Committee should adopt a time limit for the completion of its task, and suggested a limit of one week as a practical solution.

The Chairman gave the assurance that the Committee's work would be expedited as much as possible and promised to ask the Steering Committee to allot the necessary time. He added that a time limit had not been strictly observed at previous conferences.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whilst agreeing with the principle suggested by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., invited attention to two practical difficulties in regard to the fixation of a time limit for the work of the Committee.

Firstly, the Committee does not know when the credentials of all the delegations will be available and some of these credentials might not be quite correct when received and additional time would be required for correction.

Secondly, there is also the difficulty of finding time for meetings of the Credentials Committee. Col. Read considered that a time limit should not be fixed for the work of the Committee, but agreed that efforts should be made to complete the task as soon as possible.

The Chairman reminded the Committee that the credentials of many delegations were still outstanding and read a list of those Delegations whose credentials had been received, viz.

Albania (People's Republic of)
Austria
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
Cambodia (Kingdom of)
Canada
Ceylon
China
Vatican City State
Colombia (Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)
Denmark
Dominican Republic
El Salvador (Republic of)
Spain
United States of America
France
Guatemala
Haiti (Republic of)
India
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran
Ireland
Iceland
Israel (State of)
Japan
Lebanon
Luxembourg
Nicaragua
Norway
New Zealand
Paraguay

Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea
Portugal
Federal German Republic
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Switzerland (Confederation of)
Czechoslovakia
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
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)
Venezuela (United States of)
Viet-Nam (State of)
Yemen
Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of
Spanish Possessions

The Delegate of the P.R. of Poland referred to the General Regulations and to point 14 (2) of Document No. 21 and stated that no delegation has the right to vote until its credentials have been verified. He considered that the question had been finally decided and that a time limit should be fixed. After expiration of this time limit the Committee should determine which delegations have the right to vote.

He explained that, owing to changes in its composition, the Delegation of Poland had not yet presented its credentials but this would be done at the close of the meeting.

The Delegate of Argentina congratulated the Chairman on his election. The international experience of the Chairman would in his opinion ensure the early completion of the Committee's work.

He supported the suggestion made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom and did not consider a time limit for the work of the Committee desirable. He said that the credentials of the Delegation of Argentina would be presented after the meeting.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Argentina for his kind words. He again invited comments on his original proposal and also suggested that the credentials could be read out from the chair or the inspection could be made in some other manner.

The Delegate of the Republic of the Philippines said that the credentials of his Delegation were on their way by diplomatic pouch and that it may take two weeks or longer before they could be presented. He asked that the Committee should interpret the regulations liberally so that delegations could submit their credentials even towards the end of the conference if necessary.

The Delegate of France thought that it might be possible to admit a discrimination between the credentials relating to the right to attend and to vote and the credentials relating to the right to sign the Final Acts, and he thought that the Committee should be very liberal as to the right to attend and to vote. The case of the Philippines was not an isolated one and it would be unjust to challenge such a right when only the delay in transmission was involved. Prima facie evidence was sufficient for a delegation to take part in the work of the Conference, but on the other hand for the signature of the Acts it was obviously advisable to be severe and to insist upon credentials in proper form.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. conveyed to the Chairman his Delegation's good wishes for the Committee's work.

He referred to article 14 of the Rules of Procedure (Document No. 21) and stated that the wording of the relative article is categorical and that no other interpretation is possible. The Committee should strictly observe the regulations in order to obviate misunderstandings and consequential loss of time.

On the basis of the Rules of Procedure no delegation has the right to vote before its credentials have been verified. The question is clear and no discussion is necessary.

The Chairman stated that the Committee was not competent to do anything but to examine the credentials and to state whether they are in order.

Mr. Arciuch, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, took the floor with the approval of the Chairman as the delegate of the People's Republic of Poland and said:

"Chapter 3, paragraph 2 (3) of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention lays down in unambiguous terms that:

"No delegation may exercise the right to vote until its credentials are declared to be in order by the special committee referred to above".

The special committee here referred to is of course the Credentials Committee.

"Now this Conference has provisionally adopted a set of Rules of Procedure, drafted by the Argentine Administration. These Rules also lay down (and this ruling is binding on us now) that:

"No delegation shall have the right to vote until its credentials have been declared in order."

"What exactly is the Delegate of France offering us in lieu of this? He is suggesting that we distinguish between:

"a) delegates who take part in discussions; and

"b) delegates who will sign the final agreement.

"According to his view, only delegates who will sign the Convention or the Final Acts must possess credentials meeting the requirements set forth in the present Convention.

"Now this procedure seems to me both illogical and irregular. A situation may in fact arise in which decisions of considerable moment for the I.T.U. are taken by the votes of delegates who, in the sense of the Convention, are not entitled to vote, those decisions in their final form being submitted for signature to a part only of the delegates having the required credentials. That is equivalent to making the dish according to your own recipe and obliging others to eat it.

"Hence we consider that the existing Convention and Chapter 3 of the General Regulations annexed thereto should be scrupulously observed."

The Delegate of the United States of America supported the views of the Delegate of France and stated that it should be sufficient if a delegation produces some document, even a telegram, appointing it to participate in the work of a conference. The credentials could be examined at a later date.

The Delegate of France agreed with the Chairman as regards the procedure to be followed. Mr. Beguin Billecocq recalled the difficult situation in which the Delegation of the Philippines found itself, and proposed that an official telegram announcing the despatch of full powers should be sufficient to enable a delegation to attend and to vote. He quoted, in this respect, the precedent of the recent U.P.U. Congress in Brussels.

The Delegate of Argentina stated that for the purposes of participation in a conference he supported the wider interpretation of the regulations but not for the purposes of the signing of the acts of a conference.

The Committee thereafter approved the Chairman's suggestion and proceeded with the examination of the credentials.

The credentials of the following delegations were read by the Chairman and approved by the Committee:

Albania (People's Republic of)	Canada
Austria	Ceylon
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	Vatican City
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	Colombia (Republic of)

The Chairman asked the Secretary-General to arrange for the translation of the credentials of the Delegation of China.

He then informed the Committee that the credentials of the following delegations had since been received by the Secretary-General:

Poland (People's Republic of)
Argentina
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Pakistan
Hungarian People's Republic

The meeting closed at 17.30.

Reporters:

Adolfo E. Zatorre
H.J. Dreyer
J. Aymé de la Chevrelie

Chairman:

C.B. Jerram

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 2

(Credentials Committee).

Minutes of the second meeting held on

Monday, 13th. October, at 16.00 hours.

Chairman: Sir Bertrand Jerram (United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

The Chairman opened the meeting and expressed appreciation of the kind words expressed by the Delegate of the Belorussian S.S.R. during the first meeting of the Committee.

He informed the meeting that the credentials of the following delegations had been received since the last meeting:

Brazil
Belorussian S.S.R.
Belgian Congo
Italy
Chile
Ukrainian S.S.R.
Roumanian People's Republic
Philippines (Republic of)
Sweden
Australia

He suggested that the Committee should examine the credentials of Argentina first and then continue in the established alphabetical order.

The credentials of the Delegation of Argentina were then read and accepted with acclamation.

The Chairman then read a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium conferring full powers on the Delegation of Belgian Congo pending the arrival of their proper credentials; and suggested that the letter should be accepted and the credentials examined when they are received in the proper form. This suggestion was approved by the Committee.

The credentials of the Delegation of the Republic of Korea were then read and accepted with the following reservations:

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated:

"In connection with the credentials of the South Korean representatives, considered in this Committee, my Delegation considers that the credentials supplied by the Syngman Rhee authorities are not legally valid, on the grounds that the authorities from which they emanate do not in fact represent Korea."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. supported the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and declared:

"In connection with the credentials, considered in the credentials Committee, of the representatives of South Korea, my Delegation considers that the credentials issued by the Syngman Rhee authorities are invalid, emanating as they do from authorities which do not in fact represent Korea."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. declared:

"In connection with the consideration in this Committee of the credentials presented by the representatives of South Korea, my Delegation considers that the credentials supplied by the Syngman Rhee authorities are not legally valid, on the grounds that the authorities from which they emanate do not in fact represent Korea."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia supported the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria declared:

"My Delegation considers that the Syngman Rhee authorities in South Korea cannot represent the whole of Korea. Hence the credentials issued by those authorities are invalid and the delegates concerned have no right to take part in this Conference."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania declared:

"My Delegation considers that the Plenipotentiary powers of the Delegate from South Korea are totally invalid; those credentials having been issued by the government of Syngman Rhee, which represents but a part of Korea, namely, South Korea."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Roumania declared:

"My Delegation considers that the plenipotentiary credentials of the so-called Delegation of "Korea" are not valid since they are signed by an authority which does not, and cannot, represent Korea."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Hungary declared:

"The Delegates of South Korea present at this Conference cannot represent the whole of Korea, since a People's Republic of Korea exists and possesses an extensive telecommunication network, which it exclusively controls, in the territory of Northern Korea."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland asked that the name of his Delegation should be added to the list of the countries who have objected to the acceptance of the credentials of the Delegation of Korea.

The credentials of the following delegations were then read and accepted:

Denmark
Dominican Republic
El Salvador (Republic of)
Spain
United States of America
France
Guatemala

Haiti (Republic of)
Hungary (People's Republic)
India
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Iceland

The credentials of the Delegation of Israel were accepted with the following reservation:

The Delegate of Pakistan stated that he could not agree to the acceptance of the credentials of the Delegation as his Government does not recognise the Government of Israel.

The credentials of the following delegations were then read and accepted:

Italy	Pakistan
Japan	Paraguay
Lebanon	Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands
Luxembourg	Antilles, New Guinea
Nicaragua	Philippines (Republic of the)
Norway	Poland (People's Republic of)
New Zealand	Portugal

The credentials of the Delegation of the Federal German Republic were then read and accepted with the following reservations:

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared:

"In connection with the credentials of the Bonn authorities, considered in this Committee, my Delegation considers that those authorities cannot represent the whole of Germany. Hence their participation in the work of this Plenipotentiary Conference, in the absence of representatives from the German Democratic Republic, is irregular."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. declared:

"The Delegation of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is authorised to declare that the representatives of the Bonn authorities cannot represent the whole of Germany. Hence their participation in the work of this Plenipotentiary Conference, in the absence of representatives of the German Democratic Republic, is irregular."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. declared:

"In connection with the credentials, considered in this Committee, my Delegation considers that these authorities cannot represent the whole of Germany. Hence their participation in the work of this Plenipotentiary Conference, in the absence of representatives from the German Democratic Republic, is irregular."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania declared:

"My Delegation considers that the plenipotentiary powers of the Delegation from Western Germany are totally invalid, those credentials having been issued by a government which represents, not the whole of Germany, but a part thereof, namely, Western Germany."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Roumania declared:

"As our Government has already informed the Secretary-General of the I.T.U., we consider the accession of the Zones of Occupation of Western Germany to be valid for those zones only, and in view of the fact that no Delegation from the German Democratic Republic is present at the Conference, we consider the presence of the Bonn Delegation to be illegal."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Hungary declared:

"My Delegation considers that the Delegates of the Bonn authorities do not represent the whole of Germany and therefore their presence at the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference is illegal."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia declared:

"The plenipotentiary credentials signed by the Government of the Federal German Republic are accepted by the Delegation of Czechoslovakia on one condition: that they be linked with the representation of the territory over which, effectively, the State of Bonn controls telecommunication services. The Delegation of the Federal German Republic cannot represent the whole of Germany without the presence of Delegates from the German Democratic Republic."

The Delegates of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland said that their Delegations associated themselves fully with the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The credentials of the Delegation of the Federal German Republic were then accepted subject to the reservations that have been made.

The credentials of the following delegations were then read and accepted:

Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of)
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Roumanian People's Republic
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland
Czechoslovakia
Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories
administered as such
Portuguese Oversea Territories
Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The meeting closed at 19.00 hours.

Reporters:

A. Zatorre
J. de la Chevrelie
H.J. Dreyer

Chairman:

C.B. Jerram

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 2

(Credentials Committee)

Minutes of the third meeting

held on Tuesday, 14th October 1952 at 16.00 hours.

Chairman: Sir Bertrand Jerram (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.).

The Chairman opened the meeting and suggested that the Committee should resume its work from where it had stopped at the previous meeting.

The credentials of the following delegations were then read and accepted:

Uruguay
Venezuela

The Chairman then read the credentials of the Delegation of the State of Viet-Nam issued in favour of Mr. Nguyen Van Mo.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. challenged the validity of the credentials of the Delegation of the State of Viet-Nam and declared:

"In connection with the credentials of the Bao-Dai Viet-Nam representatives considered in this Committee, my Delegation considers that the Bao-Dai representatives present at this Plenipotentiary Conference do not in fact represent Viet-Nam and cannot act on its behalf.

"Hence my Delegation proposes that those credentials be declared invalid, on the grounds that they emanate from authorities which do not represent Viet-Nam."

The Chairman stated that the Plenary Assembly had already decided the question of the right of the Delegation of the State of Viet-Nam to be present at the Conference and the Committee's only task was to establish whether the credentials were in the proper form and it could not go beyond its terms of reference. Objections against the acceptance of the Delegation's credentials would be included in the minutes of the meeting if delegates so desired.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. supported the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and declared:

"In connection with the credentials of the Bao-Dai Viet-Nam representatives, considered in the Credentials Committee, my Delegation considers that the Bao-Dai representatives present at this Plenipotentiary Conference do not in fact represent Viet-Nam and hence cannot act on its behalf.

"My Delegation associates itself with the proposal made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., and considers the credentials of the Bao-Dai Viet-Nam representatives invalid, emanating as they do from authorities which do not represent Viet-Nam."

The Delegate of the State of Viet-Nam declared:

"The Delegation of Viet-Nam,

"1) Considering that in accordance with the provisions of Document No. 30 which established the terms of reference of the Credentials Committee, the Committee is only qualified to verify that the credentials submitted by Delegations to the Conference are in the required form;

"2) Considering that any remarks or observations concerning the credentials that might be made are only acceptable if they refer to defects in form, to the exclusion of all other considerations;

"3) Considering also that the Plenary Assembly on 9 October 1952 definitively settled the question of the legality of Viet-Nam representation at the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference and that there is no point in returning to this matter;

"For these reasons,

"Affirms

"That any statement which, for political ends, contests the legality of the Authorities who signed the powers deposited by the Delegation of Viet-Nam is without object and therefore unacceptable."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia declared:

"My Delegation cannot accept the credentials signed by the Bao-Dai Government, since we are convinced that this Government cannot undertake responsibility for telecommunication services in Viet-Nam territory."

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic declared:

"My Delegation challenges the validity of the credentials submitted by the Delegation of Bao-Dai's puppet government, and is against their recognition.

"The Roumanian Government has had occasion to oppose admission of Bao-Dai Viet-Nam to the I.T.U., considering that it is not a sovereign State and hence does not meet the conditions set forth in Article 1 of the Convention.

"This position remains unchanged. The Delegation of Bao-Dai's puppet government cannot represent Viet-Nam."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. declared:

"My Delegation considers that the Delegates of Bao-Dai Viet-Nam present at this Conference do not in fact represent Viet-Nam.

"Hence the credentials issued by Bao-Dai Viet-Nam are invalid."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania declared:

"My Delegation considers that the credentials presented by the Bao-Dai representatives are legally invalid, since the Bao-Dai Government does not represent Viet-Nam."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria declared:

"My Delegation considers invalid the credentials issued to the so-called representatives of Viet-Nam, since those credentials emanate from the Bao-Dai Government, i.e., from a government not entitled to represent the people of Viet-Nam. Hence the Bao-Dai representatives should not take part in this Conference."

Mr. Arciuch, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, speaking as the Head of the Delegation of the Republic of Poland, with the Chairman's approval, supported the point of view of the U.S.S.R. Delegation and declared that in his opinion the delegation whose credentials were being examined by the Committee, was not entitled to represent Viet-Nam.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Hungary contested the validity of the credentials presented by the Delegation of the State of Viet-Nam and declared:

"My Delegation also challenges the legality of Bao-Dai Viet-Nam representatives, since they represent neither the country nor the people. Nor do they represent Viet-Nam telecommunication services."

The Delegate of the Republic of the Philippines considered that the Committee was not competent to decide whether the Delegation in question represented Viet-Nam or not.

The decision was within the province of the Plenary Assembly which had already given its opinion by a vote.

The Committee was limited strictly by its terms of reference to seeing that the credentials submitted to it were in good order.

The Chairman asked the Committee if it considered that the credentials submitted to it by the Delegation of Viet-Nam were in good order.

The Delegate of France gave his approval to the question in the form it had been asked by the Chairman.

The Government of His Majesty Bao-Dai had requested the admission of Viet-Nam as a Member of the Union, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 1, Paragraph 2, Sub-Paragraph c) of the Convention and that admission had been approved by 58 votes; in other words by more than 2/3 of the Members of the Union.

It therefore appeared to Mr. Beguin Billecocq that the credentials given to Mr. Nguyen Van Mo could not be disputed, since they were signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Government of His Majesty Bao-Dai, i.e., the Authority who signed the request for admission to the Union. Furthermore, the question had been voted upon in the Plenary Assembly and the Committee could not reopen the matter of the vote.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that his intervention was justified and within the Committee's terms of reference. The credentials in question, which had been given by an Authority which was not sovereign, and which did not represent Viet-Nam, were incorrect and without value. Consequently, he continued, the validity of those credentials must be put to the vote.

The Chairman stated that the question was going to be put to the vote. He asked the Assistant Secretary General to take a roll-call vote of the Members who had expressed a desire to be Members of the Committee.

The question upon which voting was to take place was expressed as follows:

"Does this Committee recommend that the credentials submitted by the Delegation of Viet-Nam be considered to be in good order?"

The Assistant Secretary General called the roll and had received a "Yes" from Austria and a "No" from the Bielorussian S.S.R.

At that moment, the Delegate of France asked for the floor on a point of order. With the permission of the Chairman, he made the following statement :

"The Delegation of France refers to its previous statement. It considers that there is no reason to put to a vote in committee the recognition of the validity of the credentials submitted by the Delegation of Viet-Nam.

"My Delegation is opposed to a vote on a question raised in this manner in view of the interpretation that the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. apparently wishes to give it. Only the form of the plenipotentiary credentials can be questioned and not the Government of His Majesty Bao-Dai."

The Chairman replied to the Delegate of France that the question was the following :

"In the opinion of the Members of the Committee, are the credentials in good order?"

The Chairman added that the right of a Delegation of Viet-Nam to take part in the work of the Conference was not in doubt.

The Delegate of France emphasized that, before proceeding to the vote, it should be made certain that the Committee fulfilled the conditions necessary for voting. He asked if all the Members who had given notice of their desire to take part in the work of the Committee were present, as otherwise the Committee ran the risk of a surprise vote which might give a result contrary to that adopted by the Plenary Assembly, which could not be.

The Chairman asked the Delegate of France if he was proposing that the discussion should be adjourned.

On receiving an affirmative reply from Mr. Beguin Billecocq, the Chairman stated that Rule 13, paragraph 4, sub-paragraph 3) of the Rules of Procedure (Doc. No.21) should be applied and a vote taken on the adjournment of the discussion.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. stated that when voting had begun it should not be interrupted, and that there was no valid reason for the adjournment of the discussion since the majority of the Members of the Committee were present. Proper procedure would be to continue with the vote since the French proposal was not in accordance with correct procedure.

The Chairman reminded the Committee of the provisions of Rule 15, para. 6, sub-paragraph 1, of the Rules of Procedure (Doc. No. 21): "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." He considered that the French proposal was in order.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic did not agree with Mr. Beguin Billecocq. In his view, the credentials of the Viet-Nam Delegation were not in conformity with the Provisions of Chapter 3 of the General Regulations. He objected to the point of order raised, and asked for the interrupted vote to be taken up again immediately.

The Chairman drew attention to Rule 13, para. 6, of the Rules of Procedure, which stipulated that during discussion any delegation could move that the debate be adjourned. Should such a motion be followed by discussion, the discussion should be limited to no more than two speakers, not counting the person submitting the proposal: one for the motion, and the other against. He would therefore give the floor to the Delegate of France and two other delegates.

The Delegate of France referred to the statement by the Bielorussian Delegate that all the members of the Committee were present. Would the Chairman verify that that statement was correct? In his view, it was all the more important because the number of delegations which had given notice of their desire to sit on the Committee was limited, and all the representatives of the People's Republics were present. No vote should be taken that was contrary to the views of the very great majority of the members of the Committee.

The Chairman said that such a procedure would be irregular, and that at the present time it would be advisable to stick to the statements of the two speakers who were respectively to support and oppose the motion.

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. objected to such a procedure on the grounds that it was irregular. The voting had started, as the Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. had pointed out. The Delegate of France had no valid reason for interrupting it, and the Chairman should not have allowed the interruption. The French Delegate had intervened with the sole object of getting the vote postponed, and his intervention was contrary to the Rules of Procedure. If the Committee intended to abide by the Rules of Procedure, the vote should be taken up again. The Delegation of the

U.S.S.R. did not think that Delegations should be warned in advance of the matters to be discussed, or that a list of them should be prepared. At the present time the Committee was examining the credentials of the so-called Delegation of Viet-Nam, and the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. held that those credentials were not correct from the legal standpoint.

The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland thought that the Committee was not called upon to discuss the question of legality; its task was merely to ascertain whether the credentials were in good and due form.

If they were, the Committee should accept them as such.

If they were not, the Committee should ask the Delegation of Viet-Nam to present other credentials.

The Committee should therefore continue with the vote to decide whether or not the credentials submitted were in good and due form.

The Chairman asked the Delegate of France whether he was prepared to withdraw his point of order.

The Delegate of France said he would be prepared to withdraw his motion if the vote were taken on the question as raised by the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for in that way the Committee would be acting strictly within the terms of its mandate.

If the Committee thought that the credentials of the Delegation of Viet-Nam were not in good and due form, it should say why. The Committee was not competent to decide on the legality of the Government of His Majesty Bao-Dai, as the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had requested.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Beguin Billecocq for withdrawing his motion, and pointed out to the Committee that the credentials of the Delegation of Viet-Nam had been signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that State, which was a Member of the Union. He put the following question to the vote:

"Are these credentials in the form required by the terms of the Convention?"

and invited Mr. Hugh Townshend, Assistant Secretary General, to take a roll-call vote of the members of the Committee.

The result was as follows:

Thirteen	Yes
Seven	No
Five	Absent

with no abstentions.

The Chairman said that the Committee thus considered that the credentials of Viet-Nam were in the form required under the terms of the Convention.

Immediately after the vote had been taken the Delegate of Argentina declared that his Delegation had requested to serve on the Credentials Committee but their name had not been included in the roll-call.

The Chairman apologised for the error and gave the assurance that the name of Argentina would be included in the membership of the Committee. Argentina's name had not appeared on the list handed to the Committee.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared:

"The Credentials Committee having accepted the credentials presented by the representatives of Bao-Dai Viet-Nam, my Delegation wishes to state that it disagrees with this decision, which is both wrong and irregular.

"The credentials submitted by the representatives of Bao-Dai Viet-Nam are invalid, emanating as they do from authorities which do not represent Viet-Nam."

The Delegates of the People's Republics of Roumania and Albania declared that their Delegations had also asked to serve on the Credentials Committee but their names had not been included in the roll-call. They asked that their names should be included in the membership of the Committee and that it should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting

that they supported the views of the U.S.S.R. Delegation and if they had been called on the roll, they would have voted in support of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

In this connection the Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic declared:

"My Delegation associates itself with what has just been said by the Delegate of the Soviet Union about the vote taken on the credentials of Bao-Dai Viet-Nam, and considers that the decision taken is unjust and irregular."

The Chairman gave the assurance that the Delegations of the People's Republics of Roumania and Albania would also be included in the membership of the Committee.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. declared that his Delegation fully associated itself with the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. declared:

"The Credentials Committee having accepted the credentials submitted by the Bao-Dai Viet-Nam representatives, my Delegation wishes to state that it disagrees with this decision, which is both wrong and irregular. The credentials submitted by the representatives of Bao-Dai Viet-Nam are invalid, having been issued by authorities which do not represent Viet-Nam."

The Delegate of the Polish Republic said that his Delegation does not agree with the wrong decision taken by the Committee and reserved the right to speak on the subject in the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Hungary stated that his Delegation supports the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the State of Viet-Nam thanked the Chairman for his impartiality during the debate and also the delegations which by their vote had expressed the view that the credentials of his Delegation are in the requisite form.

The credentials of the following delegations were then read and accepted:

Yemen (the Chairman having called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the credentials were not in the usual form)

Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of Spanish Possessions

Australia

Belgium

Bielorussian S.S.R.

Brazil

Chile

Territories of the United States of America (the Chairman having called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the credentials were not in the usual form).

The Chairman then read the translation (bearing the stamp of the Chinese Legation in Buenos Aires) of the credentials of the Delegation of China.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared:

"In connection with the credentials of the Kuomintang plenipotentiary representatives, considered by the Credentials Committee, my Delegation considers that the Kuomintang representatives present at this Plenipotentiary Conference do not represent China and cannot act on its behalf. The only legal representatives of China are those appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, as stated in the telegram from the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China (Document No. 17).

"Hence my Delegation proposes that the credentials of the Kuomintang representatives be declared invalid, on the grounds that they emanate from authorities which do not represent China."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia declared:

"If I have understood correctly, we are going to consider the plenipotentiary credentials submitted by China; in other words, the credentials of a Delegation that should sign the Final Acts of this Conference and should also guarantee the execution of all the obligations that arise from the application of the Convention to China. But, to the best of my knowledge, the Head of the Government of the territory in question is Mr. Mao-Tse-Tung, while the Minister for Foreign Affairs is Mr. Tchou-En-Lai, therefore, the plenipotentiary credentials submitted to this Conference are not in order nor have they any validity.

"I would like to remind you, Mr. Chairman, that the question of China's representation has been discussed in the Plenary Assembly, but that owing to a motion of order it was not solved."

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic declared:

"The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic contests the validity and legality of the plenipotentiary credentials of the so-called Delegation sent by the reactionary remnants of the Kuomintang and considers that these credentials cannot be taken into consideration.

"Under Chapter 3 of the General Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention, the Delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U. must submit plenipotentiary credentials signed by the Head of the Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Member of the Union in question.

"But, the credentials submitted by the so-called Delegation which arrogates to itself the right to be called the Delegation of China, do not fulfil the aforementioned conditions.

"It is a fact known to the whole world that there exists in China to-day a People's Central Government which expresses the will of the Chinese people and which is the sole legitimate Government of China and the only one qualified to represent this great country in international relations.

"Therefore, in conformity with the aforementioned provisions of the Convention, the persons qualified to sign plenipotentiary credentials and to send an accredited Delegation in the name of China are: Mr. Mao-Tse-Tung, the Head of the Chinese Government, and Mr. Chou-en-Lai, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of China.

"Plenipotentiary credentials signed by any other persons purporting to be the Head of the Government of China are false and cannot be taken into consideration.

"In these circumstances the Credentials Committee cannot recognize as legal and valid the credentials submitted by the so-called Delegation of China, sent by the Kuomintang, who do not and cannot represent either China or any other country since they have no country.

"For these reasons the Delegation of the Roumanian P.R. approves the proposal of the U.S.S.R. and is itself opposed to the recognition of the credentials of the so-called Delegation of China - hated and banished by their own people - and demands that the Committee should declare these credentials to be false, illegal and devoid of validity."

The Chairman stated that the Committee could only discuss the form of the credentials and was not competent to decide on any other matter.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic declared:

"The plenipotentiary credentials of the Delegates of China present here are not acceptable since these documents were not issued by the Central Government of the People's Republic of China which has, for many years, exclusively exercised authority over the territory denominated, geographically and juridically, "China". For these reasons, and observing that the Delegates in question cannot and will never be able to guarantee the execution of the provisions that this Conference will establish in the sphere of Telecommunication Services, the Delegation of the Hungarian P.R. contests the legality of these Delegates."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. declared:

"All Members of the Union have an interest in ensuring that the supreme organ of the I.T.U. - the Plenipotentiary Conference - comprises persons entitled to represent their countries. Hence a situation in which persons are present at a Plenipotentiary Conference who do not represent their countries - persons representing the remnants of a reactionary régime long ago thrown out by the Chinese people - is intolerable.

"My Delegation considers that the Kuomintang representatives present at the Conference are not representatives of China and cannot act on its behalf. That this is so was confirmed by the telegram from the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China (Document No. 17).

"My Delegation supports the U.S.S.R. proposal and considers invalid the credentials submitted by the Kuomintang representatives, on the grounds that those credentials were issued by authorities which do not represent China."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania declared:

"I beg to make the following statement on behalf of my Delegation:

"The credentials submitted to this Committee are signed by persons who are not the actual representatives of China.

"Hence my Delegation considers those credentials invalid, and supports the proposal made by the Soviet Union."

The Delegate of the Belorussian S.S.R. declared:

"My Delegation is authorized to state that the Kuomintang representatives do not represent China and cannot act on its behalf.

"My Delegation does not recognize their credentials. The only legal representatives of China are those appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China."

The Delegate of the Republic of Poland stated that his Delegation fully supports the view expressed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria declared :

"My Delegation considers as invalid the credentials issued to the so-called representatives of China, on the grounds that those credentials emanate from the Kuomintang Government - a non-sovereign government not entitled to represent the Chinese people or to act on its behalf. Only the credentials issued by the Central Government of the People's Republic of China will be valid.

"Hence my Delegation cannot admit that Kuomintang representatives should attend this Conference and speak on behalf of the Chinese people."

The Head of the Chinese Delegation declared :

"The International Telecommunication Union is a technical organization and as such should not be utilized as an instrument for political propaganda. Political issues may find their proper place elsewhere for discussion. Consequently, the proposal made by the Russian Delegate is obviously out of tune and out of turn.

"Rule 10 of our Rules of Procedure provides specifically that the question of competence should be settled first before any vote can be taken. In view of the fact that the terms of reference of the Credentials Committee only concern the form of the credentials of the Delegates, any consideration of a substantive nature regarding representation of a member is certainly not in order. Any one with good sense and good-will will not dispute this fact.

"The spirit of conciliation and co-operation should prevail at the Plenipotentiary Conference; in fact, that spirit has so far prevailed in the Credentials Committee to such an extent that even certain credentials which are not strictly in conformity with the prescribed conditions have been accepted by the Committee. It would not make sense, if the Committee were to reject the credentials of my Delegation which are not only in proper form, but also in the best form possible. As the Chairman has just read them, the credentials of my Delegation bear the signature of the President and Foreign Minister of the Chinese Government, and they also bear the grand seal of the Republic of China. Should the Credentials Committee consider them not in good form, it would be tantamount to a failure of the Committee in discharging its duties entrusted by the Plenary Assembly.

"Furthermore, my Delegation believes that not only the proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegate should not be voted upon, but even the suggestion of voting on the form of the credentials of my Delegation should not be accepted, unless certain members of the Credentials Committee would make a motion to object to the form of those documents. In view of the absence of such a motion, the Credentials Committee should satisfy itself by merely ignoring the preposterous proposal put forward by the U.S.S.R. Delegate."

The Chairman said that some delegations had expressed doubts regarding the form of the credentials presented by the Delegation of China and he asked the Committee to decide by means of a roll-call whether or not the credentials are in good form.

The result of the vote was as follows :

In favour of accepting the credentials :	13
Against accepting the credentials :	9
Absentees :	6

The credentials of the Delegation of China were consequently accepted as being in good form, but the following declarations were made:

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared :

"The Credentials Committee having accepted the credentials submitted by the Kuomintang representatives, my Delegation wishes to state that it disagrees with this decision - a decision both wrong and irregular.

"The credentials submitted by the Kuomintang representatives are invalid, being issued by authorities which do not represent China.

"The only legal representatives of China are those appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China."

The Delegate of the Republic of Poland stated that his Delegation disagrees with the vote that had just been taken and fully supports the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. declared:

"The Credentials Committee having accepted the credentials submitted by the Kuomintang representatives, my Delegation wishes to state that it disagrees with this decision - a decision both wrong and irregular.

"The credentials submitted by the Kuomintang representatives are invalid, being issued by authorities which do not represent China.

"The only legal representatives of China are these appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Government of China."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. declared that his Delegation fully supports the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic declared:

"The Delegation of the Hungarian P.R. fully supports the statement made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. concerning the vote on the plenipotentiary credentials of the Delegates of China."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria declared :

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the vote just taken is unjust and invalid."

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic declared :

"The Delegation of the Roumanian P.R. hereby declares that it does not agree with the decision taken by the Committee relating to the plenipotentiary credentials of a Delegation that does not represent China."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania said that his Delegation does not agree with the decision taken by the Committee but supports fully the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia declared :

"In keeping with the position adopted by the Delegation of Czechoslovakia towards the representation of China, we cannot agree to admitting the plenipotentiary credentials of a Delegation of China - in other words the credentials signed by a Government that is not that of the People's Republic of China. We consider that the decision taken by the Credentials Committee is unjust and illegal."

The Delegate of China declared :

"The Chinese Delegation desires to put on record that the result of the vote which has just been taken should be viewed in its true and proper light. We all know that the membership of the Credentials Committee consists of Delegates from countries which have voluntarily chosen to join it. It is also clear that all of the Delegates of the Soviet bloc have made it a point to join it, not with the interest of the I.T.U. at heart, but with malicious intentions and ulterior designs.

"The fact that a vote of 13 to 9 has approved the credentials of my Delegation as being in good form should not mislead those who read the minutes of this meeting, for there is not an iota of doubt that if all the 75 members of the Union present at the Plenipotentiary Conference were here to cast their votes, the majority would be decidedly far more overwhelming.

"After a decision had been taken, the Delegates of the Soviet bloc asked one by one to put their statements into the record, and repeated the same falsehood. My Delegation wishes to emphasize that falsehood is falsehood no matter how many times it is repeated. Just as two wrongs do not make one right, so nine wrongs repeated by the nine speakers do not make one right. The disrespectful terms employed by the Delegates of the Soviet bloc and the illegal statements calling the legal decision of the Credentials Committee illegal are not worth the expense of the ink and paper with which they are to be recorded."

The Chairman then informed the Committee that the list of credentials received by the Secretary General had been exhausted and that the credentials of the following delegations, known to be present at the Conference, had not yet been received. He suggested that their names should be read so as to remind them to present their credentials as early as possible :

Afghanistan
Bolivia
Egypt
Finland
Greece
Monaco
Peru
Turkey
French Morocco and Tunisia

The Delegate of Argentina said that his Delegation was happy to see that the number of delegations present at the Conference had been increased by the arrival of the Delegation of Mexico, to whom he wished to convey, on behalf of all the delegations, a hearty welcome.

The Chairman welcomed the Delegation of Mexico and thanked the Committee for their cooperation which assisted to expedite the work. He also thanked the interpreters for the good work they had done and spoke with appreciation of their spontaneous translation of certain credentials which were read out in other than the official languages of the Conference.

The Delegate of Mexico thanked the Chairman and the Delegate of Argentina for their words of welcome and stated that his Delegation was unavoidably delayed. He conveyed his Delegation's compliments to all the Delegations present. The credentials of his Delegation would be presented after the close of the meeting.

The Chairman then suggested that he should inform the Secretary General that the Committee would not require the meeting scheduled to take place on Wednesday 15 October 1952. The minutes of the three meetings could then be prepared and circulated and he would ask the Steering Committee to arrange for a meeting as early as possible for the examination of the minutes. After the minutes had been approved the Committee would prepare an interim report to the Plenary Assembly.

The Committee approved the suggestions and the Chairman closed the meeting at 6.50 p.m.

Reporters :

Adolfo Zatorre - H.J.Dreyer

J. de la Chevrelière

Chairman:

C. B. Jerram

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations)

Summary Record of the 6th meeting held on

Friday, October 24th, 1952

Chairman : Mr. I.A. Tsingovatov (U.S.S.R.)

The Chairman, opening the meeting, repeated what he had said at the end of the preceding one. If the Committee wished to complete its task within the time-limit laid down, then it would have to work more rapidly. While recognising that all were entitled to speak, he begged speakers to be as concise as possible.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wholeheartedly supported what the Chairman had said. Although the Committee had to proceed step by step, and although it could not take decisions of principle valid for a whole series of provisions, he would urge delegates not to go on repeating arguments already advanced previously.

The minutes of the 1st meeting of the Committee (Document No. 83) were thereupon adopted.

The Chairman then passed to Rule 13, paragraph 8, of Document No. 21.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, supported by the Delegates of the Roumanian People's Republic and of the People's Republic of Poland, proposed that the entire paragraph, being too restrictive in tone, should be deleted.

The Delegates of Uruguay, the United States of America, France and the Philippines considered, on the contrary, that the text was a useful one.

The proposal for deletion was put to the vote and rejected by 39 votes to 9, with no abstentions.

The Delegate of India, supported by the Delegates of Pakistan and France, proposed that in paragraph 1, the word "speaker" be replaced by "Delegation". That would mean that the large delegations would enjoy no advantage over the smaller ones.

During the ensuing discussion, the Delegate of the Argentine Republic, although he had, in principle, no objection to the Indian amendment, pointed out that a matter with financial, technical and legal aspects might well necessitate statements from several members of the same delegation. Hence the Indian amendment would make the text less elastic.

The amendment was put to the vote :

For	34
Against	0
Abstentions	18

The Delegate of Italy, seconded by the Delegates of France and Mexico, proposed that in the first sub-paragraph the word "plenary" be deleted, since the provision should apply to committee meetings as well as to plenaries.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic said that the amendment was superfluous in view of Rule 16, paragraph 2.

The Italian amendment was then put to the vote and rejected by 16 votes to 10, with 20 abstentions.

The Committee then discussed the question of whether a Chairman had the right to interrupt a Delegate who had exhausted the time assigned to him. To clarify the issue the Delegate of the Argentine Republic pointed out that paragraph 3 referred equally well to paragraph 1 (speeches made on any particular point) as to paragraph 2 (points of order).

The Delegates of the Ukrainian S.S.R., the Argentine Republic, Australia, Pakistan, and Lebanon, submitted various amendments in connection with paragraph 3, which gave the Chairman the right to remind a delegate that he had exceeded the time allotted to him but not to declare the speech at an end.

The Chairman then put to the vote the text submitted by Australia as best reflecting the intentions of the Committee. This text was as follows: ".... 8.3) the Chairman shall notify the Assembly and request the speaker to conclude his remarks as soon as possible."

This amendment was adopted by 35 votes in favour and none against. There were 6 abstentions.

Paragraph 8 as a whole was then put to the vote with the amendments proposed by India and Australia. The result was as follows:

For	49
Against	8
Abstention	1

The Committee then turned to paragraph 9 of Rule 13.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. supported by the Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic proposed the following amendment to sub-paragraph 1: after the words: "the list of speakers wishing to take the floor be read", add the words: "and state if there are other delegations wishing to speak"; the rest of the sub-paragraph to follow the text of the draft.

After some discussion, this amendment was modified by the Delegation of the Argentine Republic as follows: "... the list of speakers wishing to take the floor be read; he may add thereto the names of those who still express a wish to speak, and he may, with the assent...."

This proposal, being accepted by the Ukrainian S.S.R., was put to the vote and adopted unanimously by the Committee.

The full text of paragraph 9, thus amended, was then put to the vote and adopted by 52 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The Delegate of Brazil asked whether the draft Rules of Procedure discussed by the Committee would be applied at the Conference or annexed to the new Convention. If they were to be annexed to the new Convention, he thought that all the proposals published in the Rules of Procedure should be studied in detail, and that it would even be advisable to review the articles already discussed.

The Chairman said that the Committee had decided when starting its work that Document 21 was to be used as a guide in drafting the Rules of Procedure for the Conference only. Once that task had been completed the Committee could pass on to its main task as indicated in Document 30: revision of the General Regulations (Annex 4 to the Convention) on the basis of the proposals submitted by the various countries.

Paragraph 10 of Rule 13 was adopted without discussion.

The Chairman then passed to Paragraph 11.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. proposed two amendments to the first sentence of the paragraph: read, a). "The author of a motion may withdraw it before it is put to the vote.", and b): delete the rest of the sentence. The second sentence was to remain unchanged.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria supported this double proposal.

The Delegate of the United States supported the first amendment, but objected to the second. The latter half of the first sentence should be left as it was.

No objection was raised to the first amendment proposed by the Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

The Delegate of France, supported by the Delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy and Australia, proposed amending the second part of the sentence to read: ".... provided no amendment to it has been adopted by the Assembly."

The second part of the sentence gave rise to a long debate on whether an amended proposal could no longer be withdrawn by its author, even when he disapproved of the amendment. Was the proposal as amended still his, or had it become something else, and whose responsibility was it? Why should not a delegation withdraw a proposal which it had itself submitted?

The Delegate of Belgium drew the Committee's attention to Paragraph 8 of Rule 15 of Document No. 21. In view of those provisions, Belgium would agree to support the second part of the Ukrainian proposal too.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic said that sub-paragraph 3) of paragraph 8 of Rule 15 in Document No. 21 should read as follows:

"No amendment shall be discussed if it is, in the opinion of its sponsor incompatible with the original proposal."

As the discussion showed signs of digressing, the Delegate of the Argentine Republic proposed that paragraph 11 of Rule 13 should be passed over until the paragraph 8, Rule 15, had been discussed.

The Delegates of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Belgium, and Australia supported this proposal and the Chairman said that this procedure would be adopted and that paragraph 11 would be passed over for the time being.

The Chairman then passed to Rule 14 of Document No. 21.

Paragraph 1 of this Rule was adopted without discussion.

The Delegate of Australia proposed the following amendment to paragraph 2 to bring it into line with established practice.

"No delegation shall have the right to vote if its credentials are not considered to be in order".

The Delegate of Denmark asked what would happen if, in the light of such a provision, a delegation stated that it was not prepared to produce credentials.

The Chairman invited the attention of the Committee to this amendment. A time limit should be set for the Credentials Committee to complete its task of checking credentials.

The Delegates of Spain, the United States, Norway and Italy wished to express their opinion on this point. Because it was getting late and in order to save time, the Chairman proposed that a working group should be set up to draft a text, bearing in mind the wishes of the Committee.

The Committee approved this proposal and the group was constituted as follows: Australia, India, the United States, Spain, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Argentine Republic; the last named to take the Chair.

The meeting then rose.

Reporters:

A. Wolf
G.R. Brandon
S.J.M. Penas

Chairman:

I. A. Tsingovator

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

SCHEDULE

FOR THURSDAY, 30 OCTOBER 1952

(Amendment to Schedule published in Document No.137-FES)

MORNING

Committee 3

Sub-Committee A	10 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Room A
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Committee 4

Permanent Working Group	9 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Plenary Hall
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Committee 5

Working Group 1	9 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Room C
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Working Group 3	10 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Room B
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AFTERNOON

Committee 4	4 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Plenary Hall
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Committee 5

Working Group 2	4 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Room B
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Committee 6

Working Group	3 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Room C
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Committee 7

	4 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Room A
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SCHEDULE

FOR THURSDAY, 30 OCTOBER 1952

(Amendment to Schedule published in Document No. 137-FES)

MORNING

Committee 3

Sub-Committee A	10 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Room A
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Committee 4	10 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Plenary Hall
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Permanent Working Group	9 a.m. - 10 a.m.	Room A
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Committee 5

Working Group 1	9 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Room C
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Working Group 3	10 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Room B
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AFTERNOON

Committee 4

Permanent Working Group	4 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Room C
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Committee 5

Working Group 2	4 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Room B
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Committee 6

Working Group	3 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Room C
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Committee 7

4 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Plenary Hall
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Committee 8

3 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Room A
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International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.153-E

29 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention Committee)

Report on the 10th Meeting

Monday, 27 October, 10:00 hours.

Chairman: Mr. C. Ribeiro (Portugal)

The Chairman submitted for approval the Report of the 6th Meeting (Doc.No.111).

The Document was approved with the following amendments:

Page 4

(Statement by the Delegate of Brazil), 2nd paragraph,
2nd line, for: "good will", read: "arbitrary decisions".

Page 16

(Statement by the Delegate of Sweden), read as follows:
"The Delegate of Sweden thought that the method of selection
of I.F.R.B. Members might have an effect on their number".

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The Chairman said that the Committee now had to take decisions on matters it had discussed at length at previous meetings, namely, how many members the I.F.R.B. should have, and how they should be elected. Opinion was exceedingly divided. The Committee was faced with a multitude of conflicting proposals, of which some seemed to have more chance of adoption than others. Hence he would inquire whether, for the sake of a decision taken by a substantial majority, some of those proposals could not be withdrawn.

The Delegate of the United States of America explained that his country had originally suggested at the Atlantic City Conference that there should be an I.F.R.B. of 5 members. After inquiries made in Geneva before the E.A.R.C., that had still seemed the best number, and moreover made for economy. This year, however, the feeling on the Board had changed, as a result of the work entrusted to the I.F.R.B. by the E.A.R.C. His Delegation now felt that the best plan was to maintain the Board with 11 members. Consequently, he would withdraw the United States proposal to reduce the Board to 5 members.

He emphasized that the Board was not an organization for dispensing radio frequencies to favoured countries, but a technical organization to examine applications for frequencies from governments with a view to the avoidance of interference. He was impressed by the international character of the Board and the way in which it worked as a team and for this reason, and because continuity was all-important, he would vote in favour of the status quo. He did not think that the number of Members of the Board need be written into the Convention, but could satisfactorily be dealt with by a Resolution of the Conference.

On the question whether election should be by countries or by individuals he strongly favoured election of individuals as in this way a greater degree of impartiality could be ensured. Another factor affecting the impartiality of the Board was security of tenure, to which the United States attached great importance.

The Delegate of Sweden emphasized the importance which he attached to the unanimous appeal for economy issued by the Nordic Regional Telegraph Conference which met in Reykyavik in 1951. His Delegation had come to the Conference fully prepared to support that appeal. However, in order to assist the Chairman, he was prepared to

withdraw the proposal that the number of members of the I.F.R.B. be reduced to seven after the next O.A.R.C., on condition that, should the Committee adopt a proposal to increase the membership he would reserve the right to revert to the matter in Plenary Session, after Committee 5 had examined the financial implications.

The Delegate of Denmark stated that he had hoped that a decision would have been taken on this matter, as at Atlantic City, without having recourse to a vote, but had been disappointed. However, he was prepared to withdraw the proposal of Denmark in favour of that of France and Mexico, provided that those who had supported this proposal were agreeable, and that, if the Committee adopted a decision to increase the membership of the I.F.R.B., the matter could be reopened in Plenary Session after Committee 5 had examined it.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that, having withdrawn his own proposal, he was quite ready to support that of France and Mexico.

The Delegate of the Netherlands expressed his willingness to associate himself with the statement made by the Delegate of Denmark, although with some regret, as the Danish proposal was very reasonable and had great merits. He wished, however, to make the same reservation as was made by the Delegate of Sweden.

The Delegate of Brazil explained that his Delegation was always willing to cooperate, but that he could not withdraw his proposal for a stronger and more representative Board, since that was a fundamental proposal which had commanded such widespread support. His Delegation was guided by the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and felt that there should be an election at the Conference. He asked for a roll-call vote on the point at issue.

The Delegate of China then spoke in the following terms:

"On behalf of the Chinese Delegation may I express our profound appreciation to the Delegations that have just withdrawn their original proposals. Our stand regarding this subject under consideration was clearly stated in our previous statement. That stand now still stands, that is, we are for the maintenance of the letter and

spirit of the Atlantic Convention and Regulations as set forth by the Administrative Radio Conference in connection with this matter. We believe that our Plenipotentiary Conference should not spend too much time for the purpose of revising the Convention every time when we meet. For, the Atlantic City Convention specifically stipulates that our Convention can be revised only when it is necessary to do so. We do not see such necessity at present as regards the topic on which we are about to vote.

"The fundamental consideration involved, it seems to my Delegation, is international conciliation and cooperation which cannot and must not be unduly impaired by considerations of dollars and cents. With due modesty may we say that all the man-hours we, representatives of the Plenipotentiary Conference at Buenos Aires, have spent during the last few sessions of this Committee on this subject are worth far more than the number of Swiss francs that we might save by reducing the number of the Members of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.). The good will that might be generated by cooperation and conciliation would be worth more than the increased expenditure because of even an increase of the number of Members of the Board.

"The position of my Delegation is, therefore, to support wholeheartedly the maintenance of the status quo, while that position does not preclude our support to the proposal made by the distinguished Delegate from Brazil. In fact, we shall gladly vote for the Brazilian proposal, even if it is to be voted on first.

"Mr. Chairman, may I avail myself of this opportunity to relate what has been alleged to be an anecdote about Napoleon. When a tall soldier remarked that he was greater than Napoleon, the latter responded: 'You are taller but I am great'. This story reveals the indisputable truth that the greatness of a nation cannot be measured by her size, prestige or power, economic or military. It should be measured by the spirit of magnanimity, conciliation and cooperation. That spirit which was exhibited this morning by the big as well as small powers when they withdrew their original proposals makes them equally great. My Delegation desires to pay tribute to them all."

The Delegate of Pakistan, as the seconder of the Brazilian proposal emphasized that, if the election of the I.F.R.B. were made the responsibility of the Plenipotentiary Conference, as the Brazilian proposal laid down, the Board Members would enjoy the security of tenure to which the United States Delegation had attached such importance, especially if it were decided to hold Plenipotentiary Conferences only once every seven years. He drew attention to what was, in his opinion, a contradiction in the statement by the Delegate of the United States, who had supported maintenance of the existing Board while preferring election of individuals rather than countries.

The Delegate of the Dominican Republic asked that the following declaration be included in the minutes:

"The Delegation of the Dominican Republic has listened with great attention to, and observed with extreme interest, all that has been done and said to resist the force of conviction and the attractiveness of the proposal of Brazil.

"However, we see no reason sufficiently convincing to lead us to think that we ought to prefer that attitude to the fact that the Brazilian proposal has the supreme quality of opening the doors of the Board to nationals of countries which have not hitherto had many favourable opportunities.

"These persons will bring to the Board the force of their enthusiasm and we are certain that they will accomplish a great deal of effective work to the greater good of the Board.

"The Delegation of the Dominican Republic is happy to have the opportunity of wholeheartedly and unreservedly supporting the proposal made by the honourable Delegation of Brazil, because it finds that proposal adequate, just, perfect, and above all, exceedingly generous."

The Delegates of Belgium and Canada entirely supported the statement made by the Delegate of Denmark, in making the same reservations.

The Delegate of Switzerland, recalling how exceedingly costly the I.F.R.B. was, asked the Delegate of Brazil if he could agree to a cut in the salaries of I.F.R.B. Members such that 15 members paid the new salary would cost no more than 11 members at the present salary. The reply he received on that point would determine the way he cast his vote.

The Chairman pointed out that the Delegate of Brazil, in the statement made at the last meeting, had provided detailed estimates in connection with the increase of expenditure to which his proposal would lead. Now those calculations were based on the hypothesis that salaries of members of the I.F.R.B. would remain unchanged.

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The Chairman said that all proposals had been withdrawn, both by their authors and their seconders, except that of Brazil (15 members of the I.F.R.B.) and that by France and Mexico (11 members). He would first put to the vote the Brazilian proposal.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. asked that the French and the Mexican proposals, which had not been published, be read out. The Chairman said that the French proposal differed from French Proposal No.96 (paragraph 1 1)), only in so far as an additional clause specified that the number 11 should appear in a resolution annexed to the Convention. As regards the Mexican proposal submitted by that country at the last meeting, the two first points thereof, the only ones to be considered by Committee 3 were as follows: 1) There should go on being 11 members of the I.F.R.B. 2) Present membership of the Board should be maintained until the Radio Conference had examined and approved the new Frequency List.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. having observed that French Proposal No.96 not only dealt with the number of I.F.R.B. members but also with various other matters in connection with Article 6 of the Convention,

and that it was therefore impossible to vote on Proposal No.96 as a whole, the Chairman said that for the time being a decision would be taken only on the number of members of the Board, and that, if a vote had to be taken on the French proposal, the vote would be not on Proposal No.96 as a whole, but on paragraph 1 (1) thereof.

He made the same reply to the Delegate of Egypt - if a vote had to be taken on the Mexican proposal, it would be on the first point of that proposal only.

The Delegate of Denmark called for a secret ballot in connection with the Brazilian proposal. This request was supported by the Delegations of Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

The Committee having just decided that the vote would be by secret ballot, the Delegates of Australia, Ireland, and Czechoslovakia were appointed referees.

A secret ballot was then taken on the Brazilian proposal that there should be 15 members of the I.F.R.B.

This proposal was rejected by 46 votes to 30 with 1 abstention.

The Chairman thereupon said that he would put to the vote the Franco-Mexican proposal that the I.F.R.B. should continue to have 11 members.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic thought that, since the Brazilian proposal had been rejected and there remained no other proposal for a change in the number of members, there was no point in voting on the Franco-Mexican proposal.

The Chairman observed that the proposal departed from the status quo in so far as it proposed that a figure representing the number of members of the I.F.R.B. should be included in the Convention, which had not hitherto been the case.

The Delegates of Brazil, the United States of America, and the Philippines agreed with the Chairman in thinking that a vote should be taken.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that since the preceding vote had been secret, it would be no more than logical if the vote about to take place were likewise secret.

The Delegations of the Bielorussian S.S.R., the Hungarian People's Republic, Pakistan, the People's Republic of Poland, and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia having given their support to the proposal, the vote was taken in secret ballot.

Before proceeding to vote however, certain clarifications were considered necessary.

The Delegate of the Lebanon asked what the position would be if the proposal of France and Mexico were rejected, and the Chairman replied that the present text of the Convention would be maintained unless, as the Delegate of France pointed out, certain proposals which had been withdrawn at the beginning were again presented by their sponsors.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. asked that it should be clearly understood that in accepting the number of 11, the Committee did not decide to retain the 11 present members; the Chairman replied in the affirmative; the Committee was only deciding on the number of members.

Finally, the Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia asked if the number 11 was the exact strength, or the maximum strength of the I.F.R.B., and the Chairman said that it would not be possible to answer this question until later, when the body charged with the election of the Board had been decided upon.

A secret ballot was then taken on the proposal of France and Mexico, which was as follows:

"The strength of the I.F.R.B. shall be maintained at 11 members; this number of 11 shall be quoted in the Convention (or in a Resolution or in a Protocol)."

This proposal was adopted by 61 votes to 12 with 1 abstention and 1 voting slip invalid.

The Chairman said that the question to be solved was: should members of the I.F.R.B. be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Radio Conference?

Discussions at recent meetings had shown that both solutions had their partisans: a third solution had been suggested by Sweden (Proposal No. 91) but had been withdrawn.

The Delegate of the United States thought the question might be put differently: should the next election be held in Buenos Aires or later?

The Chairman pointed out that his own phrasing of the question was preferable. If the Conference decided first of all to hold the election in Buenos Aires, the election would be in derogation of the Atlantic City Convention. However, the future Convention would not be binding until the governments had ratified it, so it was necessary to reflect carefully before acting in derogation of the Convention in force.

With this explanation, the Delegate of the United States withdrew his suggestion. When a vote was taken on the Chairman's question, he would vote in favour of election by the Radio Conference.

The Delegate of Pakistan, supported by the Delegates of Italy and Argentina, thought that before voting on the question put by the Chairman, the Committee should decide whether persons or countries were to be elected. The Delegate of China did not agree; since the Committee was to revise the Convention, and since the Convention clearly stated that the members of the I.F.R.B. were to be elected by the Radio Conference, it should first be decided which Conference was to make the election.

As most of the Committee agreed with the Delegate of Pakistan, the Chairman would ask the following question first: were persons or countries to be elected as members of the I.F.R.B.?

The existing texts on the matter were far from clear. Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention, referred to persons, whereas Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Convention and Radio Regulation No. 307 gave the impression that it was countries that were elected, so on that question the status quo could not be maintained.

He therefore asked the Committee to decide by a vote whether it wished persons to be elected.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. called for a secret ballot, and was supported by the Delegations of the Bielorussian S.S.R., the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Roumanian People's Republic, Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian S.S.R.

The vote would therefore be by secret ballot. However, in view of the late hour, it was postponed to the next day's meeting.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

E. Luraschi - G. Terras

R.V. Hatton

J. Revoy

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

THIRD REPORT BY

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention Committee)

TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Subject: Article 6 of the Atlantic City Convention (International Frequency Registration Board).

Committee 3 has devoted 8 meetings to a careful examination of basic questions of principle in connection with the International Frequency Registration Board.

1. At the 5th and 6th meetings (see Documents Nos. 99 and 111), it studied proposals for abolition of the I.F.R.B. These proposals were made by the U.S.S.R. (Nos. 35 and 98), by the People's Republic of Bulgaria (Nos. 616 and 618), and by Czechoslovakia (No. 619). They were rejected by 53 votes to 9.
2. At the 6th session (see Document No. 111) it examined Proposal 656 (Turkey) relating to amalgamation of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) and the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.). Further to the discussion, the author of the proposal stated that he would not ask for it to be put to the vote.
3. Committee 3 then had a general discussion on the following questions concerning the I.F.R.B.:
 - how many members it should have;

- how they should be elected;
- what body should elect them.

This discussion, started at the 6th meeting, continued throughout the 7th, 8th, and 9th. The reports of these sessions are to be found in Documents Nos. 111, 134, 141 and 145.

4 At the 10th, 11th and 12th meetings, the Committee took the following decisions on the points enumerated above:

a) how many members the I.F.R.B. should have:

Only two proposals remained when the discussion was opened: the proposal of Brazil (No. 690), raising to 15 the number of members of the I.F.R.B.; the proposals of France and Mexico, in favour of specifying, in the Convention (or in a Resolution, or in a Protocol) that the I.F.R.B. should continue to have 11 members.

The proposal of Brazil was rejected by 46 votes to 30 with 1 abstention.

The proposals of France and Mexico were adopted by 61 votes to 12 with 1 vote invalid.

Both votes were by secret ballot.

b) how they should be elected:

Some proposals submitted to the Conference specified that I.F.R.B. members should be individuals, others that they should be countries.

Committee 3 decided in favour of election by countries by 44 votes to 26, with 3 abstentions. The vote was by secret ballot.

c) what body should elect them:

Some proposals submitted to the Conference specified that the Plenipotentiary Conference, others that the Administrative Radio Conference, should be responsible for election.

Committee 3 decided in favour of election by the Administrative Radio Conference by 47 votes to 26.

The vote was by secret ballot.

d) The Committee then discussed the question of whether election should take place, exceptionally at the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference.

It decided that election should not take place, exceptionally in Buenos Aires, by 45 votes to 25, with 2 abstentions and 1 vote invalid.

The vote was by secret ballot.

5. The Committee is not yet through with Article 6 of the Convention. It has still to deal with several points of less importance than those mentioned above, but considered that its findings in regard to the more important questions ought to be submitted to the Plenary Assembly before revision of Article 6 has been completed.

C. Ribeiro

Chairman, Committee 3

UNITED NATIONS

FACILITIES AND PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

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

"New York, 17 October 1952

Mr. León Mulatier
Secretary-General of the International
Telecommunication Union
Conference internationale
Facultad de Derecho
Avenida Presidente Figueroa Alcorta No.2263
Buenos Aires, Argentina

"Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, the sections of the Twelfth Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination which deal with the question of telecommunication facilities for the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. This report was drawn up at the Committee's session of 10 October 1952 and will shortly be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and, for information, to the States Members of the United Nations and the appropriate governing organs of the Specialized Agencies. It will be noted that the sections on telecommunication facilities were prepared after consultation with the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which is a subsidiary body of the General Assembly and will be reporting separately to the General Assembly in this matter.

Accept, Sir,

Trygve Lie
Secretary General "

The document referred to by the Secretary General of the United Nations is reproduced in the Annex attached hereto.

Annex : 1

ANNEX

Extract from the Twelfth Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
Consultations with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and

Budgetary Questions

30. The A.C.C. held a joint meeting with the Advisory Committee on 10 October similar to that held a year ago, which it welcomed as affording a useful opportunity for the discussion between the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned and the Advisory Committee of a number of questions of mutual concern. The results of this discussion are summarized below :

- a) Desirability of a consolidated budget
.....
- b) Common services and the co-ordination of services at various centres
.....
- c) Telecommunications facilities (1)
.....

34. Consultations have been held concerning the position of the specialized agencies in regard to the provisions concerning government telegrams and telephone calls contained in the International Telecommunication

(1) The Secretary-General of the I.T.U., who was unable to attend the A.C.C. meeting because the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U. was in session, informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that, for the time being, he would have to reserve the position of his Organization on this question, which was to be examined as a whole by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Convention. Under the Convention the specialized agencies (2) are not granted the same privilege of sending government telegrams or making government telephone calls as is accorded to the Secretary General and the heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations. During the consultations, emphasis was laid on the recognition of the governmental status of the specialized agencies accorded by the General Assembly under Sections 11 and 12 of Article IV of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies; and the question was raised whether the International Telecommunication Convention ought not to be modified, so as to extend this privilege to the specialized agencies.

35. The Secretary General has transmitted to the I.T.U. a statement on the question, agreed to with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, with the request that it be brought to the attention of the members of the I.T.U. at the Quinquennial Plenipotentiary Conference meeting at Buenos Aires in October. This statement points out the reasons why arrangements to facilitate the conduct of governmental and United Nations official business should also be applied in respect to such business carried on through the specialized agencies and proposed that the definition of government telegrams and telephone calls should include those originated by the executive heads of the specialized agencies.
36. On the problem of facilities and rates, the statement draws attention to the problem of special rates granted in respect of government telegrams and to the anomaly involved in having governments pay higher rates for telegrams chargeable to specialized agencies' budgets than are paid by them for telegrams chargeable directly to their individual budgets or the United Nations budget.
37. The Advisory Committee took note of the statement transmitted by the Secretary General to the I.T.U., and agreed that this statement was in conformity with the General Assembly's decision that no distinction should be made between the status of the United Nations in this field and that of the specialized agencies as shown by the virtual identity of the relevant articles in the respective Conventions on Privileges and Immunities.

38. The question of the use by the specialized agencies of the United Nations telecommunications network is also being considered with I.T.U. The Secretary-General has approached this matter with two considerations in mind, namely, the fact that the specialized agencies form part of the United Nations system, and ~~that~~ the General Assembly has issued directives towards securing the largest measure of common service arrangements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Given the existence in any case of facilities already set up by the United Nations for its own use, there is, he believes, everything to be said for a common ~~sonse~~ approach to the question. The Secretary-General would not propose to extend the United Nations services to accommodate the specialized agencies; he does propose, however, that the fullest use of existing facilities be made on the grounds of economy and practical advantage.

39. The Secretary-General has accordingly agreed to accept messages for specialized agencies on the network, provided facilities are available, and he proposes that agencies should reimburse costs on a pro rata basis. The A.C.C. expressed its support of this position.

40. The Advisory Committee, with whom the whole matter was discussed, felt that the granting of facilities to the specialized agencies accorded fully with the general principles of co-ordination affirmed by the General Assembly, and that action in this respect would, moreover, be conducive to economy, since none of the specialized agencies possessed telecommunications operating services, whereas the United Nations network had spare capacity; the Committee also noted the assurance given by the Secretary-General that there was no intention of extending the United Nations services for the sole purpose of accommodating the specialized agencies.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 156-E

30 October 1952

COMMITTEE 7

CORRIGENDUM No. 1

TO DOCUMENT No. 155-E

Page 2. The sub-heading "Consultations with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions" should appear as a separate line.

Page 3. Add the footnote:

(2) The Bank and the Fund are in a special position in this regard since their Articles of Agreement expressly deal with privileges and immunities for their communications.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.157-E
30 October 1952

COMMITTEE 3

CORRIGENDUM No.1

to Document No.141

Report of the 8th Meeting of Committee 3

The following statement by the Delegate of China should replace that appearing on page 5 of Document No.141:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow Delegates,

"On behalf of the Chinese Delegation may I state at the outset that we are keeping an open mind in the consideration of this all important problem. That is why my Delegation has so far not made any proposals. We are ready to be convinced and, after hearing the previous speakers, we are now ready to convince the Conference that we should uphold the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention. Section 3 of Article 6 of that Convention states: 'Members of the Board shall be elected by each Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference according to the procedure established by that Conference'. In compliance with that provision, Section 296 of Chapter IV of the Radio Regulations was adopted. It runs as follows: 'The International Frequency Registration Board shall be composed of a body of 11 independent members, all nationals of different countries Members of the Union.' My Delegation is of the opinion that the number of 11 members who have just begun to function should be maintained. What is more, Article 10 of the Atlantic City Convention provides that the Plenipotentiary Conference shall revise the Convention if it considers this necessary. My Delegation feels that the provisions concerned are such that there is no necessity for revision. If revision is necessary, we believe that the number should not be reduced, although we should not object to its increase.

"Mr. Chairman and fellow Delegates, permit me to tell you an anecdote which will make you laugh not only because it is comic but also because it is tragic. It would be comic to you if you were the guests and tragic to you if you were the hosts in the story. Once upon a time the members of a gourmet society knowing full well the financial status of the organization decided to give its monthly dinner and entrusted the chef to prepare the dinner for hundreds of guests. The chef after careful consideration and consultation with his assistants went ahead and engaged eleven cooks for carrying out the assignment. The cooks divided up their work, drew up the menu, did their respective marketing and made their purchases. A few days before the date scheduled for the dinner, the members of the gourmet society suddenly decided to dismiss more than half or one-third of the cooks hired by the chef not on the ground that too many cooks spoil the broth, but rather on the ground that the society should economize and reduce its expenditure by reducing the number of cooks. In consequence, the chef could not give a good performance, the guests complained of both the quantity and quality of the food, and the members of the society had to admit that the dinner was a total failure. This tale seems to be quite analogous to the situation in which the I.T.U. would find itself, if we were to reduce the number of the members of the I.F.R.B. from eleven to five or seven or nine as suggested by several delegations.

"While we appreciate the salutary motive with which those delegations propose to reduce the number of the members of the I.F.R.B., we cannot convince ourselves that we should risk at this moment spoiling the dinner by too few cooks, and by creating unnecessary disturbance.

"My Delegation has noted with appreciation the generous stand taken by the United States Delegate when he, in his statement, made clear that he would not insist on the number of members of the I.F.R.B. being five. Our position compels us to emphasize three principles, namely, constitutionality, stability and impartiality. From the constitutional point of view, we believe that the Plenipotentiary Conference should change the provisions only when it is necessary for us to do so. We should inject into the existing instrument the spirit of conciliation and cooperation and refrain from indulging in unnecessary changes of the structure and regulations of the I.T.U. and the Administrative Radio Conference. Edgar Allen Poe is reported to have said: 'For the form of government let fools contest; whatever is the best governed is the best'.

This expression may appear to be somewhat cynical, but there is a good deal of truth in it. Consequently, we endorse the principle of stability of the constitutionality, structure and activities of the I.T.U. Furthermore, too small a number of members of the I.F.R.B. runs counter to the principle of impartiality. It can be easily said that we can have five or seven or nine purely technical experts on the Board who are international servants and absolutely impartial. But we know by experience that, the smaller the number, the harder it will be to maintain impartiality. Human beings, at least human beings of the 20th century, and especially under the present political tension, can hardly be expected to be so impartial as to forget their own national and political interests. If we look into the decisions of the International Court of Justice, for instance, and see how they have been made by highly eminent jurists, we cannot but conclude that we cannot possibly expect a handful of individuals (five or seven or nine) to be entirely impartial. Besides, the memberships of the International Court of Justice, the International Law Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Commission are all based on geographical and representative considerations, and the membership of each of these organs is always higher than the number proposed by each of those Delegates who advocate a reduction in the membership of the I.F.R.B. My Delegation submits that any reduction of the existing membership of the I.F.R.B. would be harmful to the interests of the I.T.U. and we should vote against it. We support the views expressed by the French Delegate. If any provision of the Convention is to be revised at all regarding the number of Members of the I.F.R.B., we should greatly prefer to increase it as suggested by the Brazilian Delegate rather than to decrease it as proposed by several other Delegations."

SCHEDULE

for Friday, 31 October 1952

(Amendment to the Schedule published in

Document No. 137-FES)

MORNING

Committee 2	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Plenary Hall
Committee 4 (Permanent Working Group)	9 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Room B

AFTERNOON

Committee 1	4 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Room B
Committee 4 (Permanent Working Group, if necessary)	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.	Plenary Hall
	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Plenary Hall
Committee 5	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.	Room A

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations)

Summary Record of the 7th Meeting

25 October 1952

Chairman: Mr. I. Tsingovatov (U.S.S.R.)

The Chairman continued the examination of Rule 14 of Document No. 21, (Draft Rules of Procedure), and opened discussion of paragraph 3 of that Rule.

The Delegate of Italy proposed that the paragraph be made equally applicable to a country desirous of being represented by another country through the duration of a Conference.

The Committee, after a short discussion, decided that the proposal presented by the Delegate of Italy could not be approved.

A delegation could only represent another delegation exceptionally during one or several meetings at which the latter could not be present.

The Committee also considered that the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the representation of certain countries by others had an exceptional character and that it was valid only for this Conference and could not be taken as a

precedent. The Plenary Assembly had reserved the right to revert to the matter during the examination of the General Regulations.

The Delegate of Belgium proposed to add the following amendment: "The Delegation must advise the Chairman of this authorization before the meeting".

The Chairman suggested that the Belgian Delegate should slightly change his amendment in the following way: "A delegation transferring its representation must officially inform the Chairman of the Conference".

The Delegate of Belgium accepted that wording.

The Committee, consulted by the Chairman, accepted the amendment without opposition.

The Delegate of Brazil, supported by the Delegate of the Dominican Republic, proposed that the following words be deleted from the paragraph: "during one or several meetings at which the latter could not be present".

The Delegations of Egypt and the United States of America as well as the Chairman opposed that proposal.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia gave the following explanation:

" We are not discussing here the representation of one country by another for the whole duration of the Conference, but the representation of one delegation by another during the course of one or several meetings; the latter only is the object of paragraph 3 which is in conformity with the provisions of chapter III, paragraph 3 of the General Regulations. According to Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that provision is binding and cannot be modified by the present Conference; only the provisions of the Rules of Procedure can be modified or amended as provided in Article 12 of the Convention. For these reasons, the Czechoslovak Delegation is opposed to the Brazilian amendment and recommends the adoption of Rule 14, paragraph 3 of Document No. 21, as it stands."

The Chairman put the amendment proposed by Brazil to the vote. The amendment to paragraph 3 was rejected by 19 votes to 3, with **10** abstentions.

The whole of paragraph 3 as amended by Belgium was then put to the vote and adopted by 35 votes in favour, with no opposition, 4 Delegations abstaining from voting.

Paragraph 4 of Rule 14 was then adopted without discussion.

The whole of Rule 14 would remain in abeyance until paragraph 2 had been definitely settled.

The Committee then examined Rule 15 of Document No. 21.

Paragraph 1 was adopted without objections.

The Committee then went on to examine paragraph 2 of Rule 15.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia proposed to delete the paragraph which it considered superfluous.

This proposal was put to the vote and rejected by 13 votes to 10, with 16 abstentions.

The Chairman put the whole of paragraph 2 to the vote; it was adopted by 19 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

The Committee then turned to paragraph 3 of Rule 15.

The Delegate of Egypt asked the following question: When a delegation declares it will not take part in the voting, is this considered an abstention or an absence? He pointed out that it could have an effect on fixing the quorum for a Plenary Assembly and he referred to paragraph 1 of Rule 13.

There ensued a discussion in which the following delegations took part: Argentine Republic, Egypt, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Brazil and Denmark. The Committee agreed 1) that a quorum composed of delegations accredited to the Conference and entitled to vote was an entirely different matter from the whole of the delegations actually voting and 2) that the fact of not taking part in a voting was different from an abstention. For example, when a question of regional interest was to be settled, the required quorum can be present (and verified by roll-call) but only the delegations that came from that region would be directly interested and would vote.

The Chairman was of the opinion that the Rules of Procedure should contain a provision defining the difference between an abstention and the attitude consisting in not taking part in the voting and suggested the following text : "A Delegation that does not take part in the voting shall not be counted among the abstaining delegations". This text was adopted by the Committee by 39 votes in favour, no opposition and 1 abstention.

The Chairman proposed that that amendment should constitute a new sub-paragraph 3 of paragraph 1.

The Delegate of France, supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, preferred the provision to be included in paragraph 3 of Rule 15.

The Delegates of the Argentine Republic and Ireland were of the opinion that this question deserved full consideration on account of the repercussions it might have on the rest of the Rules.

The Delegate of Egypt, supported by the Delegates of the Argentine Republic and of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay proposed that a working group be set up to study the question in detail. The proposal was rejected by 14 votes to 10, with 14 abstentions.

The question of where to insert the new provision was pursued.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic reserved the right to revert to the substance of the matter in Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman continued with the discussion of paragraph 3 of Rule 15.

The Delegations of France, Brazil and Italy proposed several amendments to the paragraph in order to make the meaning quite clear.

A long discussion ensued. How were the proportions to be fixed between a), ~~abstentions~~ and delegations present and voting and b), ~~abstentions~~ and delegations present and entitled to vote.

The Chairman proposed the creation of a working group to study this question. This proposal was unanimously accepted, and the group was formed by the delegations of the Argentine Republic (Chairman), France, Brazil, Canada, Italy and the Hungarian P.R., collaboration remaining open to any other delegations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed that a permanent working group be set up composed of not more than 10 delegations. This would expedite the work of the Committee. The Delegations of Ireland and Mexico supported the proposal.

The Delegate of Brazil suggested that the author of a proposal should also be present in the working group when that proposal was discussed.

The Delegate of Pakistan supported the idea but wanted to make sure that the questions would be at least briefly discussed by the Committee before they were handed to the working group.

The Committee decided to create the working group, taking into consideration the suggestions made by Brazil and Pakistan. The group would be formed by the Delegations of the Argentine Republic (Chairman), France, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungarian P.R., U.S.S.R., Brazil and Australia and any delegation whose proposals were to be discussed by the group.

In reply to the Delegate of Pakistan, the Chairman confirmed that all questions to be handed to a working group would be previously discussed by the Committee.

Rapporteurs:

A. Wolf
G.R. Brandon
S.M.J. Penas

Chairman:

I. Tsingovatov

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations)

Summary Record of the 8th meeting

27 October, 1952

Chairman : Mr. I. Tsingovatov (U.S.S.R.)

The Chairman opened the meeting by announcing that the Committee would first deal with the rules left in abeyance.

For Rule 13, para. 6, Motion for postponement of discussion, the working group submitted the following text : "During discussion, any delegation may propose that debate on the point at issue be postponed for a given period. Once such a proposal has been made, any discussion thereon shall be limited to three speakers, not counting the person submitting the proposal : one for the motion and two against."

The new wording of paragraph 6 was adopted unanimously.

Concerning Rule 14 on the right of vote, the Delegate of France drew attention to the fact that neither the text of the Atlantic City General Regulations nor that submitted by the working group took into account the two types of credentials : credentials authorizing a delegation to discuss and vote, and credentials authorizing it to sign.

The Chairman, supported by the Delegation of Brazil, thought that the Conference should respect the Atlantic City General Regulations. He therefore recommended the working group to keep as closely as possible to the terms of those Regulations.

It was then agreed that the working group should prepare a new text in line with the recommendations of the Committee ; the French proposal would be taken into consideration when the General Regulations were discussed.

The Chairman then passed to paragraph 4 of Rule 15.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that a new sub-paragraph 1 should be added to the paragraph, as follows : "In meetings of the Plenary Assembly, each proposal or amendment shall be submitted to a vote after discussion." This was the text of Paragraph 1 of Rule 16, Chapter 6, of the Atlantic City General Regulations.

The Delegations of the People's Republic of Poland and of Uruguay supported the proposal.

After a short discussion on a suggestion by the Delegate of Egypt, the Committee decided to include the U.S.S.R. proposal, amended by Argentina as follows : "In meetings of the Plenary Assembly, each proposal or amendment, duly supported, shall be submitted to a vote after discussion". It would, however, be included in Rule 11 of the Rules of Procedure rather than in the paragraph under discussion.

The Delegate of Uruguay thought that for the sake of accuracy and clarity the first sentence of sub-paragraph 1) should read :

"Except in the case of Paragraph 5, the following voting procedures shall be adopted:..."

The Delegate of Argentina agreed to the amendment, and there being no objections, it was adopted.

Paragraph 4 of Rule 15 thus amended was then adopted in toto.

In the case of Paragraph 5 of Rule 15, Secret ballot, the Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, supported by the Delegation of Colombia, proposed that a secret ballot should be taken at the request of 2, rather than 5, delegations.

The Delegations of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland thought that this would tend to prolong the debates.

When consulted on the amendment, the Committee rejected it by 24 votes to 6, with 10 abstentions.

The Delegate of Brazil then proposed that a request for a secret ballot should have priority over a request for any other type of vote.

The Delegate of Argentina pointed out that in this respect the first sentence of the paragraph in question was imperative; priority was therefore not necessary.

The Chairman drew the Committee's attention to Paragraph 7 of Rule 16, Chapter 6, of the General Regulations : "If five or more delegations, present and entitled to vote, request, when a vote is about to be taken, that it shall be taken by secret ballot, this shall be done. The necessary steps shall be taken to guarantee secrecy."

The above wording was so categorical that there was no doubt that the request for a secret ballot must be met if at least five delegations supported it.

The Committee agreed with that conclusion.

The Delegate of Brazil then withdrew his proposal.

The text of Paragraph 5 was then adopted in toto by 45 votes to 1, with no abstentions.

The Chairman passed to Paragraph 6 of Rule 15.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia proposed the following wording for sub-paragraph 2 :

"2. At the request of a delegation, the Chairman must allow it to explain the reasons for its vote, either before or after the vote itself."

The Delegate of Argentina agreed with the spirit of the proposal, but suggested: "The Chairman shall authorize explanations for a vote.... etc."

Since the Czech proposal did not have any bearing on the heading of the paragraph, the Delegate of Italy suggested that it should form an independent paragraph.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia accepted the amendment proposed by Argentina, and the Delegate of Argentina accepted the Italian Delegation's suggestion.

At the request of the Chairman, the Committee approved the deletion of the second sub-paragraph and the introduction of a new paragraph on the lines of the Czech text, as amended by Argentina.

The Committee then approved the single paragraph left in Paragraph 6 of Rule 15.

The Committee then ~~proceeded~~ to study Paragraph 7.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that Sub-paragraphs 1 and 2 be merged into one, reading: "At the request of the delegation submitting a proposal, this proposal may be put to the vote in sections, after which a vote shall be taken on the proposal as a whole." He was only suggesting a simple drafting change.

The Delegate of Argentina, supported by other delegations, pointed out that the U.S.S.R. amendment also affected the substance, in that it prevented any delegation other than the author from suggesting that a proposal be put to the vote in sections.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. then amended his proposal to read: "At the request of any delegation, a proposal may be put to the vote in sections, after which a vote shall be taken on the proposal as a whole."

The Delegate of Argentina agreed to the first part of the sentence, but was not in favour of the second part of the proposal, because points rejected during the voting on the sections could not be included when a vote on the proposal as a whole was taken.

After consulting the Committee, the Chairman confirmed that everyone was prepared to accept the first part of the U.S.S.R. proposal. The second part would be studied by the working group.

Sub-paragraph 3 did not give rise to any objections, and Paragraph 7 would be left in abeyance until the working group had met.

The Chairman passed to Paragraph 8 of Rule 15, and suggested that it be taken point by point. The Committee agreed.

The Delegate of Italy suggested a drafting change to sub-paragraph 1), which was referred to the Working Group.

The Delegate of Brazil asked whether it would not be advisable to study his delegation's Document No. 129 jointly with Document No. 21.

The Chairman, supported by the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, thought that this would also mean studying all other similar proposals, which would hold up the work of the Committee considerably. He thought that consideration of those proposals should be postponed until the new General Regulations were studied.

As the Delegate of Brazil did not insist, Paragraph 1 was adopted subject to drafting amendments.

The Committee adopted Sub-paragraph 2 of Paragraph 8 without discussion.

Reverting to that sub-paragraph, the Delegate of Egypt wished to know what would happen if a proposal supported by one or several delegations were subsequently amended by another delegation. Would the delegations which had supported the first proposal also have to express their views on such an amendment?

After a short discussion, the Chairman pointed out that it was late and that the question was likely to lead to several statements. He therefore suggested that the matter be referred to the Working Group, and asked the Egyptian Delegation to join the Group, so that it could explain its point.

The Committee agreed.

Rapporteurs:
S.J.M. Penas
G.R. Braudon
A. Wolf

Chairman:
I. Tsingovatov

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 161-E
30 October 1952

COMMITTEE 7

CORRIGENDUM No. 1 TO DOCUMENT No. 140

Concerns the Spanish text only.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 162-E
30 October 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Buenos Aires, 1952

COORIGENDUM No.1 TO DOCUMENT No. 142

Concerns only the Spanish text.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 7

(Committee on Relations with the United Nations)

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In connection with the discussion on Technical Assistance which is to take place at the next meeting of Committee 7, the Chairman of that Committee wishes to invite the attention of delegates to the text of Resolution No.244 of the Administrative Council which is reproduced at pages 98 et seq. of the printed report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 164-E
2 November 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

CORRIGENDUM TO DOCUMENT No. 121-E

E G Y P T

Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the Plenary Assembly

Tuesday, 21st October at 16.00 h.

Page 17: Replace par. 8.7 by the following:

"8.7. There was no doubt that this Conference was going to revise the method to be followed to bring the Atlantic City Allocation Table into force; and it did nothing but devised a practical method to be followed, and changed nothing in the Radio Regulations but the unsuccessful method originally thought of in Atlantic City."

31 October 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FIRST REPORT

BY COMMITTEE 5

(I.T.U. Finances)

TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Subject: Outstanding contributions - Chapter VI of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, paragraph 4.1, outstanding contributions which are not queried.

At its third meeting, Committee 5 adopted a draft resolution relating to outstanding contributions which are not queried, drawn up by Working Group 3 (Document No. 138).

This draft resolution, which is annexed hereto (Annex 1), is submitted to the Plenary Assembly.

It is proposed:

- 1) that this resolution be forwarded by telegram:
 - a) to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries, Members of the Union, which are behindhand with their payment,
 - b) to the Administrations of countries, Members of the Union, with which the General Secretariat usually corresponds;
- 2) to leave it to the discretion of the Secretary General to draw up the list of addresses to which telegrams will be sent, taking into consideration both the amounts due and the age of the debt (Annex 2).

Chairman of Committee 5:

K. Prasada

Annexes: 2

(Annex 2 will be issued before the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly).

ANNEX 1

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union at present meeting at Buenos Aires,

having considered

the financial problems and the budget for 1953 and particularly the amounts still due from certain Members of the Union,

having in mind

that proposals have been submitted to the Conference with a view to limiting the rights of Members who are indebted to the Union,

decides

to appeal to the Governments, which are in arrears with their payments, to be good enough to let the Conference know, as soon as possible and at the latest by the 20 November, the date when they will be in a position to settle their accounts relating to the Union, which do not call for further clarification or adjustment and which have been notified by the General Secretariat, and to ask them to do everything possible to make payment before the end of 1952.

x

x x

To this telegram the Secretary General will add the following:

The amount owed by your Government, which has not been queried, as at the date of this telegram is Swiss francs, without taking into consideration the interest for the year 1952. Of this amount Swiss francs relate to the years 1951 and before. The amount owed is made up as follows:

- Swiss francs for contributions to ordinary expenses.
- Swiss francs for contributions to extraordinary expenses.
- Swiss francs for the supply of documents.

CONFERENCIA PLENIPOTENCIARIA
Buenos Aires, 1952

PROGRAMA PARA LA SEMANA 3 AL 8 DE NOVIEMBRE
EMPLOI DU TEMPS POUR LA SEMAINE DU 3 AU 8 NOVEMBRE
SCHEDULE FOR WEEK 3 TO 8 NOVEMBER

	Lunes 3	Martes 4	Miércoles 5	Jueves 6	Viernes 7	Sábado 8
ASAMBLEA PLENARIA		16-19		16-19		
Com. 1						
Com. 2			16-19(B)			
Com. 3 Sub-Com. A	10-13(PL) 16-19(C)	10-13(B)	10-13(PL)	10-13(A)	10-13(PL)	10-13(PL)
Com. 4 GT 1 (1) GT 2	9-13(C) 10-13(A)	10-13(PL) 9-13(C)	16-19(PL) 9-13(C)	10-13(PL)	17-19(PL)	
Com. 5 GT 5/1 GT 5/2 GT 5/3	16-19(PL)	10-13(A)	16-19(A)	10-13(2) 10-13(B)	16-19(C) 17-20(B)	16-19(B)
Com. 6 GT				10-13(C)		
Com. 7	16-19(A)					16-19(PL)
Com. 8	15.30-16 (A)					15-16(A)

Véase notas (1) y (2) en la página 2.
Voir notes (1) et (2) page 2.
See notes (1) and (2) on page 2.



- Notas: (1) La sesión podrá prolongarse por la tarde.
Séance pouvant se prolonger au cours de l'après-midi.
This meeting might continue in the afternoon.
- (2) La sala se indicará posteriormente en el tablón de anuncios.
La salle sera indiquée ultérieurement au tableau d'affichage.
Room will be indicated later on the notice board.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 167-E
31 October 1952

AGENDA FOR THE

14th MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Monday, 3 November 1952, at 10 a.m.

Plenary Hall

At its meeting on 3 November 1952, Committee 3, in order to co-ordinate its work with that of Committee 4, will examine proposals relating to Articles 10 and 11 of the Convention instead of continuing with the study of proposals concerning Article 8, which will be taken up again later.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 168-E
2 November 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 5

REQUESTS FOR A LOWER CONTRIBUTORY CLASS

Annexed will be found a copy of the letter in which Mr. I. González Aróvalo, Head of the Delegation of Guatemala, asks for Guatemala to be included in the 8th Class (1 unit) for its contribution to the expenses of the Union.

Guatemala is at present in the 7th Class (3 units).

Note: Other similar requests will be found in Documents Nos. 15, 84 revised, 114 and 122.

Annex: 1

- 2 -
(168-E)

ANNEX

Embassy of Guatemala

DELEGATION OF GUATEMALA
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION
CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 24 October 1952

Dr. M. A. Andrada,
Chairman of the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary
Conference,
Buenos Aires.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that my Government will contribute to the expenses of the Union for the coming period in the 8th Class (1 unit) instead of in the 7th Class, as decided at Atlantic City.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) I. González Arévalo
Head of the Delegation of Guatemala

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 169-E

2 November 1952

COMMITTEE 5

(Finances of the Union)

Report of the Third Meeting

28 October 1952

Chairman: Mr. K. Prasada (India)

The Chairman opened the meeting at 10.00 hours and asked Dr. Sterky (Sweden) to introduce the draft resolution prepared in Working Group 3, the text of which appears as an annex to Document No. 138. If the draft resolution was approved by the Committee, it would be necessary to decide on the date in November, say the 15 or 20, which must be filled in to complete the text.

Considerable discussion ensued and a number of objections to the draft resolution were raised. The Delegate of France was of the opinion that sub-paragraph (b) had not taken account of the long-standing nature of such debts. It should be amplified by a formula such as the following: "whose debts to the Union are prior to the year" This point of view was shared by the Delegates of China and Brazil.

The Delegate of Argentina did not like the reference to amounts "which have not been queried" and thought these words should be omitted. He would also prefer not to introduce the fixed date of 31 December next; it would suffice if an approximate date were asked for. Similar comments were made by the Delegates of Canada, French Oversea Territories, Colombia, Yugoslavia, Lebanon and Brazil.

The Delegate of India said that the Working Group had devoted considerable time and thought to the draft resolution, and had deliberately adopted the wording referring to non-contested debts since some countries also owed amounts which had been queried, so that a distinction had to be made. He saw no difficulty in making a reference in the Resolution to the proposals for the enforcement of sanctions against long-standing debtors, and remarked that if nothing concrete was to be done about these debts, the prospects of establishing a Working Capital Fund would not be so favourable. He enquired whether the Secretary General could furnish details of the countries to which it was proposed to send the draft telegram.

The Delegates of Portugal, United Kingdom and South Africa were prepared to accept the text of the draft resolution as it stood.

The Chairman said that in view of the divergent views expressed by the speakers, he would request them to hand in their amendments to Dr. Sterky, who would endeavour to produce an agreed text. This was done, and a slightly modified version of the original text was approved for early reference to the Plenary Assembly (see document No. 165).

The Chairman then turned to the staff questions dealt with in Chapter V of the Administrative Council's Report.

The Chairman of Working Group 2, M. Vandenhove (Belgium) reminded the Committee that it had been agreed at a previous meeting that the questions of principle which had just been enumerated should be discussed first of all in the full Committee, in order that precise directives might be given to the Working Group to regulate its labours and to enable it to carry out as quickly as possible the task entrusted to it.

That task is a very complex and delicate one; it has many aspects. For each of the questions to be examined, there are several possible solutions, according to the particular angle from which each is viewed. Therefore, in order that the Working Group should not waste time in examining solutions which the Committee might reject out of hand, it would be particularly useful if directives as precise as possible resulted from the discussion which was about to begin.

The Chairman drew attention to Document No. 94 which gave detailed information as to salary scales, allowances, etc., in other specialized agencies compared with those in force in the I.T.U. and also to the following proposals (No. 210, Belgian Congo, No. 224, Argentina, and No. 230, Portugal), which provided that the Plenipotentiary Conference should fix the basic salaries of all Union officials. He thought the main points to be decided were:

- a) should the basic scales be embodied in the Convention?
- b) should the basis be fixed, or should the Administrative Council be given power to vary scales at its discretion?
- c) should salaries be linked to the cost of living index?

The Delegate of Portugal said that, though the fixed scale laid down at Atlantic City had not caused much difficulty, since the cost of living in Geneva had not risen much, he considered a rigid scale was bad in principle, because one could not foresee conditions five or seven years ahead with any degree of certainty. The alternative was to be found in the Portuguese Proposal No. 79, which would give power to the Administrative Council to adjust salary scales according to fluctuations in the cost of living. He preferred this solution to that proposed by France in Proposal No. 84, which envisaged similar action when the cost of living figure reached not less than ...% of the price level at the time the Convention came into force. How was this hypothetical percentage to be calculated here in Buenos Aires and written into the Convention?

The Delegate of France thought a rigid scale should be decided upon now, because staff costs were the greatest single item of expense, amounting to approximately 80% of the cost of the I.T.U. He would prefer to see it placed in an Annex to the Convention rather than in a Resolution, as was done at Atlantic City. He was, however, in favour of a measure of flexibility in the period between Plenipotentiary Conferences. The intention behind the French proposal was that small rises or falls in the cost of living should be ignored, but that an adjustment should be made if the variation was as great as, say, 5%.

The Delegate of Portugal said that Proposal 230 was not intended to abolish a fixed scale, as laid down at Atlantic City, but to authorize the Administrative Council to adjust it in relation to variations in the cost of living. He did not like a fixed percentage to be inserted in the Convention, for then the staff could demand a flat increase of x % at all salary levels. It might be preferable to increase salaries in the lower ranges by more than x %, and by less than x % in the upper ranges. since a flat increase at all levels was open to objection.

The Delegate of France agreed with this view, but explained that the percentage to be written into the French proposal referred only to the cost of living, and was not intended necessarily to apply to salary increases.

The Delegate of India favoured the adoption of a sliding scale for salary adjustments, since basic salaries might hold good for several years.

The Delegate of U.S.A. said that the American Proposal No. 77 also proposed that the Administrative Council should fix the salaries of the staff. This and other proposals should be examined by the Working Group and a recommendation made to the Committee.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland favoured the insertion of a basic scale in the Convention or in an Annex by way of guidance for the future. He agreed that there was need for a measure of flexibility in view of changing economic conditions between Plenipotentiary Conferences; he was opposed to any increase being made automatically in salaries on account of variations in the cost of living.

The Delegate of Argentina said that when staff questions came before the Administrative Council, it was customary for a member of the staff association to attend. He thought the same procedure would be helpful to Working Group 2. The Delegate of Colombia agreed with this view.

The Chairman said that he understood that a representative of the I.T.U. Staff Association was present in Buenos Aires, and he thought it could be arranged for him to be present in the Working Group, if desired.

Mr. Vandenhove agreed, so long as the Working Group could call upon the staff representative to appear before them when required. He did not think he should attend all the meetings of the Group as a member.

This was agreed.

At the close of the meeting the Delegate of Yugoslavia asked if he might participate in the work of Working Group 3. This was accepted.

The Chairman said that at the next meeting he proposed to take up the following questions:

- (i) Integration of I.T.U. and U.N. scales of pay and allowances.
- (ii) The provident and Pension Fund.
- (iii) Article 14 of the Convention, with particular reference to the proposals for a consolidated budget and a working capital fund.

The meeting closed at 13.15 hours.

Reporters:

J. T. ARREGUI
R. VARGUES
M. CAWS

Chairman:

K. PRASADA

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.170-E
2 November 1952

SCHEDULE OF WORK FOR

MONDAY, 3 NOVEMBER 1952

(Amendment to Document 166-FES)

COMMITTEE 3

Sub-Committee A (simultaneous interpretation)	1600-1900	<u>Room B</u> (instead of Room C)
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COMMITTEE 4

Working Group 1 (consecutive interpretation)	0900-1300	<u>Room B</u> (instead of Room C) Should there be a meeting in the after- noon, will meet in Room C.
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Working Group 2 (consecutive interpretation)	1000-1300	<u>Room C</u> (instead of Room A)
-------------------------------------------------	-----------	--------------------------------------

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.171-L

3 November 1952

COMMITTEE 4

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE CONFERENCE

Rule 1

INAUGURATION OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference shall be inaugurated by a person appointed by the inviting Government.

Rule 2

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 3

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

At the first session of the Plenary Assembly:

- 1) the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen 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 sessions 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 to postpone the convoking of a Plenary Assembly or Meeting should he consider it necessary.
3. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to protect the right of each delegation to express its opinion freely and fully on the point at issue.
4. He shall ensure that discussion is limited to the point at issue, and he may interrupt any speaker who departs therefrom and request him to confine his remarks to the subject under discussion.

Rule 5

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

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

Rule 6

COMPOSITION 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 subcommittees and working groups shall be announced in good time in the meeting place of the Conference.

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. Nevertheless the Plenary Assembly itself shall be entitled to deal directly with any proposal.

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 to the Chairman of the appropriate committee, as the case may be.
2. No proposal or amendment may be presented unless signed or approved 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.
 - 3) In addition, the Chairman of the Conference on receiving proposals or amendments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Rule shall refer them to the appropriate Committee or to the Plenary Assembly as the case may be.
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 therefor.

Rule 11

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

1. No proposal or amendment submitted prior to the opening of the Conference or during it may be discussed if, when it comes to be considered, it is not seconded by at least one other delegation.
2. Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

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 OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

1. Quorum

For a valid vote to be taken at a session of the Plenary Assembly, more than half 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 in what capacity they speak.

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

3. Motions of order and points of order

1) During debates, any delegation may, when it thinks fit, submit a motion of order or raise a point of order, which shall at once be settled by the Chairman in accordance with these 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 submitting a motion of order shall refrain from discussing the substance of the matter in question.

4. Priority of motions of order and points of order

The motions and points of order mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Rule shall be dealt with in the following order :-

1) any point of order regarding the application of these Rules of Procedure

- 2) suspension of a meeting
- 3) adjournment of a meeting
- 4) postponement of debate on the matter under discussion
- 5) closure of debate on the matter under discussion
- 6) any other motions of order or points of order that may be submitted, in which case it shall be for the Chairman to decide the relative order in which they shall be considered.

5. Proposal for suspension or adjournment, of a meeting

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

6. Motion for postponement of debate

During discussion of any question, any delegation may propose that the debate be postponed for a stated period. Once such a proposal has been made, any discussion thereon shall be limited to no more than three speakers, not counting the person submitting the proposal; one for the motion, and two 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. Limitation of speeches

- 1) The Plenary Assembly may, if necessary, decide how many speeches any one delegation may make, on any particular point, and how long they may last.
- 2) However, as regards questions of procedure, the Chairman shall limit the time allowed for a speech 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 request the speaker to conclude his remarks briefly.

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. He shall add the names of other delegations who indicate that they wish to speak and he may then, 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 and re-submission of motions

The author of any motion may withdraw it before it is put to a vote. Any motion, whether it be amended or not, which has been withdrawn from debate may be re-submitted by another delegation.

Rule 14

RIGHT TO VOTE

1. At all meetings of the Conference, the Delegation of a Member of the Union duly accredited by that Member to take part in the work of the Conference shall be entitled to one vote in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention.

2. The Delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise the right to vote:

1) Provisionally, from the moment it begins to participate in the work of the Conference;

2) as of right, from the moment the Plenary Assembly has found its credentials to be in order.

3. The Credentials Committee shall make known its conclusions within the time limit specified by the Plenary Assembly.

4. No Delegation shall be entitled to vote from the moment when the Plenary Assembly has found its credentials to be invalid and so long as this state of affairs continues.
5. 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, in which case the former delegation shall inform the Chairman of the Conference of its authorization.
6. 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 purpose of these Rules of Procedure, a "delegation present and voting" shall be a delegation voting for or against a proposal.
- 3) The delegations present which do not participate in a particular vote or which expressly declare their unwillingness to participate therein, shall not be considered absent for the purposes of determining the quorum, nor as abstaining for the purposes of paragraph 3 of this Rule.

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

Should the number of abstentions exceed half the number of votes cast (for, against, abstentions), consideration of the matter under discussion shall be postponed to a later meeting, at which time abstentions shall not be taken into account.

4. Voting Procedure

- 1) The following voting procedures shall be adopted except in the case provided for in paragraph 5 of this Rule:
 - 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 vote 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.

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.

7. Reasons for votes.

The Chairman shall authorize any delegations which so request to give the reasons for their vote, after the vote has been taken.

8. Voting on parts of a proposal.

- 1) When the author of a proposal so requests, or when the Assembly thinks fit, a proposal may be divided and its various sections put to the vote separately. The parts of the proposal which have been adopted shall then be put to the vote as a whole.
- 2) If all the sections of a proposal are rejected the proposal shall be regarded as rejected as a whole.

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 the Assembly decides to the contrary.

- 2) After each vote, a decision may be taken as to whether or not the following proposal shall be voted on.

10. Amendments

- 1) Any proposal for modification consisting merely of a deletion from an addition to, or a change in a part of the original proposal shall be considered an amendment.
- 2) Any amendment accepted by the delegation submitting the original text shall at once be embodied in the original proposal.
- 3) No amendment shall be regarded as such if the Assembly considers it to 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 amendment 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 the 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 then be put to the vote.
 - d) If no amendment is adopted, the original proposal shall be put to the vote.

Rule 16

COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES
RULES FOR DEBATES AND VOTING PROCEDURES

1. The chairmen of all committees and sub-committees shall have powers similar to those conferred by Rule 4, on the Chairman of the Plenary Assembly.
2. The provisions set forth in Rule 13 for the conduct in debates in the Plenary Assembly shall also apply to the discussions of committees and sub-committees, except in the matter of the 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. However, if any decision appears to a delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its Government from ratifying the Convention, the delegation may make such reservations final or provisional, as it may consider necessary regarding this decision.

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 the shortest possible time after the minutes have been distributed delegations may submit in writing, to the Secretariat of the Conference, the corrections they consider to be justified. This will not prevent them from asking for amendments during the meeting at which the minutes are approved.
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 this case, the delegation should, as a general rule, announce this at the beginning of its statement in order to facilitate the work of the minute-writers, and must itself hand in the text to the Secretariat of the Conference within two hours after the end of the meeting.

4. The right accorded in par. 3 2) regarding the insertion of statements in the minutes shall in all cases be used with the utmost discretion.

Rule 19

SUMMARY RECORDS AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

1. 1) The debates of committees and sub-committees shall be summarized, session by session, in summary records 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 and conclusions resulting from the studies which have been entrusted to them.

Rule 20

ADOPTION OF MINUTES, SUMMARY RECORDS AND REPORTS

1. 1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each meeting of the Plenary Assembly, Committee, or Sub-Committee, the Chairman shall inquire whether there are any comments on the minutes of the previous meeting, or, in the case of Committees or Sub-Committees, on the summary record of the previous meeting. These documents shall be considered approved 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 or summary record as the case may be.

2) Any final report must be approved by the committee or sub-committee concerned.

2. 1) The summary record 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 the last Plenary Assembly shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the Assembly.

Rule 21

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

1. The text 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.

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Rule 24

SIGNATURE

- 1) 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.
- 2) The powers mentioned in this Rule must be full powers in good and due form signed by the Head of the State, the Head of the Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Member of the Union Concerned.

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, members of delegations, 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.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

CORRIGENDUM No. 1

to the

Minutes of the Fifth Meeting (Document 136-E)

Page 11, para. 2.34: For "It was rejected..." read "The proposal was rejected..."

para. 2.36: For "in the frame expenditure..." read "in defraying expenditure..."

Page 15, para. 2.64, second line: For "working" read "wording".

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 7

(Relations with the United Nations and the specialized Agencies)

Summary record of the 2nd meeting

Thursday, 30 October 1952, at 1600 hours

Chairman : Mr. Colt de Wolf (United States of America)

1. The Chairman said that the aim of the meeting was to consider extension of the Convention provisions relative to government telegrams to cover the specialized agencies. In Annex 2 to the Convention (definitions of government telegrams and telephone calls), mention was made in f) of the Secretary General of the United Nations and of the heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations only. It would appear, from Documents 3 and 155, that the United Nations wanted the words "heads of the Specialized Agencies" included.

The matter had already been considered at the Paris Telegraph and Telephone Conference (1949), which had issued Opinion 2. The Administrative Council had adopted Resolution 193, on the same subject, at its 5th session (1950).

Now the Bank and Fund, in any event, were in a special position in that respect since their Articles of Agreement dealt expressly with privileges for their communications. Therefore, the proposal did not affect their rights except in so far as countries not parties to their constitutions were concerned.

2. Mr. Cox (United Nations) :

" For the United Nations this is a welcome opportunity for coordinating its function through the medium of this Committee, with the important work carried out by the I.T.U. For me personally it is a particular privilege, as it is my first opportunity for working with your group. Mr. Adrian David has performed so useful a service for the United Nations in maintaining a friendly liaison with your Union that perhaps I should preface my remarks with the explanation that I have been sent here by the Secretary General of the United Nations in a more or less exceptional capacity to give testimony before you as to his particular interest in this item of your Agenda. We are aware that the matters which directly concern the United Nations are small ones in relation to the scope of the problems with which this Conference is confronted, but for that reason we are all the more grateful for your lending your attention to these relatively simpler points.

"Our concern this afternoon is confined to the definition of Government privileges in Annex 2 of the Convention. At Atlantic City the Convention Committee had before it a proposal by Switzerland to include the United Nations, and the Specialized Agencies affiliated with it, in that definition. As the relevant clause, sub-paragraph (f) now reads, it ~~treats~~ as government telegrams and government telephone calls those originating with :

"' the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations.'

"The United Nations wishes to propose two alterations in this definition, and I shall limit my remarks to offering the reasons which we believe justify these two suggestions. The first point merely concerns the use of the word 'subsidiary' in describing the organs of the United Nations proper. The second point is that it seems only logical to include the Heads of the Specialized Agencies.

"To summarize our position in terms of a draft text it is the proposal of the Secretary General of the United Nations that this Conference amend line (f) in the definition of government telegrams and telephone calls to read as follows:

"' the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Heads of the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, and the Heads of the Specialized Agencies.'

"My explanation of the first point can be very brief. The inclusion of the principal organs of the United Nations intends no more than to make effective the plain intent of the Atlantic City Conference. The reference to the subsidiary organs of the United Nations was clearly using that word in its everyday meaning, namely, subsidiary in the sense of coming under the general United Nations umbrella. It was merely an accident of drafting that that word, happened to cut across a more technical usage of the same word in the United Nations Charter. The Charter makes the Security Council, for example, a principal organ, whereas units like the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization or the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea are called subsidiary organs. This is because they are created by, and work under, a principal organ.

"The United Nations is fully appreciative of the assistance which the I.T.U. has given it by means of the existing definition, but the Secretary General is confident that this Conference will want to make the necessary adjustment in language in order to eliminate the present purely textual difficulty. I need hardly state that it would not be logical to grant government privileges to, let us say, a truce organization while excluding the Security Council under which it operates. In fact, I might mention that the Atlantic City Conference expressly referred to the International Court of Justice at the Hague, as requiring inclusion, and that is of course a principal organ. Previous discussions in the Administrative Council have led us to hope that the Plenipotentiary Conference will have no difficulty in agreeing to this correction.

"At the same time I should like to make one observation about the subsidiary organs. The great majority of these in actual fact do not send telegrams or make telephone calls. No harm is done by their being included, since the privilege is not exercised. They merely lengthen the list of the subsidiary organs as published by your General Secretariat. The Secretary General of the United Nations does, however, specially designate for your information those subsidiary organs which are likely to originate telecommunications. Should the Union prefer, he would be equally content merely to notify from time to time those specific organs reasonably expected to avail themselves of the government privilege.

"It is only fair that I remark, however, that adequate provision for the subsidiary organs in the revised definition is fully as important as is the inclusion of the principal organs. The former are all 'subsidiary' in a constitutional sense but a number of them are by no means subsidiary in function. A Truce Organization, a Conciliation Commission, or a mediator work with the same urgency as a principal organ.

"I now turn to the second question - the wish and the hope of the Secretary General of the United Nations that this Conference can also agree to include the Heads of the Specialized Agencies in this definition. In this he speaks both as Secretary General of the United Nations and as the representative of the Specialized Agencies, as he is also the Chairman of the combined organ which coordinates the activities of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

"There appears from the records to have been a strong case made out at Atlantic City for the inclusion of the Specialized Agencies in the present definition - and indeed I believe that some have thought that that was the actual intention. In any case there were reasonable grounds for hesitation at that time which do not apply today. It is understandable if some of the members of the Convention Committee in 1947 feared that inclusion of the Specialized Agencies might involve an extension of the definition to an unpredictable degree. At that

time many supposed that the size and number of the Specialized Agencies would be steadily increasing. Actually their growth at that time was merely an aspect of the first post-war period of international organization and reorganization of which the birth of the United Nations was the leading phenomenon. But the number of Specialized Agencies has long remained fixed - indeed it has actually decreased by one - and there is a well-known policy against further such development. There are 10 Specialized Agencies. There is no suggestion of extending any privilege to Non-Governmental Organizations; the Specialized Agencies are made up of governments.

"The Secretary General of the United Nations considers it important that these Specialized Agencies should appear in your definition because they are an integral part of the United Nations system; because they are composed of governments and are under the control of governments in order to perform functions of an inter-governmental character; because they are rendering important services to the world public; and because to a considerable extent they have already been granted these privileges, which there is now an opportunity to place upon a uniform basis. They have a genuine need for the privilege, while at the same time their use of telecommunications is too slight for the extension of the privilege to them to have any practical significance in proportion to world traffic.

"Mr. Chairman, if I may now briefly sketch in the reasoning behind these points, I think I shall have adequately expressed the conclusions of our Secretary General on the issue before you.

"I have said, first of all, that the Specialized Agencies form a part of the total United Nations system. The United Nations must speak with a certain diffidence before this Union, with its long seniority in carrying out international co-ordination on a major scale. But today the world at large recognizes that the activities of the United Nations and the activities of the Specialized Agencies are but phases of a single, daily more inter-related program of work. Their association together is not a casual one; it has been consciously created under specific provisions of the United Nations

Charter itself, and a number of common organs have been established to bring about increasing degrees of integration. It is difficult to see why their telecommunications should be treated on a different basis. The General Assembly has established the policy that their privileges should undergo the maximum unification, and in so doing it specifically recommended the same telecommunications privilege for the Specialized Agencies as is enjoyed by the United Nations.

"My second point was that the Specialized Agencies are organizations which are governmental in character. They carry out functions for governments and under the instructions of governments. Their costs are met by governments. It seems only sensible that a privilege which expedites the official business of individual governments should also be applicable to their common endeavours through the medium of the Specialized Agencies. Like the United Nations, they function throughout the world in business transactions which do not differ in purpose or character from similar transactions by governments individually, and which could be greatly facilitated by enjoyment of the same privileges as governments enjoy in their individual relations with each other.

"Next, I observed that the Specialized Agencies are functioning on behalf of the world public. Their membership is very broad, their activities are not confined to any single portion of the earth. No reasonable facilities which assist the work of organizations of so extensive a public character can be considered to detract from public services in general.

"My fourth point is that the Specialized Agencies to a considerable degree have already been granted telecommunication privileges and that it would be most desirable, from the point of view not only of the Specialized Agencies but of the governments themselves, that the various treaty obligations in this field should be made uniform. Clearly your Convention is the appropriate instrument for accomplishing this. Thus, the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as you will be aware, already enjoy the same telecommunication privilege under their basic instruments, and their Member Governments have recognized the binding quality of the provision. The communications of this Union are hardly in question.

A number of individual agreements between governments and Specialized Agencies have such provisions. Finally, the General Assembly, acting under an authority that is not to be doubted, adopted a convention containing the same telecommunications clause for the Specialized Agencies as has already been recognized for the United Nations. A considerable number of governments have already accepted obligations under this Specialized Agency Convention. It is only logical that governments should wish to equalize among themselves their existing treaty responsibilities, as well as to avoid casting doubt in any way upon their own established treaty obligations. The inclusion of the Specialized Agencies in the definition offers an opportunity, for example, for the elimination of those factual obstacles in the way of the full implementation of the Specialized Agencies Convention to which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has adverted in the past; as the prime mover in the adoption of the existing Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, we trust that we may count upon the support of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to that end. Indeed, the adoption here of this definition would do no more than make express in this Convention the treaty obligations which a considerable number of your membership have already undertaken in other instruments.

"Finally, Mr. Chairman, one or two practical considerations. The Specialized Agencies stand in need of your assistance here, even though their total exercise of the government privilege could amount to only an insignificant proportion of world traffic. There is no serious danger of abuse, in the opinion of the Secretary General. The Specialized Agencies are limited in number, their budgets are small, their programs necessarily restricted by the size of their governments contributions. They are audited; they are under the closest policy, financial and administrative control of governments. They are not private bodies; they are public organizations having a juridical personality. Their total **expenditures** on telegram and telephone costs are hardly significant, nor would the bulk of their traffic by any means require the exercise of the privilege. To take an established agency with a large number of member governments as an example, the I.C.O. has budgeted for the current year only the sum of

\$ 20,000 for all its cables and telegrams, so that the number of messages for which it could claim its privilege could be fully regulated. The Heads of the Specialized Agencies are entirely prepared to adopt some appropriate measure of control over their use of the privilege, and the established organs of coordination, in which this Union has a part, could no doubt be of service.

"When a Specialized Agency needs the privilege it needs it just as much as does a government. Their needs are less frequent and less extensive than those of governments, but they are the same in character. This need was recognized as a matter of policy by the General Assembly on behalf of all United Nations Governments. When the Food and Agriculture Organization has an opportunity, let us say, to assist a government in emergency locust control, when the World Health Organization is functioning in a stricken area (I do not now speak of an epidemic), when the I.C.A.O. or other agency is negotiating an important technical assistance arrangement with a government within its special competence - their need is no different from that of governments, and their work, though limited in amount, is not only the work of governments but the work of the world public.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I ask your support for the United Nations in this proposal."

3. Mr. Lester Nurick (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) :

"First I should like to present the compliments of Mr. Eugene Black, President of the International Bank, to this Conference and to thank you for inviting us to attend the Conference as an observer.

"Mr. Cox, of the United Nations, has fully presented the case for the proposed amendment and in so far as the International Bank and International Monetary Fund are concerned there is little to add. I shall therefore be very brief.

"As has been stated, the Bank and Fund are in a different position than the other Specialized Agencies in that the constitutions of the Bank and Fund expressly provide that each Government which is a Member of those institutions will accord to their official communications the same treatment accorded to the communications of other Member Governments. In other words, each of the 54 Member Governments of the Bank and Fund has agreed to give governmental treatment to the telegrams of the Bank and Fund. This provision is found in Article VII, Section 7 of the Bank's Article of Agreement. As a practical matter, therefore, the Bank and Fund position with respect to communications would not be substantively affected by either adoption or rejection of the proposed amendment, except in so far as Non-Member Governments of the Bank and Fund may be concerned. And since we do relatively little business with Non-Member Governments and hence have relatively few communications with them, this factor would be of little or no importance to us.

"Nevertheless, we believe there is much to be said in favour of the United Nations proposal to amend the definition of government telegrams in Annex 2 to the Atlantic City Convention to include telegrams of the Specialized Agencies."

4. Mr. S. Garstein (International Monetary Fund):

"May I first present the compliments of Mr. Ivar Rooth, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, to you, the President of the International Telecommunications Union and to the Delegate of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Fund wishes to express its appreciation for the invitation to send an observer to this Conference.

"The position of the Fund is the same as that of the Bank as just expressed by Mr. Nurick, the representative of the Bank. By virtue of Article IX, Section 7 of the Fund's Article of Agreement, the Fund's Member Governments have obligated themselves to accord the Fund governmental treatment in respect of official communications of the Fund. In the interest of cooperation with the other international intergovernmental organizations which are Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, we believe there is merit in the proposal of the Secretary General of the United Nations to make available governmental treatment to all Specialized Agencies."

5. The Delegate of the United States of America said that the only really important argument that might be brought against the United Nations proposals would be to call in question the activities of the United Nations. Now those activities were universal. The interests of the United Nations had to be borne in mind, and they coincided with those of the countries which were members of that organization. The 1947 restriction of the definition of government telegrams to the subsidiary organs was a mistake, Paragraph f) having been drafted at a time when countries had not realized how important the specialized agencies were. It could not be seen that the activities of the specialized agencies were numerous and varied. They served the whole of mankind. The most effective machinery should be made available to them. The United Nations proposal was asking for something from which all nations could benefit. Hence he was emphatically in favour of it.

6. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

"My Delegation agrees with the representative of the United Nations that it was the intention of the Atlantic City Conference to include the Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations in the definition of government telegrams in Annex 2, and we support that part of his proposed amendment."

"On the question of its further amplification to include the Heads of the specialized agencies, I must say at once that my Delegation does not agree that government telecommunication privileges should be extended to the specialized agencies."

"As you have reminded us, the question of amending the definition of government telecommunications in Annex 2 was considered very carefully at the Telegraph and Telephone Conference in Paris in 1949. That Conference adopted Opinion 2, annexed on page 202 to the Paris Revision of the International Telegraph Regulations, which clearly expresses the view that government telecommunications privileges should be limited to the Secretary General and the Heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations, and asked the Administrative Council to instruct the Secretary General to ask the United Nations to consider"

the abrogation or suspension of Article IV, Section 11, of the International Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. The Opinion of the I.T.U. was put before the General Assembly, but, so far, no steps have been taken to amend the Privileges and Immunities Convention.

"There have been no developments since the Paris Conference which would lead the Union to modify the views expressed in Paris Opinion No. 2. Since the Paris Conference, so-called government rates have been abolished on a very large number of international telegraph routes but the objections of the Union to any further extension of the number of classes of users entitled to claim government privileges for their telecommunications did not rest primarily on the existence of reduced rates which have always been a matter of private arrangement between governments and private operating agencies. Telegrams accepted as government telegrams are automatically given special treatment and valuable privileges which make them expensive to handle; these include (without any extra charge) priority of transmission over all other classes of telegrams excepting only safety of life telegrams, immunity from stoppage, the right to be expressed in secret language in all relations, and repetition at all stages of transmission if wholly or in part in secret language. These privileges are clearly set out on pages 7 and 8 of Document No. 3. It is clear that, if they are to be of value, government telecommunication privileges must be restricted to the minimum number of users; priority for all means priority for none. Further extensions of government privileges must make them less valuable to governments themselves and to the United Nations. In addition, as we all appreciate, the Union's principal duty is to safeguard the rights and interests not of the governments and international organizations represented here but the rights and interests of the public and to facilitate the transmission of all categories of public correspondence in the international services.

"It is open to question whether the Specialized Agencies really require this exceptionally privileged treatment for their day-to-day telecommunications. The urgent service is available to them and is extremely rapid and efficient. The Specialized Agencies are of course not an integral part of the United Nations; they are

autonomous bodies in voluntary association with the United Nations. Some, including our own Union are of course very much older than the United Nations. The I.T.U. has decided that it does not itself need and will not claim government telecommunication privileges for its own telecommunications. It may be argued that in cases of emergency such as earthquakes and other national catastrophes, Specialized Agencies engaged on relief work would be hampered if they were not given special privileges, but in such circumstances it is inconceivable that any government represented here would fail to take every possible step to give the Specialized Agencies whatever telecommunication privileges they needed, within the limits of the services available. Such arrangements can always be made (under Article 40 of the Convention) and do not require any amendment to Annex 2.

"In the view of my Delegation, this Conference should reaffirm the views expressed by the Paris Conference in Opinion No.2. Furthermore it should adopt a Resolution for transmission by our Secretary General to the Secretary General of the United Nations asking that the proposal of the Paris Conference, which was to the effect that Article IV, Section 11, of the Privileges and Immunities Convention should be abrogated, should again be put on the Agenda of the General Assembly.

"In view of the statements made concerning the special position of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund, I think it advisable to state the opinion of my Delegation on this matter. The telecommunication privileges of these two organizations derive primarily from their Articles of Agreement, which provide that the official communications of the organizations shall be accorded by members the same treatment as the official communications of other members. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a member of both these organizations and is therefore under a strict legal obligation to accord the privileges stipulated; certain other members of the I.T.U. are under the same legal obligation. It is the considered opinion of my Delegation that the granting of telecommunication privileges to the International Bank and International Monetary Fund is, for those countries which are members of these organizations and at the same time members of the I.T.U.,

a private arrangement coming within the purview of Article 40 of the Atlantic City Convention. My Delegation therefore recognizes the special position of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and the resolution which it proposes that this Conference should adopt is not intended to, and will not, prejudice the legal right of these two organizations to require their members to accord them the telecommunication privileges set out in their Articles of Agreement.

"In conclusion, I would only add that the opinion held by my Delegation that Annex 2 should not be amplified to include the Specialized Agencies in the definition of government telecommunications is not inconsistent with recognition of the special position of the Bank and Fund.

"In conclusion, I would add that if this Conference decides that Annex 2 should not be amended to extend government telecommunication privileges to the Specialized Agencies, no doubt its decision will be upheld by the United Nations, which has recognized our Union as the competent Specialized Agency in the field of telecommunications. "

7. The Delegate of Switzerland said that his country had not awaited revision of that Convention before granting certain privileges to the Specialized Agencies which had their headquarters in Switzerland.

Other Specialized Agencies enjoyed no telecommunication privileges. Of course, if they were to ask for such privileges, the Swiss Government, always anxious to favour international relations and international comprehension, would grant them without hesitation.

His Delegation saw no reason why paragraph f) should not be completed in accordance with the United Nations proposal.

8. The Delegate of Australia said that he was in complete agreement with the arguments and conclusions advanced by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with regard to the proposed amendment of the definition of government telegrams to include those from the Heads of the Specialized Agencies.

However, his Delegation could accept the proposed amendment to include telegrams from the Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations. As to the Bank and Fund, he agreed with the Chairman that no decision by the I.T.U. on the issue now before the Conference would affect the special position of those bodies.

9. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"My Delegation would not object to replacement of the words: "Heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations" by: "Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations" in the definition (paragraph f), Annex 2 to the Convention) of government telegrams and telephone calls. Privileges can, we consider, be accorded to the Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations, but there is no call to extend them to the Heads of the subsidiary organs, since that would considerably extend the list of persons enjoying the privilege of government telegram and telephone calls, and would diminish the practical efficacy of such privileges.

"For these same reasons we are against inclusion of the Directors of the Specialized Agencies in the list of persons entitled to government telegram and telephone call privileges."

10. The Delegate of France said that the matter now being considered arose from the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. The I.T.U. had not been consulted when that Convention was drawn up. At Atlantic City there had been some speculation as to what the term "subsidiary organs" might mean. Hence the problem had to be re-examined.

His Delegation saw no reason why the status quo should not be maintained for the Secretary General and the Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations. As regards the subsidiary organs and the Specialized Agencies, the privileges demanded by the United Nations were not strictly in accordance with their requirements.

Hence, in principle, no privileges should be accorded to the subsidiary organs or to the specialized agencies, but they always had the possibility of approaching the I.T.U. with precisely-worded arguments. Such applications would always receive careful attention from France. That had been the case as regards the application submitted by the World Health Organization, in connection with epidemiological telegrams.

11. The Delegate of Pakistan supported the views expressed by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and of France. Privileges were granted ~~at~~ the expense of the public.
12. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia agreed that paragraph f), as drafted in 1947, was obscure. At that time it had been impossible to have any clear idea of what was signified by "subsidiary organs". He could agree to inclusion of the words: "heads of the principle organs". On the other hand, he was against any mention of the subsidiary organs and of the specialized agencies.
13. The Delegate of Colombia supported the United Nations proposal.
14. Mr. Cox (United Nations) said that if the Convention on Privileges and Immunities had been evolved without consultation of the I.T.U., that was not due to a lack of collaboration. He urged that the subsidiary organs should not be denied the privileges in question. Those organs were doing important and urgent work, and to refer to the Administrative Council any application they might make would give rise to serious difficulties.
15. The Chairman said that a decision now had to be taken on the following three points:
 - 1) Inclusion in paragraph f) of the terms:
"Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations";
 - 2) Maintenance in paragraph f) of the terms:
"Heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations";
 - 3) Inclusion in paragraph f) of the terms:
"Heads of the specialized agencies".
16. The first point was adopted nemine contradicente. It was also agreed that paragraph g) should be kept in its existing form.

17. The Delegate of France said that his views could be put in the form of the following proposal:

Add: "the subsidiary organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations, the application by which has been approved by the Administrative Council, may enjoy the priorities set forth above."

18. The Chairman said that the proposal would be considered when decisions had been taken on the last two points mentioned above.

19. He thereupon put to the vote the proposal that in paragraph f) the words: "heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations" should be maintained.

The vote was by show of hands.

The Chairman announced that there 18 in favour and 13 against, with 7 abstentions.

The proposal was thus adopted.

20. The Chairman put to the vote the proposal relative to inclusion in paragraph f) of the words: "Heads of the specialized Agencies."

The vote was by nominal roll.

For: Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, United **States** of America, Greece, New Zealand, Netherlands, Surinam, Dutch Antilles, New Guinea, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, Switzerland, United States of Venezuela.

Against: Argentina, Australia, P.R. of Bulgaria, Kingdom of Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Pakistan, Peru, Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such, Ukrainian S.S.R., Roumanian P.R., United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Czechoslovakia, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, U.S.S.R.

Abstentions: Denmark, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Laos, Federal German Republic, Sweden, Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa, Viet-Nam.

The Chairman said that there were 11 votes in favour, 19 against, and 10 abstentions.

The proposal was thus rejected.

21. The Chairman asked the Committee to consider the French proposal.
22. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that proposal was pointless.
23. The Delegate of France did not insist on immediate consideration of his proposal, but he did ask that the principle of it be adopted.
24. The Delegates of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of Australia spoke. The Delegate of France then suggested that his proposal take the form of a new paragraph h), worded thus :
- "The Heads of the specialized agencies whose applications have been approved by the Administrative Council."
25. The Chairman said that the text suggested would be equivalent to bestowing on the Council powers which the Plenipotentiary Conference had not arrogated to itself.
26. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the French proposal was equivalent to re-submitting, in slightly different form, a proposal just rejected.
27. The Delegate of France said he had some degree of responsibility for the vote just taken in regard to the specialized agencies. For the next meeting he would submit a text which would embody the suggestions he had made and the decisions taken by the Committee.
28. The Chairman said that the agenda for the next meeting would comprise first of all consideration of the French proposal, and then study of technical assistance matters (vide the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference; Document No. 103; and Administrative Council Resolution No. 254).

The meeting rose at 1900 hours.

Reporters:

J. Doublet
J. Garrido Moreno

Chairman:

Francis Colt de Wolf

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention Committee)

Summary Record

of the 11th meeting, held on

Tuesday, 28 October 1952

at 16.00 hours

Chairman : Mr. C. Ribeiro (Portugal)

The Chairman submitted for the approval of the Committee the summary record of the 7th meeting (Document No. 134). This was approved, with two amendments to the English text :

Page 5, paragraph 7 (Brazil) : last line but one, for "unduly",
read : "not duly".

Page 22, first paragraph (Pakistan) : last line, delete: "under
this running."

The Chairman said that, in accordance with the decision taken by the Committee at the last meeting, he would call for a secret ballot on the following question :

"Should persons or countries be elected to membership of the
I.F.R.B. ?"

The Delegate of Italy feared that at the last meeting the Chairman had influenced the opinion of the Committee in saying that the election should not take place in Buenos Aires.

The Chairman, replying, said that he had simply drawn attention to the fact that election at Buenos Aires would constitute a breach of the Convention. It was not impossible to arrange (provisional action of the same sort had been taken at Atlantic City), but circumspection was advisable when it was decided to take certain practical steps by virtue of a Convention yet unratified.

The Delegate of Italy took due note of the Chairman's opinion that the Conference might elect a new I.F.R.B. which would start its work, for example, at the moment when the Convention came into force.

The Chairman thereupon proposed that a vote should be taken, but the Delegate of Pakistan said he could not agree to an immediate vote without detailed discussion in the Committee. Would those delegations in favour of electing persons instead of countries kindly answer the following four questions ? :

- 1) What would be the machinery for selection and election of individuals ?
- 2) What qualifications should be demanded of them ? Could such qualifications be laid down in writing in such a way that any conference called upon to make the election would have a clear idea of what to do ?
- 3) How was the idea of election of persons to be reconciled with the principle of an equitable geographical apportionment ? It might well be that the best qualified candidates would not come from widely different parts of the world.
- 4) If it were decided to elect individuals, then what would happen to the members of the I.F.R.B. already in office, who had been appointed by the countries elected ? Would they be required to resign ?

The Chairman thought that the general discussion, during which more than forty delegates had spoken, had exhausted the subject. The vote would take place without more ado. Did the Committee want a discussion before the vote ?

The Delegates of Pakistan, Brazil, and of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia insisted on a discussion. On the other hand, the Delegates of China, Peru, the United States of America, and of Australia thought that a vote could be taken forthwith.

The Delegate of Pakistan again insistently requesting a reply to the questions put by him, the Chairman gave the floor to the Delegate of France in order that he might reply.

The Delegate of France referred first of all to the Radio Regulations, which, in Article 10 (Nos. 297 and 299) clearly set forth the qualifications to be demanded of members of the I.F.R.B. So much for the Pakistan Delegate's second question.

As to the first, he would refer to French Proposal 96, para. 1 (3), according to which the Conference should elect members of the I.F.R.B. by agreement with the Members concerned. Thus a candidate for the I.F.R.B. either had to be put forward by his administration, or himself put his name forward in agreement with his administration. In that way the conference which had to make the election could be sure that any candidate elected by it would be released by his administration without objection on the part of the latter.

As regards the third question - geographical apportionment - the Atlantic City procedure might conceivably be revised (Doc.No.423 TR of Atlantic City), in that the countries within each geographical region would take joint action to elect candidates put forward by countries in that region, instead of to elect countries.

The fourth question was somewhat premature, but could easily be answered. If the election were made at Buenos Aires, the members of the Board would remain in office or not, according as to whether or not they were re-elected. If no election were made in Buenos Aires, then members of the Board would continue to hold office until the next election.

The Delegate of the United States of America thought that the replies given by the Delegate of France had been clear and to the point. But it should be made clear that each Member of the Union should be able to put forward several candidates, not necessarily all from its region. That was the procedure followed for elections to the International Court of Justice.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia said that adoption of the French proposal would signify a lack of confidence in administrations, which would not be left free to designate themselves the person whom they considered best qualified. Also, election of countries made for much more equitable geographical apportionment. Hence he was in favour of it.

The Delegate of China said the question had been amply discussed and it was time to vote. However, for the benefit of those in favour of election of individuals, he wished to emphasize that if it were decided to make the election in Buenos Aires, there was a risk of modifying the composition of the Board, and hence of disturbing its work. His Delegation was anxious that the principle of equitable

geographical apportionment appearing in the Convention should be observed. Hence it was against the election of individuals.

The Delegate of Mexico, replying to the questions asked by the Delegate of Pakistan, said that as regards the first, as long ago as Atlantic City, Mexico had been in favour of election by regions. The Delegate of France had just said that a similar procedure could be followed even if individuals were elected. Thus the French and Mexican Delegations were in this respect of like mind.

As regards the second question, a clear answer was exceedingly hard to give. The question was closely bound up with the question of the emoluments enjoyed by I.F.R.B. members. If high qualifications were demanded, then salaries had to be high. That was why, at Atlantic City, Mexico had been among the countries proposing the highest salaries for members of the I.F.R.B.

As regards the third question, there was obviously no incompatibility between election of individuals and equitable geographical apportionment, as the Delegate of France had said.

Further, election should take place at the Radio Conference called upon to examine and approve the new Frequency List. Hence, as regards the fourth question, there was nothing to add to what the Delegate of France had already said.

The Delegate of Pakistan, thanking the Delegate of France for his explanations, wished to raise two points. Firstly, if a very general description of the qualifications required were given, then it would be excessively hard to decide on the best candidate, since there would be a good many persons with similar qualifications. Secondly, if it were considered that the Atlantic City election procedure was the best, that meant that the members already in office had qualifications of a general nature but that those qualifications were not necessarily the best possible.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic observed that the Delegate of France had based what he had said on the French proposal, which of course provided that the I.F.R.B. should be elected by the Radio Conference, but the Delegate of Pakistan had asked for explanations as regards two assumptions, namely, that the Conference should decide to elect the members of the I.F.R.B. in Buenos Aires, and that it should decide to entrust election to the Radio Conference. If it took the first decision, it should be fully prepared to elect individuals, since, later on, it would have to make the election itself. In voting, the Committee would be well advised to bear that in mind. Hence the Delegate of France might well explain how he proposed to solve the difficulties arising out of election in Buenos Aires.

The Delegate of France said that, although his administration was in favour of election by the Radio Conference, it did not consider election of individuals at the Plenipotentiary Conference to be rigorously impossible. However, although certain delegations present included technicians, there were others which had none at all.

After all the above explanations, a vote by secret ballot was taken on the following question: "Should persons or countries be elected to membership of the I.F.R.B.?"

The Delegates of the Hungarian People's Republic, Iraq and Norway acted as tellers.

44 delegations were in favour of election by countries.

26 were in favour of election by individuals.

3 abstained.

It was thus decided that countries should be elected to membership of the I.F.R.B.

The Chairman said that the Committee would then have to decide whether the conference called upon to make the election should be the Radio Conference (as had hitherto been the practice) or the Plenipotentiary Conference. If the latter, then a second vote would have to be taken on the question of whether the next Plenipotentiary Conference should be awaited or whether, in derogation to the existing Convention, an election should take place at Buenos Aires. If the former, then a second vote would have to be taken on the question of whether, as an exceptional measure, the election should take place in Buenos Aires.

The Delegate of Pakistan said he saw no reason why the election should be postponed until the Radio Conference, when nobody knew when that conference would meet. Hence election should take place in Buenos Aires. A further reason was that elections for the new Administrative Council would shortly take place, and the question of whether a country could be represented on both organs would have to be given serious attention.

The Delegate of Brazil shared the above views.

The Chairman said he could do no other than to put to the vote the question he had raised, for proposals both for and against had been submitted. At Atlantic City, countries had been elected, but it had been the Radio Conference which had designated them.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics called for a secret ballot, and was seconded by the Delegates of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Roumanian People's Republic, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. It was agreed, then, that the vote should be by secret ballot.

The Delegate of China said that to make the election in Buenos Aires would constitute a breach of the Convention. The Conference could indeed decide that it should be for the Plenipotentiary Conference to elect the members of the I.F.R.B., but in that case the next election would have to take place at the next Plenipotentiary Conference. The Chairman said that that point would be discussed later.

The Delegate of Egypt thought that the Conference itself was entitled to make the election, since the new Board would come into office at the moment the new Convention came into effect. It had been said that such an election would represent a breach of the Convention, but postponement of the next ordinary Radio Conference had been decided upon in the same circumstances. In both cases, the points at issue were exceptional.

The Chairman, in connection with the example quoted by the Delegate of Egypt, remarked that it was by an oversight that the Atlantic City Convention had not specified that the date of an administrative conference could not be changed.

The Delegate of France said that a dangerous tendency had become manifest to transfer the duties of the Radio Conference to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

He had no objection to election by the Plenipotentiary Conference, but in that case Article 11 of the Radio Regulations should be transferred to the Convention. Should the I.F.R.B. be unsuccessful in the tasks it had undertaken, then the Administrative Council would have to convene a Radio Conference to consider what ought to be done, and that Conference would have its hands tied. It would be unable to modify the structure of the I.F.R.B. even were it apparent that the I.F.R.B. had been unequal to its task.

The Chairman, on behalf of Portugal, shared the apprehensions felt by the Delegate of France. Because the Plenipotentiary Conference was the supreme organ of the Union, it did not therefore have to revise the Regulations, either directly, or by transferring parts of the Convention. In acting thus, it might not be going beyond its terms of reference, but it would certainly be going beyond the dictates of duty.

He was against election in Buenos Aires because he was concerned to safeguard, not the interests of his country, but those of the Union. The most important work being done by the Union consisted in the duties entrusted to the I.F.R.B. by the E.A.R.C. The first attempt to produce an International Frequency List had been a

setback; the second had begun but shortly before. It would jeopardize the results if disturbances were to be created in a body to which, the year before in Geneva, the countries represented in Buenos Aires had entrusted a task of such magnitude.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shared the views of the Delegates of Pakistan, Brazil, and Egypt. Election by the Plenipotentiary Conference was the best guarantee of equitable geographical representation.

The Delegate of Pakistan urged that the matter to be voted on was: whether election should take place in Buenos Aires, or later. From the statement made by the Delegate of Portugal, it might be inferred that the members of the I.F.R.B. had accomplished nothing during their first few years of office. In fact, they had taken part in the P.F.B. and performed all the work referred to them by other conferences. That, however, did not mean that the Buenos Aires Conference could not make the election. Besides, some members of the I.F.R.B. might be re-elected and continue in office.

The Chairman said the procedure he intended to follow would enable the Conference to pass judgement on all the proposals submitted. These proposals consisted in :

- 1) whether the election should be made by the Plenipotentiary or the Radio Conference,
- 2) independently of the result of that vote, whether the election should take place (in derogation and as an exceptional measure) in Buenos Aires.

A secret ballot was thereupon taken on the following question :

"Should the Plenipotentiary or the Radio Conference be responsible for elections to the I.F.R.B. ?"

The Delegates of the Hungarian People's Republic, Iraq, and Norway acted as tellers.

47 delegations were in favour of the Radio Conference;

26 were in favour of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Hence it was decided that the Administrative Radio Conference should elect the members of the I.F.R.B.

The Chairman said that he was now going to put a last question to the vote : "Is the Conference of the opinion that, as an exceptional measure, elections to the I.F.R.B. should take place in Buenos Aires?"

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that one point in the proposal submitted by his administration had been that election should take place, exceptionally, in Buenos Aires. That proposal had now been withdrawn in its entirety. The proposal that election should take place, exceptionally, in Buenos Aires had been submitted on the assumption that changes would be made in the structure of the I.F.R.B., or that the Plenipotentiary Conference would be responsible for making the election. Since neither of those two conditions had been met, the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was no longer in favour of election in Buenos Aires. It would not, however, object if the matter were put to the vote.

The Delegates of Brazil and of the Dominican Republic likewise asked that the Chairman's question be put to the vote.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, seconded by the Delegates of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Biclorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, and Czechoslovakia, demanded a secret ballot. It was thus decided.

However, since it was getting late, the Delegates of Pakistan, Denmark, and Brazil proposed, and it was so decided, that the vote should be postponed until the following morning.

The meeting rose at 19.45 hours.

Reporters:

E. Luraschi

E.V. Hatton

G. Terras

J. Revoy

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention)

Summary Record of the 12th Meeting

Wednesday, 29 October 1952, at 10.00 hours

Chairman: Mr. Ribeiro (Portugal)

Opening the meeting, the Chairman reminded the Committee that a vote by secret ballot would be taken on the following question:

"Was the Committee of the opinion that as an exceptional measure election of the Members of the I.F.R.B. should take place at Buenos Aires?"

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wished to remove any doubt by recalling that the election, as an exceptional measure, at Buenos Aires, was merely part of a more comprehensive proposal by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for a reorganization of the I.F.R.B. (Proposal 663). The suggested reorganization had not been agreed to by the Committee, and he had accordingly withdrawn the whole proposal. There was therefore no reason why he should support the part of his proposal dealing with an election at Buenos Aires.

The Delegate of Denmark said that the statement by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had clarified the situation, but he would like those delegations which favoured an election at Buenos Aires to explain clearly their reasons for so doing, so that the situation would become clearer - a particularly important point since there was to be a secret vote. He recalled that at the previous meeting some delegations had expressed the view that the matter should not be put to the vote.



The Delegate of India thought it would be illogical to vote on such a question because, for one thing, the Conference had decided only the day before that the next election should be made by the Radio Conference, and, for another thing, the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had withdrawn its proposal. Whatever powers it might have, the Plenipotentiary Conference should be logical. For those reasons, and so speed up the work, he proposed, as a point of order, that a vote should not be taken on the question referred to by the Chairman.

The Chairman thought that he was voicing the views of the Committee when he proposed to take a vote on the question he had referred to. He was prepared to discuss the point of order raised by the Delegate of India, as well as the substance of the question, if the Committee decided in favour of a vote.

The Delegate of the United States of America recalled that he, like the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, had withdrawn the whole of his proposal, of which only a part referred to election by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Since the Committee had decided to maintain the status quo he saw no reason for holding an election at Buenos Aires; he had no objection to the substance of the question being discussed, but if a vote were taken he would vote against an election in Buenos Aires.

He took the opportunity to point out that when the election took place, the countries likely to be elected should be asked whom they proposed to appoint as members of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Pakistan observed that some delegations had said that a vote was unnecessary, but that they did not object to one being taken; he personally had already said that he was in favour of a vote.

The Atlantic City Conference had intended the members of the I.F.R.B. to remain in office five years. As everyone knew, the Radio Conference had been postponed, which meant that the term of office of the present members would be extended. The Conference thus had to decide whether or not it wished the countries elected to the I.F.R.B. in 1947 to remain in office for 10 years or even longer. A reply in the affirmative would be contrary to the democratic ideals of the I.T.U. and would perpetuate the monopoly of certain countries. Moreover, it would be contrary to the Convention to keep the present members of the I.F.R.B. in office.

The Chairman pointed out that the duration of the mandate of the members of the I.F.R.B. - which incidentally was not the subject of the discussion - was dealt with in Nos. 303 and 304 of the Radio Regulations, according to which "they shall remain in office until the members elected by the following Conference have taken up their duties."

The Delegate of Egypt reminded that the Radio Conference was to have been held at the same time as the Plenipotentiary Conference. If the Radio Conference had not been postponed for a year or two no difficulty would have arisen, but since no date had been fixed for it, it was necessary to review the situation. Moreover, the I.F.R.B. would take a year or two to finish the work entrusted to it by the E.A.R.C., and if the Conference decided to hold an election in Buenos Aires, the same time would elapse before the new members of the I.F.R.B. took up their duties, so that an election in Buenos Aires would not upset the work of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of China was glad that the United Kingdom proposal had been withdrawn, but since it had been seconded it should nevertheless be put to the vote. The question had been discussed at great length, and a vote should be taken forthwith.

The Chairman said that that was his intention, but he still had to give the floor to six delegations which had asked for it.

The Delegate of Denmark was opposed to an election in Buenos Aires, since in the existing circumstances any change in the composition of the I.F.R.B. could not but be harmful to its work.

The Delegate of Japan agreed with those who considered that the question should not be discussed at the Plenipotentiary Conference. His views were the same as those of the Delegates of India and the United States.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia said that since countries were to be elected, the Plenipotentiary Conference was better qualified to hold the election; moreover, the United Kingdom proposal, although withdrawn by its author, had been seconded and should therefore be put to the vote.

The Delegate of Brazil said there was no doubt that the previous day it had been decided to put the question to the vote. He also pointed out that according to his proposal two-thirds of the members of the I.F.R.B. were re-eligible.

Speaking as the Delegate of Portugal, the Chairman said that the Plenipotentiary Conference should not take unto itself the duties of the Radio Conference, and that at the present time it was in the interests of the Union for the I.F.R.B. to remain stable, in view of the important tasks entrusted to it by the E.A.R.C. Moreover there was nothing in the Convention or the Regulations limiting the mandate of the members of the Board to five years. His country reserved the right not to accept the consequences, financial or otherwise, if an election were held, in derogation, in Buenos Aires.

The Delegate of Mexico recalled that several ideas embodied in the proposal he had submitted at an earlier meeting had been met; his proposal also provided for the election of the members of the I.F.R.B. at the Radio Conference which would approve the new International Frequency List, and which would probably be held in two or three years' time. Meanwhile, the most important thing was that the preparation of the List should follow its normal course, and that the I.F.R.B. should be in a position to work undisturbed, with its present membership. The common interest should take precedence over the interests of individual countries. Mexico, which had no aspirations concerning the I.F.R.B. had nothing but praise for the way in which the three members of the Board representing Region 2 - Mr. Miles, Mr. Catá and Mr. Dellamula - performed their work. He did not imagine it would be impossible to find new members who would be equally satisfactory, but they would require a certain amount of time to get accustomed to the work of the Board, and that was why the Mexican Delegation thought that the I.F.R.B. election should not be held until the next Radio Conference.

The Chairman was about to proceed to the vote when the Delegate of Brazil raised a point of order. The last four votes had been by secret ballot. For the vote about to be taken the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by five Delegations, had once more called

for a secret ballot; his Delegation had however already asked for a roll-call vote. He thought that his request should have priority, since it had been made first, and since Rule 15, paragraph 4, of the Rules of Procedure (Document No. 21) clearly stated that voting should be by nominal roll if a delegation so requested. Moreover, he failed to see why a vote by secret ballot should necessarily have priority over a roll-call vote.

In reply, the Delegate of U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"The Soviet Delegation feels bound to make some comments on the subject of procedure.

"It is the normal procedure at international conferences for each delegation to express its opinions freely. In this way, every delegation expresses its views on the subject under discussion, even if those views displease another delegation.

"As regards the I.F.R.B., the Soviet Delegation has already expressed its point of view and submitted its proposal. We think that the I.F.R.B. should be disbanded. Our proposal is based on the provisions of the Radio Regulations now in force, according to which it is clear that the existence of the new International Frequency List is an indispensable condition for the functioning of the I.F.R.B. As that list does not exist, the I.F.R.B. has no raison d'être. Moreover, practice shows that such an expensive organ as the I.F.R.B. is not required to register frequencies, and that this work can be successfully performed by the staff of the General Secretariat.

"I must point out that the present Conference has not yet decided whether to retain or disband the I.F.R.B. Such a decision can be taken only by the Conference itself, that is to say by the Plenary Assembly; the opinion of Committee 3 on this question is nothing more than an opinion. Consequently, the question of disbanding the I.F.R.B., which we raised in our proposal, is still before the Conference.

"The Delegate of Brazil has just taken the floor. Obviously he has forgotten that every delegation present here has the right to express what it considers to be the correct opinion, and he made several incorrect and hostile references to the Soviet Delegation.

We think it unnecessary to reply to the barefaced rubbish of the Delegate of Brazil. His opinion on our proposals does not interest us.

"As regards the secret ballot, the Rules of Procedure clearly indicate that if five delegations request a secret ballot when a vote is being taken, this request must be met. The Rules of Procedure are clear and categorical.

"Since a secret ballot has already been requested on the question under discussion, this request should be complied with and all discussion on the matter should cease."

The Chairman agreed with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. Simply from a practical point of view, if, every time there was a vote, the Chairman was obliged to follow the procedure proposed by the first speaker to take the floor, a secret vote would only be a matter of pure chance, since he was bound to give the floor to the delegates in the order in which he noted their request to speak. Moreover, it had always been the practice in earlier conferences of the Union for a secret ballot to be given priority over a roll-call vote.

The Delegate of the United States also thought that the Soviet Delegate's attitude was perfectly correct.

Speaking as Chairman of Committee 4, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the following information might be of interest. During a meeting of Committee 4, the question of the secret ballot had been studied. With one abstention, that Committee had unanimously decided that there should be a secret ballot whenever it was requested by one delegation and supported by five other delegations. Emphasis had even been laid on the fact that the matter was so clear that no explanation or additional provision was necessary.

The Chairman, invoking the authority conferred upon him under Rule 13, paragraph 3, of the Rules of Procedure, ruled that the vote should be by secret ballot. No delegation appealed against this ruling.

The following question was thereupon put to the vote by secret ballot: "Was the Committee of the opinion that, as an exceptional measure, election of the members of the I.F.R.B. should take place at Buenos Aires?"

Tellers: The Delegates of Colombia, Egypt and Switzerland.

For	25
Against	45
Abstentions	2

There was one invalid vote.

Hence the Committee was of opinion that the next election of I.F.R.B. members should take place at the next Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

The Chairman said that the major questions of principle relative to the I.F.R.B. were disposed of. There were one or two minor points still to settle. Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention had for all practical purposes been dealt with, and the drafting of the final text could be entrusted to a working group. The following points remained outstanding: geographical apportionment of I.F.R.B. members, their nationality, their qualifications, their re-election, their replacement if a vacancy should arise, the period during which they should hold office, who should be Chairman of the Board, and finally, the basic tasks of the Board (Article 1, paragraph 6).

The first question was geographical apportionment. Article 6, paragraph 2, laid down that there should be an equitable geographical apportionment of members, and so did Nos. 299 and 305 of the Radio Regulations. The discussions that had already taken place had unambiguously shown that the Committee unanimously wished those provisions to remain unchanged.

The second question was the nationality of members. According to Article 6, members of the I.F.R.B. all had to be nationals of different member-countries of the Union. According to Article 7, if a country ceased to be a Member of the Union, it could no longer be represented on the I.F.R.B. Now the Committee had been unanimously of

the opinion that the above-mentioned provisions of Article 6 should remain unchanged. On the other hand, there were proposals which would enable a country to cease being a Member of the Union without the person it had appointed to sit on the Board necessarily having to resign (Proposal No. 102 - United States of America; No. 104 - Portugal; No. 105 - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). Did the Committee wish to follow the course advocated by those proposals? Should Article 7, paragraph 2, be deleted as regards the I.F.R.B.?

The Delegate of France said that, since the Committee had recently decided that election to the I.F.R.B. should be by countries, it was reasonable that if a country stopped being a Member of the Union, or voluntarily withdrew from the Union of its own accord, its representative on the Board should ipso facto resign. The proposals made to delete those provisions of Article 7 relative to the I.F.R.B. were based on the fact that hitherto ratification of the Convention had been a rigidly-prescribed formality. If, as regards ratification, it were decided to revert to the Madrid procedure, failure to ratify would no longer mean exclusion from the Union, so that Article 7, paragraph 2, should be kept.

The Delegates of Italy and Egypt agreed.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that he would not express his views on the various matters related to Article 6, which was being discussed, since he adhered to the view set forth in Proposal 98, in regard to the deletion of Article 6.

To eliminate all possibility of misunderstanding, he asked that the above statement should appear in the minutes.

The Chairman said that the Committee evidently wished to maintain Article 7, paragraph 2 - a course all the more judicious in that election would be by countries. Nevertheless, since Article 7 dealt with the Administrative Council and the I.F.R.B., it would be better, from the drafting point of view, to separate the two sets of provisions and include them at the appropriate points in Articles 5 and 6.

Now the third question concerned the qualifications to be demanded of I.F.R.B. members. Those qualifications were described in Nos. 297 and 299 of the Radio Regulations. Proposals had been put forward to transfer those two paragraphs to the Convention. Other proposals, namely, those by Italy (89) and Sweden (91) were in favour of the Board being made up of experts in the various branches of radio. Now that the Committee had decided that countries should be elected, it would seem somewhat difficult to implement proposals in that latter category.

The Delegate of Italy said that the matter might be solved in the following way. A country once elected, its administration might be asked to designate an expert for some particular branch of radio. That administration would then provide the names of several qualified persons, from amongst whom the Administrative Council would take its pick.

The Chairman said that such a procedure would be difficult. The Italian proposal had not been seconded, and he would accordingly rule that it be considered rejected.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"At the point we have now reached, I wish to draw the Committee's attention to the following fact:

"The Committee has considered a whole series of proposals by Members of the Union in connection with the I.F.R.B., amongst them, Soviet proposals and proposals by several other countries. On those questions it has taken important decisions on matters of principle.

"My Delegation considers that those decisions ought to be examined by the Plenary Assembly. Only when the Plenary Assembly has considered those basic questions and has reached decisions thereon can this Committee pass to other matters. The matter set forth by us in Proposal 98 is exceedingly important, and we must first of all know what decision has been taken in regard to it by the Plenary Assembly.

"Hence we now raise a point of order: we propose that all discussion on Article 6 of the Convention be discontinued until such a time as the Plenary Assembly has reached a decision on basic questions of principle.

"We see no reason why the Chairman of the Conference should not convene a meeting of the Plenary Assembly within the next few days."

The Delegates of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republics, the Hungarian People's Republic, and Czechoslovakia seconded this proposal.

The Delegate of the United States of America, seconded by the Delegate of the Argentine Republic said that time would be gained if discussion were continued. A working group might be set up later to draft Article 6. At its sixth meeting the Committee had rejected the Soviet proposal to abolish the I.F.R.B. by a very large majority, and it was quite obvious that no decision to be taken by the Plenary Assembly would reverse that decision.

The Chairman was likewise of the opinion that study of Article 6 should be completed as soon as possible. That would not prevent a Plenary Assembly being convened at some time in the near future to consider the proposal to do away with the I.F.R.B.

Reverting to the question of the technical qualifications required of I.F.R.B. members - should No. 297 of the Radio Regulations be transferred to the Convention?

The Delegates of the United States of America, Portugal and Mexico thought that it should.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said he was against transfer of any provisions from the Radio Regulations to the Convention, as was being proposed. Hence he would vote against any such proposal.

The proposal to include in the convention a text identical to No. 297 of the Radio Regulations was thereupon adopted by 48 votes to 10 with 7 abstentions.

The Chairman then passed to the question of re-election of I.F.R.B. members. In this connection, No. 306 of the Radio Regulations decreed, quite simply, that members should be eligible for re-election. Three proposals had been submitted:

- Proposal 95 (United States of America) for the transfer of that text to the Convention,

- Proposal 690 (Brazil), in favour of no more than two-thirds of the members being re-eligible,
- Proposal 674 (India), according to which members could be re-elected for not more than two consecutive periods.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that he was in favour of including No. 306 in the Convention. Since the next election to the I.F.R.B. would take place at the next Radio Conference, it would be better not to touch the Regulations, and to leave to that Conference the responsibility of making changes in the provisions governing membership of the Board. The Buenos Aires Conference, incidentally, could always make suggestions for the Radio Conference.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia took the opposite view. He favoured the Indian and Brazilian proposals. The Buenos Aires Conference was perfectly entitled to include in the Convention provisions which would serve as a guide for the next Radio Conference.

The Chairman said that as it was getting late, he would cut discussion short. He would propose that a sub-committee should be set up to draft a new text for those parts of Article 6 already considered, on the basis of the decisions taken at the last few meetings.

There was no objection to the creation of such a sub-committee, and it was agreed that the Chairman thereof should be Mr. Pedersen (Denmark). The following delegations would be represented: those of the United States of America and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (for the English text), Brazil and Mexico (for the Spanish text), and France and Turkey (for the French).

The meeting rose at 13.15 hours.

Reporters:

E. Luraschi - G. Terras
R.V. Hatton - J. Revoy

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention)

Summary Record of the 13th Meeting

Friday, 31 October 1952, 10.00 hours

Chairman: Mr. Ribeiro (Portugal)

The Chairman submitted to the Committee the Summary Record of the 8th Meeting (Document No. 141), which was approved without amendment.

He then invited the attention of the Committee to Documents Nos. 142 and 154, the second and third reports by the Committee to the Plenary Assembly (on Article 5 (Administrative Council) and Article 6 (International Frequency Registration Board) of the Convention).

With regard to Document No. 142, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the text on page 2, under the heading "Intervals at which Council Sessions should be held" had not been approved by the Committee and it should therefore not be submitted to the Plenary Assembly before being drafted in its definitive form. He asked, that with regard to sessions of the Council requested by the majority of its Members, the words "in principle" should be eliminated from the expression "in principle, at the seat of the Union". In effect the Council must meet at the seat of the Union where it had available the services of the General Secretariat, its staff and its documents.

Following this remark, the Chairman said that the text in question would not be submitted to the Plenary Assembly until it had been approved by the Committee. The report that he would make verbally



to the Plenary Assembly would therefore only deal with decisions on matters of principle which had been taken by the Committee and not with the texts themselves. The definitive texts would be adopted later.

With regard to Document No. 154, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the text of paragraph 5, where it stated that the questions related to Article 6, not yet dealt with by the Committee, were of less importance, was not correct. He considered that the report should indicate that the Committee had not carefully examined the question of the I.F.R.B.'s functions.

In reply, the Chairman said that he considered, in effect, that the questions related to Article 6 not yet dealt with by the Committee were less important than the decisions that had already been taken, but this did not mean that they were unimportant. He asked that this interpretation should be mentioned in the summary record of the meeting.

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The Committee then proceeded to examine the questions relating to Article 6 of the Convention that had been left in abeyance.

The Chairman reminded the Committee that the questions of geographical distribution, nationality and technical qualifications of members had been carefully studied. The matter of their re-election was to be taken up again.

On the subject of re-election of the Members of the I.F.R.B., the Committee had before it three proposals: that of the U.S.A. (95), which envisaged the insertion, word for word, in the Convention, of Radio Regulation 306 which reads as follows: "Members of the Board shall be eligible for re-election", that of India (674) according to which no Member of the I.T.U. could be elected to the I.F.R.B. for more than two supplementary consecutive periods, and that of Brazil (690) according to which, at each election, only 2/3 of the members could be re-elected.

The Delegate of India explained that the object of his proposal was to avoid a Member of the I.T.U. being represented on the I.F.R.B. for an excessively long period, since that would, in the long run, prejudice the principle of equitable geographical distribution. In this respect the proposal of Brazil appeared inadequate as it would not prevent a country from being indefinitely represented on the Board.

The Delegate of France considered that the present procedure was preferable, on account of its flexibility, to the system proposed by India. It also had the advantage of giving the Radio Conference, which must assess the activities of the I.F.R.B. in general and could acquaint itself with the activities of each of the Members in particular, the opportunity, in full liberty, to elect or re-elect a member of the I.F.R.B. In addition, the proposal of India gave no indication how the obligatory renewal that it implied was compatible with the representation of the four regions established at Atlantic City.

Speaking as the Delegate of Portugal, the Chairman emphasized the difficulties inherent in the practical application of the proposal of Brazil. The proposal of India presented fewer difficulties from the practical point of view but both were unjust and not very democratic. Why should a person whose services had been satisfactory be automatically barred from re-election? This measure would be directly opposed to the interests of the Union; the Union asked to be well served and not that elections should be multiplied. This measure would also be prejudicial from the financial point of view as each election would result in high and useless removal costs. He was in favour of maintaining the status quo with the insertion, word for word, of Radio Regulation 306 in the Convention.

The Delegate of Brazil said that his proposal to limit to 2/3 of the total effective strength the number of members eligible for re-election, had been submitted to allow for the eventuality of the strength of the Board being raised to 15. As that proposal had been rejected by the Committee, he withdrew his proposal concerning re-election.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia gave his support to the proposal of India which he considered equitable in the sense that it gave to all countries an equal chance of being represented on the I.F.R.B. If certain countries were to retain a representative on the Board for many years the positions would tend to become permanent and the Board would become a bureaucracy. The proposal of India, the practical consequences of which would not be immediately felt, would render the work of the I.F.R.B. more impartial and of greater use to the Members of the Union as a whole.

The Delegate of Pakistan was in favour of the proposal of India, but he considered that it did not go far enough. The proposal was a little too vague, since it limited itself to preventing a member from being re-elected more than twice. The Delegate of Pakistan would have preferred that only one re-election be possible and even this limitation he considered too vague, because Radio Conferences met, in principle, every five years, and the same country could not, therefore, sit on the

I.F.R.B. for more than 10 years, but the next meeting of the Radio Conference had already been delayed. Continuity was necessary, but the rotation of countries represented on the I.F.R.B. was no less so. If the same 11 countries were always represented on the I.F.R.B., would this organ for long enjoy the confidence of all the Members of the Union?

The Delegate of Pakistan proposed, as a formal amendment to the proposal of India, that members of the I.F.R.B. should be eligible for re-election, not twice, but only once.

This amendment was accepted by the Delegates of India and Yugoslavia.

The Delegate of China said that he was in favour of the present provisions, which it would not be reasonable to amend without due reason since the stability of the Union and the continuity of the I.F.R.B.'s work were two fundamental considerations.

The Delegate of Egypt pointed out that in effect the discussion taking place was purely academic since the initial proposal of India would maintain the status quo for fifteen years, during which time two or three Plenipotentiary Conferences would probably be held, any of which could completely modify the method of election to the I.F.R.B.

The proposal of India, amended by Pakistan, was put to the vote and rejected by 33 votes to 13 with 23 abstentions.

Following this vote, the Chairman said that, if there were no objections, the proposal of the U.S.A. would be taken as adopted. There were no objections, although the Delegate of Pakistan pointed out that the procedure adopted ran the risk of causing reservations at the time of signing the Convention.

The result of the discussion was that the following text would be inserted in the Convention: "Members of the Board shall be eligible for re-election".

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The Committee then examined the question of replacing a member of the I.F.R.B. who ceases to perform his duties. The provisions relating to this question were contained in Radio Regulation No. 307. The relevant proposals were: U.S.A. (No. 95, para. 3d), Sweden (No. 91). The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (No. 663, para. 4) and Brazil (No. 690, para. 6). The proposals of the U.S.A. and

Sweden were no longer valid since they were based on the assumption that persons would be elected to the Board.

The proposal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which was supported by the Delegate of France, was adopted by the Committee without further comment.

Consequently the following text would be inserted in the Convention:

"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."

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On the subject of the term of office of members of the I.F.R.B., the Chairman invited the attention of the Committee to Radio Regulation No. 304, to the proposal of Sweden (No. 91) and to that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (No. 663, para. 3). In the absence of comments, the latter proposal was adopted, which meant that the following text would be inserted in the Convention:

"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."

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The question of the Chairmanship of the Board was dealt with in Radio Regulation No. 363, and in proposal No. 662 of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Chairman pointed out that this question was rather within the province of Committee 4 since it was related to the Rules of Procedure of the I.F.R.B. The Convention Committee was not called upon to take a decision on the point.

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The Chairman then turned to the question of the essential duties of the International Frequency Registration Board (Article 6, para. 1).

Several proposals related to sub-paragraph 1 a): No. 95 (U.S.A.), No. 96 (France), No. 663 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and No. 701 (Portugal). Others referred to sub-paragraph 1 b): No. 85 (Switzerland), No. 95 (U.S.A.), No. 96 (France), No. 663 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), No. 701 (Portugal), while the following envisaged a new sub-paragraph: No. 86 (Switzerland), No. 87, paras. b) and d) (Portugal), No. 95 (U.S.A.) and No. 663 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

The Chairman suggested that all these proposals should be sent to Sub-committee 3 A for study.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that until the Plenary Assembly had adopted a decision on the questions of principle mentioned in Document No. 154 (3rd Report by the Committee to the Plenary Assembly), the Committee should not examine any other question relating to Article 6 of the Convention. He therefore proposed that the decisions of the Plenary Assembly should be awaited and that the discussion in progress should cease.

The Chairman thought he could satisfy the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. by sending paragraph 1 of Article 6 to Sub-committee 3 A for study. The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. drew the attention of the Committee to paragraph 10 of proposal No. 663 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), in which the Specialized Secretariat of the Board was mentioned, and the Chairman said that the Sub-committee should also study the method of inserting in the Convention a text that would take into consideration this paragraph and Radio Regulation No. 308. After the Delegate of Argentina had reminded the Committee that Proposal No. 149 of his Administration envisaged that the provisions relating to specialized secretariats of the various permanent organs of the I.T.U. should be assembled in the same article, the Chairman pointed out that the proposal of Argentina was a question

of drafting and not a question of principle. It could therefore be examined after Article 9 (General Secretariat) and the Editorial Committee would consider later whether the provisions relating to the Secretariat of the I.F.R.B. should be transferred from Chapter 6 to another Chapter.

To sum up, the Chairman said that the preliminary examination of Article 6 and of the part of Article 7 relating to the I.F. R.B. was concluded and that the Committee would return to the Article when it knew the decisions of the Plenary Assembly and had in its possession the report by the Sub-committee presided over by Mr. Pedersen.

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The Committee then passed to Article 8 of the Convention (International Consultative Committees). In the first instance there were two questions of principle to be examined.

One was the fusion of the C.C.I.F. and the C.C.I.T. The fusion had been proposed by various Administrations, namely: Sweden (Proposal No. 106), Czechoslovakia (No. 622), Turkey (No. 656) and India (No. 672).

The other related to an overall reorganization of the three Consultative Committees and of the General Secretariat. This emanated from the U.S.A. (Proposals Nos. 118 and 120) and envisaged a sole Secretariat controlled by a Secretary General, assisted by three Assistant Secretaries General, each one of whom would be responsible for a division of the Secretariat and for the coordination of the work of one of the C.C.I.'s.

The Chairman having asked the Committee in which order it considered these two proposals should be examined, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Committee must begin with the question of the fusion of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F.; he added that his Delegation supported the proposal to unify the two Committees. He considered that the unification would contribute to improving the efficiency of the Committees and would reduce the expenses of the Union.

As the Delegate of the U.S.A. was also in favour of beginning with this question, the Chairman opened the discussion on the fusion of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. by giving a brief historical review

of the question which was developed in the reasons given by Sweden for proposal No. 106.

The Delegate of Sweden reminded that the proposal to fuse the C.C.I.R. and the C.C.I.F. was made at Atlantic City by Norway. He had submitted it again after the question had been carefully studied by the Administrations of the Scandinavian countries at Reykjavik in 1951. The documents relating to the matter (Proposals Nos. 106 and 688) were, in themselves, quite explicit.

It would perhaps not be advisable to come to a decision without having consulted the Director of the C.C.I.F. and the interim Director of the C.C.I.T. who were the only persons fully acquainted with what was at stake. If the Committee adopted the principle of the fusion of the two C.C.I.'s the Delegate of Sweden would ask for the floor again to explain a plan for carrying the decision into effect.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. said that Mr. Valensi and Mr. Townshend ought to be heard. Without possessing a profound knowledge of the question, he could say that he was not in favour of the proposal: there was a considerable difference of organization between the two Committees, and their individualism, a kind of competition which existed between telegraph and telephone services, should be preserved.

The Delegate of Switzerland also considered that telegraph and telephone services were quite different and that in certain countries, like Switzerland, technicians were specialized in one or the other of the branches so that the fusion of the two Committees would not simplify the problem of his country taking part in study groups and Plenary Assemblies. He also considered that a Consultative Committee that would have seventeen Study Groups would be a more difficult organ to handle. He pointed out that the Telegraph Regulations were applicable to European and extra-European régimes whereas the Telephone Regulations were only applicable to Europe and to the Mediterranean Basin.

For the foregoing reasons the Delegate of Switzerland considered that it would be premature to come to a decision on the question and he proposed that the problem should be submitted to the Plenary Assemblies of the two Consultative Committees concerned, so that the next Plenipotentiary Conference would be in a position to decide the matter in the full knowledge of the facts.

The Delegate of Norway said that the proposal to fuse the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. was considered to be of great importance in his country where the two Committees enjoyed a very high reputation

of the part they had played in the development of telecommunication networks. The object of the proposal was not so much a question of economy; it was to have a single technical organization with which certain other organizations (such as the C.E.I. and the C.I.G.R.E.) could be in touch concerning questions of protection. This was all the more called for since the Study Group of the C.C.I.T. dealing with questions of protection had ceased to exist while its functions had been taken over by the C.C.I.F.

If the Conference should decide upon the fusion of the two Committees, the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. could arrive at detailed decisions in liaison with the C.C.I.F. which could arrange for voting by correspondence on the subject.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that he had carefully examined the proposal of Sweden and that he had come to the conclusion that the fusion of the C.C.I.F. and the C.C.I.T. should not be carried through at the present time, but that in the not too distant future it could be an advantageous step.

The techniques of telephony and telegraphy were still quite different, so that the fusion envisaged would not at present result in great economy since the technical officials of high grade, the specialized staff, and the secretariats of the two organs would have to be retained. The speaker asked if it would be possible to handle with the same degree of efficiency as now, the large number of questions that the Plenary Assemblies of the two Committees were called upon to resolve. Furthermore, in many parts of the world, telephone and telegraph services were not very advanced so that the problems arising from these two branches of telecommunication still needed to be examined separately.

It was no less true to say that, in a general way, the two techniques were tending to resemble each other; the fusion of the two C.C.I.'s could therefore well be envisaged in the future. That point had not however been reached and he supported the proposal of Switzerland.

The Delegate of the Netherlands said that he agreed with the Delegates of the U.S.A., Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, although he fully appreciated at their true value the arguments of the Delegates of Sweden and Norway.

In its old form which comprised the transmission and delivery of telegrams, the telegraph service had its own technique which was very

different from telephone technique. Its methods of operating were necessarily far more complicated as could be appreciated from a comparison of the Telegraph Regulations and Recommendations of the C.C.I.T. with the Telephone Regulations.

The telex service was a new branch of telegraphy that had been little developed and many delegations had still not had much experience of it. The service had a great future (in the Netherlands, for example, the number of words transmitted by telex was far greater than the number transmitted by the old system of telegraphy) and the service should be allowed to develop without hindrance. Questions relating to telex must, of necessity, be studied separately so that Telex Regulations could be drawn up and these regulations would probably be quite different from the Telegraph or Telephone Regulations at present existing.

Like the preceding speakers, he did not consider that the fusion would result in any considerable saving by countries sending representatives to meetings of the C.C.I.'s. He feared that, on the contrary, telegraph experts would waste time while telephone questions were being dealt with, and vice-versa. Furthermore, Sweden, in Proposal No. 688, admitted that certain questions purely telephonic or telegraphic should be handled, as in the past, by separate Study Groups. It would thus appear that only some of the Study Groups could be amalgamated. As for the internal organization of the two Committees, it was very probable that the Secretariat of the C.C.I.T., which was small, would simply be added to that of the C.C.I.F., with perhaps the addition of a Vice-Director in charge of telegraphy. The resultant saving would thus be very small.

In conclusion, he was in favour of preserving the present structure of the C.C.I.T. and he supported the proposal of Switzerland with the following amendment: "when the Plenary Assemblies of the two Committees have examined the possibility of fusion, they will transmit their opinion, not to the Plenipotentiary Conference, but to the Administrative Telephone and Telegraph Conference which will itself come to a final decision and determine what form the new organization shall take".

The Chairman said that the proposal of the Netherlands could be taken into consideration by means of a protocol to the future Convention giving the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. the necessary directives to study the question raised, and giving the Telephone and Telegraph Conference the power to come to a decision on the matter.

The Delegate of Switzerland pointed out that the proposal of the Netherlands presented the following difficulty. If the present text were retained and the Telephone and Telegraph Conference decided upon the fusion of the two Committees, the position that would obtain would be in contradiction to the Convention.

The meeting rose at 13.10 hours.

Rapporteurs :

E. Luraschi - G. Terras
R.V. Hatton
J. Revoy

Chairman :

C. Ribeiro

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.177-E (Revised)
20 November 1952

COMMITTEE 7

DRAFT RESOLUTION

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The Plenipotentiary Conference,

Considering

- 1) that the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949, recommended to the Administrative Council that the Secretary General be instructed to communicate to the Secretary General of the United Nations the proposal that, in view of the apparent conflict between the definition of Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls contained in Annex 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, and Article IV Section 11 of the International Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, the United Nations should consider the revision of Article IV Section 11 of the latter Convention;
- 2) that as a result of this recommendation, the proposal was put on the Agenda of the Fourth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and that the Sixth Committee of that Assembly merely took note of the situation.

Recognizing

that it is desirable that the United Nations be asked to reconsider this problem,

Instructs

the Secretary General of the I.T.U. to request the Secretary General of the United Nations to place before the eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations the opinion of this Plenipotentiary Conference that Article IV Section 11 of the Convention on Privileges

and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies should be revised in view of the decision taken by this Conference to maintain the existing definition of Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls contained in Annex 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947.

Recommends

Member Governments to instruct their representatives to the General Assembly of the United Nations to support this opinion;

Invites

Members of the Union which are Members of the United Nations and are parties to the International Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, thereafter to consider the desirability of asking the Secretary General of the United Nations to convene a special conference in accordance with Article XI Section 48 of the said Convention to revise Article IV Section 11 in the light of the decisions of this Conference.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 7

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Concerning the abrogation of Article IV, Section 11 of the International Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies.

The Plenipotentiary Conference,

Considering

(1) that the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949, recommended to the Administrative Council that the Secretary-General be instructed to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the proposal that, in view of the apparent conflict between the definition of Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls contained in Annex 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, and Article IV Section 11 of the International Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies, the United Nations should consider the abrogation of Article IV Section 11 of the latter Convention.

(2) that as a result of this recommendation, the proposal was put on the Agenda of the Fourth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and that the Sixth Committee of that Assembly merely took note of the situation

Recognizing

that it is desirable that the United Nations be asked to reconsider this problem

Instructs

the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to place on the agenda of the eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations the proposal that Article IV Section 11 of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies be abrogated in view of the decision taken by this Conference to maintain the existing definition of Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls contained in Annex 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947.

Recommends

Member Governments to instruct their representatives to the General Assembly of the United Nations to support this proposal.

F R A N C E

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Buenos Aires Conference,

considering

1. that the priority envisaged in Article 36 of the Convention, in favour of Government telegrams, and Government telephone calls, could facilitate the work of certain Specialized Agencies of the United Nations,
2. that these Specialized Agencies are not mentioned in Annex 2 to the Convention which enumerates the authorities entitled to originate Government telegrams and Government telephone calls,

recommends

1. that Specialized Agencies of the United Nations wishing to benefit from the provisions of Article 36 to the Convention should inform the Administrative Council of their request, justifying the cases in which the priority envisaged in Article 36 is necessary,
2. that the Administrative Council
 - (1) should inform Members and Associate Members of the Union of the requests which, in their opinion, should be accepted;
 - (2) should take a definitive decision on these requests, bearing in mind the opinion of the majority of Members and Associate Members;

instructs

the Secretary General to notify Members and Associate Members of the decision taken by the Council.

CORRIGENDUM No. 2

TO DOCUMENT No. 121-E

(Minutes of the 4th Meeting-2nd part)

(English text)

1. Page 14, paragraph 7.9, lines 2-3, read "International Frequency Registration Board".
2. Page 15, paragraph 7.12, lines 1 and 2, read : "... for this Conference to revoke the decision to put into force separate parts....."
3. Page 22, paragraph 14.5, read : "Acknowledging that the basic Acts of the Union have in fact been violated....."
4. Page 29, paragraph 20, last line, remove the full stop, and read : ".... the only legal service document for frequency registration."

International
Telecommunication Union

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 180-E

3 November 1952

The attached document of the Administrative
Council (No. 969/CA6) is reproduced as a conference
document.

INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE ATLANTIC CITY
CONVENTION AND OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS ANNEXED THERETO

Note

In the five Sessions held at Geneva since 1947, the Administrative Council had occasion to examine several provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City and of the General Regulations annexed thereto which gave rise to doubt as to their interpretation or to their application or which necessitated the adoption of complementary provisions by the Council itself.

The Council has considered it appropriate to assemble in this document all these cases and to put it at the disposal of Administrations of the Union to facilitate the preparation of their proposals for the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires in 1952. It has not dealt with questions of principle concerning the constitution of the Union, the permanent organs, official and working languages, etc., since a study of this nature would go beyond the examination mentioned in the first paragraph above.

In some instances, specific proposals for modifications in the Convention and General Regulations have been made, but these proposals do not in themselves constitute an official expression of views of the Governments represented on the Council, whose freedom to propose changes in the Convention remains unimpaired.

PART ONE : CONVENTION

Article 1, para. 2 c) and 6

Procedure for accession to the Convention of countries
which are not Members of the United Nations

1. Difficulties

Although paragraph 6 of Article 1 contains the essential basic provisions for consultation of Members of the Union in the case of request for admission as Member or Associate Member, neither the Convention nor the General Regulations contain the detailed rules which are indispensable for the guidance of the Secretary General.

2. Steps taken by the Council

At its 3rd and 4th Sessions the Council adopted resolutions the aim of which was to amplify the provisions of the Convention, specifying in particular the countries to be consulted and the method of working out the result of the consultation.

At the present Session, the Council has adopted the following resolution :

"The Administrative Council,

in view of

the provisions of Article 1, paras. 2, 4 and 6 of the Atlantic City Telecommunication Convention regarding applications for Membership or Associate Membership of the Union;

considering

1. that there is no provision in the Convention limiting the number of applications for admission which may be made by any one country;
2. that the Secretary General is not qualified to express an opinion upon the status of a country or the government thereof having submitted an application;

resolves

1. that Members of the Union voting on the admission of new Members or associate Members shall have signed and ratified the Convention or have acceded to it;

CONVENTION

2. that applications for admission as Member or as Associate Member sent to the Secretary General, as well as the results of the consultations communicated by the Secretary General to the applicant governments, must be sent through diplomatic channels and through the intermediary of the Swiss Government;
3. that a country of which the application for Membership has been declared unsuccessful may at any time make further application for Membership or an application for Associate Membership;
4. that a territory or group of territories which had made an unsuccessful application for Associate Membership may at any time make a further application;
5. that the procedure for treatment of an application, whether it is made for the first time or following one or more unsuccessful applications, shall be as follows:
 - a) upon receipt of an application, the Secretary General shall, as soon as possible, inform by telegram all countries listed in Annex 1 to the Convention and countries which have acceded to that Convention;
 - b) the telegram shall make it clear that the countries which may express an opinion on the application are those :
 - 1) which have ratified the Convention or accede to it;
 - 2) which, while not having ratified the Convention will ratify it within a period of four months from the date on which the telegram was despatched;
 - c) the text of the telegram shall be confirmed by letter;
 - d) upon expiry of the period of four months from the date of despatch of the telegram, the Secretary General shall determine whether the requisite majority vote in favour has been cast namely:
 - 1) two-thirds of the countries indicated in b) above, in the case of application for Membership;
 - 2) a simple majority, calculated on the same basis, in the case of application for Associate Membership.
6. The result of the vote shall be published in a Notification of the Union which shall specify the Members voting in favour of admission and those voting against."

CONVENTION

Article 1, paragraph 3

- A. Difficulty concerning the representation at a conference of a Member country for which there are two contending governments

1. Provisions of the Convention

Article 1, paragraph 3 (1) prescribes that : "All Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and shall be eligible for election to any of its organs."

2. Remarks

Difficulties have arisen, on several occasions, in conferences and other meetings of the Union, when it was a question of deciding, in the cases mentioned above, who had the right to represent a Member country or a group of territories of a Member country of the Union.

- B. Difficulty which arises where the inviting Government of a Conference or a meeting does not recognize the Government of another Member

Steps taken by the Council

On various occasions such difficulties have arisen; to overcome them the Council expressed the following opinion in Resolution No.170, adopted at the 5th Session :

"In undertaking to convene the said conference or meeting on behalf of the Union, the inviting Government should send invitations to all the Governments representing the various Members and Associate Members of the Union within the Union itself, and to those Governments alone, and that in so doing the inviting Government may send the invitations direct, or through the Secretary General of the Union, or through the good offices of another Government."

Article 1, paragraph 3 (2)

Difficulty as regards participation in conferences of countries listed in Annex 1 to the Convention which have not yet ratified the Convention or acceded thereto.

1. Provisions of the Convention

Article 1, paragraph 3 (2) prescribes 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."

CONVENTION

(Revised)

2. Difficulties encountered

In view of this text, countries listed in Annex 1 to the Convention that had not ratified the Convention or had not acceded thereto would not have been able to take part in the voting at conferences.

3. Steps taken by the Council

At its 3rd session the Council adopted Resolution No.89 of which the following was the essential provision:

- "a) the countries listed in Annex 1 to the Convention may participate in the Administrative Conferences and, should the occasion arise, in the meetings of Consultative Committees, with the right to vote, even if they have not ratified the Convention on the opening date of each conference or meeting;
- "b) the General Secretariat shall continue, until such time as the Council shall have reached the final decision, to send all documents published by the Union to the countries which have not ratified the Convention;
- "c) this exceptional derogation shall apply exclusively for the purposes states above."

At the 4th session the Council decided in Resolution No.119 to extend until the 5th session the validity of points 2, 3 and 4 of Resolution No.89 mentioned above.

At the 5th session Resolutions Nos.89 and 119 were abrogated and the Council adopted Resolution No.169 of which the operative part is as follows:

- "a) pending decision by the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference, all the countries listed in Annex 1 to the Atlantic City Convention (1947) may take part in Administrative Conferences of the Union and, if the occasion arises, in the meetings of the Consultative Committees, with the right to vote, even if they have not ratified the convention or acceded thereto by the opening date of the conference or meeting concerned;
- "b) the above provision shall also apply to any consultation of administrations by the Secretary General, save in the case contemplated in Article 1, para. 2 c) of the Convention before the closing date of consultation or have acceded thereto at the date of consultation shall have the right to vote."

4. Remark

Had the Council not made special provisions about voting rights at conferences, 26 of the 66 countries represented at H.F. Broadcasting Conference at Mexico City 1948 - 1949 would not have been allowed to vote neither would 25 of the 66 countries represented at the Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris 1949.

CONVENTION

Art. 5 para.2

Qualifications of persons appointed to serve on the Administrative Council

Difficulties - The above-mentioned paragraph provides that each of the Members of the Council shall appoint, to serve on the Council, a person qualified in the field of telecommunication services but it gives no indication of the way in which this requirement is to be enforced (and in any event such enforcement appears very difficult).

It has happened that at sessions of the Council a person appointed as Counsellor by a Member was not a high telecommunication official of the country concerned and was not well-known to be qualified in the field of telecommunication services. In the circumstances the question arises whether the Council should point out the fact to the administration concerned while recognizing its absolute right to judge the question, whether it could ask the Administration to replace the person by another having the required qualifications, or whether it should admit the person without comment.

The question has not been solved and it would seem that a decision must be reserved to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Article 5, para.3 (2)

Rules of Procedure of the Council

1. Difficulties - According to the Convention, the Council should adopt as a basis the Rules of Procedure for conferences as given in the General Regulations. In practice, these Rules of Procedure are unsuitable for the Council.
2. Steps taken by the Council - The Council has produced a complete set of Rules of Procedure of its own, last revised at the Third Session.
3. Remarks
It would be useful for Art.5, para.3 (2) to be amended to read:
"The Administrative Council shall draw up its own Rules of Procedure."

Article 5, para.8

Action by the Council on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference

1. Difficulties - Difficulties have arisen from the duration of administrative conferences and the prerogatives which these conferences have arrogated to themselves.
2. Steps taken by the Council

At its Fourth Session, the Council took the following decisions (drafted in their final form at the Fifth Session) to restrict the prerogatives enjoyed by conferences in financial matters (see Resolution No.83, Sections C and E) :

D. Committee for the Supervision of the Organization of conferences or meetings and the expenses resulting therefrom.

1. At the opening of each conference or meeting, a special committee shall be set up to determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates and the expenses involved throughout the duration of the conference or meeting.

2. This committee, which must, of course, include a representative of the General Secretariat and a representative of the inviting country, shall be appointed by the conference or meeting.

3. Before the exhaustion of the credit approved under the provisions of Section B above, the Budget Control Committee, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the conference, will present an interim statement of the expenditure incurred, so that the Plenary Assembly of the conference may take this into account in considering the question whether the progress made is sufficient to justify a prolongation of the conference after the date when the budget will be exhausted.

4. At the end of each conference or meeting, the committee shall present a report, showing as accurately as possible, for the different items, the total expenditure at the close of the conference or meeting.

5. This report shall be submitted to the closing Plenary Assembly and then entered, with the observations of the Plenary Assembly, on the agenda of the next session of the Administrative Council.

6. The provisions of Section C shall also apply to conferences convened at Geneva.

E. "Limit of the prerogatives of conferences in financial matters.

a) A conference has no power to arrange for future sessions of the same conference after the termination of the original session, or for further conferences, except by the procedure prescribed in Article 11 of the Atlantic City Convention (1947) for convening administrative conferences.

b) Save in the case when a conference decides to prolong its duration, no conference other than a Plenipotentiary Conference has the power to authorize the Secretary General to ask the inviting administration to advance funds or to request the advance of funds from the Swiss Confederation to finance conferences. The Secretary General can only act in this matter in accordance with the prescriptions of the Atlantic City Convention and the directives of the Plenipotentiary Conference, or of the Administrative Council."

3. Remarks

Consideration should be given to the question of whether the paragraph should be completed, with a view to making the Council's decisions binding on all conferences and meetings of the Union.

Article 5, para. 10 (1)

Action by the Council regarding the decisions taken by administrative conferences and Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.'s

Difficulties - The present paragraph only contemplates the provisions of the Convention and of the Regulations and the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference. As is indicated on page 7 of Doc. No. 811/CA6, the Council has in practice also taken steps to facilitate implementation of decisions taken by administrative conferences and C.C.I. Plenary Assemblies. The Council has also on several occasions taken decisions on proposals submitted to it by conferences, and has even examined matters giving rise to contention, and given rulings in regard to them.

Article 7. paragraph 1

Difficulties resulting from delay in ratification of the Convention as regards participation in the work of the Administrative Council and the I.F.R.B.

1. Provisions of the Convention

Art. 7, para. 1 of the Convention prescribes that

"No person designated by an elected Member to serve on the Administrative Council or on the International Frequency Registration Board may exercise his functions until an instrument of ratification or of accession has been deposited by that Member or on its behalf."

2. Steps taken by the Council

According to the provisions of Additional Protocol No. 1, the Administrative Council functioned on a provisional basis from the time of signature of the Atlantic City Convention and the first session was held in 1947 before any instrument of ratification had been deposited and before the entry into force of the Atlantic City Convention. The 2nd and 3rd sessions took place in 1948 likewise before the entry into force of the Convention. At the 7th meeting of the 3rd session it was decided to send a circular telegram to all Members of the Union reminding them of the provisions of Art. 7 of the Convention.

At the opening of the 1st meeting of the 4th session, which took place in 1949 after the entry into force of the Convention, the General Secretariat had received instruments of ratification of 14 of the 18 members of the Council. During the session representatives of three Members which had not ratified the Convention were authorized to be present at meetings as observers without right of vote until such time as instruments of ratification were received.

Before the opening of the 5th session in 1950 the General Secretariat had received the instruments of ratification of all the 18 members of the Council.

So far as the I.F.R.B. is concerned the Council adopted, at its 3rd session, the following provisions:

- "a) If a country whose national is at present a Member of the I.F.R.B. has not ratified the Atlantic City Convention on 1 January 1949, the said national shall continue to fill, on a temporary basis until his country shall ratify the Convention, the post falling vacant by virtue of the provisions of Article 7 of the Convention;
- b) Should this country have failed to ratify the Convention at the opening date of the 4th session of the Administrative Council, the Council shall again examine the question."

At the 6th meeting of the 4th session it was announced that the 11 countries concerned had ratified the Convention so that the members of the I.F.R.B. nominated by them could exercise their functions as a matter of right.

Article 7, par. 2

Obligation of a member of the IFRB to leave the Board if the country of which he is a national should cease to be a Member of the Union.

1. Remarks

Article 7, par. 2 is in conflict with the first part of par. 2 of Article 6, which prescribes that:

"The International Frequency Registration Board shall be composed of independent members, all nationals of different countries, Members of the Union. Each ordinary administrative radio conference shall determine the number of its members, and the method of their election with a view to ensuring a balanced selection of the members from the various parts of the world."

Taking into account art. 6 par. 5 (1) of the Convention, the national of the country which is no longer a Member of the Union, should therefore cease to be a member of the IFRB.

2. Proposals

In view of the foregoing, the following text might be adopted: -

"2. (1) No country which ceases to be a Member of the Union for any reason whatsoever may be represented in the Administrative Council.

(2) No person designated to serve on the International Frequency Registration Board may continue so to serve should the country of which he is a national cease, for any reason whatsoever, to be a Member of the Union."

Article 8, par. 3

Membership of a CCI

Difficulties - This paragraph does not agree with Chapter 8, par. 1, a) and b) of the General Regulations - a fact which may well give rise to difficulty.

Remarks

To eliminate the discrepancy, Article 8, par. 3 might be amended as follows:

" The International Consultative Committee shall have as members:

- a) as of right, the administrations of Members and Associate Members of the Union;
- b) at their request, and subject to the conditions laid down in the General Regulations, recognized private operating agencies which express a desire to have their representatives participate in the work of these Committees."

Article 9, par. 2 (b)

Staff of the specialized secretariats of the IFRB
and the CCIs

1. Difficulty

Some difficulty has been encountered in connection with the provision concerning the appointment of technical and administrative staff for the specialized secretariat. At its Fifth Session, the Council recognized that according to the Convention, the Secretary General was always entitled to refuse to sign an appointment proposed by the head of one of the Union's permanent organs.

2. Proposal

To remove the above mentioned difficulty and to amplify suitably the relative provisions, the following text might be adopted: -

- b) organize the work of the General Secretariat and undertake administrative arrangements for the specialized secretariats of the permanent organs, and ensure that in these specialized secretariats, the Staff Regulations and Financial Regulations of the Union are applied. These specialized secretariats, under the Secretary General's supervision for administrative purposes only, shall work directly under the orders of the heads of the permanent organs.

The head of the organ concerned in consultation with the Secretary General, shall choose the staff of his specialized secretariat.

This staff shall then be appointed by the Secretary General in accordance with the recommendations of the organ concerned and in agreement with its Chairman or Director.

The Secretary General shall always be entitled to refuse to sign an appointment proposed by the head of one of the permanent organs of the Union.

Article 9, par. 3

Attendance by the Secretary General or one of the Assistant Secretaries General at CCI meetings

Remark

Under the present ruling, such attendance is obligatory, even if the meetings in question do not happen to be of direct concern to those senior officials.

Hence it would seem better to lay down that such attendance is optional and not obligatory.

In the circumstances the text might read as follows:

" 3. The Secretary General or one of the two Assistant Secretaries General shall be entitled to participate, in a consultative capacity, in meetings of the International Consultative Committees."

Article 9, par. 4

Salaries of Staff of the General Secretariat

Remark

This paragraph prescribes that the basis for salaries of staff of the General Secretariat shall be established by the plenipotentiary conference.

In Article 14, par. 2 (2) it is proposed that the plenipotentiary conference should establish the basic salaries of officials of the Union.

As a consequence, this paragraph should be deleted.

Article 10, par. 3

Change in the time or place of a conference.

Remarks and provisions adopted by the Council.

This paragraph refers to plenipotentiary conferences, but it may be assumed that, by a simple oversight, the same provisions were left out of Article 11, which deals with administrative conferences. Moreover, Chapter 4 of the General Regulations establishes the procedure for changing the time or place either of administrative or of plenipotentiary conferences.

The provisions regarding action by the Council could be applied only if the latter was permanently in session. It was recognised that certain instructions for the convening of an extraordinary conference or for changing the time or date of an administrative conference had to be given to the Secretary General; this was done at the Fifth Session in Resolution No. 178, the text of which is as follows:

CONVENTION

"The Administrative Council,

considering

1. the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 3 of the Convention;

2. the provisions of Chapter 4 of the General Regulations,

resolves

to adopt the following rules:

1. If a Member or Associate Member wishes an extraordinary administrative conference to be convened, the communication referred to in paragraph 1 of Chapter 4 of the General Regulations must be sent to the Secretary General and must indicate the agenda for the conference, as well as the time and place proposed for its meeting.

2. The Secretary General, having received twenty or more such requests, shall transmit the communication by telegram to all the Members, requesting them to inform him within six weeks whether or not they accept the proposal. If the matter is urgent, the Secretary General may allow only ten days for replies.

3. If more than half the Members of the Union (see para. 8 below) vote in favour of the proposal as a whole, that is, accept the agenda, time and place proposed for the meeting, the Secretary General shall:

- a) inform all the Members of the Union by circular telegram to that effect;
- b) if the Members have accepted the proposal for the conference to be held elsewhere than in Geneva, himself carry out the duties assigned to the Administrative Council under paragraph 2 of Chapter 4 of the General Regulations in the matter of consulting with the country in which the suggested meeting place is situated;
- c) if the Members have accepted the proposal for the conference to meet in Geneva, himself assume the duties normally incumbent on an inviting government, with the assent of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

4. If there has been no clear majority in favour of the proposal as a whole, that is, in favour of the agenda, time and place proposed for the meeting, the Secretary General shall circulate the replies he has received on the item or items on which there is no clear majority, and shall request Members of the Union to express their final opinion on the points at issue.

CONVENTION

5. Proposals shall be considered adopted when they have been approved by the absolute majority of the Members.

6. When the request for an extraordinary conference to be convened is received during a session of the Administrative Council, the Secretary General shall communicate it to the Council with a view to obtaining any instructions the Council may wish to give; he shall thereafter apply the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs and shall acquaint the Council with the result of the consultation. If, on the other hand, the request is received at a time when the Council is not in session, the Secretary General shall acquaint the Chairman and the Members of the Council with the request and the result of the consultation.

7. With the appropriate modifications, the above rules shall apply to changes in the time or meeting place of a conference (Chapter 4 of the General Regulations). The Secretary General, in the consultation provided for in paragraph 2, shall make known to the Members the probable financial consequences of the change either of the date or of the meeting place.

8. So far as this resolution is concerned the term "Member" shall mean any country listed in Annex 1 to the Convention or any country having acceded thereto. The term "Associate Member" shall mean any country having acceded to the Convention under the provisions of Article 1, para. 4.

Note: The Secretary General will not comply with a request made by a Member unless it is supported by nineteen other requests even if in its original communication the Member insisted that its request be transmitted to all the Administrations."

Opinions expressed

According to certain opinions expressed, these provisions might appropriately be simplified by entrusting to plenipotentiary conferences and to the Council alone authority to make changes in the dates or places of plenipotentiary and administrative conferences.

Article 11 - Administrative Conferences

Remarks:

This article deals only with normal administrative conferences, whether they be ordinary or extraordinary, but does not touch on all the other kinds of conference mentioned in the Radio Regulations (service, regional and other conferences held under Union auspices).

It would be well if the Plenipotentiary Conference were to consider this matter, and define the authority of each class of conference.

CONVENTION

Extraordinary or other conferences might make amendments to their respective Service Regulations, whereas, according to this article, this right is confined to ordinary administrative conferences.

Further, according to paragraph 2 of this article, administrative conferences are to meet at the same place and at the same time as the Plenipotentiary Conference. In practice, this does not occur. Hence the sentence should read : "2. The administrative conferences shall meet, so far as possible....".

Article 12 - Rules of Procedure of Conferences

1. Difficulty. At several administrative conferences, much time has been spent in discussing the adoption of Rules of Procedure.
2. Steps taken by the Council. At its Fifth Session, the Council adopted Resolution No. 179, the operative part of which runs as follows :

"recommends that the Rules of Procedure given in Chapter 6 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention be always adopted as the Rules of Procedure for conferences, and that they may be completed by such additional provisions as may be necessary for the work of the conference to go ahead smoothly and expeditiously".

In view of this, Article 12 might suitably be amended as follows:
"Each conference shall adopt the Rules of Procedure given in the General Regulations, with whatever additions it might consider necessary".

Article 13, paragraph 3 - Approval of the Regulations

1. Difficulties. According to paragraph 3 of this article, the Telegraph Regulations, the Telephone Regulations, the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations are binding on all Members and Associate Members.

As against this, certain Members have declared that they do not recognize provisions of one or the other of these sets of Regulations.

Further, this paragraph lays down that Members and Associate Members shall inform the Secretary General of their approval of any revision of any of the Administrative Regulations by an administrative conference in the interval between two plenipotentiary conferences. The

CONVENTION

Secretary General shall inform Members and Associate Members of such notifications of approval. Thus, no notification of the approval of the Administrative Regulations adopted by the Atlantic City Radio Conference, held concurrently with the Plenipotentiary Conference, should have been made to the Secretary General. In point of fact, several Governments informed the Secretary General that they had approved the said Regulations at the time they ratified the Convention.

Article 2 of the Madrid Convention prescribed that "Signature of one, at least, of the sets of Regulations is obligatory for the signatories of the Convention". As a consequence of this provision, the Madrid Convention contained the following paragraph in the same article : "The provisions of the present Convention bind the Contracting Governments in respect only of the services covered by the Regulations to which the Governments are parties". It is possible to hold that, since there is an Administrative Council "responsible for taking all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members and Associate Members of the provisions of the Convention, of the Regulations and of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference", it is at least necessary for all the Members of the Council to accept the Convention as a whole and all the Regulations annexed thereto.

2. Steps taken by the Council

At its Fifth Session, the Council recognised that Article 13 of the Atlantic City Convention (1947) did not make it clear whether or not the Administrative Regulations revised by administrative conferences meeting concurrently with a Plenipotentiary Conference were to be approved by the Members and Associate Members. It was further recognised that administrations followed different procedures in this connection, which might give rise to some difficulty.

3. Remarks

It seems that a standard provision should be established which, in the interest of the services, would make it obligatory to notify the Secretary General of approval of Administrative Regulations.

CONVENTION

Article 14 - Finances of the Union

Difficulties and remarks - The disadvantages of the present financial system may be summarized as follows :

1. The fact of having different rules for the apportionment of ordinary and of extraordinary expenses means that ordinary and extraordinary expenditure cannot be grouped in a consolidated budget. In particular, these differences make it impossible for contributions designed to cover extraordinary expenditure to be paid in advance.

2. The rules governing payment of extraordinary expenses are difficult of application and the refusals to pay which have arisen therefrom have been the source of some intractable problems.

It should be pointed out : a) that under the existing system, extraordinary expenses are borne by those taking part in conference and C.C.I. meetings. It is felt that it is unfair to expect the cost of activities redounding to the advantage of all to be borne by certain countries only, and that such expenses should be borne by all Members of the Union. b) that for conferences, the Secretary General is obliged to borrow funds, on which he must pay interest. With a consolidated budget, difficulties of this nature would not arise. The United Nations has a consolidated budget, and ICAO covers its regional conference expenses by means of its consolidated budget.

3. As regards the CCIs, the rules governing the payment of extraordinary expenses have given rise to procedures at once various and complicated. In so far as the CCIR is concerned, the system used is unjust and may even prevent certain Members of the Union from taking part in CCIR activities. As regards the CCIF and the CCIT, extraordinary expenses are increased by the interest which has to be paid in order to finance Study Group meetings.

In particular it has been pointed out that : a) the existing system of apportioning expenses incurred in connection with CCIR Study Groups is particularly disadvantageous when participants were few, b) administrations have to pay, not only the expenses of Study Group activities properly so called, but also the personal expenses of their delegates ; in addition, the time spent by their technicians in preparing reports represents a financial loss for them.

CONVENTION

c) An international organization has attended a CCI meeting without realizing the extent of the obligations it was thereby incurring, and this has been a source of difficulty. When the organization received the bill for its share in defraying expenses, it stated that it was unable to pay the amount required.

4. Paragraph 7 of Article 14 lays down that :

"7. The amounts due shall bear interest from the beginning of each financial year of the Union with regard to ordinary expenses and from the date on which 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 amounts are due and at the rate of 6% (six per cent.) per annum from the beginning of the seventh month".

The application of this paragraph gives rise to accounting complications. Moreover :

a) The work for the General Secretariat thus caused is excessive in volume and intricate in nature. Members of the Union are obliged, unjustly, to pay interest before they are in a position to know how much their shares in defraying extraordinary expenditure will be.

b) With the present system, it is impossible to settle accounts without interest being paid. This procedure is unjustified and has no counterpart in commercial practice.

It has also been suggested that, at the opening of a conference, as soon as the number of participants and the total contributory shares involved are known, a preliminary calculation based on the probable duration should be made and a provisional account despatched. If the conference was prolonged, a supplementary account could be sent.

5. It is reasonable that the publication of documents by the General Secretariat should not be subject to the same rules as the ordinary and extraordinary expenses, since neither ordinary nor extraordinary expenses are involved. The present Article 14 does not cover this point, and the Administrative Council has been obliged to establish entirely different rules in Resolution No. 181.

6. At the moment there are no provisions covering installation expenses, which are at present classified sometimes as ordinary and sometimes as extraordinary - an obvious error. In some cases this situation has led to greater expense, as, for example, with the lease of simultaneous interpretation equipment.

Provisions adopted by the Council and proposal

The consequences of applying the present Article 14 have already been unfortunate for the Union, especially as regards the appreciable increase of its debts to the Swiss Government.

CONVENTION

For these reasons the Administrative Council has already contemplated:

a) the amalgamation of ordinary and extraordinary expenses into a consolidated budget;

b) the establishment of a working capital fund.

Before the Atlantic City Convention came into force, these possibilities were set out in a paper submitted to the Council by the United States representative. No objections were raised to the proposals; however, it was agreed that they could not be adopted until Article 14 of the Convention had been amended, i.e. until the Buenos Aires Conference.

A draft of Article 14 designed to eliminate, so far as possible, the difficulties mentioned above, is shown in column 1 below. Explanatory notes, comments or alternative proposals are indicated in column 2 opposite the text in column 1.

<u>Article 14</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1.	2.

Article 14 - Finances of the Union

1. The expenses of the Union shall be divided into ordinary expenses, extraordinary expenses, and the expenses of the publication service of the Union.

2. (1) The ordinary expenses of the Union are those incurred, in the normal course of events, by the permanent organs mentioned in Article 4 of the Convention, and include the costs of Administrative Council Sessions, the emoluments of staff and other expenses incurred by the General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board, and the International Consultative Committees, together with expenses relative to the laboratories and technical installations created by the Union.

2. (2) The ordinary expenses of the Union shall be subject to the rules and limitations, restrictions laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference, which shall, in particular, decide on the basic salaries of all Union officials.

The opinion has been expressed that the basic salaries of all the officials of the Union should be fixed and modified by the Council in the light of currency fluctuations which might occur during the five years between one Plenipotentiary Conference and the next, or of any change in purchasing power of factors which might necessitate urgent decisions.

CONVENTION

However it has been considered preferable not to propose a modification of the text but to submit the question to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

3. The extraordinary expenses shall include all expenses relative to plenipotentiary conferences and administrative conferences placed under the aegis of the Union by decision of the plenipotentiary conference or of the Administrative Council, and to meetings of International Consultative Committees.

This paragraph, read with paragraph 5 (1) a) has given rise to long discussions which are summarized below :

a) the expression "administrative conferences" should include all administrative conferences whether world-wide, regional or "service" placed under the aegis of the Union by decision of the plenipotentiary conference or of the Administrative Council. This is in line with a procedure which is becoming general and which has already been followed by UN and by ICAO. Furthermore, it could be argued that broadly speaking, expenses relating to conferences of one region offset those of other regions of the world;

b) on the other hand it has been held that the expenses of conferences of the different regions of the world cannot be estimated with any accuracy and that Administrations would not agree to be committed to contribute to the costs of conferences which did not concern them.

See the remarks on Article 14 bis following.

4. The expenses of the publication service of the Union shall be those incurred in publishing the documents according to the provisions of Article 14 bis.

5. (1) Ordinary and extraordinary expenses shall, with the following exceptions, be borne by all Members and Associate Members of the Union:

See the note on par. 3.

5. (1) a) extraordinary expenses resulting from regional conferences shall be borne by those Members and Associate Members which have agreed to attend them;

5. (1) b) expenses resulting from measurements, trials and special research undertaken in the Union's laboratories and with its technical equipment on behalf of certain Members or Associate Members, groups of Members, regional or other organizations, shall be borne by those Members, Associate Members, organizations or other bodies.

5. (2) The recognized private operating agencies which are members of an international Consultative Committee shall also share in defraying both the ordinary and the extraordinary expenses of that Committee.

Two points of view have emerged. One favours the text opposite because recognized private operating agencies have a great interest in taking part in the C.C.I's and in deriving advantage from the recommendations which facilitate their operations and make for standardization of the best methods for providing a stable, rapid and economic world service. Furthermore, recognized private operating agencies have always paid their contributions to the expenses of the Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I's and when a country is not represented at a Plenary Assembly and only its recognized private operating agencies are present the totality of these agencies, whatever their number, may exercise a single vote.

2. The other view is that recognized private operating agencies should not pay any contribution for their participation in C.C.I's in view of the fact that their representatives should form part of the official delegation of the country which recognizes them and that thus they would not be entitled to vote. Moreover the right to vote which is accorded to them is conditional. On this view the right of vote conferred on private operating agencies in the case mentioned in the preceding s would be withdrawn.

6. (1) The annual contributions to be made by Members and Associate Members of the Union shall be calculated on the basis of the budgetary estimates in proportion to the number of units appropriate to the Member or Associate Member in one of the following classes:

1st class	:	30	units
2nd	"	: 25	"
3rd	"	: 20	"
4th	"	: 15	"
5th	"	: 10	"
6th	"	: 5	"
7th	"	: 3	"
8th	"	: 1	"

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(Revised)

6. (2) Each new Member or Associate Member, on joining the International Telecommunication Union, shall inform the Secretary General of the contributory class in which it wishes to be included. This decision shall be communicated to the other Members and Associate Members by the Secretary General.

6. (3) No change from one class to another, involving a decrease in the number of units, may take place unless approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

6. (4) The contributions to be made by the private operating agencies mentioned in par. 5 (2) shall be calculated in accordance with the same rules, contributory classes being the same, but the contribution to be made by any particular agency shall be calculated only on the basis of the expenses incurred by the C.C.I. of which it is a member.

See note on par. 5 (2)

7. (1) Members, Associate Members and private operating agencies shall make their contributions annually and in two equal payments, falling due on 1 February and 1 July respectively.

It is to be understood that an Administration would always have the right to pay its contribution in its entirety before the 1st of February.

7. (2) The contributions made in connection with the expenses of the regional conferences mentioned in par. 5 (1) a) shall be paid within a period of 60 days, counting from the date on which accounts were despatched by the Secretary General.

7. (3) The amounts due to the Union shall bear interest from the date on which the above-mentioned periods expire. Interest shall be at a uniform rate of... per cent, per year

To simplify calculation of interest and bearing in mind the approach now being made to the Swiss Government regarding a single rate of interest at 4 % for sums advanced to the Union, irrespective of the interval before repayment by the Union.

7. (4)

The possibility is contemplated of including here a provision relating to action to be taken against Administrations which are much in arrears with the payment of their contributions.

It is agreed that it is not appropriate to draft a text but to draw attention to the question pointing out:

a) that delays increase the sums due to the Swiss Government in respect of advances to the Union on which interest payable;

b) that the amounts unpaid have to be borne by Administrations which contribute regularly to the expenses of the Union;

c) that the same question has arisen in the U.N. and in the other specialized agencies which have taken varying steps set out in Annex 1 to this report;

d) that the Plenipotentiary Conference to which the list of unpaid contributions will be presented will take such steps as it considers appropriate.

See Annex No. 2. - Consolidated budget and working capital fund.

8. (1) All ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Union shall be included in a consolidated budget.

8. (2) The expenses of the publication service of the Union, mentioned in par.4, and the income derived from the sale of such documents, shall be included in an auxiliary budget.

9. (1) The Administrative Council shall be authorized to set up working capital fund designed to provide for normal day-to-day financial needs of the Union. See Annex No. 2 - Consolidated budget and working capital fund.

9. (2) To this end, it may have recourse: The Plenipotentiary Conference will undoubtedly wish to study methods used by the United Nations and other specialized agencies for setting up a working capital fund (see also Annex No. 2)

a) to an increase in the contributions due from Members, Associate Members, and private operating agencies which are members of International Consultative Committees;

b) to the balances of in each financial year, in whole or in part;

c) to any profits accruing from the sale of publications of the Union.

9. (3) Subject to authorization from the Administrative Council, the working capital fund may be used for installation expenses; sums equivalent to these latter shall then be made good to the fund in following years; To this end, the amount required to redeem these expenses shall be entered in the budget of the Union.

CONVENTION

Article 14 bis

Publications of the Union

The Convention contains no rules about the distribution and sale of the publications of the Union. An article should lay down relative rules but it has not been considered expedient to suggest a text. In order to enable a text on this subject to be prepared, the following considerations are mentioned:

It should be recalled that:

a) The documents of the Union comprise:

- (1) the final act of conferences (Convention, Regulations, Agreements, Resolutions, Protocols, etc.);
- (2) the working documents of conferences and meetings;
- (3) the collected recommendations, views, opinions, etc., of the International Consultative Committees;
- (4) the service documents enumerated in the Regulations;
- (5) documents issued periodically, namely:
 - i) the fortnightly Notifications;
 - ii) the Telecommunication Journal;
 - iii) circulars;
 - iv) statistics.

b) By Resolution No. 191, the Council resolved:

"1. that the Telecommunication Journal, which is published in trilingual form, shall be sold at a price fixed by the Secretary General, except in so far as a strictly limited free distribution is judged by the Secretary General to be in the interest of the Journal;

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2. that Notifications and Circulars shall be supplied free of charge to all countries named in Annex 1 to the Convention and to other countries which have acceded to the Convention, but that other recipients shall pay for such Notifications and Circulars at a price to be fixed by the Secretary General;

3. that since it is very desirable that each Member and Associate Member of the Union should receive, as soon as possible, at least one copy of all the publications of the General Secretariat, a copy of all publications which it produces shall be despatched automatically, and subject to payment, to each non-subscribing country which has acceded to the Convention, but that this automatic despatch may be withdrawn at the express request of an Administration."

c) in the "accounts of the Publications Service" which has just been adopted by the Council, all the publications of the Union, except those indicated in par. 2 of Resolution 191 quoted above, shall be sold at prices fixed in accordance with rules laid down in these Accounts;

d) The suggestion has been made that at least one copy of each publication should be sent free of charge to Members and Associate Members which pay all ordinary and extraordinary expenses instead of requiring them to pay for these supplies under para. 3 of Resolution No. 191 mentioned above;

e) New provisions have been included in the Financial Regulations as follows:

1° Article 10, Supplementary Budget for the Publications Service

The expenditure incurred in, and the revenue derived from, the production and the sale of publications shall be shown in a supplementary publications service budget. The procedures appertaining to this service are laid down in Article 19, para. 2 of these Regulations.

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2° Article 17 - Reserve account

- 2) Part of the liquid assets of the Capital account of publications may be paid into this account (par. 7 d) of the Annex.

3° Article 19 - Bookkeeping

- 2) The publications service shall have separate accounts governed by the regulations contained in the Annex to these Regulations.

- 4° On the basis of Arts. 10 and 19 par. 2 of the Financial Regulations the Secretary General is requested:

- a) to introduce the new accounting method for the publications service as from 1 January 1952;

- b) to apply, in addition, the following rules:

- 1) if there are very considerable differences in the number of copies ordered in each of the languages in which the document has to be published, or if there are appreciable differences in the costs of publishing the document in the various languages, then separate sales prices shall be fixed for the edition in each language;
- 2) if application of the rule given above leads to prices which are excessively inflated in relation to those which were expected when orders were originally invited, subscribers shall be informed to that effect before publication is undertaken, in order that they may be given an opportunity to change their minds. If this leads to a fresh reduction in orders, it may be necessary to forego publication of the document in that particular language;
- 3) if, lacking the requisite means, the General Secretariat is unable to publish certain documents in each language, it shall not for that reasons delay publishing the document in such editions as it may be possible to prepare.

Article 15, par. 2

Languages for final Acts of conferences

1. Difficulties. It is necessary to specify what are the final Acts of conference to be published in the five official languages of the Union. Experience has shown that the language provisions applicable to world-wide conferences are not necessarily suitable for regional conferences.

2. Proposal. It is suggested that in order to remove doubt, this paragraph might be amended as follows :

"2. The final acts and protocols of the Plenipotentiary Conference contemplated in Article 10 and the Administrative Conferences contemplated in paragraphs 1 (a) and 2, shall be drawn up in the languages mentioned above in versions equivalent in form and content."

Article 15, par. 4 (2)

Use of additional languages

1. Difficulties.

The principles to be followed when conferences and other meetings of the Union have received a request for the use of a supplementary language gave rise to long discussions at the 3rd Session.

2. Steps taken by the Council

At its 3rd Session the Council adopted Resolution No. 84 of which the operative part is as follows :

1. The working languages normally to be used in Conferences and Meetings of permanent Organs of the Union shall be those stated in par. 4 (1) of Article 15 of the Convention.
2. The expenses involved by the use of additional working languages shall be borne by such delegations as have requested it, under the conditions stated in par. 4 (2) of the same article.
3. If application is made to the General Secretariat to provide wholly or partly for the use of an additional working language in a Conference or Meeting, the Secretariat shall first ascertain that the additional expenditure incurred will be repaid in due time to the Union.
4. The decisions taken by Conferences or Meetings of permanent Organs of the Union in addition to the provisions concerning the use of languages in para. 4 of Article 15 of the Convention shall be financially binding only on such countries as have requested or agree to the use of such working languages.

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Article 15, par. 5

Share of expenses attributable to the use of the authorized languages

Difficulties

The provision that "each Member or Associate Member shall share the expenses attributable to the use of the authorized languages with respect to one of these languages only" cannot be applied in practice and, in fact, has never been applied. These expenses have been charged to all Members.

Article 16, par. 1

Ratification of the Convention

Difficulties

For difficulties which the Council has encountered because of delay of ratification of the Convention, see the notes on Art. 1, par. 2 and 3.

Article 35

Charges and Free Services

See the remarks and proposal under Chapter 6, Rule 27, of the General Regulations.

PART 2 - ANNEX 2 TO THE CONVENTIONDefinition of the terms "Delegate" "Delegation" and "Representative"

1. In the Rules of Procedure annexed to the Madrid Convention and to the Cairo Regulations the terms "delegates" and "delegation" denoted persons sent by Governments while the term "representative" denoted persons sent by recognized private operating agencies. The Atlantic City Conference, while keeping the term "representative" for the persons sent by recognized private operating agencies, widened the meaning of the term "delegation" in the sense that each Member and Associate Member is free to make up its delegation as it wishes and in particular that it may include as delegates or experts persons sent by recognized private operating agencies. This has given rise to difficulties as regards the participation of recognized private operating agencies in the extraordinary expenses of administrative conferences. In fact some private operating agencies of which the representatives have been included in the delegation of the Government which recognizes them have refused to pay their contributions to administrative conferences, although at its 4th session the Council decided by resolution No. 131 that

"recognized private operating agencies should contribute to the expenditure of administrative conferences in which they take part, whether their representatives are, or are not, included in the delegation of an Administration, and are described as "Representatives" "Experts" or "Advisers"."

A decision one way or the other will have to be taken at the Plenipotentiary Conference. Meanwhile the Council has decided that the Secretary General should not make any claim on the recognized private operating agencies which have not paid their contributions.

2. It is considered that the definition of "delegation" should be put before that of "delegate" so as to make for easier reading and to facilitate understanding of the above mentioned definitions.

Definition of the term "Expert"

The definition of "Expert" does not correspond with that which emerges from Chapter 8, para. 3 (1) of the General Regulations. The latter should be adopted with the following text:

"A person representing a national scientific or industrial organization authorized either by the Government of his country to attend an administrative conference, or authorized by his country's administration or recognized private operating agency, to attend meetings of the Study Groups of an International Consultative Committee."

DEFINITIONSDefinition of the terms "Government telegrams" and "Government telephone calls" of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations1. Difficulties

At the 3rd and 4th sessions the Council discussed the question of what were the subsidiary organs of the United Nations, the Heads of which are authorized, in accordance with the definition, to send Government telegrams or make Government telephone calls.

2. Steps taken by the Council

To remove these difficulties, the Secretary General has been requested to keep up to date the list of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations and to forward to the Members and Associate Members of the Union a copy of such list and to advise them of any modifications therein.

Government telegrams and Government telephone calls
(Question of the Specialized Agencies)1. Difficulties

In virtue of the definition in Annex No. 2 to the Convention telegrams and telephone calls of the Secretary General of the United Nations and of the Heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations are treated as Government telegrams or Government telephone calls but those of the Specialized Agencies in relation with the United Nations are not.

On the other hand Section 11 of Art. 4 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies contemplates special communication facilities for these agencies and in particular the priority and rates proper to Government telegrams and telephone calls.

2. Steps taken by the Council

The disparity between the two above-mentioned Conventions has been discussed at length during several sessions of the Council and has given rise to correspondence between the I.T.U. and the U.N.

At the 5th session, by Resolution No. 193, the Council considering

"that the enjoyment by specialized agencies of the communications privileges provided for in Article IV, Section 11 of this Convention cannot in practice be determined by the unilateral action of individual governments and has, in fact, been determined by the International Telecommunication Convention of 1947 and the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations annexed thereto"

DEFINITIONS

and the I.T.U., while accepting the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies has:

1) renounced for itself the enjoyment of privileged treatment with regard to the facilities in respect of communications contemplated in Art. IV. Section 11;

2) suggested that Governments should include in any letter transmitting their instruments of accession to the above-mentioned Convention an observation along the lines of that made by the United Kingdom reproduced below:

"I take the liberty of drawing your attention to the fact that no government can fully comply with Section 11 of this Convention which requires that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications so long as all the other governments have not decided to cooperate in granting this treatment to the agency in question. I believe that the International Telecommunication Union is studying this problem at present".

3. Remark

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 service.

Definition of the terms "Service telegrams" and "Service telephone calls"

Remark

In the Paris Telegraph Regulations (Article 85) and in the Paris Telephone Regulations (Article 10, para.1) there are detailed definitions of these terms.

To prevent contradiction between the provisions of the Convention and of the Regulations, it seems appropriate to insert in the Convention, in respect of these terms, the following cross-reference: "See the Telegraph Regulations and Telephone Regulations for the time being in force."

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PART 3 - GENERAL REGULATIONS

Chapter 1. para. 2

Invitation to the Plenipotentiary Conference

1. Difficulties

It sometimes happens that the inviting Government of a conference or meeting of the Union does not recognize the Government representing another Member or Associate Member of the Union within the Union itself.

2. Steps taken by the Council

At the 5th Session the Council adopted Resolution No. 170, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"in undertaking to convene a conference or meeting on behalf of the Union, the inviting Government should send invitations to all the Governments representing the various Members and Associate Members of the Union within the Union itself, and to those Governments alone, and that in so doing the inviting Government may send the invitations direct, or through the Secretary General of the Union, or through the good offices of another Government."

3. Remark

It is considered that the above provision should be included in the General Regulations.

Chapter 1, para. 9

Application of the provisions of the Chapter
to extraordinary Plenipotentiary conferences

Remark

The expression "extraordinary plenipotentiary conferences" seems to be a contradiction in terms since, as was agreed at Atlantic City in drafting the Convention, plenipotentiary conferences cannot, by definition, have limited agenda.

It is considered that the paragraph should be omitted from the new Convention.

Chapter 2, para 2

Summoning of a conference at the seat of the
Union without an inviting Government

1. Difficulties

During the 5th Session the Council found it necessary to lay down in Resolution No. 178 procedure for the convening of an extraordinary conference at Geneva without an inviting Government. Para. 3) c) of this resolution reads as follows :

"The Secretary General shall :.....

3. c) if the Members have accepted the proposal for the conference to meet in Geneva, himself assume the duties normally incumbent on an inviting Government, with the assent of the Government of the Swiss Confederation."

2. Comment

It seems that the provision should be in general terms so that it can apply to all conferences to be held at the seat of the Union.

Chapter 3, para. 2 (1)

Credentials of delegations

1. Difficulties

At the 5th Session the Council observed that Chapter 3 was not precise in regard to the credentials to be presented by delegations taking part in administrative conferences and that this gave rise to difficulties in verifying the validity and scope of credentials and delay in regularizing them.

2. Steps taken by the Council

The Council adopted Resolution No. 198 of which the operative part is as follows :

- "1. the necessary letters of credence and credentials, issued according to the procedure in each country, empower delegations to take part and vote in administrative conferences and to sign the final acts, if need be,
2. letters of credence and credentials are drawn up :
 - a) by the Head of the Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs; or
 - b) by the Minister of Communications or by other competent authorities; or
 - c) by the Head of the Diplomatic Mission of the country accredited to the Government of the country in which the Conference meets."

3. Observation

Chapter 3, para. (2) 1 should be amplified in accordance with the text of Resolution No. 198 mentioned above.

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Chapter 3, para. 3

Voting and representation by proxy or by mandate

1. Difficulties

In many conferences this question has given rise to prolonged discussion and to differing decisions.

2. Steps taken by the Council

In order to have a uniform rule the Council adopted Resolution No. 197 of which the following are the provisions :

- a) During a conference or meeting of the I.T.U., a duly accredited delegation may give a mandate to express its point of view and to exercise its right to vote, for a limited number of sessions, to another duly accredited delegation or to a member of a duly accredited delegation;
- b) 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;
- c) A delegation can, in no case, exercise more than one vote by proxy or mandate.

Chapter 4

Procedure for summoning of extraordinary administrative conferences
or for change of the date or place of a conference

Remarks and suggestions on the subject of this Chapter appear above in the notes on Art. 10, para. 3 and Art. 11, para. 3 of the Convention.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Chapter 6

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF CONFERENCES

Chapter 6 - Rules 2 and 3

First session of the Plenary Assembly
and election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen

1. Difficulties

The present wording of Rule 2 does not cover the case of a conference without an inviting government.

2. Proposal

To remove these difficulties the text of Rules 2 and 3 might be replaced by the following :

"Rule 2

First session of the Plenary Assembly -
Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen

1. When there is an inviting Government, the first session of the Plenary Assembly shall be opened by a person appointed by that Government. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference shall be elected at the same session.
2. When there is no inviting Government, the first session of the Plenary Assembly shall be opened by the Secretary General. The Plenary Assembly shall elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference."

Chapter 6 - Rule 11

Order of discussion

1. Difficulties

The article, as a whole, has proved very useful but in practice it is rarely necessary to invoke par. 1 as regards the announcement by a speaker of his identity.

The article makes no reference to persons sent by international organizations etc.

2. Proposal

It would seem useful to adopt the following wording which is at once more simple and more general as regards the indication of status to be given, if necessary, by a speaker :

"Persons desiring to speak may do so only after having obtained the consent of the Chairman. As a general rule, they shall begin by announcing in what capacity they are going to speak."

(Revised)

GENERAL REGULATIONSChapter 6Support to be given before a proposal or amendment
can be put to discussion or submitted to a vote1. Difficulties

In the Rules of Procedure of the Madrid and Cairo Conferences there was the provision that "no proposal or amendment... shall be submitted to discussion or to vote unless it is countersigned or supported by at least one delegation."

2. Proposal

There is reason to believe that a provision on these lines were inadvertently omitted from the Rules of Procedure.

In order to avoid fruitless discussions and to remedy the omission it would seem useful to include a provision on the above lines in Chapter 6.

To this end the following new Rule 14 bis is suggested:

"Rule 14 bis

No proposal or amendment presented either before or during the Conference shall be submitted to discussion or to vote unless it has been countersigned or supported by at least one delegation."

Chapter 6 - Rule 16Voting procedure in sessions of the Plenary Assembly1. Difficulties

At a certain number of conferences held since Atlantic City there have been long discussions about the procedure to be followed when amendments to a proposal are tabled.

2. Proposal

To avoid these difficulties it is proposed to amplify Rule 16 by addition of the following paragraphs 8 to 12 of which paras. 8, 9 and 12 are based on the United Nations Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly. Paras. 10 and 11 are suggested to clarify other situations which have actually arisen in debates.

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- "8. When, in discussion, an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the first vote shall be on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal; the second vote shall be on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the proposal so amended shall then be voted upon.
9. A proposal to amend shall be deemed to be an amendment if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of the original proposal.
10. An amendment which is accepted by both the proposer and seconder of a proposal forthwith becomes embodied in the proposal.
11. An amendment may not be moved which is so far removed from the proposal that it is a direct negative or, in the opinion of the Chairman, is contrary in substance or effect to the proposal.
12. During the discussion of any matter, a delegation may raise a point of order and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the Chairman in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. A delegation may appeal against the ruling of the Chairman. The appeal shall immediately be put to the vote and the Chairman's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the delegations present and voting.

Chapter 6 - Rule 17

Right of vote and voting procedure in committees

Proposal

As a consequence of the proposal made on Rule 16, para. 2 of Rule 17 should be modified as follows :

"Voting procedure in committees shall be governed by the provisions of paras. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 to 12 of Rule 16 of Chapter 6."

Chapter 6 - Rule 27

Franking privileges

1. Difficulties

Excessive use of free telecommunication facilities has been observed at conferences and meetings of the Union.

GENERAL REGULATIONS2. Steps taken by the Paris Conference

The Paris Telegraph and Telephone Conference issued the following opinion:

that at conferences and meetings of the I.T.U. the following rules should be observed by the beneficiaries of the franking privileges enumerated in Rule 27 of Chapter 6 of the General Regulations, the Directors of the C.C.I.'s, the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., Administrations, and, so far as possible, by the recognized private operating agencies:

1° Telegraph Franking Privileges

a) Private "Conference" telegrams shall, in principle, be exchanged between beneficiaries of franking privileges and their families;

b) Delegates and Representatives, the Secretary General, the Directors of the C.C.I.'s, the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., the Assistant Secretaries General and Members of the Administrative Council may exchange free telegrams either with their administrations or with the seat of the Union;

c) Urgent and/or secret language "Conference" telegrams shall not be admitted. However, Heads of Delegations or their Deputies and Members of the Administrative Council may exchange urgent and/or secret language telegrams with their Administrations.

2° Telephone Franking Privileges

a) Telephone franking privileges shall be limited to relations between countries situated in Europe. Each beneficiary shall be entitled to one 6-minute private call per week which shall in principle be exchanged with his family.

b) In the same relations, Delegates and Representatives, the Secretary General, the Directors of the CCI's, the Vice-Director of the CCIR, the Assistant Secretaries General and Members of the Administrative Council may exchange free calls either with their Administrations or with the seat of the Union.

c) Urgent "Conference" calls shall not be admitted. However, Heads of Delegations or their deputies and Members of the Administrative Council may exchange urgent calls with their Administrations.

This opinion is regularly applied by inviting Governments of conferences and meetings of the Union and by the Swiss Government at conferences and meetings called by the Union at Geneva or elsewhere in Switzerland.

3. Proposal

In order to put Rule 27 in harmony with the Opinion, and to take account of the omission of the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. in the Opinion issued by the Paris Conference, Rule 27 might be amended as follows:

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"When attending conferences and meetings provided for in the Convention, Delegates, Representatives and other persons included in Official Delegations, the Secretary General, Assistant Secretaries General, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., the Directors of the C.C.I.'s, the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., the officials of the Union appointed to these conferences and meetings, and the Members of the Administrative Council shall be entitled to telegraph and telephone franking privileges, to the extent arranged by the Government of the country in which the conference or meeting is held, in agreement with the other contracting governments and with the private operating agencies concerned."

4. Remark.

It should be pointed out that the term "Official Delegations" also includes the representatives of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies.

Chapter 9

Duties of the Plenary Assembly

Remark

In view of the fact that the Council draws up the budget of the C.C.I.'s and checks their accounts each year it seems advisable to replace the last sentence by the following : "It shall submit to the Administrative Council a statement of the financial needs of the Consultative Committee until the next Plenary Assembly."

Chapter 10, paras. 2 and 3

Date and place of meeting of a Plenary Assembly of a C.C.I.

1. Difficulties

a) The wording of the present para. 2 is not clear in that it contemplated the simple case where at least twelve countries request the same change of date or else a consultation or other case of varying proposals making it necessary to ascertain the desire of the majority. Moreover the term "participating countries" has given rise to varied interpretations.

b) The intention of an administration to take part in the work of a C.C.I. may derive from the desire explicitly expressed in accordance with Chapter 17, para. 3 of the General Regulations or implicitly by the fact of its taking part in the meetings of the organ in question.

c) The present provisions do not provide for the change of place of a meeting of a Plenary Assembly.

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2. Proposal

In order to resolve these difficulties it is proposed that paras. 2 and 3 should be amended as follows:

- "2. The date of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly may be changed with the approval of the majority of the Administrations which were represented at the previous Plenary Assembly or which have since declared their intention to take part in the work of the consultative committee concerned.
3. Each meeting of the Plenary Assembly shall be held in a place fixed by the previous meeting of the Plenary Assembly. This place may be changed by application of the procedure described in para. 2."

Chapter 11, para 2

Method of voting at sessions of the Plenary Assemblies

1. Difficulties

In view of the fact that, under Resolution No. 171 of the Council, administrations which have made the declaration and those which actually take part in the meeting of the Plenary Assembly are on the same footing as regards sharing of expenses, it seems clear that all Members of the Union which are present at a Plenary Assembly should have the right to vote.

2. Proposal

To avoid the above-mentioned difficulties the following wording might be adopted:

"The Administration of each Member of the Union shall be entitled to one vote at meetings of Plenary Assemblies of Consultative Committees, at which it is present. However, when a Member country is not represented by an administration, the representatives of its recognized private operating agencies shall, as a whole, and regardless of their number, be entitled to a single vote. "

Chapter 12

Setting up of Study Groups

1. Difficulties

a) Experience has shown that it is not possible to restrict the membership of Study Groups to Members nominated during meetings of the Plenary Assembly. It is desirable that as many as possible should notify their intention at that time but it is necessary to offer the possibility of joining Study Groups later.

b) The present text does not provide for the case where a Group Chairman retires during the interval between two meetings of the Plenary Assembly.

2. Proposal

To solve these difficulties the text might be amended as follows:

- "1. The Plenary Assembly shall set up the necessary Study Groups to deal with questions to be studied. The Administrations, private operating agencies, international organizations and scientific and manufacturing organizations which wish to take part in the work of Study Groups shall give in their names either at the meeting of the Plenary Assembly or, at a later date, to the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned.
2. The Plenary Assembly shall name the Group Chairman who shall preside over each of the Study Groups. If a Group Chairman becomes unable to exercise his functions during the interval between two meetings of the Plenary Assembly the Member country to which he belongs shall name a Group Chairman to replace him until the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly. "

Chapter 13, para. 3

Reports made as a result of work of Study Groups

1. Difficulties

It is possible that a Study Group may meet two or three times but the present text does not make it clear that the report to be circulated is that which is to be discussed during the next Plenary Assembly.

2. Proposal

In order to take account of the foregoing the text of the paragraph might be amended as follows:

- "3. The Director shall send final reports of Study Groups to the participating administrations and to the recognized private operating agencies of his Consultative Committee. These shall be sent as soon as possible and, in any event, in time for them to be received at least one month before the date of the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly. Questions which have not formed the subject of a report furnished in this way shall not appear in the agenda for the meeting of the Plenary Assembly. " .

Chapter 14, para. 5

Submission of the report of the Director to the Secretary General

Remark

In order to indicate the treatment to be given to the report it would be useful to amplify the end of the paragraph as follows:

"After approval, this report shall be sent to the Secretary General for submission to the Administrative Council."

Chapter 14, para. 6

Estimates of expenses

Proposal

So as to put the provisions of this paragraph into harmony with the proposal for Chapter 9, the text should be amplified as follows:

- "6. The Director shall submit a draft report on the financial needs of his International Consultative Committee until the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly; this report, after approval by the Plenary Assembly, shall be sent to the Secretary General for appropriate action."

Chapter 15

Preparation of proposals for administrative conferences

1. Difficulties

The present article contemplates the possibility of a special meeting to extract from recommendations (avis) the proposals for modification of the Regulations.

2. Remark

To avoid possible need for a special meeting to perform the work in question, the present provision might be amplified as follows:

GENERAL REGULATIONS

"If a meeting is to take place it shall, so far as possible be held during or immediately after the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly which precedes the Administrative Conference."

Chapter 16, par.1

Joint Study Groups

1. Remark

To indicate precise procedure for organizing mixed meetings, para. 1 might be amended as follows:

"1. (1) Plenary Assemblies of International Consultative Committees may form joint Study Groups to study and make recommendations on questions of common interest.

(2) The Directors of the Consultative Committees may, in collaboration with the Group Chairmen, organize joint meetings of Study Groups of different CCI's to study and prepare draft recommendations on questions of common interest. Such draft recommendations shall be submitted to the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly of each CCI concerned. "

Chapter 16. par. 2

Representation in other committees of the Union or
at meetings of other international organizations

Proposal

To indicate how the representatives are to be appointed it is proposed that the present par. 2 might be amplified as follows :

"2. The Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee and/or the Director of one of these Committees may invite representatives of his CCI to attend, in an advisory capacity, meetings of other committees of the Union or other international organizations to which this Consultative Committee has been invited."

A N N E X 1

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.

ILO

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.

WHO

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.

OMI

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.

FAO

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.

ICAO

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.

IRO

In case 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 IRO 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.

A N N E X No. 2

Extract from

Sixth Report by the Finance Committee

(Document No. 959/CA6)

Consolidated budget and working capital fund.

This matter has already been considered by Committee 2 in its study of Article 14 of the Convention. Its proposals, which make provisions for a consolidated budget and a working capital fund, will be submitted to the Council.

Nevertheless, in order to perform the task entrusted to it by the Council, the Committee studied Document No. 842/CA6, and considers that the following remarks, together with the conclusions to which the discussion tended, might usefully be presented to the Council, to assist it, or the Plenipotentiary Conference, in understanding this reform in the Union's financial organization.

Document No. 842/CA6 has two main parts:

- a) consolidated budget;
- b) working capital fund.

a) Consolidated budget.

The financial aspect of this matter, important though it be, is subordinate to the way in which the Union is at present organized. The Convention, in its present form, does not allow of a consolidated budget.

The Committee raised the question of whether budgetary unity should not proceed from a single authority or by a central financial control.

In this connection Mr. Townshend, Assistant Secretary General made the following observations:

The extent to which the Union's budget and accounts could and should be consolidated is bound up with the problem of centralized financial control, so that not only financial considerations, but administrative questions are involved. These latter are of capital importance, and it may well be that they will exert a direct influence on any proposals made at Buenos Aires for changes in the structure of the Union.

As regards the financial and accounting aspects of the problem - and these are the only ones of concern to the Finance Committee - it would seem that there are, broadly speaking, three possibilities.

a) Separation of budgets and accounts and a corresponding separation of control at least sufficient to allow administrative conferences and CCI Plenary Assemblies some financial autonomy;

b) Consolidation of the budget and accounts and complete centralization of financial control;

c) Consolidation of the budget and accounts, but with conferences and plenary assemblies enjoying a limited autonomy in financial matters.

The first solution, a), was adopted by the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference, and is at present applied, under the general supervision of the Administrative Council. It has this advantage - that it prevents a few member-countries represented at a conference or plenary assembly from committing other member-countries to expenditure they might not approve and might later refuse to defray, thus giving rise to deficits. Experience, however, has shown that this first solution entails accountancy so complicated as to be embarrassing for member-countries and costly for the Union. Moreover, it necessarily involves a clash between the Administrative Council and conferences as to their authority in the matter. This has already proved a source of difficulty and might well give rise to more.

The Council, benefiting by the experience acquired, has certainly succeeded in ensuring that it will wield some influence on conference expenditure, through Resolution No. 83 revised, but no effective control is possible as long as conferences are free to prolong their own activities.

(Revised)

The second solution, b), is straightforward and logical, but deprives conferences and plenary assemblies of all freedom of action to incur expenses without the prior approval of a central authority, even when they consider such expenditure essential for the satisfactory performance of the technical tasks entrusted to them. For practical reasons, this solution could not be adopted unless there was a permanent central authority with complete control over the entire field of Union activities. The existing structure of the Union makes no provision for such an authority.

The third solution, c), is essentially a compromise, making for the desired simplification in our excessively complicated accountancy without necessarily entailing drastic changes in the Union's structure. It would not, however, safeguard the main point in favour of the present system (see a) above), whereby member-countries cannot be committed to defray expenses incurred by a body in which they are not represented.

The Committee, considering the problem strictly from the financial point of view, agreed with the above remarks, and would stress that the primary issue is the actual organization of the Union, of which the financial aspects are no more than consequences - consequences which are not, of course, to be overlooked.

b) Working capital fund.

The problem of setting up a working capital fund must be considered under two aspects:

- 1) Means by which the fund is to be created;
- 2) How big it should be.

The first aspect, obviously, is much the more important, and has to be settled first of all.

In Document No. 842/CA6, the Secretary General seems to have considered the creation of such a fund only by means of advances from Members of the Union, in the shape of contributions to the fund. Thus, every year, the Administrative Council would have to make provisions for such a special contribution when drawing up the annual budget. The working capital fund might vary from year to year, and its creation would require substantial advances, causing appreciable losses in interest, from Members of the Union.

On the other hand Committee 2, considering how the Convention, Article 14, might be revised, envisages progressive creation of the fund by means of increases in the normal contributions of Members, payments into the fund of financial operating balances, and any profits that the Publication Service might make.

It would seem important not to forget that in the great majority of cases the contributions made by Union Members come from national telecommunication administration budgets and not from national budgets. They come, that is, from smaller resources for which a sudden increase in contributions, or the obligation to make additional contributions to the working capital fund - contributions which in the initial stages would probably exceed the contributions estimated for the normal budget - would certainly constitute an embarrassment.

Difficulties have arisen in the settlement of ordinary contributions, and it is only too likely that further difficulties would arise in connection with these additional contributions to the working capital fund.

Moreover, it would be unjust to demand additional contributions only from those administrations which are already paying their contributions regularly. Hence an appeal would have to be made to all Members of the Union, and it is quite certain that at the outset the fund would be made up of liquid assets paid in from a few sources only, with a high proportion of debts. This would mean that the following year the contributions required for the fund would have to be increased, with the result that the situation would merely get worse and worse. The burden on the few countries consenting to make these advances would obviously be most inequitable, while the sacrifices demanded of them would grow progressively heavier.

Hence we are of opinion that the system discussed by the Secretary General in Document No. 842/CA6 - a system closely similar to that existing in the United Nations - would not be easy to apply in the I.T.U.

On the other hand, the system recommended by Committee 2 for the revision of the Convention, Article 14, would be easier of practical implementation, thanks to the procedure whereby advances are made by the Swiss Government - a procedure which might be continued during a transitional period, i.e., until the fund had acquired adequate proportions.

Under this temporary compromise system, the increase in Members' contributions would be fairly slight, since the initial capital required could be kept at a low figure. (An increase of 5 % of the total ordinary expenses to be apportioned among all Members of the Union has been suggested in Committee 2).

All sums owed to the Union would continue to bear interest, and the rate of interest might be lower than it is at present. Such a system would mean that the burden involved by the creation of this fund would be equitably apportioned among all Union Members. Those paying their contributions would not have to pay interest, while defaulters would be penalized by the payment of interest.

The accumulation of interest would increase the fund, thus benefiting the conscientious payers.

In the system studied in the report of the Secretary General, of which he did not recommend the adoption, contributions to the working capital fund would belong to Members, whereas under that proposed by Committee 2, the working capital fund would constitute the Union's capital assets. In the first case, the fund would be rather in the nature of an advance account, in the second, a real financial asset.

If we now consider the effects of setting up the working capital fund as envisaged by Committee 2, we shall see that this fund would appear on the debit side of the balance sheet for the amount accumulated. On the other hand, the debit corresponding to the Union's debt to the Swiss Confederation would be reduced by the same amount. For example, if assets in the fund amounted to one million Swiss francs, reduction in the debt would mean, in that particular year, an additional income for the Union of 40,000 Swiss francs, assuming that 4 % interest were to be paid to the Swiss Government.

It has sometimes been asserted in the Committee that at the outset the fund would have no liquid assets available. This could not constitute a drawback or even be considered as one, since the real aim in the early stages is to reduce the Union's debt to the Swiss Government. As the fund grew, so the debt would dwindle more and more rapidly until it disappeared, and from that time on liquid assets would really be available.

In short, the working capital fund would not initially, possess any liquid assets, and it would mean a steady decrease in the Union's debt to the Swiss Government. Later on, the fund would be made up partly of liquid assets and partly of the debts contracted by certain Members towards the Union. It would appear on the debit side of the balance sheet and would be counter-balanced on the credit side partly by liquid funds and partly by sums owed by debtors.

As regards the question of how large the fund should be, the Committee finds it difficult to make any assessment at the present time. Moreover, such a calculation becomes unnecessary with the system described above, since accumulation of funds for this purpose would have to be persisted in as long as there is a debt to the Swiss Government. The estimates made in Document No. 842/CA6 would not mean that the debt would be wiped out.

If the Union possessed a fund as indicated on page 8 of Document No. 842/CA6, this debt would merely be reduced to about half what it is now. Hence the aim would not be achieved, and to set up all at once a fund of 3,300,000 Swiss francs would be demanding a heavy sacrifice from Members of the Union. This example is one more proof of the advantages to be gained by setting up the working capital fund gradually.

A G E N D A

for the 6th Plenary Meeting

Tuesday, 4 November 1952 at 4 p.m.

Plenary Hall

1. Approval of minutes.
 - a) Minutes of the 4th Plenary Meeting (Documents Nos. 120,
121, 164, 179)
 - b) Minutes of the 5th Plenary Meeting (Documents Nos. 136,
172)
2. First Report by Committee 5 (Document No. 165)
3. Second and third reports by Committee 3 to the Plenary Assembly
(Documents Nos. 152, 154, and 162)
142
4. Other business.



Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires, 1952)

Document No. 182(Rev.)-E

Not available

Pas disponible

No disponible

CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION

for the Payment of Contributions

90 Members = 794 Units 100%

Kenya (Colony and Protectorate of), (Class of
Uganda (Protectorate of), Tanganyika (Contribu-
(Territory under trusteeship of the (tion not
United Kingdom of Great Britain and (yet noti-
Northern Ireland). Associate Member. (fied.
Libya (United Kingdom of)

(92 Members)

Class I/30 Units

8 Members = 240 Units 30.23%

Argentine Republic
Australia (Commonwealth of)
United States of America
France
India
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland
Territories of the United States of
America
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Class II/25 Units

6 Members = 150 Units 18.89%

Brazil
Canada
China
Italy
Oversea Territories of the French
Republic and Territories
administered as such
Union of South Africa and Territories
of South West Africa

Class III/20 Units 3 Members = 60 Units 7.56%

Colonies, Protectorates, Oversea
Territories and Territories under
Mandate or trusteeship of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
Poland (People's Republic of)
Federal German Republic

Class IV/15 Units 4 Members = 60 Units 7.56%

Pakistan
Portugal
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Portuguese Oversea Territories

Class V/10 Units 14 Members = 140 Units 17.63%

Belgium
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Indonesia (Republic of)
Mexico
Norway
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea
Sweden
Swiss Confederation
Czechoslovakia
Thailand
Turkey
Venezuela (United States of)

Class VI/5 Units 11 Members = 55 Units 6.93%

Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Colombia (Republic of)
Cuba
Ecuador
Finland
Greece
Ireland
New Zealand
Peru
Philippines (Republic of the)
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)

Class VII/3 Units 22 Members = 66 Units 8.31%

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Burma
Bolivia
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
Ceylon
Chile
Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda-Urundi
Costa Rica
El Salvador (Republic of)
Spain
Ethiopia
Guatemala
Honduras (Republic of)
Israel
Liberia
Luxembourg
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Syria (Republic of)
Viet-Nam (State of)
Yemen

Class VIII/1 Unit 22 Members = 23 Units 2.89%

Afghanistan
British West Africa¹⁾ (Associate Member)
Albania (People's Republic of)
Austria
Cambodia (Kingdom of)
Vatican City State
Korea (Republic of)
Haiti (Republic of)
Hungarian People's Republic
Iran

Note: 1) This group of territories comprises Nigeria (including the Cameroons under trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the Gold Coast (including Togoland under trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Sierra Leone and Gambia.

Class VIII/1 Unit (cont.)

Iraq

Iceland

Japan

Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)

Laos (Kingdom of)

Lebanon

Monaco

French Protectorates of Morocco (1 unit) and Tunisia (1 unit)

Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia

Southern Rhodesia

Roumanian People's Republic

Spanish Zone of Morocco and the Totality of Spanish Possessions

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires

Document No. 183-E
4 November 1952

COMMITTEE 5

ORDINARY BUDGET - 1953

drawn up on the basis of the general
estimates submitted by the
Administrative Council
to the Plenipotentiary Conference

Income		Expenditure	
	Swiss francs		Swiss francs
Balance brought forward from 1952.....	415,000	Administrative Council	230,000
Contributory shares provisionally determined for 1953 (Notification No. 650):		General Secretariat	3,418,200
792 units at 5,050 Sw.fr.	3,999,600	I.F.R.B.	1,131,000
New Members :		C.C.I.F.	460,750
2 units at 5,050 Sw.fr.	10,100	C.C.I.T.	81,400
Additional contributory shares :		C.C.I.R.	512,000
794 units at 1,115 Sw.fr.	885,310		
Unforeseen	3,340		
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund	20,000 ¹⁾		5,433,350
Interest	350,000	Interest	250,000
	<u>5,683,350</u>		<u>5,683,350</u>

1) In accordance with the ordinary budget of the C.C.I.F. - for laboratory equipment only.

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 3-A TO COMMITTEE 3.

The Sub-Committee has held 3 meetings and has completed the study of the questions referred to it by Committee 3 at its meeting on October 29, 1952.

It submits to Committee 3 (annexed) :

- 1) A draft revised text of Art. 6 of the Convention;
- 2) A draft text of a new paragraph which it recommends should be inserted in Art. 9 of the Convention when that article is being revised by the Committee;
- 3) A draft Resolution to give effect to the conclusion of Committee 3 in regard to the number of members of the I.F.R.B.

Chairman of Sub-Committee A
of Committee 3:

Gunnar Pedersen.

A N N E X 1

Article 6.

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 and in accordance with any decisions which may be taken by competent Conferences of the Union, the date, purpose and technical characteristics of each of these assignments, with a view to ensuring normal 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;
- b bis) to perform any additional duties concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies prescribed by a competent Conference of the Union, or by the Administrative Council in preparation for or in pursuance of the decisions of such a conference;
- b ter) to maintain such essential records as may be related to the performance of its prescribed duties.

2. The International Frequency Registration Board shall be a body composed of independent members, all nationals of different countries, Members of the Union.

The members of the Board shall be thoroughly qualified by technical training in the field of radio and shall possess practical experience in the assignment and utilization of frequencies.

Moreover, for the more effective understanding of the problems coming before the Board under article 6, par. 1 b), each member shall be familiar with geographic, economic and demographic conditions within a particular area of the world.

(Ann.1 to Doc.184-E)

3. At each of its meetings, the ordinary administrative radio Conference shall elect the countries, Members of the Union, each of which is to nominate one of its nationals, qualified as provided above, to serve as an independent member of the Board.

The method of this election shall be established by the Conference itself, in such a way as to ensure an equitable selection of the members from various parts of the world.

The countries entrusted with the task of nominating the members of the Board are eligible for re-election, and the same members may be nominated again.

The members of the Board shall take up their duties on the date determined by the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference which elected the countries entrusted with the task of nominating them. They shall normally remain in office until the members nominated by the countries elected by the following Conference have taken up their duties.

If in the period between two ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences, a member of the Board resigns or otherwise relinquishes his duties for a period of three months, the Member of the Union which nominated him shall be asked by the Chairman of the Board to nominate a successor as soon as possible. If the Member of the Union concerned does not provide a replacement within a period of three months from the date of this request, it shall lose its right to nominate a person to serve on the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall then 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.

4. 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.
5. 1) The members of the Board shall serve, not as representatives of their respective countries, or of a region, but as custodians of an international public trust.
- 2) No member of the Board shall request or receive instructions relating to the exercise of his duties from any Government or a member thereof, or from any public or private organization, or person.

Furthermore, each Member and Associate Member must respect the international character of the Board and of the duties of its members and shall refrain from any attempt to influence any of them in the exercise of their duties.

3). No member of the Board or of its staff shall participate in any manner or have any financial interest whatsoever in any branch of telecommunication, apart from the work of the Board. The term "financial interest" is not to be construed as applying to the continuation of retirement benefits accruing in respect of previous employment or service.

(New paragraph)

Each country shall have the right to send, at its own expense, a technical representative to appear before the Board in support of, or in opposition to, any notice or other matter under consideration in which his country has a direct interest.

(New paragraph)

The Board shall have the assistance of a specialized secretariat which shall work under the direct authority of the Chairman in organizing and carrying out the work of the Board.

(New paragraph)

Any person serving on the Board shall be presumed automatically to have resigned his duties from the moment when the country of which he is a national ceases to be a Member of the Union.

- 5 -
(184-E)

A N N E X 2

Art. 9

To publish such data concerning the assignment and utilization of frequencies as are prepared by the I.F.R.B. in the discharge of its duties.

- 6 -
(184-E)

A N N E X 3

DRAFT RESOLUTION

ON THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE I.F.R.B.

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U. of Buenos Aires

Resolves

that the I.F.R.B. shall continue to have eleven members.

4 November 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

A N N E X 2

NOTE ON THE QUESTION OF ARREARS

Reference: Extract from Notification No.658 (16 October 1952)

At 16 October 1952, sums owed amounted,
in all, to

4,976,813 Swiss francs

From this should be deducted a payment
by Brazil made after 15 October

358,745 " "

Balance owed

4,818,068 Swiss francs

	Sums owed	Debts in connec- tion with which a reminder has been issued, or debts in abeyance or queried	Difference
<u>Of which Members of the Union (page 4) owe.</u>	3,572,027		
<u>Less: total amount owed by Members to which it is pro- posed to send a telegram of reminder,</u>		3,293,213	278,814
<u>Owed by other authorities (page 7)</u>	514,677		
<u>Less: contributions in abeyance for various reasons:</u>			
Italian East Africa	64,792		
Libya	36,782		
Rhodes	<u>24,446</u>		
	126,020		
Germany	87,884		
Former territories under Japanese man- date.	225,859		
		439,763	74,914
<u>Private operating agencies (pg.9)</u>	110,282		
<u>Private individuals (page 9)</u>	6,447		
<u>Accounts queried (page 9)</u>	<u>414,635</u>	414,635	
Totals	4,618,068	4,147,611	470,457

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE
BUENOS AIRES PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

(Text approved by Committee 4)

Rule 1

INAUGURATION OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference shall be inaugurated by a person appointed by the inviting Government.

Rule 2

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 3

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

At the first session of the Plenary Assembly :

- 1) the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen 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 sessions 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 to postpone the convening of a Plenary Assembly or Meeting should he consider it necessary.
3. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to protect the right of each delegation to express its opinion freely and fully on the point at issue.
4. He shall ensure that discussion is limited to the point at issue, and he may interrupt any speaker who departs therefrom and request him to confine his remarks to the subject under discussion.

Rule 5

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

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

Rule 6

COMPOSITION 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.

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 subcommittees and working groups shall be announced in good time in the meeting place of the Conference.

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. Nevertheless the Plenary Assembly itself shall be entitled to deal directly with any proposal.

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 to the Chairman of the appropriate committee, as the case may be. They may also be handed to the Secretariat of the Conference for publication and distribution as Conference documents.
2. No proposal or amendment may be presented unless signed or approved by the Head of the Delegation 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.
 - 3) In addition, the Chairman of the Conference on receiving proposals or amendments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Rule shall refer them to the appropriate Committee or to the Plenary Assembly as the case may be.
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 he shall be allowed to explain his reasons therefor.

Rule 11

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

1. No proposal or amendment submitted prior to the opening of the Conference or during it may be discussed if, when it comes to be considered, it is not seconded by at least one other delegation.
2. Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

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 OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

1. Quorum

For a valid vote to be taken at a session of the Plenary Assembly, more than half 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 in what capacity they speak.

2) Any person speaking must express himself slowly and distinctly, separating his words and pausing in order that everybody may understand his meaning.

3. Motions of order and points of order

1) During debates, any delegation may, when it thinks fit, submit a motion of order or raise a point of order, which shall at once be settled by the Chairman in accordance with these 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 submitting a motion of order shall not, during its speech, discuss the substance of the matter in question.

4. Priority of motions of order and points of order

The motions and points of order mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Rule shall be dealt with in the following order: -

1) any point of order regarding the application of these Rules of Procedure

- 2) suspension of a meeting
- 3) adjournment of a meeting
- 4) postponement of debate on the matter under discussion
- 5) closure of debate on the matter under discussion
- 6) any other motions of order or points of order that may be submitted, in which case it shall be for the Chairman to decide the relative order in which they shall be considered.

5. Motion for suspension or adjournment, of a meeting

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

6. Motion for postponement of debate

During discussion of any question, any delegation may propose that the debate be postponed for a stated period. Once such a proposal has been made, any discussion thereon shall be limited to no more than three speakers, not counting the person submitting the proposal; one for the motion, and two 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. Limitation of speeches

- 1) The Plenary Assembly may, if necessary, decide how many speeches any one delegation may make, on any particular point, and how long they may last.
- 2) However, as regards questions of procedure, the Chairman shall limit the time allowed for a speech to a maximum of five minutes.
- 3) When a speaker has exceeded the time allowed, the Chairman shall notify the assembly and request the speaker to conclude his remarks briefly.

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. He shall add the names of other delegations who indicate that they wish to speak and he may then, 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 and re-submission of motions

The author of any motion may withdraw it before it is put to a vote. Any motion, whether it be amended or not, which has been withdrawn from debate may be re-submitted or taken up by the author of the amendment or by another delegation.

Rule 14

RIGHT TO VOTE

1. At all meetings of the Conference, the Delegation of a Member of the Union duly accredited by that Member to take part in the work of the Conference shall be entitled to one vote in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention.

2. The Delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise the right to vote:

1) provisionally, from the moment it begins to participate in the work of the Conference;

2) as of right, from the moment the Plenary Assembly has found its credentials to be in order.

3. The Credentials Committee shall make known its conclusions within the time limit specified by the Plenary Assembly.

4. No Delegation shall be entitled to vote from the moment when the Plenary Assembly has found its credentials to be invalid and so long as this state of affairs continues.
5. 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, in which case the former delegation shall inform the Chairman of the Conference of its authorization.
6. 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 purpose of these Rules of Procedure, a "delegation present and voting" shall be a delegation voting for or against a proposal.
- 3) The delegations present which do not participate in a particular vote or which expressly declare their unwillingness to participate therein, shall not be considered absent for the purposes of determining the quorum, nor as abstaining for the purposes of paragraph 3 of this Rule.

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

Should the number of abstentions exceed half the number of votes cast (for, against, abstentions), consideration of the matter under discussion shall be postponed to a later meeting, at which time abstentions shall not be taken into account.

4. Voting Procedure

1) The following voting procedures shall be adopted except in the case provided for in paragraph 5 of this Rule:

- a) By a 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 vote 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

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.

7. Reasons for votes

The Chairman shall authorize any delegations which so request to give the reasons for their vote, after the vote has been taken.

8. Voting on parts of a proposal

1) When the delegation author of a proposal so requests, or when the Assembly thinks fit, a proposal shall be sub-divided and its various sections put to the vote separately. The parts of the proposal which have been adopted shall then be put to the vote as a whole.

2) If all the sections of a proposal are rejected the proposal shall be regarded as rejected as a whole.

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 the Assembly decides to the contrary.

- 2) After each vote, a decision may be taken as to whether or not the following proposal shall be voted on.

10. Amendments

- 1) Any proposal for modification consisting merely of a deletion from, an addition to, or a change in a part of the original proposal shall be considered an amendment.
- 2) Any amendment accepted by the delegation submitting the original text shall at once be embodied in the original proposal.
- 3) No amendment shall be regarded as such if the Assembly considers it to 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 amendment 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 the same procedure shall be followed until all the amendments submitted have been considered.
 - c) If one or more amendments have been approved, the proposal thus amended shall then be put to the vote.
 - d) If no amendment is adopted, the original proposal shall be put to the vote.

Rule 16

COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

RULES FOR DEBATES AND VOTING PROCEDURES

1. The chairmen of all committees and sub-committees shall have powers similar to those conferred by Rule 4 on the Chairman of the Plenary Assembly,
2. The provisions set forth in Rule 13 for the conduct in debates in the Plenary Assembly shall also apply to the discussions of committees and sub-committees, except in the matter of the 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 opinion of the majority.
2. However, if any decision appears to a delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its Government from ratifying the Convention and its Annexes, the delegation may make reservations final or provisional, regarding this decision.

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 the shortest possible time after the minutes have been distributed delegations may submit in writing, to the Secretariat of the Conference, the corrections they consider to be justified. This will not prevent them from asking for amendments during the meeting at which the minutes are approved.
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 this case, the delegation should, as a general rule, announce this at the beginning of its statement in order to facilitate the work of the minute-writers, and must itself hand in the text to the Secretariat of the Conference within two hours after the end of the meeting.

4. The right accorded in par. 3 2) regarding the insertion of statements in the minutes shall in all cases be used with the utmost discretion.

Rule 19

SUMMARY RECORDS AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

1. 1) The debates of committees and sub-committees shall be summarized, session by session, in summary records 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 and conclusions resulting from the studies which have been entrusted to them.

Rule 20

ADOPTION OF MINUTES, SUMMARY RECORDS AND REPORTS

1. 1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each meeting of the Plenary Assembly, Committee, or Sub-Committee, the Chairman shall inquire whether there are any comments on the minutes of the previous meeting, or, in the case of Committees or Sub-Committees, on the summary record of the previous meeting. These documents shall be considered approved 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 or summary record as the case may be.
- 2) Any final report must be approved by the committee or sub-committee concerned.

2. 1) The summary record 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 the last Plenary Assembly shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the Assembly.

Rule 21

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

1. The text 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

1. 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.
2. The powers mentioned in this Rule must be full powers in good and due form signed by the Head of the State, the Head of the Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Member of the Union concerned.

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, members of delegations, 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.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 7

Report by the Secretary General

I.T.U. PARTICIPATION IN THE EXPANDED

PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council states (Chapter I, 3.5.11) that :

"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."

In accordance with the wish thus expressed, I submit herewith:

- a) a list showing, for each country receiving Technical Assistance, the position as regards missions envisaged, proceeding, or completed, as at 30 October 1952 (Annex 1);
- b) a table showing the United Nations telecommunication fellowships, in connection with which the Union was consulted about the host country or the training contemplated.

Annexes : 2

L. MULATIER
Secretary General

MISSIONS PERFORMED BY TELECOMMUNICATION EXPERTS

I.T.U. FILE	POST	No. of experts required	DURATION	SITUATION AS AT 30 OCTOBER 1952
ARB-501	<u>SAUDI ARABIA</u> Telephone engineer (manual and auto- matic exchanges) (SAU-10)	1	6 months	This application by the Government of Saudi Arabia was forwarded by the I.T.U. to T.A.A.(+), which in turn forwarded it to the Technical Assistance Board.
ARB-502	Telegraph and telephone engineer (carrier-current equipment)(SAU-10)	1	6 months	The I.T.U. is waiting for this application to be approved before undertaking the customary consultation.
AFG-501	<u>AFGHANISTAN</u> Telecommunication expert	1		Mr. <u>Küpfer</u> (Netherlands) was recruited by T.A.A. direct, in May 1951, and was replaced in July 1952 by Mr. <u>Ullring</u> (Norway).
AFG-502	Very High Frequency radio relay link expert. (AFG-13)	1	21.XI.51 20.III.52	Mr. <u>Scoffier</u> (France) has completed his mission and submitted a report which has been considered and commented on by the I.T.U.
AFG-503	Telecommunication expert (AFG-16)	1	18.VII.52 17.VII.53	Mr. <u>Ullring</u> (Norway) has occupied this post since July 1952. His first reports have already reached the General Secretariat.
AFG-504	Telephone engineer (local networks) (AFG-29)	1	6 months	The application, approved by T.A.A., has been received by the I.T.U., which will consult administrations.
BOL-501	<u>BOLIVIA</u> Radio engineer (BOL-9)			The I.T.U. was of the opinion that the services required (repair of a broadcasting station) was not covered by the Expanded Programme; hence no action was taken.

(+) Technical Assistance Administration

I.T.U. FILE	POST	No. of experts	DURATION	SITUATION AS AT 30 OCTOBER 1952
SAL	<u>EL SALVADOR</u> Telecommunication expert (SAL-7)	1	30.VI.51 22.X.51	Mr. <u>Lundell</u> (Sweden), recruited direct by T.A.A., has completed his mission and submitted a report that has been studied and commented on by I.T.U.
ETH-501 502 503	<u>ETHIOPIA</u> Creation of an Institute of Telecommunications (ETH-12)	5	1 year	Candidates suggested by the I.T.U. were submitted by the T.A.A. to the Ethiopian Government for approval.
IND-501	<u>INDIA</u> Expert in automatic long-distance tele- phony (IND-67 (13))	1	6 months	Candidates' names submitted to the I.T.U., were forwarded to the T.A.A.
IND-502	Professor of tele- communication en- gineering, Guindy Institute (IND-67 (14))	1	1 year	One candidate was suggested to the I.T.U. and his name was forwarded to the T.A.A.

(Ann.1 to Doc.187-E)

I.T.U. FILE	POST	No. of experts	DURATION	SITUATION AS AT 30 OCTOBER 1952
	<u>IRAN</u>			
IRA-501	Telecommunication expert (IRA-10)	1	26.VII.51 25.VII.52	Mr. <u>Toutan</u> (France) has completed his mission and submitted a report.
	Telephone and Telegraph Expert (IRA-10)	1	2.IX.51 21.XII.51	Mr. <u>Laursen</u> (Denmark) had to relinquish his mission, as leave granted to him by his Administration was not extended beyond the end of December 1951. He was replaced by Mr. <u>Aulard</u> (France).
	Telephone and Telegraph Expert (IRA-10/Add.1)	1	7.IV.52 6.IX.52	Mr. <u>Aulard</u> (France) continued the mission of Mr. Laursen which he completed in September and submitted a report.
	Post Office, Telegraph and Telecommunication Expert, Chief of the P.T.T. Mission in Iran	1	19.VIII.51 19.VIII.53	Mr. <u>Arro</u> (France) holds this post. His reports are received regularly by the Secretary General.
IRA-502	Works Foreman (Overhead Lines) (IRA-58)	1	1 year	{The request of the Iranian Government was approved by the T.A.A.; the I.T.U. is at present consulting administrations, as is customary. Names of candidates must be submitted to the Secretary General before 10.12.52.
IRA-503	Cable jointing specialist (IRA-58)	1	1 year	
	<u>JORDAN</u>			
JOR-501	Telegraph and Telephone Engineer (JOR-26)	1	1 year	{The request of the Hashemite Government was approved by the T.A.A. The I.T.U. is at present consulting administrations, as is customary. Names of candidates must be submitted to the Secretary General before 15 November 1952.
JOR-502	Radio Engineer (JOR-26)	1	1 year	
	<u>PAKISTAN</u>			
PAK-501	Broadcasting Engineer (PAK-3)	2	1 year	Transferred from UNESCO as from 1 January 1953. The Government of Pakistan has been requested to state if it will need the services of these two experts in 1953.

I.T.U. FILE	POST	No. of experts	DURA- TION	SITUATION AS AT 30 OCTOBER 1952
PAK-502	Radio Engineer (HF) (PAK-17/Add.1)	1	1 year	Mr. <u>Quijano Caballero</u> (Colombia) was appointed this post which he has been holding since June 1952. His first reports have already been received by the Secretary General.
	Telephone Engineer (Outside Installations) (PAK-17/Add.1)	1	1 year	Mr. <u>Phillips</u> (United Kingdom) was appointed to this post which he has held since June 1952. His first reports have already been received by the Secretary General.
	Telephone Engineer (Central Offices) (PAK-17/Add.1)	1	1 year	Mr. <u>Weller</u> (U.S.A.) who was appointed to this post in May 1952, had to resign. The Secretary General is at present taking steps to replace him.
	Telephone Engineer (Carrier systems) (PAK-17/Add.1)	1	1 year	Mr. <u>Guibert</u> (France) was appointed to this post which he has held since June 1952. His reports are received regularly by the Secretary General.
PAK-503	Telegraph Engineer (PAK-17/Add.1)(Central Offices)	1	1 year	(
PAK-505	Radio Engineer (VHF links) (PAK-17/Add.1)	1	1 year	(The I.T.U. is about to transmit to the TAA (the files of candidates capable of filling (these posts.
PAK-504	Telecommunication Engineer (Commercial Services) (PAK-17/Add.1)	1	1 year	
PAK-506	Telephone Engineer (Central Offices)	1	-	To replace Mr. <u>Weller</u> . The I.T.U. is taking steps to provide a replacement.

I.T.U. FILE	POST	No. of experts	DURA- TION	SITUATION AS AT 30 OCTOBER 1952
PAR-501	<u>PARAGUAY</u> Telecommunication Expert (PAR-11)	1	6 months	The Secretary General transmitted several candidates' names to the TAA on 14 May 1952 but the United Nations has not yet made an appointment.
TUR-501	<u>TURKEY</u> Telecommunication Expert (chiefly large telephone networks)	1	6 months	The names of possible candidates for this post have been submitted to the Turkish Government for approval. The I.T.U. has not yet been informed of an appointment.
YUG-501	<u>YUGOSLAVIA</u> (Expert in carrier-current (multiple telephony (YUG-22) (Expert in automatic (telephony (YUG-22) (Expert in ultra-high (frequency radio (YUG-22) (Expert in wireless and (wire telegraphy (YUG-22)	1 1 1	1 month 2 weeks 3 weeks	(((The files of suitable candidates have been (sent to the TAA. ((((

A N N E X 2

FELLOWSHIPS

Table showing position at 30 October 1952 as regards United Nations telecommunication fellowships, about which the Union was consulted as to the host country or the training contemplated.

Country of origin of the Fellow:	Year	Name	Country recommended for studies
<u>Gold Coast</u>	1952	Mr. Addo	United Kingdom
	1952	Mr. Abraham	United Kingdom
	1952	Mr. Sam	United Kingdom
	1952	Mr. Savage	United Kingdom
<u>Finland</u>	1952	Mr. Granlund	Sweden, United States
<u>Greece</u>		Mr. Bonanos	Belgium, France, United Kingdom, Switzerland
<u>Haiti</u>	1952	Mr. Biamby	Belgium
	1952	Mr. Coradin	France
	1952	Mr. Gelin	Belgium
	1952	Mr. Pierre	France
<u>India</u>	1951	Mr. Karve	Switzerland, Netherlands, United Kingdom, France
	1951	Mr. Mohideen	United Kingdom
	1952	Mr. Mukerjee	Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States
	1952	Mr. Pai	United Kingdom, United States
	1952	Mr. Rodgers	United Kingdom, Netherlands, United States
	1951	Mr. Rau	Sweden
	1951	Mr. Vasudevan	United States
<u>Iran</u>	1952	Mr. Khadjavi	France
	1952	Mr. Motamedi	France
<u>Israel</u>	1952	Mr. Diamand	Switzerland
<u>Pakistan</u>	1951	Mr. Ahmad	Netherlands, United States
	1951	Mr. Durrani	Netherlands, United Kingdom
	1951	Mr. Mohideen	United Kingdom
<u>Yugoslavia</u>	1952	Mr. Acimovic	Netherlands, United Kingdom
	1952	Mr. Lasic	France

PELNIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FIRST REPORT BY COMMITTEE 4
(General Regulations)
TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Subject: Rules of Procedure for the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference.

Following the decision taken at the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference, 7 October 1952, Committee 4 has examined Document 21 submitted by the Delegation of Argentina, with a view to evolving Rules of Procedure for the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference.

This task has been performed at twelve meetings of the Committee. A Working Group, specially set up and presided over by Dr. Mayo (Argentine) undertook the definitive drafting of the text, taking into consideration the amendments accepted by the Committee during the course of the discussions.

At its twelfth meeting, on 4 November, the Committee approved, by 36 votes to 9 with 1 abstention, the Draft Rules of Procedure which are now submitted for consideration by the Plenary Assembly (Document 186).

On a proposal by the Delegation of Brazil, Committee 4 has considered it necessary to emphasize the large amount of work done by the Delegation of Argentina in drawing up Document 21 and also in the definitive drafting of the Procedure Rules for the Conference.

During the examination of the Draft Rules of Procedure drawn by Committee 4, several Delegations including those of the U.S.S.R., the Bielorussian S.S.R., the Hungarian P.R., the P.R. of Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia, stated that they considered the Draft Rules of Procedure unacceptable, since several provisions included in the Rules envisaged the limitation of discussions, thus rendering it difficult for Members of the Union freely to participate in the discussion of questions under consideration. These Delegations pointed out that for this reason they had voted against approval of the Draft Rules of Procedure and that they reserved to themselves the right to submit their objections to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

Chairman of Committee 4
I.A. Tsingovatov

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FIRST REPORT BY COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations)

TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Subject: Rules of Procedure for the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference.

Following the decision taken at the third meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference, 8 October 1952, Committee 4 has examined Document No.21 submitted by the Delegation of Argentina, and which contains the Draft Rules of Procedure for the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference.

This task has been performed at twelve meetings of the Committee. A Working Group, specially set up and presided over by Dr. Mayo (Argentina) undertook the definitive drafting of the text, taking into consideration the amendments accepted by the Committee during the course of the discussions.

At its twelfth meeting, on 4 November, the Committee approved, by 36 votes to 9 with 1 abstention, the Draft Procedure Rules which are now submitted to the Plenary Assembly (Document No.186).

With regard to the proposal of the Delegation of Brazil, Committee 4 has considered it necessary to emphasize the large amount of work done by the Delegation of Argentina in drawing up Document No.21 and also in the definitive drafting of the Procedure Rules for the Conference.

During the examination of the Draft Procedure Rules drawn by Committee 4, several Delegations including those of the U.S.S.R., the Bielorussian S.S.R., the Hungarian P.R., the P.R. of Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia, stated that they considered the Draft Procedure Rules unacceptable, since several provisions included in the Rules envisaged the limitation of discussions, thus rendering it difficult for Members of the Union freely to participate in the discussion of questions being examined. These Delegations pointed out that for this reason they were opposed to the approval of the Draft Procedure Rules, and that they reserved to themselves the right to submit their objections to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

Chairman of Committee 4
I.A. Tsingovatov

Buenos Aires, 1952

C O M M I T T E E 5

(Finances of the Union)

Summary record of the fourth meeting

Friday, 31 October 1952

Chairman : Mr. K. PRASADA (India)

The meeting was opened at 18.15 hours.

The Chairman regretted that the meeting was starting late because of prolongation of the deliberations of Committee 1, which he was attending. Steps were being taken to avoid that happening again.

At the last meeting, staff matters had been discussed in a very general way. One point remained for consideration - should the Secretary General's salary be the same as that of the C.C.I. Directors and the members of the I.F.R.B., or should it be higher?

Proposals in connection with the Secretary General's duties had been submitted by the United States of America (1), Japan (126), and New Zealand (577). Committee 3 was responsible for considering them, but a general decision relative to the Secretary General's salary could, if the Committee saw fit, be taken right away.

The Secretary General in reply to a question from the Chairman, said that the annual salary of the Secretary General of the United Nations was 20,000 American dollars, or rather more than 80,000 Swiss francs.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that the matter could logically be considered only after Committee 3 had determined the structure of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of France, while acknowledging that the views expressed by the previous speaker were logical, thought that the Committee was sufficiently well acquainted with the duties of the Secretary General to take a decision. Without in any way pre-judging the point at issue, it could be said that the above-mentioned proposals tended to reinforce the Secretary General's position. As far back as Atlantic City, he had pointed out that the I.T.U. salary scale was not in accord with the hierarchy of duties. He felt that the Secretary General should enjoy some slight advantage in pay in relation to other I.T.U. senior officials.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland felt that it would be better to await the findings of Committee 3. Salaries could not usefully be discussed until responsibilities and duties had been clearly defined. In principle, the Secretary General ought to enjoy some additional advantages.

The Chairman remarked that two different ideas had been expressed : (1) that the Committee should take a decision of principle forthwith in relation to the Secretary General's salary, and (2) that the Committee should wait until Committee 3 had completed its investigation into the structure of the Union.

The Delegate of Belgium was in favour of the first; the Delegates of Portugal, Ceylon, Ireland, the Union of South Africa, and New Zealand were in favour of the second.

The Delegate of France having spoken once more, the Chairman said that in view of the divergence of opinion a vote would have to be taken by show of hands. By a very large majority (three votes only cast against) it was decided to await the findings of Committee 3 before deciding on the Secretary General's salary.

The Chairman thereupon went on to consider the emoluments of members of the I.F.R.B. In Committee 3, one voice only had been raised to suggest that the salaries of members should not be maintained at the same level as that of the Secretary General.

The Delegate of Portugal thought that isolated cases were difficult to consider. The Atlantic City salary scales would have to be revised. That was a matter being considered by Working Group 2, and it would be well to await the findings of the Group. This view was accepted.

The Chairman thereupon raised the question of whether I.T.U. salaries should be brought into line with those of the United Nations and other specialized agencies. Such a revision was provided for (without being in any way obligatory) in Article 8 of the Agreement between the I.T.U. and the United Nations (Annex 5 to the Atlantic City Convention).

Information on the matter was provided in Document No. 94 which was being considered by Working Group 2. It should be noted that alignment of salaries would involve not only additional expense in connection with salaries, but also a substantial outlay for insurance schemes. Insurance schemes in the I.T.U. were more liberal than in the United Nations - a point which would require attention if it was decided that salaries should be raised. The systems of allowances in the two organizations also needed comparison.

The Delegate of Sweden asked 1) if it was difficult to recruit staff for the lower grades, and 2) whether the salary scale for those grades should not be sufficiently flexible to enable it to be adapted to the law of supply and demand.

The Secretary General said that there had been no difficulty as regards Classes 4, 5 and 6, but there had been difficulties in recruiting staff for the classes below them. Even private enterprises gave higher salaries than those set for Class 8. Such difficulties had been met by applying similar rules in all the international organizations. Thus, for example, staff had been engaged for the I.T.U. in accordance with the Atlantic City salary scale, but the salary for class 8 was too low and had never been applied.

The Delegate of Portugal said that not too much should be expected from the work entrusted to Working Group 2 - work which was exceedingly arduous. For example, as regards pensions, the Administrative Council had considered the matter at three sessions, and had even had it examined by an actuary. Hence the Committee should act in a realistic way; it should take decisions on the principles involved and give instructions to the Council. The Council would then be responsible for deciding how those decisions should be implemented.

For example, as regards salaries - if every post was to be considered, there would be 200 cases for examination. Working Group 2 should, he felt, assume that alignment had been effected, estimate what relation the posts in each grade bore to the corresponding grades in the other specialized agencies, and estimate the fresh expenditure. If the resulting increase was acceptable, then salaries should be aligned.

After that, a decision could be taken on the salaries for Classes A, B, and C. He suggested this course because salaries for those three classes could be decided upon only after decisions had been taken on the salaries for Classes D to 8.

The Delegate of Portugal further suggested that an investigation into allowances and pensions should be undertaken. As regards the latter, if the existing system were maintained, estimates of expenditure would be difficult to make, and finally the matter would have to be referred to the Administrative Council.

The Delegates of Belgium, France, and Italy spoke. The Chairman summed up and said that at the next meeting the Committee would consider proposals in connection with the institution of a consolidated budget and of a working capital fund.

The meeting rose at 19.35 hours

Reporters :

J.T. Arregui - R. Vargues

M. Caws

Chairman :

K. PRASADA

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.190-E
4 November 1952

COMMITTEE 7

THE CASE FOR CONSIDERING AS STATE TELEGRAMS
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL TELEGRAMS ISSUED BY THE
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Presented by the representative of W.H.O.
Dr. Yves Biraud, Director of Epidemiological Services,
W.H.O.

The Administrative Council of I.T.U. in 1951 recommended that epidemiological telegrams and telephone calls of exceptional urgency be given the same priority as that accorded to telegrams and telephone calls concerning safety of life at sea and in the air. Most members of the Union have responded favourably to this recommendation and granted this priority.

In expressing his thanks to the I.T.U. for this action, the Director General of W.H.O. formally promised that this priority would be invoked only in cases of truly exceptional urgency. In accordance with this pledge, this priority has not so far been used and may perhaps not be used for years.

Routine information relating to the occurrence of the major communicable diseases in the various countries, and particularly in the main ports and airports, is normally distributed to interested national health administrations through weekly and daily epidemiological bulletins broadcast by an extensive network of governmental wireless stations.

Between cases of exceptional urgency and the routine ones, there are some in which the broadcast bulletins could not reach countries in close proximity to or communication with an epidemic focus, in time for them to take effective protective measures. In such circumstances a whole series of telegrams of warning must be sent by W.H.O. to countries at risk.

It is the considered opinion of W.H.O. that such epidemiological telegrams, which originate in States and which are forwarded to States, should be recognized as State telegrams and granted the corresponding priority. In respect to these telegrams W.H.O. acts only as a relaying agent.

The circumstances in which epidemiological telegrams are to be sent by States to W.H.O. and relayed by the latter are explicitly enunciated in the International Sanitary Convention and in the W.H.O. Regulations in force; all of which are the results of collective governmental decisions. The number of such telegrams could not therefore be abusively increased nor their content expanded.

The recognition of epidemiological telegrams as State telegrams is by no means a novelty.

Epidemiological telegrams sent by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique (whose functions, obligations and rights have been transferred to the World Health Organization through the International Protocol signed in New York on 22 July 1946, and duly ratified) were for many years treated as State telegrams.

Article 3 of the International Sanitary Convention signed in Paris on 21 June 1926 provided as follows:

"....The telegrams addressed by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique to the Governments of countries parties to this Convention or to the principal public health authorities of these countries, and the telegrams transmitted by these governments and by these authorities under the Convention, are classed as Government telegrams, and entitled

to the priority accorded to such telegrams by Article 5 of the International Telegraphic Convention of the 10th to the 22nd July 1875."

The 4th World Health Assembly, in May 1951, refrained from inserting in the International Sanitary Regulations which are to supersede the preexisting sanitary Conventions a text which might have been construed as an infringement of the prerogatives of I.T.U. or as forcing its hand in this matter.

Article 12 of the said Regulations merely states therefore that:

"Any telegram sent, or telephone call made, for the purpose of Articles 3 to 8 inclusive and Article 11 shall be given the priority appropriate to the circumstances; in any case of exceptional urgency, where there is risk of the spread of a quarantinable disease, the priority shall be the highest available under international telecommunications agreements."

The W.H.O. did not want to press its claim for inherited rights in respect to epidemiological telegrams at a time when the granting of governmental treatment to the communications of all the specialized agencies was under consideration.

If however these agencies are not to be granted such treatment, W.H.O. is bound to claim State priority for epidemiological telegrams and telephone communications, which although relayed by its epidemiological services are in fact, as shown above, communications between States.

In order to facilitate the granting of State priority to epidemiological telegrams, it may be mentioned that the latter are relayed by W.H.O. under the signature "Epidnations", which clearly differentiates them from all other technical or administrative telegrams originating in the Organization itself.

Buenos Aires, 3 November, 1952.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 191-E

5 November 1952

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO THE

BUENOS AIRES PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

This report is designed to bring the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference up to (1 October 1952). This latter Report, distributed to administrations in July last, had to be approved by the Council at its 7th Session (21 April - 6 June 1952), and could not, therefore, cover events occurring after 1 June 1952.

Thus the report by the Council takes the form of two documents. To facilitate their perusal, the matters dealt with in the Supplementary Report are set forth under the same headings and sub-headings as in the main Report. Hence the following table of contents is no more than an extract - slightly amended in certain respects - from the table of contents of the original Report.

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FIRST PART

UNION ACTIVITIES, 1948 - 1952

CHAPTER I - General

3. Union activities from 1948 to 1952

3.1. Permanent organs

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

Further to Administrative Council Resolution No. 247 (7th Session), the C.C.I.F. has set up a Middle-East and Southern Asia Sub-Committee, attached to the Joint Committee for the General Switching Programme, similar action having been taken in 1950 when the African and Asiatic countries bordering on the Mediterranean had to be connected to the European network. This Sub-Committee will consider the best means of connecting countries in the Middle-East and Southern Asia to the network of major international telecommunication lines in Europe and the Mediterranean basin, by wire or radio relay links.

In a circular-letter dated 10 July 1952, the Director of the C.C.I.F. asked all Members and Associate Members of the I.T.U. to inform him, not later than 1 September 1952, whether they wished to be represented in this Sub-Committee.

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

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

The Interim Director communicated the Resolution No. 245 adopted at the 7th Session of the Council (see Chapter I, 3.1.5.3 and 3.4.2 of the principal report) to I.C.A.O. and to all administrations of the Union. He has subsequently had discussions and correspondence with senior officials of I.C.A.O. It is understood

that the Resolution No. 245 of the Administrative Council will be laid before the Council of I.C.A.O. before the end of October and I.C.A.O. has been asked to acquaint the Interim Director with the result as soon as it is known. Meanwhile I.C.A.O. is sending a circular drafted in consultation with the C.C.I.T. to its Contracting States asking for information which will serve as a preliminary basis for the study at the secretarial level proposed in the Resolution No. 245.

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

3.1.6.1 Meetings held

1952 April : Meetings of C.C.I.R. Study Groups I
(Transmitters) and III (Complete Radio System).
The Hague.

May : Meetings of C.C.I.R. Study Groups V
(Tropospheric propagation) VI (Ionospheric
Propagation) and XI (Television) - Stockholm.

August : Meeting of C.C.I.R. Study Group X (Broadcasting)
Geneva.

3.1.6.2 Results obtained by the C.C.I.R.

C.C.I.R. Study Groups

In addition to Study Group meetings in 1949, 1950 and 1951 mentioned in the Report by the Administrative Council the following C.C.I.R. Study Groups have met during 1952:

Study Groups No. 1 (Transmitters) and No. III (Complete Radio Systems) met in the Hague in April 1952.

Study Groups V (Tropospheric Propagation), VI (Ionospheric Propagation) and XI (Television) met at Stockholm in May 1952.

Study Group X (Broadcasting) met in Geneva in August 1952.

These Study Groups all reviewed the progress of their work and all gave priority to the Questions and Study Programmes regarded as urgent by the E.A.R.C. such as the band width of emissions, single side band sound broadcasting, the practical uses of radio propagation data, the study of fading, the practical application of the theory of communications etc. Interim reports on these Questions and Study Programmes have been sent by the Director of the C.C.I.R. to all administrations and to the chairman of the I.F.R.B. Study Group V prepared a new set of V.H.F. tropospheric propagation curves based on recent experiments carried out after the adoption of C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 55. Study Group XI fixed minimum values between wanted and unwanted signals in television. The results of these two studies were sent immediately to the European Regional V.H.F. Conference. This basic information provided by the C.C.I.R. was accepted by the Conference as a scientific basis for the work and contributed materially to the success of the Conference, which otherwise would have had to spend considerable time in first discussing and agreeing on basic technical data.

Study Group X reached an agreement on sound recording characteristics for the international exchange of broadcasting programmes both on disc and magnetic tape. As instructed in the corresponding C.C.I.R. Resolution No. 4 the Director of the C.C.I.R. has submitted a draft Recommendation on this subject to all members of the C.C.I.R. for approval.

CHAPTER II - The Administrative Council

7.

Relations with the United Nations

and the other international organizations

Towards the end of its 7th Session the Council considered an offer by the United Nations to carry telegraph **traffic** of the specialized agencies over its telecommunication network. This matter is developed in Chapter VII, 7, of the present Supplementary Report.

The Council also noted that the VIth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations had been unable to make progress with the question of Freedom of Information but that this question would come before the VIIth Session of the General Assembly. A suggestion was made that the Secretary General should follow the subject and take any necessary action in accordance with past directives of the Council. These directives were to ensure that there should be no conflict between the terms of the draft Convention of Freedom of Information and the provisions of Articles 29 and 30 of the Atlantic City Convention. The Secretary General of the Union accordingly approached the United Nations with a view to ensuring that the Union would have an opportunity of representing its views on the appropriate occasion.

CHAPTER III - Staff

5.

Remarks on the staff of each of the permanent organs

5.2. I.F.R.B.

The proposals of the I.F.R.B. concerning the staff necessary for the discharge of the duties assigned to the I.F.R.B. by the Radio Regulations and the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951, were considered by the Council during its Seventh Session and the organization and staff establishment for the period from 1 July 1952 to 31 December 1953 was approved. It was decided, however, that as the personnel of that part of the I.F.R.B. organization concerned with the maintenance of the Master Radio Frequency Record and other Records would also be preparing the material for publication, it would be desirable if those personnel were to be considered as part of the staff of the General Secretariat for accounting purposes. To this end the Council adopted Resolution No. 258, entitled: "Staff working under the direction of the I.F.R.B.", and in an annex to this Resolution showed in detail the organization of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat by sections. This organization is shown in the following table.

ORGANIZATION OF THE I.F.R.B. SECRETARIAT

(From 1 July, 1952 to 31 December 1953)

POST	CLASS	Specialized Secretariat			General Secretariat				TOTALS
		Secretary I.F.R.B.	Administration and Secretarial Section	Technical Studies of Frequency Utilization Section	Processing (Frequency Record) Section	Mechan- ical Section	Monitor- ing Section	High Fre- quency Broad- casting Section	
Secretary, I.F.R.B.	D	1							1
Engineer	1			1					1
Chief Processor	2				1				1
Technical Assistant	3			3				2	5
Asst. Admin. Officer	4		1		1		1		3
Office Assistant I	5		1		6	1	2	5	15
Secretary-Stenogr.	5		4						4
Office Assistant II	6			2	8	3	4	5	22
Machine Operator	7					5			5
Assistant Clerk	8		1						1
TOTALS		1	7	6	16	9	7	12	58

CHAPTER IV - Finances of the Union

3. Part played by the Council in the financial management of the Union

3.1. Drafting the annual budget

3.1.5 1952

Revised ordinary budget for 1952

At its 7th Session, the Administrative Council had to revise the 1952 budget, largely because of the additional activities which the E.A.R.C. had asked the I.F.R.B. to undertake.

To cope with these activities, the I.F.R.B. had asked for an extra 859,000 Swiss francs, including the credit of 200,000 Swiss francs already granted to it at the 6th Session of the Council for the purpose of terminating, during the first half of 1952, the work left over by the E.A.R.C. (Resolution No 218). To this contribution had to be added the budgetary excess resulting from the credit of 25,000 Swiss francs provided for in the 1951 budget to cover the cost of finishing work left over by the Conference from its closing date to the end of December 1951. That excess amounted to 22,145 Swiss francs, so that the additional credits required still amounted to 636,855 Swiss francs. It should be noted that the I.F.R.B. had asked for these additional credits for part of 1952 only, especially as far as staff expenses and establishment expenses were concerned.

Faced with these commitments to heavy expenditure, the Council acted in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 10 (1) of the Atlantic City Convention, by which: "The Administrative Council shall be responsible for taking all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members and Associate Members of the provisions of the Convention, of the Regulations, and of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference."

Having gone into the matter with extreme thoroughness, the Council laid down the following principles for revision of the 1952 budget:

1. The expenses arising from the activities which the E.A.R.C. had asked the I.F.R.B. to undertake should be considered as ordinary expenditure;

2. Expenditure in excess of 4,000,000 Swiss francs would be met by withdrawals from the Reserve Account (Resolution No. 242);
3. The additional staff required for the activities decided upon by the E.A.R.C. would be attached for administrative purposes to the General Secretariat, and would be under the technical supervision of the I.F.R.B. (Resolution No. 258);

The Council further decided that there should be no hold-up in this work, but that an attempt should be made to effect economies, in order to reduce the withdrawals from the Reserve Account.

To maintain the budget within the fiscal limit of 4,000,000 Swiss francs established by the Atlantic City Conference and to reduce withdrawals from the Reserve Account, cuts have been made in the plans for promoting staff during 1952, and for making permanent appointments, as decided by the Council at its 6th Session.

Moreover, certain expenditure on I.F.R.B. staff and on the purchase of equipment for that body has been postponed until 1953.

Further, a cut of 20,000 Swiss francs has been made in the sums deducted from the ordinary budget to subsidize documents published at a loss. Lastly, the 60,000 Swiss francs which were to have been paid into the Provident Fund have been cut to a symbolical figure - 1,000 Swiss francs.

When all possible adjustments had been made, the amount to be withdrawn from the Reserve Account was reduced to 353,550 Swiss francs, it being understood that the Secretary General was free to increase the amount withdrawn to the extent that such a step might be necessary to keep ordinary contributions within the fiscal limit. The revised budget for 1952, as approved by the Administrative Council, is dealt with in Resolution No. 237.

SECOND PART

QUESTIONS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION
FROM THE CONFERENCE

CHAPTER VI - Finance

3. Ceiling on ordinary expenditure

3.5 Estimates of expenditure for 1953 and succeeding years

General

The attention of the Conference of Buenos Aires is drawn to the importance of settling the questions which arise in connection with the budget of 1953 as soon as possible, in order that the work of the I.T.U. may not be held up at the beginning of that year. The Conference may well find it necessary to make provision for ordinary expenditure, resulting from decisions already taken, for the year 1953, at an early stage in its deliberations, leaving until later the consideration of the expense attributable to problems necessitating the settlement of a number of important questions of principle referred to in the Council's previous report, to be dealt with at a later stage. For this reason the most urgent financial problem is dealt with separately below.

Expenditure for 1953 resulting from decisions already taken

The Council has had to face an accumulation of difficulties in settling the budget for the year 1953.

In respect of the normal tasks which the I.F.R.B. has had to undertake in 1952, but for part of that year only, in consequence of the decisions of the E.A.R.C., the relative costs will be incurred throughout the whole year in 1953, involving an increase of expenditure.

Further additional expense has had to be incurred by reason of the creation of six new posts asked for by the Secretary General and in order to provide a small reserve for the temporary replacement of absent personnel.

Moreover, some of the expenses envisaged in 1952 have had to be postponed until 1953 in order to reduce to the minimum the withdrawal of money from the reserve account. In particular this has been done in respect of buying-in fees to be paid to the Pension Scheme in respect of personnel placed on the permanent establishment and in respect of the purchase of office supplies required in connection with the work of the I.F.R.B., resulting from the decisions of the E.A.R.C. Provision has also been made for a contribution by the I.T.U. to the health insurance scheme for the staff of the Union in respect of the whole of the year 1953.

In order to cope with this situation, since the reserve account is not sufficient to cover the additional expenditure, the Council has had to take exceptional decisions of principle.

In the first place it must be pointed out that the ordinary expenses covered by the contributions of Members of the Union must not exceed the ceiling fixed at 4,000,000 Swiss francs by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City and that that amount cannot in any event be exceeded without prior approval of the majority of Members and Associate Members of the Union.

Moreover, the Council found it necessary to approve a budget within the framework of this ceiling, in order to comply with the provision of the Convention, Art. 5, para. 11(e) - a budget which in any event will secure a certain measure of continuity in the work of the permanent organs. The budget has, furthermore, permitted contributions from Members to be collected in advance, within the fiscal limit.

It was decided to prepare, besides the abovementioned budget, an overall estimate of the sums required for performance of all the duties at present entrusted to the permanent organs of the Union (on the assumption that the existing basis of the Union organization, and also the rates of pay and pension schemes of personnel, remain unchanged), and for continuation of the duties which the E.A.R.C. decided the I.F.R.B. should undertake.

It should furthermore be remarked that this global estimate of expenses does not provide for any contribution from the publications budget to the ordinary budget, or for any subvention of the former by the latter. The global estimates are contained in Annex 9 to the first report of the Council covering the period 1948 to the end of May 1952.

Hence, the following two documents were prepared:

1. Union budget for 1953 (Resolution 238)

To enable comparisons to be made, this comprises:

- a) a summary of accounts for 1951;
- b) the initial budget (non-revised) for 1952, adopted by the Council at its 6th Session;
- c) the 1953 budget (within the fiscal limit on ordinary contributions of 4,000,000 Swiss francs).

Obviously, this budget will seriously curtail I.T.U. activities from 1 January 1953, one of the consequences being that the services of the 38 temporary officials now employed on work decided on by the E.A.R.C. would have to be dispensed with from that date. In particular, the budget would mean that the E.A.R.C. decisions could be no longer complied with, even though it had been possible to set about the work decided in 1952, the Administrative Council having granted the requisite new credits in the revised budget for 1952. Thus a 4,000,000 Swiss francs budget in 1953 would mean a complete standstill in these activities from 31 December 1952.

2. Overall estimate of I.T.U. ordinary expenditure, 1953 (Annex 9 to the first Report by the Council):

This comprises:

- a) a summary of accounts for 1951;
- b) the revised budget for 1952;
- c) an overall estimate of I.T.U. expenses for 1953.

The credits provided for in the overall estimate of ordinary expenditure are based on the assumption that salary scales and pension schemes would continue as they are at present. On that assumption, they are such as to enable the Union to deploy its activities to the full, and in particular to perform the tasks set by the E.A.R.C.

In short, then, it is essential that the Buenos Aires Conference deal without delay with the 1953 budget, at least as far as the E.A.R.C. decisions are concerned and the Secretary General has been asked to submit as a matter of urgency to the Plenipotentiary Conference a draft budget for 1953 containing the overall estimates of expenditure furnished by the Administrative Council at the 7th Session and the corresponding estimates of revenue.

Other financial problems

In order to solve these problems, the Conference will need, firstly, to settle the various general matters raised in the Council's first report, in particular those relating to possible changes in staff salary scales, the grant of cost-of-living allowances, and rehabilitation of the Provident Fund. It will likewise have to come to a decision in regard to the question of a consolidated budget, referred to the Conference by the Council.

CHAPTER VII - Miscellaneous

4. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

This question was discussed at the 21st session of the United Nations Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, at New York, on 9 and 10 July 1952. The United Nations expressed a special wish for the Union to be represented at this meeting, and an Assistant Secretary General attended. The specialized agencies are anxious to have the privilege of initiating government telegrams and government telephone calls and it was decided that the United Nations Secretariat would send a paper to the permanent Heads of all the specialized agencies with a view to framing agreed proposals to be presented by the United Nations to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The representatives of the I.T.U. supplied up-to-date factual information, but made it clear that he was unable to express any opinion on the merits of any proposal on this subject.

7. United Nations Telecommunication Network

As mentioned in Chapter II, 7, of the present supplementary report, the Administrative Council, towards the end of its 7th Session, considered a letter from the United Nations addressed to the I.T.U. and to other specialized agencies, inviting them to use the facilities of the United Nations telecommunication network for messages between various stations in that network. The letter stated that charges for messages had been initially established at four (United States) cents a word for the traffic between any point in the network and Geneva, and at four (United States) cents a word for use of the Geneva-New York circuit, so that the rate from any point in the network to New York would be eight cents a word. The result of the discussions in the Council is summarized in Decision D 84 of the Council and the matter was pursued, in accordance with that decision, in New York by the Assistant Secretary General who was representing the Secretary General of the Union at the 21st session of the United Nations Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination.

The representative of the United Nations said that they had regarded the matter as an extension of "common services". The representative of the Secretary General stated that the Administrative Council considered the matter as raising an important question of principle which must be referred for final decision to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Council had accordingly instructed the Secretary General to ask the United Nations to suspend the practice of sending accounts to specialized agencies for use of the network pending a settlement of the issues involved in Buenos Aires. He could not, of course, foresee what view would be taken by Members of the Union at the Plenipotentiary Conference, but expressed his personal view that the solution of the problem would probably be facilitated if the proposal to charge for the traffic of the specialized agencies were dropped altogether and the use by the specialized agencies of the United Nations network made free of charge and confined to the limits of its spare capacity.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.192-E
5 November 1952

COMMITTEE 5

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE POSITION OF THE I.T.U. STAFF
AND THAT OF THE STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE OTHER SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS

Working Group 2 of Committee 5 which is studying staff questions has asked that pages 34 and 35 of Document No.94 be completed for classes 4 and 8 by indicating increments that will become effective on 1 January 1953, as has been indicated on pages 32 and 33 of Document No.94 for classes C to 3.

Pages 34 and 35 thus completed form Annex 2 attached hereto.

The reclassifying of I.T.U. staff belonging to classes C to 8 in the salary scales of the United Nations and other specialized institutions would involve, in addition, from the point of view of advancements in grade, the supplementary expenses shown in Annex 1 attached hereto.

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF RECLASSIFYING I.T.U. STAFF
ACCORDING TO UNITED NATIONS' SALARY SCALE
(Period 1953 - 1957)

A) On salaries as such:

	<u>Local</u>	<u>Semi-local</u>
1953	182,920	406,435
<u>Annual increases in steps</u>		
1954	87,020	87,560
1955	86,706	87,771
1956	79,523	79,483
1957	70,693	70,913
	<hr/> 506,862	<hr/> 732,162

B) Payments to be made to the Staff
Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

15% Provident Fund and Insurance	76,029	109,824
(1% Insurance - accidents)	5,068	7,322
	<hr/> 587,959	<hr/> 849,308

The first year it will also be necessary to add a single contribution by the I.T.U. of 75% of salary increments in pursuance of Article 13 of the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, namely:

75% of 182,920	137,190	
or 75% of 406,435		304,826

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ANNEX 2

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<u>I.T.U.</u> <u>Grade</u>	<u>Present Salary</u> <u>at 31.12. 52</u>	<u>U.N.</u> <u>Grade</u>	<u>New Salary at 1.1.53</u> <u>Local</u>	<u>Increments</u> <u>due at 1.1. 53</u>	<u>Minimum</u> <u>Salary in</u> <u>U.N. Grades</u>	<u>Maximum</u> <u>Salary in</u> <u>U.N. Grades</u>
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Class 4:

() Semi-local

Technical Assistants, Assistant Administrative Officers, Directors' Secretaries, Draughtsmen, Photographers

22 Officials of which:

22	Officials of which :			a)	b)	a)	b)				
4	"	step VI	14.900)14.900	(5) G.6	16.600	step 11	18.400	6.800	14.000	11.920	18.405
1	"	VI	<u>14.420)14.900</u>		16.600	11	18.400	1.700	3.500	(13.805)	(19.260)
6	"	V	13.940)13.940	(17) G.5	14.020	9	15.865	480	11.550	10.655	16.495
2	"	V	13.460)13.940		14.020	9	15.865	160	3.850	(12.545)	(18.300)
1	"	V	13.340)13.940		14.020	9	15.865	80	1.925		
6	"	IV	12.980)12.980		13.180	7	15.040	1.200	12.360		
1	"	III	12.020)12.020		12.335	5	14.230	315	2.210		
1	"	II	10.620)11.060		11.495	3	13.390	435	2.330		

Class 5:

Office Assistants First Class, Head of Typing Pool, Head of Roneo Service, Secretary-Stenographers

41 Officials of which:

3	"	step VI 13.500)	13.500	14.840	11 16.700	4.020	9.200		
6	"	V 12.540)	12.540	14.020	9 15.865	8.880	19.950		
1	"	V 12.180)	12.540	(25) G.5 14.020	9 15.865	1.480	3.325	10.655	16.495
1	"	V 12.060)	12.540	14.020	9 15.865	1.480	3.325	(12.545)	(18,300)
13	"	IV 11.580)	11.580	13.180	7 15.040	20.800	44.980		
1	"	IV 11.100)	11.580	13.180	7 15.040	1.600	3.460		
10	"	III 10.620)	10.620	11.025	5 12.915	4.050	22.950		
1	"	III 10.140)	10.620	(16) G.4 11.025	5 12.915	405	2.295	9.555	14.690
1	"	II 9.660)	9.660	10.290	3 12.180	630	2.520	(11.445)	(16.545)
4	"	I 8.700)	8.700	9.555	1 11.445	855	2.745		

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(Ann.2 to Ann.4-Doc. No.94-E)

<u>I.T.U.</u> <u>Grade</u>	<u>Present Salary</u> <u>at 31.12. 52</u>	<u>U.N.</u> <u>Grade</u>	<u>New Salary at 1.1.53</u>		<u>Increments</u> <u>due at 1.1. 53</u>	<u>Minimum</u> <u>Salary in</u> <u>U.N. Grades</u>	<u>Maximum</u> <u>Salary in</u> <u>U.N. Grades</u>
			<u>Local</u>	<u>Semi-local</u>			

() Semi-local

Class 6:

Office Assistants 2nd Class, bilingual shorthand-typists

		a)		b)		a)		b)			
45	Officials of which:										
3	" step VI	12.200)	12.200	13.230	step 11	15.090	3.090	8.670	9.555	14.690	
3	" IV	10.280)	10.280	(6)G.4	11.760	7 13.650	4.440	3.370	(11.445)	(16.545)	
4	" III	9.320)	9.320		9.870	5 11.760	2.200	9.760			
1	" III	9.000)	9.320		9.870	5 11.760	550	2.440			
1	" III	8.800)	9.320		9.870	5 11.760	550	2.440			
3	" III	8.840)	9.320	(39)G.3	9.870	5 11.760	1.650	7.320	8.625	13.020	
1	" III	8.790)	9.320		9.870	5 11.760	550	2.440	(10.500)	(14.890)	
28	" II	8.360)	8.360		9.240	3 11.130	24.640	77.560			
1	" I	7.400)	7.400		8.625	1 10.500	1.225	3.100			

Class 7:

Typists, Telephone Operators, Office Clerks, Head Messenger, Machine Operators

17	Officials of which:										
2	" step VI	10.800)	10.800	(15)	10.975	11 11.920	350	2.240			
2	" V	9.940)	9.940	(11)	10.030	9 11.445	180	3.010			
1	" V	9.655)	9.940	(17)G.2	(11)10.030	9 11.445	90	1.505	7.725	10.975	
2	" IV	9.080)	9.080		9.080	7 10.975	--	3.790	(9.555)	(12.865)	
9	" III	8.220)	8.220		8.625	5 10.500	3.645	20.520			
1	" III	7.900)	8.220		8.625	5 10.500	405	2.280			

Class 8:

Messengers, Assistant Clerks

3	Officials of which:										
1	" step VI	8.500)	8.500		8.925	11 10.815	425	2.315			
1	" III	6.100)	6.100	(3) G.1	7.725	5 9.555	1.625	3.455	6.925	9.555	
1	" II	5.300)	5.300		7.325	3 9.135	2.025	3.835	(8.725)	(11.445)	
							<u>182.920 406.435</u>				

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 5

PARA.5 OF ARTICLE 14 OF THE CONVENTION

The following points will be considered in connection with para.5 of article 14 of the Convention in the meeting of Committee 5.

1. What principles should guide the Conference in dealing with the requests for change of classification for payment of contributions? Should requests for up-grading be allowed freely, i.e. without restriction?

2. Who should approve the change - the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council?

Proposition No. 224 from Argentina

" No. 229 from Japan

" No. 230 from Portugal

3. Should the Conference appoint a date on which the list of classifications of the members of the Union for payment of contributions will be frozen, i.e. no change being allowed after that date.

4. If a date has to be fixed:

a) What should it be?

b) What should be the date for de-freezing of the List?

5. Should the eight applications for the change of class, which have been received up to now, be considered at this stage or should their consideration be deferred till after the date on which the list is frozen?

Chairman:

K. Prasada

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 194-E

5 November 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

A G E N D A

for the 7th PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 6 November, 1952, at 16.00 hours

Plenary Meeting Hall

1. Continuation of study of the report by Committee 5 to the Plenary Assembly (Document No. 154, paragraphs 3 to 5).
2. Report by Committee 4, and draft Rules of Procedure submitted to the Conference by Committee 4 (Documents Nos. 186 and 188 revised).
3. Other business.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 5

(Finances of the Union)

Minutes of the 5th meeting

3rd November, 1952

Chairman: Mr. K. Prasada (India)

The Chairman opened the meeting at 1600 hours. He said that the minutes of the second meeting were still in the hands of the Document Section and would, he hoped, soon be issued. The minutes of the third meeting had however been published (Document No.169) and he enquired whether any amendments to this document were necessary.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that on page 2 in paragraph 3 the name of the United States of America had been omitted, and he requested that it should be added in that paragraph, as his Delegation had also been prepared to accept the text of the draft resolution. This was agreed and the minutes of the third meeting, as thus amended, were approved.

The Chairman then introduced the subject of the Consolidated Budget. He said that under the terms of Article 14, ordinary and extraordinary expenses were subject to different rules and that the existing Convention did not permit a consolidated budget. Various countries were in favour of consolidation, e.g., Argentina (Proposal 224), Australia (Proposal 225), United States of America (Proposal 226), Italy (Proposal 228), Japan (Proposal 229) and Portugal (Proposal 230). These proposals were all based on Document No.969 of the Administrative Council, which had debated the whole question in 1951. France (Proposal 227) gives reasons why she had thought it better not to make a proposal for consolidation. The main arguments in favour of a consolidated budget are:

- 1) All countries should share in extraordinary expenses whether they attend Conferences or not;
- 2) Delay in settling accounts for extraordinary expenses entails borrowing from Swiss Government, with consequent liability for interest;
- 3) Simplification of accounting.

Reasons against it are adduced by France on p.191 in Vol.I of the book of proposals. As for the question of non-attendance at Conferences, the Chairman said that he had obtained some interesting figures from the Secretary General, as follows. Of the total membership of the Union -

10	countries	did	not	attend	Mexico City Conference	1948
16	"	"	"	"	Paris T. & T.	1949
15	"	"	"	"	Florence/Rapallo	1950
10	"	"	"	"	E.A.R.C. Geneva	1951
55	"	"	"	"	C.C.I.F. XVI Plenary(Florence)	1951
42	"	"	"	"	C.C.I.T. Study Groups Geneva	1952

A further reason against the proposal was the very uncertain nature of extraordinary expenditure, which could not be foreseen beforehand with any exactitude. U.N. and most of the specialized agencies meet once a year in General Assembly, but the I.T.U. is quite different, for it meets every 5 years, which might possibly be extended to 6- or 7 years. Not only is it difficult to foresee what conferences would be held, but their duration also is a matter of conjecture. For example, we do not know the exact date when the present conference will finish, and other examples could be given - Mexico City for instance, which went far beyond its estimated duration. How could we estimate 5 years in advance.

The Delegate of Portugal said that the Administrative Council had been considering the question since 1948. In his opinion, the consolidated budget has great advantages, for the present I.T.U. accounting system contains anomalies. He drew the Committee's attention to Administrative Council Document No.969 (page 46) where the three possible methods of applying consolidation are discussed in some detail. He favour-

od method (c), and this was the basis of Portugal's Proposal No.230. The consolidated budget would enable the Secretariat to effect certain savings and thus would be advantageous for the Union as a whole. It would reduce the value of one unit, and therefore Members would pay less. In his opinion, the C.C.I. practice of charging the whole cost of Study Groups etc. to the comparatively few countries which attended them was not equitable. Those which did not attend should also share the cost.

The Delegate of France said he favoured the idea of a consolidated budget, but if it led to a number of Members electing to go into lower contributory classes, he would not want it. The principle of fair shares borne by all was equitable, but it must be recognized that consolidation involved transferring a part of the cost from the larger countries to the smaller ones. Some of these latter may have **budgetary** difficulties of their own internal administration and will consequently either be unable to pay a higher contribution or will move into a lower class. The present system is fair, for all Members are free to choose their class of contribution within a range of from 1 to 30 units. The present method of allocating the extraordinary expenses brings in some measure of adjustment to this scale.

The Delegate of the United States of America drew attention to Proposals No.226 and No.710 (Document No.119) and said that they regarded the Consolidated Budget and the Working Capital Fund as being very closely linked. The question of finance lay at the heart of the I.T.U. and the U.S.A., seeing many drawbacks in the present system, put forward this proposal with a twofold object - (1) to put the finances of the Union on a sound basis and (2) to make things easier for the Members.

There are several disadvantages in existing budget methods. There are not two budgets, but a multiplicity of them; a separate budget for each Conference or C.C.I. meeting with separate sets of expenses, which renders the work of the Secretariat very complicated. There are also difficulties caused within the administrations of Members. In the case of the U.S.A. for example, very precise estimates have to be prepared in order to obtain the necessary funds to pay the Union's accounts, and he thought other Members might have similar problems.

As for Members who did not attend conferences, he drew attention to the case of the C.C.I.R., whose meetings are attended by some 30-35 countries, which bear all the costs of such meetings, although the results of their work are made available to the whole membership of the Union. It was only fair, in his opinion, that the countries which did not attend the meetings, but had nevertheless benefited by their results, should pay a share of the cost.

As to the question of forecasting expenditure 5 years in advance, he saw no difficulty, as this was the common practice in U.S.A. Forecasts of the number of telecommunication conferences likely to be held in the next few years and of their probable duration and cost were regularly made. There might be a margin of error, but a very small one. He believed that the consolidated budget would make the I.T.U. a more closely integrated body, and that therefore it should be set up.

The Delegate of Portugal agreed. He said that the treatment of extraordinary expenses laid down at Atlantic City and the fact that Conferences had the power to prolong their duration made prior estimates of their cost very difficult. Nor could any country estimate its share with any accuracy, since it had no means of knowing how many countries would attend and share the cost. It is not correct to say that a Consolidated Budget would transfer some of the expense from the larger to the smaller countries; the transfer would be from those countries which have attended conferences to those which had not done so. If countries wished to change their class of contribution, that would not be because of a consolidated budget, but on account of increased expenditure. After the Mexico City Conference, it was a long while before accounts were rendered. Payment in advance would have saved interest. A Consolidated Budget would bring in stability and would not lead to changes in class of contribution. Simplification of accounts would lead to economy.

The Delegate of Australia said that Proposal No.225 was based on Administrative Council Document No.969. There were certain difficulties in the introduction of a Consolidated Budget, which he hoped were not insuperable, but in view of its advantages, he would like to see it adopted in principle.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that, though his Delegation was not opposed in principle to a Consolidated Budget, he considered that it would involve a fundamental change in the existing structure of the Union and he was against it for several reasons.

In his view, the present system worked reasonably well and there was no need to change it merely in order to fall into line with the U.N. practice. Furthermore, a Consolidated Budget would do nothing to solve the pressing question of arrears of contributions. There is some force in the argument that, because all Conferences benefit the Union as a whole, their cost should be borne by the whole of the membership, but this could only be secured by increasing the contributions of those countries which do not at present attend all the Conferences, usually for reasons of economy. He preferred the present system, which was an equitable one.

A further objection concerned the method of financing Conferences. At present, a Conference can prolong its duration and authorize the borrowing of further funds, but the proposed system would compel a Conference to come to an end when its allotment was exhausted. So far as he could see, the only way in which this could be guarded against would be by adding an arbitrary percentage to the forecast of expenditure to cover such a contingency, and it would also be necessary to add on further amounts to cover the possibility of Conferences convened at the request of 20 Members. This, he thought, might well lead to over-estimation of expenditure, and hence to collection in advance from the Members of needlessly large sums.

There was, however, a fundamental change in the financial structure of the Union which would follow the introduction of a Consolidated Budget. Unless the Plenipotentiary Conference is to meet every year, which would be far too expensive, it would be necessary to give the Administrative Council power to fix the annual level of the Budget, which would mean that 18 countries would have the power to commit all the Members to expenses of which all might not approve. He stressed this point because he felt that all Members should fully appreciate what was involved.

The Delegate of Brazil favoured a Consolidated Budget. He said that a few countries did not go to Conferences, but many did not attend C.C.I. meetings, in the latter case either because they were not interested or possibly because their telephone systems were in private hands. This is a point which should be remembered. If there was an obligation upon all countries to pay their share of the costs of Conferences and meetings, all would endeavour to attend, and in this way a means would be provided for increasing the solidarity of the community of the Members.

The Delegate of French Oversea Territories said he was not convinced of the advantages claimed for the Consolidated Budget. The Delegate of France had said that it would result in a transfer of some part of the expenses from the larger to the smaller countries. Should not he have said "from highly developed to under-developed countries"? Then how would it effect economy in interest payments? The difficulties of forecasting the duration of Conferences, and how many countries would attend them, would still be there under any system.

The Delegate of South Africa said that on the face of it the Consolidated Budget proposal seemed an ideal solution, but we must look at it very carefully and be quite certain that the proposed change would be in the interest of all. No one has yet made an estimate of what savings will be effected, nor do we know who will pay more and who will pay less. At present some countries do not go to Conferences because they cannot afford to. Are we going to force them to pay? and, if so, how? Estimating two years ahead is a matter of some difficulty; how much more so for 5 or 7 years? As for Regional Conferences, no one had yet defined what was meant by this term, and this would need careful consideration.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia said that the crux of the matter was contained in the final sentence of the text of Article 14 para.3 (1). If this sentence were deleted, we should have a single budget consisting of ordinary and extraordinary expenses.

The Delegate of France explained that what he intended to say was that a Consolidated Budget would result in transferring some expenses from those who now attend Conferences to those who do not. He thought most of the latter were in Class VIII. He feared that this might lead to increased financial difficulties for a number of them.

The Delegate of Portugal said that he attached great importance to this proposal. It had been said that the present system works well, but, in his opinion, it works badly. It leads to heavy payments of interest and it is a matter of great difficulty to apportion the time of secretarial staff engaged partly on Conference work. The actual extra cost which would fall upon a country which did not now attend Conferences would be very small, only a negligible fraction. The existing Convention encourages countries not to go to Conferences, but this is wrong in principle.

Under the Portuguese proposal, there would be no need for an annual meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference. A ceiling would be fixed, as at present, for ordinary expenses. For Conferences the Working Capital Fund would be used. If a Conference over-spent its allowance, which does not often happen, the excess would be met from the Working Capital Fund or borrowed from the Swiss Government. He saw no reason why advance payment should not be made for Conference costs, thus saving interest. Admittedly, some countries would have to pay more, but not much. He advocated the Consolidated Budget only in the interest of the Union - not because it was of special advantage to Portugal.

The Delegate of Belorussia S.S.R. said that the Consolidated Budget was not the only solution - we might reach a sound basis by other means. The advocates of consolidation used two main arguments, (1) economy and (2) equitable distribution of expenses. As for (1), cannot figures be produced to show what saving can be effected by fewer budgets and simpler accounts? In his opinion, such economies would be so small that this is hardly a serious argument. With regard to (2), he thought the statement that C.C.Is. are of interest to all was a very questionable one - in many cases countries cannot afford to benefit by results if their telecommunications are under-developed. A country cannot be bound in advance to incur expenses it cannot afford. The figures quoted by the Chairman of the large number of countries which did not attend C.C.I. meetings are very significant. Why do not these countries attend? Probably because in most cases they cannot afford to, and it would not be just to force them to pay, for the purpose of relieving certain other countries of a portion of their expenses. I.T.U. has been compared with U.N. but the two organizations are not comparable, as the Union is on a 5-year basis, whereas U.N. is on an annual basis. In his opinion, the present system was correct and he was opposed to any change.

The Delegate of Canada supported the Consolidated Budget. The Canadian financial authorities had been very critical of the accounting arrangements under the Atlantic City Convention, since there were not two Budgets but many. It was a question of planning, and with care it should be possible under a Consolidated Budget to plan 5 years ahead. As for Conferences exceeding their allotted span, he could see no reason why it should not be possible to budget for a Conference and make it keep within the time limit laid down.

The Delegate of Mexico said that Mexican Delegations had attended all the conferences since Atlantic City, and they had seen the gravity of the problem for the I.T.U. They had been able to continue thus far but contributions have kept on growing larger, and there were a number of countries which, for economic reasons, have found it impossible to attend any conference since Atlantic City. The position may grow worse, as costs are rising. Those who do attend have the chance of defending their Administrations, which those who do not attend are unable to do. Yet the latter would nevertheless have to pay a share of the cost. In cases where the telecommunications are operated by a private company, the Government of the country would have no interest in a C.C.I. meeting, but under consolidation it would be called upon to pay its share. Then all will have to pay for Regional Conferences. He feared that jealousy between different Regions might lead to a number of such conferences with consequent increase in I.T.U. expenditure. He did not favour the Consolidated Budget as a real or useful solution. A situation which is not uniform cannot be made uniform by a Consolidated Budget.

The Chairman closed the meeting at 1910 hours, and said that the discussion would be continued in the next meeting.

Reporters:

J.T. Arrequi
R.A. Vargues
M. Caws

Chairman:

K. Fraseda

COMMITTEE 5

(I.T.U. Finances)

Summary Record of the 6th Meeting

4th November 1952

Chairman: Mr. K. Prasada (India)

The Chairman opened the meeting at 1015 hours and continued the debate on the proposals for a "Consolidated Budget", which had not finished in the end of the 5th Meeting. The floor was first given to the Chairman of Working Group 1, who informed the Committee that the meeting arranged for Thursday morning would not take place and that on Friday, November 7, the meeting would begin at 1500 instead of at 1600 hours.

The Delegate of Viet-Nam began by saying that he was speaking on behalf of a small country, and that it was evident, in theory, that a consolidated budget represented, from the administrative point of view, an improvement in financial services. He was, however, sceptical about any considerable economy resulting from this step, for which no figures had been given. He considered that the system would result in additional cost to small countries, on account of extraordinary expenses for sessions that were of no direct interest to their services and which generally were held at remote places. This would be so although they did not attend the sessions, whereas the present system did not involve them in such expenses. He concluded by pointing out that the first victims of the proposed system would be the small countries and in support of this view he referred to the opinion of the Delegate of France, expressed at the last meeting, to the effect that the extraordinary expenses of the large countries would be transferred to the small countries. He said that he would vote against the proposal.



The Delegate of the United States of America said that the proposals for a "Consolidated Budget" did not originate in the egotistic intentions of any country, but that it had been proposed to meet a grave and urgent need.

The present system was not good. The speaker quoted the Report by the Administrative Council concerning contributions in arrears, which amounted to a very considerable sum, (pages 84/5). He said that if the I.T.U. were given a healthy administrative and financial structure, the functioning of the organization would improve. He emphasized that there would be no transfer of expenses from the "big" countries to the "small" and the proposed system would make for collaboration, with additional cost to some but it would not be considerable. Furthermore, finances would be improved, work would be simplified, economy would result and the debts of countries would be reduced. He suggested that the "Consolidated Budget" should be adopted in principle and that, with the help of a working group, a detailed study should be made of its application, excluding, if it was considered convenient, the expenses of Regional Conferences. Lastly he referred to the great help given by the Swiss Government to the I.T.U. in finding solutions to financial problems.

The Chairman wished to associate himself with the preceeding speaker's remarks concerning the help given by the Swiss Government on financial matters and he took the opportunity to express the gratitude of the Union.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic considered that a consolidated budget would not lead to any economy in the expenses of the Union, not would it bring about a reduction in debts. On the contrary, it would bring in its train a number of difficulties and some confusion, such as requests by a number of countries for changes of contributory class. The separation of ordinary and extraordinary expenses had worked well until now; why should there exist a desire to bring uniformity to things that should not be uniform?

He stated that he would vote against the proposal.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the decision of the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference to divide the expenses of the I.T.U. into ordinary and extraordinary expenses was based on the healthy and just principle of a distribution of extraordinary expenses among those nations that had taken part in the Conferences or Assemblies of the Union. The creation of a consolidated budget was in opposition to this principle and signified that countries not even taking part in these Conferences would be invited to share the expenses incurred. He was therefore opposed to the proposals to establish a "consolidated budget".

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic said that he was convinced that the "consolidated budget" would be to the advantage of the Union and that was why his Delegation had submitted Proposal 224. The main advantages could be summarized as follows :

- 1) To re-establish the principle of equity, which prescribes that, when an action is for the general good, the expenses should be shared by all.
- 2) To introduce method and order into the financial management of the Union.
- 3) To save considerable sums that were being paid out in the form of interest, since contributions covering both ordinary and extraordinary expenses could be demanded in advance.
- 4) To eliminate the serious confusion that the present system causes in the financial services of Administrations : the sending of a succession of partial accounts which made it impossible for them to include estimates in their budgets. That meant that the payment of accounts got behindhand, and then they bore interest. That was more costly than the small increase that might be required with a consolidated budget.
- 5) It would mean economies in the accountancy services and the cost of meetings of the Administrative Council by cutting down considerably the amount of time which the Council devoted each year to preparing an acceptable budget.

He supported the Consolidated Budget except for Regional Conferences and ended by saying that the cost of a single budget to countries which did not participate in conferences would be moderate.

The Delegate of Switzerland also supported the Consolidated Budget.

The Delegate of Italy said that it could not be doubted that the activities of the I.T.U. were for the common good. He thought that it had been a mistake at Atlantic City to separate the expenses connected with the Directors and Secretariat of the Consultative Committees from the expenses of the Plenary Assemblies of those organs, since the two constituted a single whole. In his view, the principle of justice and equity required that the I.T.U. should have a consolidated budget and he therefore supported it.

The United Nations Observer said that the organization he represented favoured the adoption of a consolidated budget, and he did not see why the same governments that accepted the principle in the United Nations and other international organizations should not also accept it in the case of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pointed out that, from the comments made, there was a great difference between the system in force before Atlantic City and the system now proposed, since under the old system there were two separate budgets : one for the Telegraph and Telephone Division, and the other for the Radio Division; furthermore, payments were made when they fell due, and not in advance. He repeated that he did not agree with the new system proposed.

The Delegate of Egypt thought that the "consolidated budget" signified that those who did not attend the meetings would pay their share. He refuted the arguments that had been adduced in favour of the new system. It was not true to say that all countries benefited from the meetings of the Consultative Committees. Some countries were not

interested in these meetings since they lacked certain services. The Great Powers took part in these meetings, not only in order to contribute to telecommunication progress, but also to gather technical information that would be of use to their radio and electrical industries. As far as "interest" was concerned, he thought the Administrative Council could calculate extraordinary expenses in advance, and countries which wished to pay their contributions in advance could thus do so.

The Delegate of Ceylon said that he was not convinced of the necessity for modifying the system. It was not true that the work of the Consultative Committees benefited all countries equally. They were of greater use to the technically more advanced countries. He was opposed to consolidation.

The Delegate of France, reverting to what he had previously said, declared that the Committee had to act realistically, and that meant accurately assessing actual possibilities. For 1953, the budget of absolutely indispensable expenditure would amount to 6,000,000 Swiss francs. The consolidated budget and working capital fund would add to that a far from negligible amount. If membership of the C.C.I.s was considered, it would be seen that members of the C.C.I.R. were roughly equal in numbers to the Members of the Union, but hardly any administrations other than the European ones were represented in the C.C.I.F. There were rather more members in the C.C.I.T., but at Brussels, in 1948, no more than 26 countries were represented.

Consideration of equity might conceivably justify a consolidated budget. But could it reasonably be maintained that all countries had the same interest in all activities of the I.T.U. organs ?

Now the French Administration had calculated that had a consolidated budget been adopted, it would have saved more than 200,000 Swiss francs from 1948 to 1952. Hence, it would benefit by the introduction of a consolidated budget, but the sums it would have saved would have had to come from the pockets of other countries. That was what he had meant in speaking of a shift in the burden.

Introduction of a consolidated budget would not eliminate all difficulties arising in connection with interest paid to the Swiss Government. At Atlantic City, the French Delegation had been one of the first to advocate consolidation of ordinary expenses which had been adopted in the Convention. A budget comprising extraordinary expenses would be the complement to that, but could only be accepted if everybody's share were clearly determined in advance. In saying that he had in mind the proposals submitted for increasing the differences between classes of contribution, and the demands for lower classes which might well ensue.

The Delegate of China considered that if the United Nations and other International organizations used the system of a consolidated budget, there was no reason against adopting it. He, however, thought that the time was not opportune. He felt that from Atlantic City to the present time no major difficulties had been encountered and the fact should not be lost sight of that many members joined the Union because of the flexibility of the present system.

He was prepared to admit minor changes, but he was not convinced that a consolidated budget would solve the financial problems confronting the Union. He was against the proposals.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. expressed views similar to those of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., and said he would vote against the proposals. He emphasized the fact that no figures of the economies anticipated had yet been produced.

The Secretary General, requested to do so by the Chairman, read out a communication from Greece (see Annex 1).

The Delegate of Portugal said that his previous statement was the fruit of a careful study of the problem. Certain speakers did not appear to have understood the proposal aright. For example, it had not

been noticed that regional conferences would not be included in the consolidated budget. He adduced figures to indicate the minor differences in contributions which would be entailed by a change of system (no more than one hundred Swiss francs per unit). All - even those who did not attend conferences - profited by the work of the Union. The existing system was exceedingly complicated and necessitated advances from the Swiss Government. An "elastic" accounting system did not commend itself to his judgment. The Administrative Council had produced Document No.969 - it had not done so before because the Buenos Aires Conference was the first Plenipotentiary Conference to be held since the Atlantic City system had been introduced. The question of whether or not there should be a consolidated budget had no bearing on the right conferred on all Members by the Convention to demand a change in contributory class.

The Delegate of Egypt, in reply to a comment made by the Delegato of Portugal, said it was only reasonable that the permanent organs should be financed by all.

The Chairman said that the debate having been concluded, vote would be taken by show of hands. The Delegate of the United States of America asked that, the matter being one of such importance, the vote should be by nominal roll. Such a vote was then taken, and the proposals in favour of a consolidated budget were rejected by 28 votes to 18, with 2 abstentions.

In favour:

Argentino, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, United States of America, Italy, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Portugal, German Federal Republic, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S. Territories.

Against:

Saudi Arabia, Bielorussian S.S.R., P.R. of Bulgaria, Ceylon, China, Egypt, Spain, France, Hungarian P.R., India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan, P.R. of Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R., Roumanian P.R., United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Syria, Czechoslovakia, French Oversea Territories, South Africa, U.S.S.R., Viet-Nam, Yemen, Spanish Possessions.

Abstentions:

Brazil, Ethiopia.

The Delegate of France said that his Delegation agreed that there should be, in principle, a consolidated budget, but had not felt it could vote in favour of one because a good many delegations had expressed their unwillingness to take responsibility for any increase in the burdens their countries were already shouldering.

Those delegations would probably have been led to demand a lower class of contribution, or to come out in favour of a modification in salary scales. That was something the French Delegation could not approve.

The Chairman announced that at the next meeting the matter of the Working Capital Account would be discussed. At 1315 hours he closed the meeting.

Rapporteurs:

J. T. Arregui

B. Vargues

M. Caws

Chairman:

K. Prasada

Annex : 1

A N N E X 1

Buenos Aires, 29 October 1952

To the Secretary General:

Sir,

In accordance with instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your notice:

1. Greece is in favour of maintaining Article 14 of the Convention, in accordance with which I.T.U. ordinary expenditure only is borne by Members and Associate Members, extraordinary expenditure (Article 14, paragraph 3) being borne by those Members and Associate Members which have taken part in meetings.

In support of this attitude it may be pointed out that Greece has not attended such meetings, in which, incidentally, it had no immediate interest.

2. If it should be decided, by amending Article 14 (paragraphs 2 and 3) of the present Convention, to institute a consolidated budget, comprising both ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, to be borne by all Members of the Union, then I beg you to note that Greece - a country ravaged by war, enemy occupation, and subsequent Communist disorders - would be unable to continue in its present contributory class, and would be obliged to request that it be transferred to Class VII (1 unit).

I should be exceedingly obliged if you would include this statement in the Final Protocol.

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

Constantin VATIKIOTTY
Head of the Greek Delegation

FIRST REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN

OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Plenary Assembly, in setting up the Credentials Committee in virtue of Chapter 3 of the General Regulations, gave it the following terms of reference (Document No. 30) :

"to verify that the credentials submitted by delegations to the Conference take the required form".

The Committee has held four meetings during which it has examined all the credentials presented to it by the Secretary General, namely those of the 76 Members named in Annex 1 to the present report. All these credentials were accepted by the Committee. However, the credentials presented by the delegations of the following Members of the Union, China, Republic of Korea, Federal Republic of Germany and State of Viet-Nam, were the subject of objections made by the Delegations of the People's Republic of Albania, the Bielorussian S.S.R., the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the People's Republic of Rumania and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

These objections and certain counter-statements have been recorded in the Minutes of the meetings of the Committee (Documents Nos. 148, 149 and 150).

The credentials of the State of Israel were the subject of a statement by the Delegation of Pakistan which is recorded in the Minutes of the second meeting of the Committee (Document No. 149).



The Committee was informed at the close of its fourth meeting that the delegations of 82 Members were present at the Conference. Thus the credentials of 6 delegations were at that time still awaited and the Committee recommends that the Secretary General be instructed to invite these delegations to submit their credentials at the earliest possible moment. A list of the credentials awaited is contained in Annex 2 to the present report.

If it is desired that before the end of the conference a list of the delegates empowered to sign the final Acts should be drawn up from the approved credentials, it is suggested that such a list might be prepared by the rapporteurs of Committee 2 assisted by a representative of the Secretary General.

Chairman:

C.B. Jerram

Annexes: 2

A N N E X 1

List of Credentials, in alphabetical order of French titles, examined by Committee 2 at its first four meetings, and accepted subject, in certain cases, to declarations recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Committee.

(Total 76 Members)

Afghanistan
Albania (People's Republic of)
Argentine Republic
Australia (Commonwealth of)
Austria
Belgium
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
Cambodia (Kingdom of)
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Vatican City State
Colombia (Republic of)
Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda-Urundi
Korea (Republic of)
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Egypt
El Salvador (Republic of)
Spain
United States of America
Finland
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti (Republic of)
Hungary (People's Republic)
India
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran

(Ann.1 to Doc.197-E)

Irak
Ireland
Iceland
Israel (State of)
Italy
Japan
Hashamite Kingdom of Jordan
Laos
Lebanon
Luxembourg
Mexico
Monaco
Nicaragua
Norway
New Zealand
Pakistan
Paraguay
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea
Philippines (Republic of the)
Poland (People's Republic of)
Portugal
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia
Federal German Republic
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Roumanian People's Republic
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation)
Czechoslovakia
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
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)
Venezuela (United States of)
Viet-Nam (State of)
Yemen
Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of
Spanish Possessions

- 5 -
(197-E)

A N N E X 2

List of Delegations whose credentials are awaited (6) :

Saudi-Arabia

Costa Rica +

Ethiopia

Peru

Syria

Turkey

+ A telegram has been provisionally accepted by the Committee pending presentation of full power.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FINAL CORRIGENDUM

TO THE MINUTES OF THE FIRST FIVE PLENARY MEETINGS

(Docs. 42, 42, 53, 54, 59, 60, 120, 121, 136)

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The following amendments complete those already issued
in Documents Nos. 87, 92, 105, 106, 107, 125, 164, 172 and 179:

1. Minutes of the Third Meeting, Part Two (Doc. No. 60):

Replace the fourth paragraph on page 3 by the following:

"The Delegate of the Republic of the Philippines also wished to express his gratitude to the Delegation of the Argentine Republic for its proposal to regard the Philippines as a Member of the Union.

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines would ratify the Atlantic City Convention in due time and place as stipulated in that Convention. In that connection, the Delegation of the Republic of the Philippines wished it to be noted and brought to the notice of the Delegates that in fact the Republic of the Philippines had for some time been taking part in all the work, meetings and conferences of the I.T.U. and had also contributed to its expenses. In his view, therefore, there already existed a de facto ratification of the Convention by the country he represented. The Delegation of the Philippines would nevertheless 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."



2. Minutes of the Fourth Meeting, Part One (Doc. No. 120):

Page 9, lines 6 and 7 from the bottom, read:

"In view of the fact that no new International Frequency List, mentioned in the Radio Regulations, is forthcoming"

3. Minutes of the Fourth Meeting, Part Two (Doc. No. 121):

Page 36, replace paragraph 40 by the following:

"The Delegate of Iraq made the following statement:

'Iraq did not participate in the E.A.R.C. and was not signatory to its decisions. The Delegation of Iraq reserves all the rights concerned with these decisions, which may be detrimental to Iraq's interests.' "

4. Minutes of the Fifth Meeting (Doc. No. 136):

Page 6, replace paragraph 1.34, by the following:

"The Delegate of Portugal asked for explanations on the subject of the proposal by the Delegate of Argentina. In so far as it was a derogation to Chapter 3, paragraph 3 of the General Regulations, would that proposal mean that proxy representatives would have to submit credentials in good and due form, or would mere telegraph communications, such as those sent by the countries concerned, suffice? Would the last part of the provision of the General Regulations that had been quoted to the effect that no delegation could exercise more than one proxy vote remain in force, or would it also be regarded as part of the derogation?"

The Delegate of Argentina replied that the only aim of his proposal was " (the rest of the paragraph unchanged).

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 199-E

6 November 1952

COMMITTEE 7

(Relations with the United Nations
and the Specialized Agencies)

Summary Record of the 3rd meeting

Monday, 3 November 1952 - 4 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Colt de Wolf (United States of America)

Opening the meeting, the Chairman recalled that the previous meeting had been devoted to the question of amending the list of government telegrams and telephone calls in Annex 2 to the Atlantic City Convention to include telegrams and telephone calls originating from the heads of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.

As the text proposed by Mr. Laffay, the Delegate of France, had not yet been published he read it out and suggested that it be studied at the next meeting of the Committee on Saturday, 8 November.

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The Chairman then gave the floor to Mr. David, United Nations Representative, who announced that Dr. Yves Biraud, Director of the Epidemiological Services of the World Health Organization, was present at the meeting.

After welcoming Dr. Biraud, the Chairman gave him the floor.



Dr. Biraud thanked the I.T.U. for the privilege it had granted in 1951 to exceptionally urgent epidemiological telegrams originating with W.H.O. Certain epidemiological information was a matter of life and death, and it was essential that such communications should have exceptional priority. W.H.O. would never abuse the privilege, and incidentally had not yet made use of it.

He drew the Committee's attention to a series of telegrams giving epidemiological information which, although not of exceptional importance, were essential for safeguarding public health, and which should therefore be sent out without delay so that the governments could take the necessary action forthwith (cholera, plague, yellow fever, for example).

Moreover, although he understood that the I.T.U. might be reluctant to grant priority privileges to all the Specialized Agencies, he nevertheless thought that epidemiological notifications could legitimately be regarded as government telegrams. Epidemiological telegrams were actually inter-governmental telegrams sent via the W.H.O. Epidemiological Services, since, under the Sanitary Conventions and Regulations, governments were obliged to notify W.H.O. of epidemics breaking out in their countries, and W.H.O. was obliged to inform the other governments concerned of those notifications.

In W.H.O., epidemiological telegrams were distinguished from others by the indication "EPIDNATIONS" in the address or the signature. In practice it would therefore be quite easy to give preferential treatment to those telegrams only.

The Chairman then asked Dr. Biraud to inform him:

1. how his request differed from the request W.H.O. had already made to the Administrative Council of the I.T.U., to which the Council had given a favourable reply;
2. why his request had not been placed before the Council at the same time as the first request;
3. on what occasions W.H.O. had found shortcomings in the telegraph service.

Dr. Biraud gave the following replies :

1. W.H.O. had requested, and the I.T.U. Administrative Council had agreed, that in exceptional circumstances a privilege, also exceptional, should be granted to the Organization - an identical privilege to that granted for telegrams concerned with safety of life at sea and in the air. Measures to prevent the spread of an epidemic of cholera were comparable to life-saving measures at sea.
2. The request had not been submitted to the Council at the same time as the first one because the sanitary regulations were at that time only in the embryonic stage.
3. It was not possible to give specific examples of delays resulting in the spread of an epidemic, but obviously priority despatch would mean a saving of some half-hours, of which the possible consequences were clear; that was why W.H.O. was so anxious to obtain the privilege requested.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Biraud for his statement, and explained that he had asked the third question because the I.T.U. had had a number of requests from Specialized Agencies, and some of those Agencies might be surprised at the granting of a special privilege to W.H.O. He therefore suggested that Dr. Biraud prepare a document showing clearly why special treatment should be accorded to epidemiological telegrams, so that the Plenipotentiary Conference might know all the facts before taking a decision.

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The Chairman then passed to the next item on the agenda - the Technical Assistance Programme - and drew the Committee's attention to Document No. 103 setting out the United States Proposal No. 704 to approve Administrative Council Resolution No. 244. He advised delegations requiring further information to apply to Mr. Millot, who handled technical assistance matters for the I.T.U.

He then gave the floor to the U.S.S.R. Delegation.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he had no objections to participation by the I.T.U. in the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme for under-developed countries. Such assistance should be given solely through the intermediary of the United Nations, and it should help those countries in their economic development and the strengthening of their independence.

Turning to Proposal 704, he said that the expression "issue appropriate directives to the permanent organs of the Union" in para. 2 under "Resolves" was unacceptable to him. He proposed a simple statement to the effect that the Council would coordinate the work of the permanent organs of the Union in connection with its participation in the technical assistance programme.

In paragraph 1 under "Resolves" it should be made more clear that it was referring to the decisions taken in 1952 by the Council itself.

The Committee approved the amended text of the Resolution (Doc.No.103).

The Chairman then gave the floor to the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was strongly in favour of adopting the resolution proposed by the United States in Document No.103. He was of the opinion that the I.T.U.'s activities in the sphere of technical assistance should be very limited.

The role of the Secretary General should merely be to establish relations between countries requiring assistance and those prepared to give it.

He then described the hard work that had been done to establish such relations, particularly in the matter of requests for technical experts, students and fellows, apart from the arrangements made concerning technical information and the results of the studies of the C.C.I.s.

He thought it might be possible to second an official of the General Secretariat, as a supernumerary of that Secretariat being paid by the Technical Assistance Administration, to deal with technical assistance questions.

The Chairman noted that the Committee did not object to the United Kingdom proposal, and then gave the floor to Mr. Valensi, who defined the role of the I.T.U. General Secretariat in technical assistance matters.

The Chairman asked Mr. Millot whether one official of the General Secretariat, with two secretaries, could cope with technical assistance questions affecting the Union.

Mr. Millot said that at present the General Secretariat's task in that sphere - the selection of experts and the placing of fellows - was a relatively simple one and was performed by the Coordination Committee. However, the preparation of candidates' files, correspondence with the administrations of countries Members of the I.T.U., with the United Nations etc., meant a considerable amount of secretarial work, which at present he was doing single-handed. An increase in the staff of his section was therefore very desirable to avoid delay in dealing with the work.

The Chairman suggested that a recommendation on the lines suggested by the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and covering the points raised by Mr. Millot, should be submitted to the Plenary Assembly for consideration.

The Committee agreed.

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There being no further business, the meeting rose at 5 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Lemoine
Garride Moreno

Chairman:

F. COLT DE WOLF

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

L I S T O F D O C U M E N T S

1 to 199

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 Docs. 92 and 125

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 and 125
54	10 Oct.	Secretariat	Minutes of the 2nd Plenary Assembly (2nd Part)	See Corrigendum Docs. 106 and 107 and 125
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 Corrigenda Nos. 106, 125 and 198
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	25 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	

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
101	20 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 702	
102	20 Oct.	United States of America	Proposal No. 703	
103	20 Oct.	United States of America	Proposal No. 704	
104	20 Oct.	Committee 5	Report of the first Meeting	
105	20 Oct.	Secretariat	Corrigendum to Doc.No. 59	
106	20 Oct.	Secretariat	Corrigendum to Docs. Nos. 42, 54, 59, and 60	
107	20 Oct.	Secretariat	Corrigendum No. 2 to Doc. No. 54	
108	20 Oct.	Denmark	Proposal No. 705	
109	20 Oct.	(Norway (Denmark (Iceland (Sweden	Proposal No. 706	
110	21 Oct.	Committee 5	Agenda for the 2nd Meeting	
111	21 Oct.	Committee 3	Report of the 6th Meeting	
112	21 Oct.	United States of America	Proposal No. 707	
113	21 Oct.	United States of America	Proposal No. 708	
114	21 Oct.	General Secretariat	Request for Change of Class: Paraguay	
115	21 Oct.	Netherlands	Proposal No. 709	
116	22 Oct.	Secretariat	Language System of the Universal Postal Union	

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
117	24 Oct.	Chairman of the I.F.R.B.	Statement by Mr. Dellamula to the 7th Meeting of Committee 3	
118	24 Oct.	Committee 4	Report on the 4th Meeting	
119	23 Oct.	United States of America	Proposal No. 710	
120	24 Oct.	Secretariat	Minutes of the 4th Meeting of the Plenary Assembly (1st part)	See Corrigendum 198
121	27 Oct.	Secretariat	Minutes of the 4th Meeting of the Plenary Assembly (Part Two)	See Corrigendum Docs.179 and 198
122	23 Oct.	General Secretariat	Application for a lower Class of Contribution: Oversea Territories of the French Republic	
123	24 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 711	
124	24 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 712	
125	28 Oct.	Secretariat	Corrigendum to Documents Nos. 41, 42, 53, 54 and 60	
126	24 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 713	
127	24 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 714	
128	24 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 715	
129	24 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 716	
130	24 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 717	
131	24 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 718	
132	24 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 719	
133	24 Oct.	Brazil	Proposal No. 720	

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
134	23 Oct.	Committee 3	Report of the 7th Meeting	
135	24 Oct.	Switzerland	Proposal No. 721	
136	27 Oct.	Secretariat	Minutes of the 5th Meeting of the Plenary Assembly	See Corrigendum 198
137	25 Oct.	Secretariat	Schedule for week 28 Oct. to 2 Nov.	See amendment Docs. Nos. 152 and 158
138	24 Oct.	W.G. 3 of Committee 5	1st Report of W.G. 3 to Committee 5	
139	3 Nov.	Committee 5	Summary Record of the 2nd Meeting	
140	28 Oct.	Committee 7	Minutes of the 1st Meeting	
141	27 Oct.	Committee 3	Report of the 8th Meeting	See Corrigendum Doc. No. 157
142	27 Oct.	Committee 3	2nd Report by Committee 3	
143	27 Oct.	France	Proposal No. 723	
144	27 Oct.	France	Proposal No. 724	
145	28 Oct.	Committee 3	Report on the 9th Meeting	
146	28 Oct.	General Secretariat	Report by the Chairman of the Management Board of the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	
147	28 Oct.	Committee 4	Summary Record of the 5th Meeting	

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
148	29 Oct.	Committee 2	Minutes of the 1st Meeting	
149	20 Oct.	Committee 2	Minutes of the 2nd Meeting	
150	29 Oct.	Committee 2	Minutes of the 3rd Meeting	
151	29 Oct.	Committee 4	Summary Record of the 6th Meeting	
152 (Revised)	29 Oct.	Secretariat	Schedule for Thursday, 30 Oct.	
153	29 Oct.	Committee 3	Report on the 10th Meeting	
154	29 Oct.	Committee 3	3rd Report by Committee 3	
155	29 Oct.	General Secretariat	Facilities and Privileges granted to Specialized Agencies	
156	30 Oct.	Secretariat	Corrigendum to Doc. No. 155	
157	30 Oct.	Committee 3	Corrigendum to Doc. No. 141	
158	30 Oct.	Secretariat	Schedule for 31 Oct.	
159	30 Oct.	Committee 4	Summary Record of the 7th Meeting	
160	30 Oct.	Committee 4	Summary Record of the 8th Meeting	
161	30 Oct.	Committee 7	Corrigendum to Doc. No. 140	Concerns the Spanish Text only

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
162	30 Oct.	Committee 3	Corrigendum to Doc. No. 142	Concerns the Spanish text only
163	31 Oct.	Committee 7	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	
164	2 Nov.	Secretariat	Corrigendum to Doc. No. 121	
165	31 Oct.	Committee 5	1st Report by Committee 5	See Doc. No. 185
166	31 Oct.	Secretariat	Schedule for Week 3 to 8 Nov.	See amendment Doc. No. 170
167	31 Oct.	Committee 3	Agenda for the 14th Meeting	
168	2 Nov.	Chairman	Request for a lower Contributory Class: Guatemala	
169	2 Nov.	Committee 5	Report of the 3rd Meeting	
170	2 Nov.	Secretariat	Schedule for 3 Nov.	
171	3 Nov.	Committee 4	Rules of Procedure of the Conference	
172	3 Nov.	Secretariat	Corrigendum to Doc. No. 136	
173	3 Nov.	Committee 7	Summary Record of the 2nd Meeting	
174	3 Nov.	Committee 3	Summary Record of the 11th Meeting	

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
175	3 Nov.	Committee 3	Summary Record of the 12th Meeting	
176	3 Nov.	Committee 3	Summary Record of the 13th Meeting	
177	3 Nov.	United Kingdom	Draft Resolution	
178	3 Nov.	France	Draft Resolution	
179	3 Nov.	Secretariat	Corrigendum No. 2 to Doc. No. 121	
180	3 Nov.	Secretariat	Document 969/CA 6 of the Administrative Council	
181	3 Nov.	Secretariat	Agenda for the 6th Plenary Meeting	
182	4 Nov.	General Secretariat	Classification of Members of the Union for the Payment of Contributions	
183	3 Nov.	General Secretariat	Ordinary Budget - 1953	
184	4 Nov.	Sub-Committee 3 A	Report of Sub-Committee 3-A to Committee 3	See Corrigendum 202
185	4 Nov.	Committee 5	Note on the Question of Arrears	Supplement to Doc. No. 165
186	3 Nov.	Committee 4	Rules of Procedure of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference	
187	4 Nov.	General Secretariat	Report by the Secretary General: I.T.U. Participation in the expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	

Number	Date	Source	Subject	Remarks
188 (Revised)	4 Nov.	Committee 4	1st Report by Committee 4	
189	4 Nov.	Committee 5	Summary Record of the 4th Meeting	
190	4 Nov.	W.H.O.	Epidemiological Telegrams issued by the W.H.O.	
191	5 Nov.	Administrative Council	Supplementary Report by the Administrative Council	
192	5 Nov.	General Secretariat	Comparison between the position of the I.T.U. Staff and that of the Staff of the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies.	
193	5 Nov.	Committee 5	Paragraph 5 of Article 14 of the Convention	
194	5 Nov.	Secretariat	Agenda for the 7th Plenary Meeting	
195	5 Nov.	Committee 5	Summary Record of the 5th Meeting	
196	5 Nov.	Committee 5	Summary Record of the 6th Meeting	
197	5 Nov.	Committee 2	1st Report by the Chairman of Committee 2	
198	5 Nov.	Secretariat	Corrigendum to Docs. Nos. 60, 120, 121 and 136	
199	5 Nov.	Committee 7	Summary Record of the 3rd Meeting	